DARL ST. STREET, TELEGRAPH .. PHELDRICHELL ST. SKITCHEL TELEGRAPH.

## THE NEW PARTY.

The Grand Mass Meeting Last Night.

## PENN SQUARE

The Democracy Out in Their Strength.

Immense Torchlight Procession

## Ratification of the Johnson-Raymond Platform.

"The Negro Has no Rights at the Ballot-Box or in the Jury-Box.

Significant Outgivings of the Leaders.

Speeches of Ex-Governor Porter, Hon. C. J. Biddle, Hon. W. A. Wallace, Henry Bruner, Esq., T. H. Oehlslager, Esq., and Others.

Commemoration of the Adoption of the Constitution.

Btc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Call.

The following was the call for the meeting ast evening:-

"Strike for Victory!-The Union of the States Restored!—The Constitution and the Union Preserved!—The Liberties of the People Secured!—The White Man Again Free!—The Negro has no Right White Man Again Free!—The Negro has no Right at the Ballot-box or in the Jury-box; He is Protected by Both, but cannot Rule in either in a Government of the White Race on this Continent!—Johnson, Clymer, the Umoa, the Constitution—A Umited Country and a Happy People!—Conservative Men, Democrats, Lovers of Liberty—Friends of the Union—Defenders of the Constitution—Strike for Victory!—Step into Line!—Fall in!—Gather together!— Courage!—Faith!—Action!—Support the President of the United States!—Save a Country which Washington made Giorious! Jackson Powerful! Johnson Peaceful and United!—Aid the Conversed of all Nations to Gain their Liberties— Oppressed of all Nations to Gain their Liberties— The White Race alone must make all America the

"A Grand Mass Meeting of the people of Philadel-phia will be held on Monday, September 17, 1868, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at Penn Square, corner of Broad and Masket streets, to Commemorate the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and approve the action of the Great National Union Convention of white Men; to sustain the President of the United States in his efforts to maintain the Constitution and restore the Union, and to show Traitors that the surpation by Congress of Executive and Judicia

powers is Treason and must be made Odious! The fellowing speakers will address the meeting:— "Major-General H. W. Slocum, General Egan, "Major-General H. W. Slocum, General Egan, General William McCandless, Governor William F. Johnston, Hon. Edgar Cowan, Hon. John P. Stockton, Hon. John Hogan, Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Hon. Richard Vaux, Hon. William A. Porter, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. William Montgomery, Hon. William A. Wallace, Charles Buckwalter, Esq., John Welsh, Esq., Henry P. Ross, Esq., Dr. Andrew Nebinger, James B. Nicholson, Esq., J. O. Tobias, Esq., Charles W. Brooke, Esq., Edward H. Weil, and many others, By order City Executive Committee. "Chairman Com. on Town Meetings."

"Chairman Com. on Town Meetings." Introductory-General Character of the

Meeting. Pursuant to this call, a very large number of persons of both sexes and of all ages assembled last evening in and about Penn Square. Numerically the meeting was an extensive one, and as the market for mass meetings goes, may be

denominated as a "complete success."

This mass meeting was essentially Democratic in its character. There were none present who were noisy or active who could not be traced as Democrats of the old school from youth up.

The "Conservative Republicans" were very scarce in the crowd. Except on the stands, as officers, we doubt whether a hundred of this class of politicians could have been mustered in the mass of humanity in the streets.

The speakers were all Democrats of the old school, and their speeches clearly proved that Mr. Johnson advocated their principles. They proclaimed the radical Republicans as-"Disunionists," and would acknowledge no measure as good for anything except the abolition of slavery, which Mr. Biddle said was complete and done with, and, therefore, not to be alluded to.

The ward processions were handsomely arranged, and were very creditable. There was but little speaking, and the orators were not the great men of the Democratic party. Those who went to hear the principles of the Johnson party expounded last night were grievously disappointed.

The Twentieth and Ninth Wards made the finest displays processional. The former turned out a very large number of men, and but few boys. Their transparencies were original in design and of fair execution.

The "Buckwalter Campaign Club" presented a good appearance, and they were cheered lustily

at all points of the line. The Processions.

In view of the approaching elections, the most strenuous exertions were made to make this parade a most extensive affair, and those interested in getting it up succeeded in their endea vors. One circumstance was greatly in their favor—the weather. It was one of the coolest and finest evenings we have bad for a long time and would of itself have tempted the great mass of the people out of doors even if there were no great demonstration intended. Early in the evening the preparations were seen all over the city by the different ward associations to bring out the delegations in their strongest force. At the stands for the speakers, on Broad street near the Penn Square, the crowd commenced to assemble quite early in the evening. These stands were tastefully decorated with American ensigns, and were placed, the one at the southwest corner of Broad and Market streets, and the other at the northeast corner of Penn

Square and Broad street.

