THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1866.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

How Stands New York ! From the Tribune.

We are so often asked, in obvious earnest, it New York is sure to go right in her approaching election, that we are impelled to answer the question generally, and by a simple exhibition of facts.

In 1864 our State was carried by small majorities-6749 for Lincoln over McClellan, and 8293 for Fenton over Seymour, in a total of 730,821 votes. We have always believed that these majorities were reduced by foul voting and fraudulent changes of soldiers' ballotsthat our fair majority at that election was about 20,000

Last year our adversaries confidently expected to carry the State. Their State ticket was in good part made up of men who had been pro-minent Republicaus; Montgomery Blair stumped our State in its behalf, arm-in-arm with John Van Buren, whispering in the ears of the select few that Andy Johnson was "all right," and would give them "the spoils" if they would carry the State; Lieutenant-Governor Campbell, Judge Edmonds, and lots of smaller fry, turned against us; and a superficial observer must have supposed that we were doomed to defeat; yet; we carried the Slate by 27,857 majo-rity, the several counties giving majorities as yet; we c rity, the s follows:-

PARLOW UNION SECRETARY OF STATE

	1.0
For BARLOW, UNION, SECRETARY OF STATE. Allegheny. 2713 Oneida. 1821 Broome. 1586 Onondaga. 2204 Cattaraugus. 1480 Ontario. 1204 Cayuga. 2622 Oranze. 683 Chenango. 1419 Or caus. 1020 Clinton. 190 Oswego. 2350 Oortland. 1523 Otsego. 291 Delaware. 1359 Bensselaer. 455 Dutchess. 726 St. Lawrence. 5140 Erre. 596 Saratoga. 1293 Essex. 929 Schnusler. 614 Fu ton and Hamitton. 266 Steuben. 1778 Genesse. 1081 suffork. 784 Herkiner. 1045 Jofferson. 2351 Livingston. 836 Warren. 202 Livingston. 836 Warten. 2315	
Monroe	t
MAJORITIES FOR SLOCUM, DEMOCRATIC SECRETARY OF STATE.	1

Albany	157	Queens	
Chemung	141	Richmond	
Columbia		Rockland	
Greene		Schoharie	
		seneca	
Montgomery	51	suitivan	
New York		U ster	
Putnam	.68	Westchester	

-The aggregate of Democratic majorities in all the counties outside of this city was but 6334-au aggregate which St. Lawrence alone will overhear next month. And it is our confi-dent conviction that neither these nor the city majorities can now be increased. In other words, we believe that all the county majorities for Hoffman will not exceed 30,000, while we are equally sure that the counties which go for Fenton will roll up an aggregate majority of at least 60,000.

It the October elections should sorely disappoint us, Governor Fenton's majority will be less; if they go overwhelmingly for us, it will be greater. Should it seem that the bottom had fallen out of the Johnson coalition, that majority may exceed 50,000.

The bright prospect thus afforded will by no means induce our triends to relax their exertions. They will work the harder because they feel and know that they are not spending their strength for naught. And it is most desirable on every account that the loyal States should so speak that there can be no dispute or cavil as to their decision. Let it be clearly shown that they demand the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, and it will be promptly ratified, the South represented in Congress by loyal Representatives, and this long-distracted land once more enjoy the blessings of peace and rest.

ment. The conditions here proposed by Congrees are the conditions imposed or suggested by the Executive. He has admitted the super-vising authority of Congress over his own acts, vising authority of Congress over his own acts, He turned them over to Congress in his annual message of December last. Bad men and bad counsels have stepped in between him and Con-gress. There is the trouble. The only issue in this conflict is an issue of foolish pride, bad temper, and bad taste on both sides. It was fomented in Congress by such radical marpiots and families as Stevens, Summer, Chandler, and Ingersoll, and by their stupid but mischievous personal ubuse of the Eventity and their savage threats abuse of the Executive and their savage threats

against him. This rupture, however, with a few implacable radicals was unwisely-enlarged by the President himself into a rupture with Congress. There was no necessity for this, as the results have shown; for the radical schemes of universal negro suffrage, universal condication, and universal disfranchisement have utterly failed, and the plan adopted for Southern restoration by Congress is substantially the President's plan in every condition. What he now proposes in regard to faxation on the basis of property is already in force in our Internal Re-venue laws, declared valid by the courts, so that there is no need of any amendment of the

