THE PARTY OF STREET, STREET, AND STREET, AND STREET, AND STREET, STREE

[Continued from the Fifth Page.] A skilful mariner that goes out from your ort shapes his course and takes his departure,

When adverse winds have driven him from his course, when the sky has been obscure in storms, he seizes on the first moment of time when the sun appears in heaven to ascertain the ongitude and lati ude-upon line vast ocean by which he is surrounded.

We may draw a practical lesson from the skillful mariner. It is well for us to look and ship of State is drifting, by whom she is manned and directed, and to what port she is

I ask this audience to recollect that I express my own opinions. I ask and I expect no party, no man to be responsible for those opinions. I will endeavor, in my own way, to give you the reasons upon which I form the opinions which I express. First, I propose to state what I think ought to have been done when this Rebeilion collapsed. The most moderate and conservative suggestion that I can make is that I think a lew examples ought to have been made in the way of capital illustration. (Terrific

applause.)

If a homicide is committed in your midst, every good man, whether he be a Copperhead or a Union man, says let the law be executed. Now I hold and think—I was going to say I was three fourths a Johnson man—I am a Johnson man, as he was! (Applause.) I hold that treason against such a Government as ours is the highest crime of which a man could be guilty.

I do not hold that our Government under the old regime was just what it ought to have ween, or just what its fathers and lounders intended it to be; but it is the best the sunlight of heaven ever shone upon. (Applause.) And we can conceive no crime so wicked as that a parricidal hand that was raised to break it down; and yet, though I am in Pennsylvania, and in the loyal city of Philadelphia, let me say one of your own sons contributed much to that result. Why, an old man whose heart had never, so far as I know, been melted by the genial smiles of woman (applicase), could not find in the Constitution any power to save the government under which he lived.

Now if, when this Rebellion collapsed, we had made a very few examples—I would not have hall many—I would have had some—it would have had a most wonderful effect, in my judgment, upon all the rebellious States. There was no prescription that modern (Democracy or modern Copperhea lism, could have prescribed, that would have been worth half as much. They

expected because they knew they deserved it.

There is another thing which in my judgment ought to have been done at that time. They call me a radical, but I am a very conservative man. (Laughter.) Look at your statutes, and see what the good old fathers did in the revolutionary war. They told the Rebels—the Copperheads are not any better than Rebels—they told the tories of the revolutionary war, or those who were tories of the revolutionary war, in the words upon the statutes I think of every State in the Union, that it was not healthy for them to remain in them; that they might undergo a choking sensation if they remained. (Appliause.) And what did they do? Like the gentleman to whom it was intimated that he would be kicked out if he didn't go, they withdrew, and went to the provinces of Nova Scotia; and there is the true secret why the provinces are so hostile to us to-day

are so hostile to us to day.

Conservative as I am, I tell you precisely what I would have done when this Rebellion closed, and I put it to every lady and gentleman here, to answer me in their good, sober judgment, if it be not right. I would have said to every man who was a member of the so called Confederate Congress-to every man who claimed to represent that Government at foreign courts-to every man who had been educated at the expense of our Government, and sworn allegiance to it-to every major-general commanding in the Rebel forces, if I include brigadiers I would have said to them, and every man who claimed to be Governor of a Rebel State, not as our fathers said, "You must leave this country," but I would have said to them, you may stay here, you may have the protection of life and property-although the Civil Rights bill gave itbut you can never again participate, either as a voter or an office-holder, in the Government you sold; and I ask you, my friends, if there is not justice and merit in the proposition (ap plause), but now were told they may stay as

friendly citizens. (Laughter.) Now we are told that the class of men who engaged in the conspiracy, like a class of men who are engaged in a larceny, must not have their case adjudicated until they constitute a part of the panel that is to try them. I do not believe that. (Laughter.)

When the Rebellion collapsed, the only ques tion that these men in the rebellious States asked themselves was. "Will our lives be spared?" They have forfeited every right under the Constitution and the Government, even to their lives, and they were prepared to con-cede any terms that these loyal States would

ask of them. When they conceded the abolition of slavery that was the very substratum upon which they founded their Government. When they did that there was no other thing they would not have conceded. I am sure, in my judgment, this at least should have been demanded.