As the hour drew nigh there was a great mass of humanity around the stands, Soon the

appearance, and about 8 o'clock in the evening the torchlights began to flash in every direction. As the time approached for the organization of the meeting the whole of Broad street, between Market and Chesnut, was crowded. There was some little conjusion and not a little annoyance on the stands, owing to the very poor arrangements for light. At one time the reporters thought they would be left in the dark altogether, but a supply of candles came just in time. At the corner of the church, Broad and Fenn, there was considerable amusement de-rived from an irate individual who was laying down his principles in language more forcible than elegant to an unappreciative crowd. About half-past eight the first delegations began to

The Delegations Arrivé. The Tenth Ward Soldiers' Club was the first on the ground. They carried a transparency upon which was inscribed:—

"White Soldiers and Sailors' Ciub of Tenth Ward"

and on the reverse:-

"Clymer and Johnson."
"We vote as we fought."

It was some time before the other delegations began to arrive. The next that came along was the Eighth Ward. They had quite; a number of large transparencies, and turned out strongly, each man with his torch. The soldiers and sailors appear to adopt as their mottos: "We vote as we fought." The Fifth Ward followed, having a number of very elegant Chinese lanterns and several transparencies. Upon one of these latter were the words:—

"Our Star Spangied Banner. Shall ever a star be torn from its folds? No, never! and cursed be the traitor that dares."

After these two delegations had arrived, the different ward organizations began to make their appearance in many directions. To the northward, to the southward, from the east and from the west, the long gleaming lines of bright torches appeared, lighting up the heavens with

their glare. The lines soon arrived on the scene and filed past the stands.

About 9 P. M. the Fifth Ward delegations arrived, and filed slowly past the speakers' stand, amidst tremendous cheering. It came out in strong numbers. They had a large transparency at their head, upon which was inscribed:—

: "Fanaticism Must be Crushed Out by Conservatism."

This was followed by another, upon which were the words:-

"White soldiers' and Sallors' Club of the Fifth Ward."

The delegation was followed by a wagon, handsomely decorated with flags, and carrying Chinese lanterns. The Fourth Ward came next in line. It was preceded by a fine band, and a large cavalcade.

A transparency contained the motto:-

"The Fourth Ward will Speak in Thunder Tones : ior the Constitution, as Admin istered by Jackson."

Another banner contained the following:-"The Star-Spangled Banner—Would you Take from its Folds a Single Star? No never! And Cursed be the Traitor that Dares "

The Fourth Ward delegation was one of the largest, and was most enthusiastically cheered.
After the Fourth Ward came the Marshals and Aids who preceded the Twentieth Ward. This was the largest turn-out of the whole procession. n their front was borne a large transparency with the words:-

"Bill Kelley's Specia: Courier to bring him the returns of the election of the 4th Congressional District to the Gin Falace."

On the reverse were the words:-

"\$300 for the negro; we only get \$50 and the Paymaster is out of funds."

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of this ward was strongly represented. Much merriment was excited by a large broom carried in the prowould make on the day of election. There was a beautiful shield-shaped transparency, containing the creed of the party faith. There was a large transparency, upon which was a represen-tation of Brownlow at the League House in the act of uttering, "I would rather go to hell with a loval negro than to heaven with a disloval white man," Another:-

"We are for Johnson." \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Another contained the words-

"Fourth District against Kelley, the Negroes' Candidate."

The Minute Men.

The Minute Men followed the Twentieth Ward. They were headed by a large transparency containing a picture of a Continental soldier standing sentry at the muzzle of a gun. The words "Minute Men of '56." On another-

"We Sustain the President." Another bore the words :-

"White Soidiers' and Sailors' Club,"

and had a picture of Andrew Johnson life-size. On the reverse were the words-

"One Country-One Flag-One Union-Equal Others followed :-

"How About the Hottentot Club ?"

"Who Went a Fishing? M. McM---!"

There were numerous others not mentioned. A cavalcade preceded the Second Ward, who carried in their van a large transparency with a full-length picture of Johnson holding the Constitution in his left hand, to which he points with his right, and save:—"This is not points with his right, and says:-"This is my

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club followed with flags and torches. The delegation from the second carried a transparency on which was device representing Anna Dickinson and Fred. Douglas arm-in arm, and the words: 'Delegates to the Black and White Convention. "Delegates to the Black and the words:—
Other transparencies contained the words:—

"The White Man's Party." 

\*

"No Dead States." ......

" No Equality for the Negro."

A number of wagous and horsemen brought up the rear of the ward.