Constitution on this subject. In one word, if asked what there is in this theory of the President's opposition to this Constitutional amendment of Congress as now presented, we must say it amounts to nothing. There is nothing in it and it will come to nothing. We have no time or space to waste upon the paltry quibblings of the party journals of the day, nor upon their pitiful and debasing personal vulgarities on the one side or the other. It is all the more reireshing, however, to meet occasionally with a political journal such as the Springfield (Mass.) Kepublican, equal to the demands of the crisis in a calm, equal to the demands of the crisis in a calm, practical, and comprehensive discussion of the great questions of the day. We only regret that such examples are so few and far between, as we find them among the most intelligent people of all the nations. It is to this pervad-ing intelligence of the powerful North that we look for such a ratification of this plan of Con-gress as will speedily bring the South to its adoption. Nor can we believe that Andrew Johnson, a man of the people, believing in the will of the people, will remain unmoved by the returns of the approaching October and Novem-ber elections. We have every reason to believe that they will be so decisive as to bury the last remains of the demented, doomed, and already remains of the demented, doomed, and already broken-down old Democratic party, and to give a finishing blow to radical fanatics and disorganizers of both sections, in the active co-ope ration of Congress, the Administration, and the people, North and South, on the platform of this Constitutional amendment.

The Constitutional Amendment Cheat. From the World.

"Representation in Congress on the basis of suffrage, as each State may choose for uself, * condition of Southern restoration "-- Rerald. "Shall the voters of the North have equal rights with the voters of the South?"-Tribane.

The Herald asserts that on the passage of the Constitutional amendment the Rump Congress will cease to deny to Southern States all cight of representation in Congress, but will promptiy give them an abridged representation.

The Constitutional amendment can never pass, as we have conclusively shown. The Rump Congress took good care to frame one which could never pass; and they explicitly refused to promise even a reduced representation to the South in case it were passed. All the leading radicals (and no man will to-day deny that they entirely rule their party) have openly asserted that they will not admit the South even on that condition. The idea advanced to help the radicals in the fall elections, that, if the Con-sulutional amendment be passed, the country will then compet the Rump to admit Southern members, has turned some polyical weather-cocks. It is abourd, for the radicals will then for two years be out of the range of such comulsion; they will have been elected to the Fortieth Congress; they will consider their re-election an indorsement of the course of the Thirty-ninth, which refused to pledge representation upon the passage of the amendment; they will then make "impartial suffrage" (i. e., negro suffrage), or what not, the test, and thus keep the Southern members out of the Forty-first Congress, and the Southern votes for President in 1868 from being counted. Congress has no plan of restoration. The pre-

chief generals from the polls. Two-thirds of the white population of Tennessee, Brownlow and his Legislature deprive of their votes on State or Federal aflars. Here is a disfran State or rederat aftairs, Here is a disfran-chised non-voting population of one and one-third to one and one-half millious; but the amendment is so framed that all these distranchised people (who aided the Rebel-lion not half so much as the four million negroes) are to be counted in the basis of representation, while the blacks are not; the residue of the coordination in Marriand (Compared and Ma population in Maryland, Tenneseee, and Mis-souri may vote for them, and so represent them: but the residue of the Southern population can not, under the amendment, vote for and repre-sent the three or four millions of disfranchised blacks. With malicious ingenuity the amend-ment is contrived (section 2) not to reduce the basis of representation where the distranchise-ment is "for participation in rebellion, or other

The principle on which the blacks at the South (made citizens by section 1) are struck out of the basis of representation is thus doubly violated. The blacks are struck out of the basis of representation because their adult males are non-voters. But the non-voting aliens of the Northern States are counted in the basis of Northern representation; the million and a half non-voting population of Tennessee, Mis-souri, and Maryland are counted in the basis of representation.