Cases are easily selected. Upon a few the penalty of the law should have been imposed, that we ourselves should know, and that we should hand down to all future ages, that treason is a crime that ought to be punished (Applause.) Will we not do it? What were the logical sequences? Why, at some other day and hour in the history of the republic prominent men could get up a new and another rebellion. The "Boys in Blue" went down to the battle-field and sacrificed their lives, and those who instigated the Rebellion to go unwhipped of justice. Was not that God we do not admit that, and I wash my hands of all such action. But I tell you all, my friends, that the trials of the war came too near my own hearthstone to agree to that. No, it cannot be. in the name of the patriotic dead and the heroic living, who are in four midst with honorable sears, upon them we cannot agree, and we ought not to agree upon any other terms than shall show to future ages that treason is a crime and

we will punish it Now this is what I think ought to have been done; and coming from the little State of Maine (vociterous applause)—of which my friend was disposed to kindly to speak—coming from there, I might have opinions which would be somewhat in advance of this central portion of our Union. I might have made a very short speech in parenthesis, almost with a single sentence, and interest you more, perhaps, when I say look at the responsibilities that rest upon the country. The right arm has spoken; now you must go and speak too. Coming from that State where we make no distinction of race or color (loud applause), I express my own opinion when I say that universal suffrage ought to have

been in this canva:s. And I am led to that conclusion very much by an illustration that Benjamin Franklin gave us that the property qualification of one hundred dollars was necessary to entitle a freeman to vote;" and he put the question forcibly and sig-nificantly, "If a man owns a jackass that is worth a hundred dollars, is the right to vote in the jackass or the man?" (Laughter and applause.) I am coming to a point, by-and-by, of what we have before us

I think the least that I can say is that impartial suffrage ought to have been demanded. I have said, when this Rebellion collapsed, the only question they asked was:—'Will you spare our lives?" "All that a man hath will he give for his life." The time then was, whatever the conditions demanded would have been granted.

The President of the United States had, and he could have exercised the power as easily, as turn my hand, but instead of doing that he and alone, has involved us in this controversy I know you will be delighted to listen to the gentleman who is to succeed me, and I hasten to my next proposition. I said to you that the true issue, when stripped of all extraneous and collateral questions, was one between execu-tive ordinances and legislative enactments, and I come now to that proposition. If the Presient of the United States had exercised only the duties and powers with which he is clothed under the Constitution, we would have been an harmonious people to-day, North and South, a law, or invite a State that represented only one (applause); but he undertook the auspices of his si de of the controversy, to pass a law that h

Secretary of State, who, in my judgment, led him to the position be now occupies, undertook to run the machine on his own account. (Laughter.) Now let us look at this thing, and let us exercise our judgements, not our

OF THE PARTY

passions.

The Constitution of the country under which we live classifies the powers of the Government under three distinct heads—a Legislative, an Executive, and the Judicial department.

The Legislative department is clothed with the precessory and needful.

authority to make the necessary and needful The Executive department is clothed with the inthority to execute those laws-not to make hem. (Applause.)

The Juoicial department is clothed with the power of construing the laws passed by Con-gress, not by the President. (Applause.) That is the subdivision of power in the Constitution, and while I dislike to entertain an audience by reading, I do ask that I may be permitted to read from that great charter of our liberties. I read from Section 8ts. The first

subdivision of power in the Constitution is that defining the legislative department.

Section 8 declares—"That Congress shall have power"—Congress, not the Executive—(laughter, occasioned by the peculiar twang with which the speaker uttered the last word)—"to lay and collect taxes, duties imposts and excited to collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common delense and general welfare"—"and general wel-fare"—that power is lodged in Congress. It

then goes on to enumerate the specific grant of powers by the Constitution of the United States to Congress. I need not enumerate them; the section of the Constitution closes with this significant paragraph:—"Congress bave power to make all the laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Gov-ernment of the United States." Can there be anything more bload or comprehen ive? First it clothes Congress with the power of all legislative action that shall be necessary for the general welfare; and second, it clothes Congress with the power of all necessary legislative acts that shall carry out the specific grants of power.

Your Executive is an executive officer. He is to execute laws that Congress makes, and he has no power, except it shall be his duty to com-municate to Congress the condition of the country at their annual session. He has no earthly powers to execute a law that Congress makes—our Congress—aCongress that represents you and me, my friends. (Applause.) Our Congress-I will have a word to say before I close about what are our relations to our representatives—well, I run along and I will have to read another, because I want to comment upon it bereafter. I find in section 4 in the 4th article of the Constitution these words, "The United States," We are the United States, and not the President. And, let me tell you, we are going to teach the man who sits in the White House that we are the people, and not Andrew Johnson. We are going to teach him that the freemen of this country know their rights, and knowing, dare and will maintain them. (Applause, and cries of "Cood!" "good!")