The Seventeenth Ward had a large delegation, and were headed by a cavaicade and band of music. Every man carried a torch, and the delegation had with it a number of banners and transparencies.
The Thirteenth Ward looked well. A portion of
the men were neat-looking caps, and transparencies
containing the following were carried;

"White man's Candidate for Recorder of Deeds, "Colonel Peter Lyle."

...................

"Free Press."

The Twelfth Ward was preceded by a cavalcade and full band. A hand some banner contained the words:-

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

\* The Eleventh Ward was present in full force and was preceded by a large cavalcade. Hand some transparencies contained the words:—

Johnson and Clymer Club of the Eleventh Ward."

A cavalcade also beaded the First Ward, and a transparency was in line, containing a representation of a large number of black and white people huddled together, and a photographer taking a picture of them, with the words "Photographe of Members of the Black and White Conventions."

The Twenty-sixth Ward presented a very creditable appearance, and carried a transparency containing a picture of a whisky barrel, and the words, "Spirit of the Republican Press" Another device represented Ben Butler stick-

another device represented Ben Butter Side-ing his head through a whisky bottle, and the words "I gather them in" written under it. This Ward was accompanied by a wagon, con-taining a large bell, and drawn by ten horses. One transparency read:-

"Jerry, how about that \$5000?"

The Seventh Ward paraded a large number, and a number of transparencies were displayed. One read:-

The Eighteenth Ward carried a transparency

containing these words:-"The Constitution—We hold as enemies all who

violate it,"

Meeting at the Main Stand. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Pryor who said:—Fellow-citizens, I say to you that the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia and the conservative Republicans are not in charge of the city: if they were, we would have the benefit of the gas works. (It would be pro-per for us to say here that the prospects for light at the commencement of the meeting were very slim, the lanterns hung up on the front of the stage were insufficient, and we thought we would have to prepare our report in the dark. but sufficient light was afterwards obtained, so that we could scribble to our heart's content.) Our opponents have possession of the pipes in the streets, and we have to fall back upon our

own resources. At last we have light enough for the occasion (Applause.) I now propose to organize the meeting by calling to the Chair William S. Price, who has always been a friend of Andrew Johnson. (Applause.) One of those patriots that love principle before party. (Applause.) One who loves the Constitution and the country in preterence to negro suffrage. (Applause. A man who has always been against the Demo-cracy until he found his party desired to elevate to position the negroes of the country, and place them upon a level with the white man. Therefore I propose to you the Hon. William S. Price as Chairman of this meeting.

Three cheers were given for the President as

he came torward, when he said:-Fellow-citizens:—I thank you for the honor conferred upon me by calling me to preside at this time over the friends of constitutional gov-ernment. We, fellow-citizens, are approaching an election in which constitutional government is to be sorely tried; and, in times like these, when constitutional provisions are lost sight of, and disregard of its purpose to govern the country by the direst passions of the hour, it behoves the friends of freedom and the Constitution to come together in thousands and tens of thousands, as they come to-night, to make manitest their loyalty to the bright charter of their rights, and to uphold the President who upholes it. (Applause.)
On the anniversary of the adoption of the

Constitution of the United States, that first made us one people, and it is fit that we should come together, and again, as often before, manifest our loyalty to that instrument and our reverence for the memories of the great men who framed it; and that we should, fellow-citizens, as far as us lies, meet together firmly again under the broad agis of the Constitution, and thirtysix States of the American Union. The duties which devolve upon us now are the duties of peace, and they are no longer the duties of war. The President long since proclaimed to the country that armed resistance to the Constitu-tion and the laws was at an end.

We are entitled now, therefore, to expect that the provisions of the Constitution will be observed by all and in all departments of this Government, by Congress as well as by the President. That twenty-five States shall legislate for and govern thirty-six States of this Union is nowhere to be found in that frame of government. Tennessee has been lately admitted into this limited partnership—has been admitted, it may seem, no better than before. How much longer, tellow-citizens, is it designed by Congress to keep the remaining ter States out of the Union ?- if until the Constitutional amendments are adopted?

We have no assurance that if these amendments were adopted to-morrow, that this Reconstruction Committee of Congress would not turnish us with a new code of conditions to be complied with before those States should be idmitted again into the Union. Are they to be kept out until after the Presidential election of 1868? Probably so, unless the people go to the polls and elect such men to Congress as will insist that this practical dissension shall no longer be maintained by the radicals. President Johnson, gentlemen, is but fulfilling an official duty to the country in the great struggle which he has made and is making against the most violent and intense opposition that any President has ever yet had to en-