The State Election.

From the Times.

It is reasonably certain that the Democratic party in this State will make no more by the Albany movement this year, than it did by its Syracuse dodge a year ago. That was the first election after the close of the war. Up to that time, their actions, as a party, had been against the national administration, against the principles by which the war was justified, and the measures by which it was carried on, against coercing the seceding States, against abolishing slavery, either as a war measure, or by amend-ing the Constitution, and against the whole system of policy by which the administration had

Sought to suppress the Rebellion. At Syracuse, in September, 1865, the Demo-stratic Convention abandoned their old platform and adopted a new one-accepting the results of the war, acquiescing in the abolition of slavery, incorsing the Administration elected by the Union party, affirming principles almost identical with those of the Republicans, and selecting most of their candidates from men who and been promiment and active in the Republican ranks. Their object in all this was perfectly apparent. They sought their own reinstate-ment in power. Accepting Union principles, they were not willing to accept the Union party; they accepted the principles, indeed, only to secure the overthrow of the party which had always held them. The purpose was not an honest one, and the people refused to aid or abet it. They would not trust the Democratic party to carry into effect principles and measures they had always resisted, and which they espoused now only to regain place and power. They were overwhelmed at the November elections, as they deserved to be.

The Albany Convention was only a repetition of the same trick after better preparation, and under what were supposed to be better auspices. The Philadelphia Convention had indicated a strong desire, on the part of patriotic men in both sections, for a restoration of the Union upon just and constitutional principles; and there was a large body of the people ready to waive their party relations for this specific pur-pose, and co-operate in measures to give this desire effect. The Democrats believed they could use this disposition for their own party purposes. They seized upon it-not to co-operate in carrying it out,-but to make it do their party work -make it reconstruct their shattered organization, regain the public confidence they had forfeited, and restore the Democratic party to its old ascendancy in the State and nation.

Every consideration connected with the public welfare demands that this atcempt should be defeated. No disaster could be graver or more serious to the country than the return of the olo Democratic organization to place and power. The public good im-peratively demand the defeat of Mr. Hoffman and the re-election of Governor Featon, by a major at least as large as that which he received lyear. In no other way can the determination of the people not to place the Government in t hands of that party which failed to defend it the hour of petil, be made clear and una takable. The Democratic party, as suchan organized political body-is utterly hopelessly discredited with the people. It is lost the power, if it had the will, to read the country any useful service. Its control in the hands of the least patriotic and the mosettish and corrupt ot its members. It a only at selfish ends, and seeks them only by most corrupt and un-crupulous means. action of the Albany Convention was dicta by those who wield the power and share spoits of office in the city of New York, commant purpose which controlled that (vention was the determination to resist refor perpetuate abuses, and augment the corrupti which yield such lavish returns to men office; and the welfare of the State, as well the interests of the city, demand that t design should be detested. The election of Governor Fenton and Union ticket by a decided majority at coming election, following, as we have no do it will, similar results in other States, will bre up effectually and finally the Democratic par as it has been organized and directed for the five years. It will compel its dissolution reconstruction. Thoroughly defeated now, t party can never regain its strength or renew successes. Properly reorganized, and anima by a new and higher spirit, it may still hav useful mission to perform in connection w the tuture career of the republic. It may mo and moderate the action of rash and extre men in the Union party, and so help bring Government to that golden mean which is ways the path of practicel wisdom and of tional satety. But it can never regain put considence, or be again intrusted by the peo of the nation with the control of its put policy.

statution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished abe 100 will have two-fiths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebais are now opposing this part of the amendment.

this part of the amendment. "Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Repre-sontative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or no d any office, civit or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an efficer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature or as an executive or civil officer of my State, lo support the Constitution of the United States, shall have ensaged in insurrection or rebellion maximit the same or giving all or comfort to the en-mies thereof; but Congress may, by a vois of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability." The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have

to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebeis should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience This section, you will observe, applies these Rebels only who have heretofore held office and taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

vote. "section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that in-curred in payment of boundles and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, for any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation in-curred in ald of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipations of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and vold." This section will out offall futures heaviers the

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

POLITICAL.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL AND FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICTS, Third District-WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3. GEARY, D'NEILL, AND NICHOLS. GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION of the Union Republican Citizens of the Second Congressional and First Senatorial Districts, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards, the Boys in Blue Republican Invincibles, and other Clubs, postponed

from SATURDAY last, will take place Wednesday Evening, October 3. ROUTE.