The part of the Constitution to which I have just referred says:—"The United States shall guarantee to every state a republican form of government,"-and we are going to do it, with the help of God (applause),-"and shall protect each of them from invasion,"-mark the langoage; I want to say something after awhile in relation to it—"and on application of the Legislature of the State, it in session, or, if not in session, of the Executive, against domestic violence" Now, there is the Constitution, and what has the President done? I have spoken of what ought to have been done—nay, I have spoken of what I would like to have done. What has been done? The President has assumed powers which he had no more right to exercise, in my candid indement, than the guage; I want to say something after awhile in exercise, in my candid indgment, than the merest child in your community. (Applause.)
When this Rebellion collapsed, what was his

I will be liberal-very liberal. During the war. I stood, nay, I contended that for a govern-ment the greatest powers in time of war were necessary, but when peace came flying upon its wings, then I demanded that the executive power should correspond with the demands of The first thing the Eveent to do, after the Rebellion collapsed, was to ap point governors for the rebellious States; and yet the modern Democracy prate about State

I hold that he might as well appoint Heister Clymer, and God knows he will never be Governor in any other way. (Applause and cheers.) He might with just as much propriety, with just as much power, hoist Clymer into the executive chair as he could appint a Governor in a rebel hous State. I ask any constitutional lawyer or statesman to point out to me the clause in the Constitution that authorizes the President to appoint a civil Governor. It don't exist. What he ought to have done was this—He ought to have held all those States in military subjection, and submitted the matter to Congress-our representatives.

I concede to the President, as the commander of the army and navy, full power over a govern-ment in its military aspect; but I deny from the first to the last any power in the Executive to appoint a civil Governor. It is a high crimemisdemeanor. (Applause.) More, this is question, my friends, in which we have an interest; it comes home to us. I make no objections to the conditions or terms which he proposed to the States on resuming relations within the Union. They were right; yet an Executive may, unconstitutionally, just as well attempt to exercise a right which he has no authority to exercise—he may attempt it in the right way as well as in the wrong way. He never had authority to appoint governors or impose terms upon the States. This is our business, not his (applause); and we will teach

him, before we are done, that it is our business. Thank God, the people command the position and they intend to command it. He (the Pre sident) demanded conditions of the States-cer tain conditions upon which they should assume their relations in the Union. Where did he get his power? I ask any man. I want to ask the constitutional lawyer, and I ask any man of good, sober, common sense where he got his power to propose a system of legislation by the States on the one side that was to exclude our being heard on the other? (Applause.) Now, I am not going to discuss the question to-night whether these States were in the Union or out of the Union. It is not material for my argument. I know they are very nice distinctions and I have very clear and distinct notions upon it; and as there may be a difference of opinion when I can base my argument upon what does not render it necessary for me to draw these distinctions. I do not choose to do it.

care not whether the States were in the Union or out of the Union. It is enough for me to know that they did acts which deprived them of every right they had under the Constitution applause), and instead of raising questions will lead us away into the mazes of transcendentalism, he chooses to do it precisely as it is precented. They did well, if it was an authority worth quoting. I would quote Andrew Johnson on that very point, but it is not

When these rebellious States renounced their allegiance to the Government, and set up a so called Government, they lost every right they po sessed under our Government-every or No. there was one right, and that was the right

to be hanged. (Applause.) Now, this whole thing, in my idea, could have been settled at that period of time just as easily as the remotest period in the world; but the President undertook to assume this power, dictating his terms; now mark the language that I have read to you, "Congress is clothed with power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the fore-going. Now enumerate the powers and all other powers bestowed by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, and the fourth section of the fourth article, "The Government of the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of govern-

ment. Now, I put this question to you, my friends, The President had no power to pass laws, but would take a substance and essence whether he establish an executive ordinance and call it

could adopt as a law, and in that we claim to be heard; and I claim that this exercise of power was a high crime and a misdemeanor. More tollow after it. The theory of the President has been that these States lost none of their rights; that after struggline, after using all the power within their command against the life of our flavorment, that they come back against our Government, that they come back again with no penitence and subject to no penalty. That is his theory. And what does he do? I have read the fourth article of the Constitution, in which it says:- 'The United States shall guarantee.'