And, gentlemen, it is the simple duty of the citizen to countenance and uphold the Chief Magistrate of the nation who is in the performance of so sacred a duty to the people at large. He has asked you for your support. He has committed the Constitution to your keeping: and, fellow-citizens, while the gallant leaders of our forces, by both land and sea, are to-day in convention in Cleveland, to give to the President of the United States their united support and encouragement in this great trial, it is fitting that we in Philadelphia should give our tribute, and promise him also, that when he hears from Philadelphia in October, he will see that which will cheer him on in this great work which he has expressed his determination to persist in. There are other distinguished gentle men here whom I know you would like to hear, and it will become my pleasant duty as Chair-man of this meeting to introduce them to you. The following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries

were nominated and elected. VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st Ward—Gen. W. T. Reisly, John W. Lynn.
2d Ward—Dr. G. W. Nebinger, Robert Ransley.
3d Ward—W. Y. McGrath. Major A. S. Flomerfelt.
4th Ward—Henry Marcus, Joseph Wade.
5th Ward—S. Nathans. W. B. Hood.
6th Ward—C. McKibben, D. Shourds.
7th Ward—D. W. Leech, Capt F. Zarracher.
8th Ward—J. W. Quigdie, Col. W. B. Sipes.
9th Ward—J. C. Cassidy, Col. A. S. Leidy.
10th Ward—J. O. James, G. A. Lewis.
11th Ward—J. Gibbons, A. W. Stewart.
12th Ward—S. Arnold, Capt. J. F. Mann.
18th Ward—R. J. Hemphill, G. M. Martin.
14th Ward—Capt. S. R. Craige, O. P. Cornman.
15th Ward—Mm. E. Albright, Col. Jos. C. Hess.
16th Ward—Mm. E. Albright, Col. Jos. C. Hess.
18th Ward—J. Huntsworth, Jesse Dettro.
18th Ward—J. Huntsworth, Jesse Dettro.
18th Ward—J. Hulseman. Major G. W. Miles.
28th Ward—Major Nathan Nathans, W. H. Williams.
22d Ward—Major Nathan Nathans, W. H. Williams.
22d Ward—M. Baird Dau'l D. George.
24th Ward—Alex. Diamond. Israel Amles.
27th Ward—John Harra, J. J. Huckel. VICE PRESIDENTS.

SECRETARIES. First District—Thomas J. Barger, William H. Wright George Ehrenberg, James Falby, Second District—John Samuels, Henry G. Leisenring, L. P. Ashmead J. L. Husbands. Third District—John E. Faunce, Charles Young, Charles W. Alexander A. R. Lentz Fourth District—Captain John A. Barrett, Luther Martin, Major Henry C. Ullman, A. V. Kellenger. Fifth District—James Reeves, Henry Allen, Amos A, Gregg, Captain George De Gore.

The following resolutions were then read, but not adopted:-The Democracy and National Union men of Philadelphia, in mass convention assempled, in Penn Square, do unanimously resolve:—

Penn Square, do unanimously resolve:

1. That we reaffirm and adopt the declaration of principles enunciated by the National Union Convention held in Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866, and point with pride to those doctrines as the only safe guide to the peace, prosperity, and unity of the republic.

2. That the bitterness of spirit and violence of language which characterized the proceedings and utterances of the Convention held in Philadelphia on the 3d day of September, 1866, by the followers of

Stevens, Sumner, and Brownlow, demonstrate their utter incapacity to rule a nacion whose Constitution Washington himself has declared to be the "result of a spirit of amity, and of mutual deference and

concession.

3. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that Congress should pass all laws necessary to effect that

gress should pass all laws necessary to effect that purpose.

4. That this Government was made by white men, and should be administered in all its departments by the race that made it; that negroes have no right either in the jury-box or at the ballot-box, but that freedom of person, protection of life and limb, and the enjoyment of the right of property, belong equally to both races.

5. That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratifude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we piedge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

Speech of Judge Porter. Hon, William A. Porter was the first speaker

He spoke as follows:-

He spoke as follows:—

I wish to say a few things, first of the past and then of the present. I contess I look with much satisfaction on the past course of the great mass of the Democratic party. Its great leaders, from Jefferson to Jackson, were ardent friends of the Union. General Jackson probably exercised more influence on the minds of his followers than any other statesman before or since. The doctrine of his proclamation of 1832, declaring that, come what might, the Union never should be dissolved, and that force must and should be used sufficient to put down any attempt to dissolve it, made a deep and lasting impression on the hearts of our fathers. We learned it from them.

pression on the hearts of our fathers. We learned it from them.