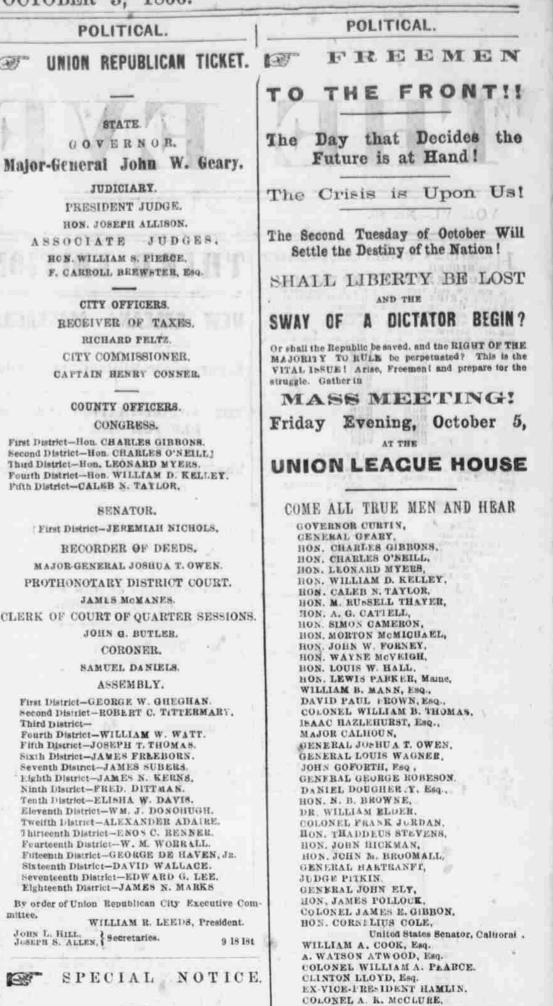
mittee.

SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

The line will form on Locust street, the right resting on Eighteenth street, and move af 8 o'clock precisely over the tollowing route :-- Up Eighteenth street to Race, thence to Twelfth, thence to Market, thence to broad, thence to Pine, thence to Twenty first, thence to Fugwater, thence to Thirteenth, thence to Federal, thence to Seventh, thence to Reed, thence to Moyamensing avenue, thence to Christian thence to Ninth. thence to Market, and dismiss.

WILLIAM J. OVENS, Chief Marshal.