Taking the theory of the President, I try my points in hypothesis. By what authority, let me ask you, did he attempt to invest General Herron, of Louisiana, a man whose hand was reeking red with the blood of your sons—by what authority did he invest him—with power over the Goveror of Louisiana, to assume the control of the military power in to assume the control of the military power in that State? (Applause.) It is a high crime, it is a misdemeaner. The blood is chilled, we stand appalled at that awful massacre. It was induced by the 'el grams of the President! Read them all! Look at them! But for these telegrams of your President, that awful massacre would never have occurred. I arraign him before heaven and this audience, of high crimes and misdemeanors. (Applause) I do not pre-cisely understand politically the definition of the word.

We could be heard ourselves. We could summen to our aid our fellow-citizens, and we could stand by; but we could not forget the commentaries that would be made over the waters-that it was the result of on institutions. They have not admitted that an imbecile and idiotic prince was the necessary result of their form of government. It was an unfortunate event in God's Providence we had this man thrust upon us. (Apphase.) It didn't grow out ofour system of government. (Applause.) Yet it subjected us to that sad commentary abroad.

Again, look at the manner in which the Presi-

dent is attempting to control this Government by a corrupt exercise of executive power, by turning out every man, however honest or capable, who would not degrade his own man-hood by supporting "his policy," (Applause.) There has been no crime committed in all the annals of time; there has been no ruling power from Nero, bloody that he was, to the present day, that mark the moral terpitude that marks our President now. We stand appalled at it.

The maimed soldier, the honest man, the patriotic citizen who gave of his means to support the Government when it needed support, they are all swept away, and Copper-hences that support "My Policy" take his place. I must seek a quotation from that old man, John Quincy Adams. (Applause.) At another day, when attempts were made by mere brute executive patrolinge to control the Government, that old man eloquent said:—"In view of the degeneracy of the times, the soul sickened; in view of the fact that in the descending scale of degradation there were found willing men to earn their daily bread by their daily shame." We honor the laboring man whose face is

bronzed and whose hands are hard in houest toil. We honor him because labor is the basis of the prosperity of our Government. It builds up your beautiful city; it goes upon the mart and the market-place, where it sends up its busy hum of thrift and enterprise. We honor the man that shovels the dirt, but despise the

man who eats it. (Cheers and aoplause)
My iriends, the field is so broad—it is illimitable, that I must pass to my third proposition,
What ought we to sustain? The Congress—our
Congress—my iriends, do not mistake, it is our Congress. We have heard a great deal of talk about this thing called radicalism, What is it? When they present to your minds

a distinct proposition, examine it; when they talk to you about simple radicalism, with no distinctive proposition, mark my words, there is nothing in it. We have a Congress. They are the popular branch representing us. In sustaining them I want you to understand that is the simplest thing. In sustaining them we sus-tain ourselves and our manhood,

Let any man who earns his livelihood by the sweat of his brow-by his own acts or by his own industry-let him stand up here and say he is a freeman, and that he is attacked in this assault upon the public servants. It is not the representative that is assailed, we are assailed; e are assaulted by this man who aken to assume the power over each one of us. I want to go back; I want to discuss a proposi-

tion that I have omitted; and I will thank the reporters if they will put it in the right place, cause I am speaking extemporaneously, and I run wild. I want to speak of another usurpa-tion of the President. I want to class it where it belongs. In speaking of the President con-trolling the Government by a corrupted use of Executive patronage, I want to invite your attention to a specific point. Now I want to sead from the Constitution; but I will state to you precisely what it says:- "The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,"—our Senate, not his—"may appoint certain officers;" and it provides that "he may fill such vacancies as may occur during recess of the Senate." Now that is the Consti

And what is he attempting to do? I understand from the newspapers-I read the newspapers-I understand that he has got an opinon from an Attorney-General who holds his place at the will of the President. He may ap point all officers provided for by law, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He may fill vacancies that exist during the recess. He sends a class of nominations to the Senate and they reject them; or, it you please, refuse to act upon them. Now, remember, the question is that of a vacancy during the recess of the Senate. After the Senate has adjourned he appoints his own favorites to fill any vacancy that existed during the secsion of the Senate. In what does this result? Why, he gets enough men in the country who will promise-I don't

say they will keep it-to support "my policy. He appoints, and sends them to the Senate, our Senate, for confirmation, without which it amounts to nothing; they do not confirm them; they are rejected. What then? After the Senate adjourns he appoints some individual to fill a vacancy—to fill a vacancy that occurred during the recess of the Senate. I say here to night, no sensible constitutional lawyer ever conceded uch a power to the President of the United States, because, if good, the Senate was a body of no earthly importance. Then you get a dictator sure enough.