In 1861 this doctrine bore abundant fruit. It was a beautiful sight to witness the response given, without any distinction of party, to Mr. Lincoin's call to arms. His warmest opponents entered into a generous contest with his firmest friends to see who could do most in the detense of the Union of the States. I suppose the truth of the fact can never be known, but I have always thought that the Democrats of Pennsylvania turnished more soldiers in that war than the Republicans of Pennsylvania did. No man, I think, will pretend to say that we furnished lewer. Indeed, the enthusiasm was so great in tavor of the flag and the Constitution and the country, that all party distinctions were dropped by common consent.

country, that all party distinctions were dropped by common consent.

It it had not been so, the State of Pennsylvania would not now occupy the proud emmence of having sent to this war more men than any other State. If it had not been for the blood spilt and the treasures poured out during this war by men who had been all their lives opposed to the Republican organization, we never could have achieved our great triumph over the arms of the South. I say, therefore, my Democratic fellow-citizens, very planny, that I look back with satisfaction on the part which we took in this great struggle.

back with satisfaction on the part which we took in this great struggle.

During this eventful period the great mass of the Democratic party undertook the performance of another duty just as important, and that was the defense of the Constitution from attacks by North-ern hands. The offense of the South had consisted simply in violating the Constitution by throwing off allegance to it. We maintained that the North had just as little right to violate it; and that if the South were to be brought back it must be to a whole Conwere to be brought back it must be to a whole Con-stitution, and not to a broken one. Every officer of the Federal Government had taken an oath to support that great instrument in all its parts, and we held that he had just as little right to violate it for any purpose whatever as a juror or a witness has to violate his oath for the accomplishment of any personal benefit. This was a difficult position to man-tain during a time of so much popular excitement. Coarse and vulgar minds could not appreciate it, and bad men would not. The keys of Fort Latayette turned smoothly to those on the outside Military commissions were found more efficacious in taking human life, then courts and juries, and

in taking buman life than courts and juries, and the antiquated and troublesome principles of juris-prudence. Those who had their arms in the public treasury up to the shoulder-joints, found it convenient to divert public attention from themselves by exciting suspicions against others. It was an easy thing to excite the spirit of mob violence against thing to excite the spirit of mob violence against those who denounced these trauds—the grossest, perhaps, which were ever practised among civilized men. It was an easy thing for the pastor of a church, whose flock were rejoicing in the pastures of large contracts, to forget those benigh doctrines of charity, forbearance, and good-will to men set forth in his commission, and to urse the duty of social proscription against pure, honorable, and patriotic men, whose only offense it was to differ with him in respect to the mode of putting down the Rebellion.

the Rebellion.
On the other hand, we have seen ministers of reli-On the other hand, we have seen ministers of reti-gion disseminating for years doctrines which would have prevented the Rebellion altogether, and when the catsstrophe came, praying as fervently, and la-boring as faithfully for the success of our army as if their lives depended upon the issue; zand yet we have heard such men denounced as disaffected, sim-ply because they could not believe the destruction of our own Constitution the best way of restoring the Union. In many instances the Bench afforded high duties. Judges who had spent their lives in the study of constitutional law-ardently at-tached to the Union, and firmly determined on its restoration—did not hesitate, in defiance of all popular clamor, to say that no power but Congress could suspend the writ of habeas corpus; that no power existed, even in that body, to make anything but coin a legal tender for debt; and that the power of conscription could be exercised only by the General Government, acting through the agency of the States. I think the time is coming when our children will look back on achievements like these as the strongest evidence of the perpetuity of our institu tions, ectipsed, certainly, in spiendor, but not out-done in merit, by the exploits of Grant and Sher-man, for both were essential to the permanent es-

tablishment of our national unity.

The war being over, new duties have arisen, and of these I wish to say a word. Here again the Deof these I wish to say a word. Here again the Demociatic party has announced a policy just as definite in its purpose. We say to the Southern people this With cause or without—no matter which—on have injured us, and injured us deeply; you have simed a stall blow at the very life of our Constitution, but aimed it unsuccessfully; you have spilled much of our best blood; you have placed on your selves and on us the burden of a debt which will be felt by millions yet unborn; and for all these acts the revenge we propose to take is to pardon them.

The doctrine of the forgiveness of injuries is the sublimest idea the human intellect ever caught, and it is very improbable that the human intellect, unaided, ever would have caught it. The highest power a nan ever exercises over himself is the forgiveness a man ever exercises over himself is the forgiven of premeditated personal wrong; and thus it of premeditated personal wrong; and thus it becomes literally and practically true that he who
ruleth his spirit is greater than he who taketh a city.
To this thought the ancient philosophers were strangers, for though they appreciated and sometimes
commended its beauty, they never rose so high as to
insist on it as a law of human life. Into Mr. Sumner's collection of quotations it seems never to have
found its way, and consequently in the narrow intellect of that person it seems to have made no lodgment.