and rity last tion the t in nis- -as and has ider ol is nost	AIDS TO CHIEF MARSHAL. Joseph Barlow, Joseph Campbell, Joseph Campbell, Henry I. Mointire, James S. Thompson, Charles C. Overbeek, IVI3t MARSHAL. Joseph Campbell, Henry I. Mointire, James S. Thompson, Charles C. Overbeek, IVI3t IVI3t EIGHTH WARD,	TO BE HELD AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNION LEAGUE, FOR THE FOLLOWING EVENINGS, VIZ.:-
the the the the the con- rms, ton- the the this this the the the the	THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD WILL ASSEMBLE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, At seven o'clock, at Broad and Locust streets, to join in THE GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE Postponed from Saturday Evening last, in the Second Congressional and First Senatorial District. Citizens having horses are invited to parade mounted. By order ot the Committee on Arrangements. JOHN C. MARTIN, President,	WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5. The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League, Are respectfully invited to assemble at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON
last	CLAYTON MCMICHAEL, Secretary. 1013t	
and that wits ated ve a with odify	EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.	WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Addresses will be delivered by
the s al- f na- iblic ople iblic	INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE, JOHN M. POMEROY. 101701	EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN AND THE HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.
L. Senta- rds of rticle states ini ed f said stitu- natu- isdic- nd or ke or shail of the of the of the stitu- shates of states nd of the of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of shates of the of the of the of the of the of the of the of the of the of the of shates of shates of of the of of the of of the of of the of of the of of the of of the of of the of of the of of the of of the of of the of of of of of of of of of of	FOR ALDERMAN, FIFTH WARD, WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY. 912 Imd BOARDING. NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET Being neatly fitted up, will open tor FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Two large Con n unicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a tamily. THE CHEAPEST JOB PRINTING OFFICE, IN PHILADELPHIA, HADDOCK & SON'S,	ALSO, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, An Address will be delivered by the HON. HORACE GREELEY, AND CLINTON LLOYD, ESQ, Of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. LADIES are especially invited to be present upon each occasion. Takets of admission for each evening will by issued at the LEAGUE HOUSE on the MOBAING of the respective days of each address. By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.
each or the	No. 618 MARKET Street,	JAMES B. ORNE, Chairman.
Presi- Con- ers of	9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.	CHARLES S. OGDEN, Scoretary. 1015t
bitant citi- d, ex- e, the in the sshall y-one on in tates,	912 CHANDELIERS, BEONZE STATUARY, ETO -VANEIRK & CO. would respectially direct the site tion of their friends, and the public generally, to their istice and elecast assoriment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARFS. Those wishing bandsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing else- where. Solved or termshed fixtures refinished with	DISTRICT.
e clec- ens of to do on in thus or thus i Con-	special care and at reasonable prices. 64 6m DOWN RIVER LINESTEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARC if Sweet, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATUE- DAY Morning, at 9.0 clock, for Cheator Penningrov, New Casile, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bombay Hook, New Casile, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bowbay Hook, New Casile, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bowbay Howbay How	JOHN HULME, INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE. 920 R



Leave your labor early, and devote yourselves to your Country! Come from your Workshops! Come in Battalions! Come with Banners! With stouts hearts and determined will! Let every Ward, every Club, every Organization, muster in its strength, and join the 6 rand Demonstration of Patriots, who are resolved that "the Government of the People, by the People, and for the People, shall not Perish from the Earth !'

GOVERNER JAMES R. HAWLEY, of Conn.

The President and His Policy-Congress and the Amendment. From the Herald.

We are again assured from Washington that the President, on the question of Southern restoration, "will adhere most strenuously" to the policy he has adopted in opposition to the policy of Congress. Why? What is there in this Constitutional amendment which prevents his co-operation with Congress ? Nothing which he has not himself recommended at one time or another. He has himself imposed the main conditions of this amendment upon the excluded States as essential conditions of restoration, and he has proposed the others. What, then, is the difficulty? He contends, as it appears, that all the States that claim and are willing to be represented in Congress have the right to a voice in this matter of Constitutional amend ments. He therefore proposes, first, that the excluded States shall be represented, and then he has a Constitutional amendment to offer regulating representation on the basis of suffrage that is or may oe adopted by the several States, and apportioning taxation upon the

value of property in each State. This is his plan. His great objection against the amendment of Congress is that it was passed absence of certain States asking and entitled to be represented. But how and when did those States secure the right to admission into Congress? They were disorganized and broken up by the Rebellion. They had to be reconstructed. The President, in the absence of Congress, and in the exercise of the discretionary war powers conferred by Congress, pro-ceeded to reconstruct them. All things consi-dered, he did his work very well; but in the very outset he admitted and proclaimed the fact very outset he admitted and proclaimed the fact that this work would be subject to the approval of Congress. What has followed? Congress has refused to admit the States concerned as reconstructed by the Presi-dent. But adopting substantially his con-ditions, the two Houses have put them into the form of a Constitutional amendment, must the offer to the avoinded State that mit with the offer to the excluded States that with the ratification of this amendment they will be admitted. If the President, in the absence of Congress, had the discretionary power to exact of those States the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery, had not Congress on reassembling in the Capitol the power and the right to demand the ratification of these other ditions of restoration, all that the President had done being subject to the approval of Congress? Are not all the powers of admission or supervision or regulation of the States possessed by the General Government? Are they not all invested in Congress? They are, from the begin-ning to the end. Is not the President required by the Constitution to execute the laws of Congrees? He is, from first to last. Here we might contend that, as this amend-