I ought to have stated all of these things in my line of argument on the usurpations of the President, and I go back to the other point, What has now to be done? Congress met in December last and they selected a committee in the House and the Senate of eminent men that constituted that body of eminent men in which you and I have unquaiffied confidence, and they set themselves to work to accertain what was the condition of these disloyal States. I cannot undertake now to narrate the evidence that was presented to that committee. It is enough for me to say that that committee came to a conthat they were not in a condition to be received; they thought the evidence ample, full, and plenary to submit to them certain amend-

ments to the Constitution. The true issue for us to decide upon is, what Congress has presented to us. That is the true issue, and what else? Every man born within our Union shall be an American citizen. And in the name of all the gods, what is he, if he isn't an American citizen? (Laughter and applause.) In all my reading of history, in all my understanding of languages, I suppose every little wee child owes allegiance to the Government under which he was born; and yet everywhere a class of political Jeremahs, who are mourning around your streets, and who stand at the corner with a man born under the tolds of our flag, and under our Constitution, and say he shall not be an American citizen. (Applause.)

That is the first proposition. Now it is suggested that Congress has passed a law meeting this case, and your President vetoed it—and vetoed a law that would not give to freemen born in the country the same prote tion of his person and his property, for that is all that was needed. Now reflect a moment upon what a President who was not willing to give freemen the same protection of life and property, that is, although it failed—the Civil Rights will—there was nothing else in it. He vetoed it; but, thank God, we had a Congress who passed it in spite of his veto. (Cheere.)

I must hasten along to the next proposition

they present to us is in reference to the me-mentous point—I want to go back once more. (Laughier.) You had a convention here in this city, where men sat with pad-locks on their lips, and Doolittle had the key. They elected a temporary President of that Convention, who was obliged to say "I thank you gentlemen," and if the others had said as much, it would have afforded much matter worthy of com-

And General Dix, its temporary chairman, uttered some words which will bear me out in corroboration of the principle which I assume, that the President has exercised these acts in violation of the Constitution, General Dix "The President, not in pursuance of any constitu

tional power, has called on the Confederate States to accept conditions for their admission to the exer-cise of their legislimate functions as members of the Union." Here is a distinct admission on the part of

General Dix that there is no legitimate con titu-tional power for the President to exercise. Let me read from the 7th of Howard's reports of the United States Supreme Court, which comes pre-cisely in point, and in relation to article 4, sec-tion 4, of the Constitution. The Court says:—

'Under this artisle of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what government is established in a State, for, as the United States guarantee to each State a republican form of government, Congress a ust necessarily decide what government is established in the Bate, before it can be determined whe her it is republican or not. And when the sens ors and Representatives of the State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the Government under which they are aprity of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is reorganized by the proper constitutional authority, and this decision is pinding upon all the departments of the Government."

the Government"

This is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Another proposition in the amendment limits the Representatives that each State enjoys in Concress according to the number of voters. The South were formerly entitled to have threeif the of their slaves represented in Congress, and the white men did the voting. Now they want to count the five-fifths, and so secure an increase in their representation. Should such be the case, you will see at once that the white man in South Carolina will exercise about two and a half times the amount of power that a white man possesses in Pennsylvania. Is that right? Is that republican? And yet this Johnson-Democratic-mongrel party are very earnest in rejecting that proposition to amend the Constitution. But when they know that a Democrat in the North will not have as much power as a Rebel in the South, they will gladly

adopt the proposition.

Another part of the proposition is that affirming the validity of the national debt and the obligations we owe to the widows and orphans, and that the Rebel debt shall not be assumed. If this was not done, there is great danger that there would be an attempt made not to repudiate the national debt, but in some way to assume the Rebel debt. The speaker instanced the case of the Texas bonds, many years ago, which he very blandly hinted had been distributed to the Senators as inducements for them to support it. At first there was scarcely any members in favor of assuming the Texas loan; but gentlemen came and told members that they could buy the bonds in perfeetly legitimate transactions at five cents on the dollar, and at last the bill was passed. In the same way the Rebel debt could be got

through. The last is one which meets my full approval, The last is one which meets my full approval, in depriving the men who deserted the service of the Government after having sworn to support it, from again holding office under the Government. Is not this an awful punishment? (Laughter.) They should be prevented from exercising the right of suffrage. But let us take what Congress has done, and trust in God for the future.

the future. I am desirous, and I trust that all of us are, that this conflict shall be ended. We wish that it might be so to-day, but not until we can have such guarantees as will satisfy us, lustly and properly, if it be until the last syllable of re-corded time—until then we do not want the

States back again. (Applause.)
There is a practical solution to the difficulty, and that is, go to work, every one of you; do your duty in the Keystone State. Let every man devote himself—I will not say for a day but I ask you, as you love your country, as you espect your manhood, as you know your own rights as free citizens, from now until the day of election, I ask you to devote yourselves to your country? (Applause.)