When Mr Stevens said on the floor of Congres that he would shut up the Southern people in the penitentiary of hell, and surround it with bayonets, he disprayed his utter incapacity even to understand the great and generous thought with which the heart of the American people is throbbing. Indeed, the idea which this nation, though writhing under its idea which this nation, though writhing under its wounds and covering its face with sorrow, is now endeavoring to express to the South, is so large that, standing as near to it as we do, we cannot take in its full dimensions. When read in history, it will, I think, be regarded as one of the grandest thoughts to be found in all the records of human progress.

The radical Republican members of the present Congress have said the bouthern people have forfeited their political rights they are practically out of the Union, and they shall have no representation in this body. The Democratic National Union party has said they never were, never can, and never shall be out of the Union, and, being in, they shall enjoy the right which every other member of it enshall be out of the Union, and, being in, they shall enjoy the right which every other member of it enjoys, that of being represented by loyal men. There are some smaller matters in issue, but this is the great point of the contest. Elect Mr. Goary, and you affirm one of these positions. Elect Mr. Clymer, and you affirm the other.

He also scouted the idea announced of branding the great Democratic Union party of the nation as the Confederate party, after all the bood we had shed in bringing the Confederates themselves to a point where they laid down their arms and sued for pardon. The speaker closed with some remarks on

pardon. The speaker closed with some remarks on the character of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and he d up as worthy of admiration the poble example of integrity which he had set before the people during his career in the Senate. Speech of Colonel Biddle.

Colonel Charles J. Biddle was then introduced Colone Charles 5. Biddle was then introduced, and spoke as follows:—
Fellow-citizens—Since our friends have come with the torches, there is light enough, though they have cut off your gas. (Laughter and cheers.) It is a fine thing to see so great a body of citizens like this assembled to sustain the Constitution. (Applause.) Fellow-citizens, this day was chosen for our meeting, the analyse survey of the day on which the and it is the anniversary of the day on which the Constitution was adopted, seventy-nine years ago. The question to-day is, whether that Constitution shall stand or fall. Shall it stand. (Cries of "yes,

I wish the question was to be settled here to-night. I wish the question was to be settled here to-night. There would be no vote on the other side. This question is to be settled on the second luesday of October next. The radicals say that the Constitution shall not stand unless it is turned and twisted to suit their notions. The secessionists said in 1881 that they would not submit to the Constitution, and

in 1866 you have the radicals taking the very same ground. They are called radicals because they wish to make some changes in the structure of the government under which we live. They say throw the Constitution overboard, and set out in search of a better one. The Democratic party say no. The conservative citizens of Philadelphia say no. The rational Republicans like Cowan and Dix and even Ward Beecher say no.

And I would not insult a man to-night by supposing that when all rational men agree that we could not be in the majority. We have with us—I mention him last but not least—Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States. (Cheers.) He will not distort the Constitution or the oath of office. For when he took seat as President of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of

will not distort the Constitution or the cath of office. For when he took seat as Preside it of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States. (Cries of "He will do it.") He could not distort the Constitution without deserting the principles of his whole life.

The speaker referred to the Crittenden-Johnson resolution which was offered during the Thirty-seventh Congress, and he said that the platform of the Republicans in 1864, even the platform on which Mr Johnson was nominated, was this resolution over again, with the addition, that slavery should be abolished. Do you want negro suffrage? (Cries of "Not much.") Then why should Pennsylvanians endeavor to enforce it upon the other States? This is the position, let them make the best of it. It only requires that the intelligent, examining, reading public should tank, examine, and read for themselves, in order to determine this question completely and fully. The radicals proclaim that they are for negro suffrage. You must show them that you are a white man, feeling that this Government was made by white men, to be perpetuated by white men. Then, after you have examined carefully everything, if you don't find the negroes in this insue, I don't know what you can see.

Letter of Charles Buckwalter, Esq.

Letter of Charles Buckwalter, Esq. A letter was then read from Charles Buckwalter,

Eq., as follows:—

No. 634 N. SEVENTH STREET, September 17, 1866.

—To the Chairman of the Mass Meeting of the White People of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—Nothing but severe illness has prevented my being present to unite with you in the commemoration of the adoption of the Constitution or the United States, and in approving the action of the great National Union Convention of white men in its effort to obtain perfect restoration of the Union. Let this mass meeting of irecmen solemnly affirm the doctrine, now so much questioned by radical Republicanism, that "the negro has no right at the ballot-box or in the jury-box." Esq., as follows :-

jury-box."

He is protected by both, but cannot rule in either, in a Government of the white race on this continent. In a lew days I hope to be able more actively to engage in the canvass in the l'hird Congressional District, which, I am sure, will this fall be redeemed, and placed side by side with those which sustain the whole Upion and the Constitution, and protect the rights of the white man.
Sincerely your friend,
CHARLES BUCKWALTER.