ment was passed by a two-thirds vote of each House, it should, in the spirit of the Constitu-tion, be accepted by the President as a measure which has gone beyond his power of opposition. We are satisfied, however, in answering this objection of his as to the exclusion of certain States by his own testimony. What Congress ought to have done with those States is not now the question. It is enough that, in refusing to admit them on the President's plan, Congress has simply exercised its authority over this subject; it is enough that said States are not reconstructed, and are still subject to this ultimatum of Congress.

The case, then, is clear. There is in reality no disagreement in principle between Congress and the President in this matter. His vetoes of certain bills passed at the late session were jus-tified by solid facts and arguments. But they of reach the great question of this amend.

tence that it has, is a cheat, a swindle, and a lie. It it had a plan it would not be voted for, since there can be but one just plan-equal repre-sentation on the basis of population according

to the Constitution. Utierly without security, utterly without ground of hope, that the Rump will admit the Southern States to representation on consenting to have it abridged, there are, nevertheless, many intelligent men who think there is fairness in the proposed abridgment of the Southern representation. They deem the Constitu-tional amendment "fair and impartial" under the false idea that it proceeds on suffrage instead of population as the basis of representation

The radical speakers, addresses, and newspapers so represent the amendment; falsely. Says the Tribune ----

'Now that slavery is abolished, the three-fifths rule has of course to cease, and the apportionment has either to be made upon the voting (white) popu-lation, as the Congressional amendment provides, in the total population, as will be the case if the amendment is rejected and the Johnson party have a majority in the next Congress. "Shall the voters of the North have equal rights with the voters of the South?"

There is the talse idea studiously put forth

that the Constitutional amendment establishes suffrage instead of population as the basis of representation.

The fact is, the amendment does not change at all the present rule of population as the basis of representation (as well as taxation) for the whole country. It is cunningly framed to have the appearance of changing the basis of representation from population to sudrage, yet in reality not to change 1, but only to cheat the Southern States out of some fifteen or twenty members of Congress. Here is the proof. Sec-tion 2 of the proposed amendment begins by declaring that "Representatives shall be appor-tioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including exdians not taxed."

That is the old, the wise, the just apportion-ment of the Consultation; taxation and representation equal, and both based on population. But then follows, in the same section 2, a provi-sion framed with a devilish ingenuity so as to strike out from population and the basis of representation three or four million Southern blacks unless they are allowed to vote. Retaining population as the basis of representation, it is comingly contrived so as not to enumerate the three or four millions of non-voting South-ern blacks in the Southern basis of representation, while yet enumerating the two or three millions of non-voting aliens in the Northern and Western States in the Northern basis of representation. The amendment only provides for a reduction of the basis of representation where *citizens* are not allowed to vote, leaving non-voting aliens still to be counted. But by the first section of the amendment negroes are made citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Thus, we repeat, this so "fair," this so "impartial" amendment for "apportioning representation on the voting (white) population," is in fact only an artful, specious, and circuitous trick to strike out the Southern black population (unless allowed to vote) from the basis of representation which everywhere else is lett to prevail, *i. e.* popula-tion voting and non-voting.