Speech of Hon. W. A. Wallace. Hon, William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Demo-

Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said:—

The Union of the States is the professed desire of all. Why can we not have it? The only obstable to that unity is the policy of the radicals. They were against secession, yet they practically are for it. They professed to be unwithing that the South should go out, yet they are now emphatically against recognizing them as in the Union. Whilst by the flat of war savery has died, and all assent to its death and burial, yet they pander to the most its death and burial, yet they pander to the most violent spirit of fanaticism, and the vilest abolition-ists before the war were mild in their temper when compared with the bitterness and hate they not

compared with the bitterness and hate they now hourly display.

The radicals are now squarely committed to negro suffrage. In the Sena'e of the United States they have openly endorsed it by their speeches and votes, and the lower House authorized it in the District of Columbia by an almost manimous vote, every radical from Pennsylvania voting for the bill. A majority of their members of the Pennsylvania Senate have voted for it; none of their newspapers within the State oppose if, and those that lead public opinion openly support it. The proposed amendop nion openly support it. The proposed amend-ment to the Constitution, the support of which they now make the test of political orthodoxy, requires the States to allow it and punishes them for refusing. The amendment presents to you the alternative:

—Give him suffrage, or deprive him totally of representation. Is this for the interest of the black man What has Pennsylvania done that she must be de-

prived of her right of representation for her colored population? Her Constitution gives suffrage alone to the white man. Must we yield it to the black man or lose a Congressman? Is it for this our soldiers went to the tielo? Have we been talse to our duty to the Union? The suicidal folly of depriving the South of their representation, now so madiv persisted in by the radicals must and will recoil upon our own heads. We want help to pay our national debt.

Economy is the only reasonable course for the nation to pursue in order to get rid of the taxes that now weigh down the indus rial interests of the prived of her right of representation for her colored now weigh down the indus rial interests of the North. Have the radicals been economical? They have voted themselves extra pay, and voted millions for thrutless negroes. Economy in public expendi

tures and development of the resources of the c

republic are the roads by which the debt of the republic will be paid, and the taxes of the laborer, the mechanic, and the manuacturer be reduced. Your servants in Congress at Washington have been faithless found in these respects, and an intelligent faithless found in these respects, and an intelligent and sensible people will require at their hands a rigid settlement for their misosceds in the past.

Your meeting is a grand success. It is but one of like character now occurring all over your broad Commonwealth, and it you be but true to yourselves, to your country, and to your Union, your united voices will rise on the 9th of October, in joyful notes proclaiming a Constitution vindicated, a Union restored, Hiester Clymer elected Governor of the Keystone, and Edgar Cowan triumphantly returned to the United States Senate.

Mr. Wallace closed amid the cheers of half a dezen ward delegations, which had just arrived.

Speech of Mr. Diehl. Mr. Diehl then came forward and addressed the meeting. He said:—Fellow citizens—I have not had the pleasure of addressing an audience of my fellow citizens upon political action since I stumped the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for that gallant leader whom we all loved, whom we all fought under, and whom we would rather die under than hve on the other side. I mean General George B. McClellan. (Applause)

Jis memory shall live forever in the hearts of the people. It seems to me that the long dark night is

Jis memory shall live forever in the hearts of the people. It seems to me that the long dark night is passing away, and that the dawn of day is coming. On the next election depends much. The issue is coming down to a very fine point. Among those who are fighting with us in this campaign, are those who fought in the war. Grant, Farragut, and to-night in session in Cleveland, are the gallant soldiers assembled who have the right, having saved the country, to say who shall govern. (Three cheers were given for Grant, Farragut, and Clymer.) Well, gentlemen, if cheering was going to carry this elecgentlemen, if cheering was going to carry this

on it would be secure.

But that wont do. You have a dangerous wily, unscrupulous foe to fight, and the way to fight him is not by cheering, but by roing to the ballot-box and voting. I hope, gentlemen, you will do your duty in October.

Speech of Mr. Burton. Fellow-citizens:-I have come among you this

Fellow-citizens:—I have come among you this evening to renew my devotion to the Constitution, and to the union of these States. I come to you to pledge again my life, my fortune, and all that I have in support of the great principles that the Constitution enunciates.

My friends, why do the Democratic party support the President? It is because he supports the Constitution of the United States? My fellow-citizens, when you look back upon the past, and remember a few lasts which I shall call to your attention, too, I think you will agree with me that the Republican party left Andrew Johnson when he resolved to stand by the Constitution.