But the *Tribune's* pretense that the amend-ment bases representation upon the voting (white) population, instead of the total populaon, is still more egregious, still more false than we have yet shown.

than we have yet shown. One-half the white population of Marvland are disfranchised by a despotic Registration act. More than one-half the white population of Mis-souri are disfranchised by a similar contri-vance, which excludes, too, one of Sherman's

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPL

Proposed Amendment to the Contution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Represe tives of the United States of America two-third both Houses concurring That the following Art be proposed to the Legislatures of the several st as an amendment to the Constitution of the Un States which when ratified by three fourths of Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Const toon, viz to-

This section makes citizenship uniform in all States, and protects citizens both North and Sor

for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsy nians with the same respect that she treats her citizens.

citizens. "Section 2. Representatives shall be apportion mong the several States according to their respect numbers, counting the whole number of persons in e State, excluding Inclans not taxed; but whenever right to vote at any election for President or Vice-Pr ent, and for the United States representatives in C gress, executive and judicial officers, or the member the Legislatures thereot, is denied to any maile inhabit of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and of cent for participation in rebelilion or other crime. Denis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion which the number of male citizens twenty-years of the whole number of male citizens twenty-years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation Congress upon the population of the several St with this proviso, that where a State denies the tive tranchise to any of its qualified male citizer 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to under this section), that then its representatio Congress shall be proportionably reduced, regulating the representation in Congress b number of voters in each State. Under the old

the and and a state of the second sec

10.31

and ... discriptions in an interface of the second se

SOLDIERS! SAILORS!

Shall the Rebel hordes you subdued he suffered to again mount to Fower, and Rule you? Will you allow Treachery in high places to unio all your glorious work? Shall the holy sacrifice of over 300 000 lives of your heroic comrades be forgotten? Have the noble Dead, indeed died in Vain? AMEEICANS! Now, as ever, the cause of Freedom and Self-government resis on the Intelligence, the Patriotism, and the Courage of the People ! Are you ready for the Struggle? Maine has fired the first gun1 Let the Keystone emulate the Star of the East! Let us roll up a grand majority for

GEARY AND CONGRESS!

THE PRESIDENT,

Blind to facts, infatuated, and wickedly advised, dispuces the

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF GONGRESS. The repeated arguments and appeals of the people, and their representatives are wantonly disregarded

VAST MAJORITIES

Will penetrate the circle which surrounds the Chief Magistrate, and convince even him and his bad advisers BAL HAMLIN that the people will never suffer

REBELS TO RULE PATRIOTS.

A grand victory at the polls will arrest the usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER!

Let us sustain our true Representatives by re-echoing that all persons born or naturalized m the United States are citizens of the United States; all alike enti tled to "Lite, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness;" ·hat ONE REBUL AT THE SOUTH shall not be EQUAL TO TWO LOYAL MEN AT THE NORTH ; that no officer, civil or military, who has violated his oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, shall again hold office under that Constitution unless specially allowed so to do by Congress, the law making power of the country ; that the loyal war debt is forever sacred; that our pensioned widows and orphans never shall be forgotten; and that never shall the debt contracted by the Hebels for the murder of our sons and brothers be paid by a loyal people.

PENSIONS TO UNION SOLDIERS MUST AND STALL BE PAID.

REMEMBERI GEREBAL GRANT HAS SAID :-"To ask any soldier to vote for such a man (HIES-TER CLYMER), or at one time known disloyalty. against snother who has served four years in the Union Army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country IS A GROSS INSULT."

The Land of Penn is in Earnest.

"Cver thy crags, Alleghany, a blast has been blown, Down thy tide, Susquehanna, the thunder has gone, From the Delaware's marge to the Lake of the West, W herever the loot of the freeman hath pressed, The voice of a people-uprisen-awake-Pennsylvania's watchword with Freedom at stake Thrilling up from each Valley-flung down from each height.

Our Country and Liberty ! God for the Fight."

The Grand Old State looks to her Metropolis! We are ready ! Fail in ! March ! Double quick ! Charge on your old advensaries ! Rout and ruin them torever! Charge! and save the Union! Save Liberty from the throstling grasp of the roel Save your priceses heritage! Vindicate to the world the common sense of the American People, by securing for yourselves and for posterity the unimpaired BloHT of the [1024

MAJORITY TO COVERN.

ALL OTTAL CALL OF ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRESS

I DET TORAL PROPERTY AND

TRANSMENT OF A COLORADO AND A COLORADO And the second s 1201227-2