You remember when Lincoln (I respect that departed man) ascended the Presidential chair, when

fou remember when Lincoln it respect that de-parted man) ascended the Pres dential chair, when the war broke out, he said it was necessary to let a little of the Constitution go in order to save the rest. The Democrats do not believe in that doc-trine. The Republicans said during the war that when the Rebels would lay down their arms the war would cease. Andrew Johnson says the war shall cease. shall cease. The radicals talk about negro suffrage, and they are going to do their very best to carry it. I will prove it to you. In the State of New Jersey, only two week ago, they called the Legislature of that State together, which was Republican, and passed this proposed amendment to the Constitution with-

out submitting it to the people. They will pass it over your heads, they will put it down your throats, whether you will or not. Is that white man's suf-

speaker continued at some length, and closed his remarks amid enthusiastic cheering. Oliver B. Cornman's Speech.

Mr. President and Fe low-citizens:-I have not raised my voice in a public speech outside of a house for five or six years. There was a time when I was full of this thing; when my every thought and aspiration was to speak to my lellow-citizens, and insist upon their standing by their country in all its changes and vicissitudes. The speaker discussed at some length the love the radicals have for the soldier, saying that Congress appropriated \$300 for the negroes and they got it; they also voted an increase of their own salaries; but the bounty bill of the white soldier did not pass. That is a specimen of their love for the soldiers.

Mr. Charles Brooke's Speech. Fellow-citizens:—I want to make an inquiry. Do you mean to tell me that all these people here ar

going to vote the con servative ticket in October? (Cries of "Yes.") Well, what portion of the community is left for the other side? (Cries of "The Niggers.") Then they will have to look for their support around the neighborhood of Sixth and Shippen. I must beg your patience until this band gets by—one kind of music at a time is enough. (Cries of "Good Igood!") If there be anything, my fellow-citizens, that can promise success in eathers was concourse of people to-night, then the night of the Democratic and the conservative element of this country is passing away, and the bright day is begun already to shine.

We are upon the eve of our deliverance from bondage worse than the children of Israel expenencedlin the land of Pharonhs. The pillar of fire is now betere the masses of the people in this country, to lead them on to perticat day. In the councils of the chosen tribes are enemies even, and the voice of the prophet has been heard, get ye out of the land now and torever. (Applause and laughter.)

There is conviction in the tented Ishmael. The black sire, and the black his offspring, are alive discomfited. We have learned how to fight, and while we were learning how to fight, we have deliberated how to vote. I do not intend to address you at any great length.

I had the pleasure, upon Saturday evening last, to address a large concourse of Democratic and conservative critizens in the country of Lebanon, and the life of Democracy is extremely series in that locality. They have been trying to poison it by every artifice known to the refined civilization of the nineteenth century. But, thank (od! they have got physicians up in that locality that have restored it to perfect health. It is now in the condition to work, eat, and fight. And from the indications I saw there, and from the indications I have witnessed in various portions of the State, I cannot imagine there can be any such word as fail. The sneaker then spoke enlogistically of the various Democratic nominees, after which the meeting adjourned.

FINANCIAL.

## FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made & careful eyamination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being first-class security, and a most sale and judicious

investment. The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly. All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St. PHILADELPHIA

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of BONDS

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN

BEARING INTEREST AT

Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,

FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND

STATE TAXES. Convertible at Option of Holder any time before Maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORT-

GAGE LOAN.

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South THIRD St.

CONNECTING RAILROAD BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Mortgage Bonds of the Connecting Railroad Company. These bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS upon the railroad connecting the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD with the PENNSYLVANIA RAILRO AD, and the payment or the principal and the interest FREE OF STATE TAX IS GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIR-ROAD COMPANY. They have also the ADDITIONAL SECURITY OF A LEASE OF THE ROAD, IN PERPE-TUITY, TO THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RATLEGAD COMPANY, at a rent equiva'ent to SIX PER CENT. INTEREST UPON THE ENTIRE COST OF THE ROAD; this lease to take effect immediately upon the completion of the road, early in the ensuing year. The fulfilment of the conditions of the lease is further GUARANTEED BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY BAILBOAD COMPANY, THE DELAWARE AND BARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COM-PANY, thus making these eminently a FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

C. & H. BORIE. No. 1 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN, 9 6 12trp S. E. COR. DOCK AND WALNUT,

WINE, SUGAR, BUTTER,

AND OYSTER CRACKERS, THE BEST IN THE CITY FULLER & JOHNSON,

94 tuthslm) No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street. ONLY BREAD FIT TO EAT. What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of

this city said to his patients:-"Use Aerated Bread It's the only Bread fit to cat." We can give the name. FULLER & JOHNSON. No 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street. 94 tuthslm7

CROCKER'S TIP-TOP CRACKERS. TRY THEM, and see it the truth cant' be told in an FULLER & JOHNSON,

9 4 tuinslm8p] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.