Come one, come all, from every valley and every glen in this mighty Commonwealth; come, and in tones that cannot be mistaken express your opinions as freemen sent abroad, as we, in the little State of Maine, have sent the moral influence, and-(The rest of this sentence was lost in the loud huzzahs which followed the mention of Manne.) Oh! and how proud will be the consolation of every man that can feel his heart and say, in this hour of our country's peril:—"I did my duty to my country and my God,"

Mr. Hamlin then resumed his seat amid prolonged applause, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, late Speaker of the national House of Representatives, was introduced, and addressed the audience at considerable length on the issues of the day.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE. Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitu-tion, viz :-

inclusive shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—
"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born on naturalized in the Uri'ed States, and subject to the jurisdetion thereof, are cilizens of the United States and of
the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or
enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or
immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall
any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the
laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own

citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any misle inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and clitzens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this proviso, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, 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 she will have two-fifths 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 Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or he d any office divil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an eath as a member of Cougress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or civil officer of any State, lo support the Consultation of the United States, shall have engaged in macrection or robellion assinst the same or giving ald or comport to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability.'

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the United men of the South, so that we shall have

to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have

perpe'ual 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 Rebe's 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 those 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 rehel by a two-thirds

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bountles 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 incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim or loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Therefore, well out of all future hope on the part

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.

## UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

COVERNOR. Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY. PRESIDENT JUDGE. HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES. HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE, F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS. RECEIVER OF TAXES. RICHARD PELTZ. CITY COMMISSIONER. CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS. CONGRESS.

First District-Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS. Second District-Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL] Third District-Hon. LEONARD MYERS. Fourth District-Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. Fifth District-CALEB N. TAYLOR.

> SENATOR. First District-JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS. MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN. PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT. JAMES MCMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS. JOHN G. BUTLER. CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS. ASSEMBLY. First District-GEORGE W. GHEGHAN. Second District-ROBERT C. TITTERMARY,

Third District-Fourth District-WILLIAM W. WATT. Fifth District-JOSEPH T. THOMAS. Sixth District-JAMES FREEBORN. eventh District-JAMES Eighth District-JAMES N. KERNS. Ninth District-FRED, DITTMAN. Tenth District-ELISHA W. DAVIS. Eleventh District-WM. J. DONOHUGH. Twelfth District-ALEXANDER ADAIRE. Thirteenth District-ENOS C. RENNER. Fourteenth District-W. M. WORRALL. Fifteenth District-GEORGE DE HAVEN, JR. Sixteenth District-DAVID WALLACE. Seventeenth District-EDWARD G. LEE.

Eighteenth District-JAMES N. MARKS By order of Union Republican City Executive Com WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President. JOHN L. HILL. JOHN L. HILL. JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICE

SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

TO BE HELD AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

UNION LEAGUE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of

the Union League,

Are respectfully invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5,

An Address will be delivered by the HON. HORACE GREELEY,

CLINTON LLOYD, ESQ, Of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

LADIES are especially invited to be present upon each occasion.

Tickets of admission for each evening will be issued at the LEAGUE HOUSE on the MORNING of the respective days of each address.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings. JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman. CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL

DISTRICT.

JOHN HULME,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

POLITICAL.

FREEMEN

TO THE FRONT!!

The Day that Decides the Future is at Hand!

The Crisis is Upon Us!

The Second Tuesday of October Will Settle the Destiny of the Nation!

SHALL LIBERTY BE LOST AND THE

SWAY OF A DICTATOR BEGIN?

Or shall the Republic be saved, and the RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY TO RULE be perpetuated? This is the VITAL ISSUE! Arise, Freemen! and prepare for the

struggle. Gather in MASS MEETING: Friday Evening, October 5,

## UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

COME ALL TRUE MEN AND HEAR

GOVERNOR CURTIN. GENERAL GEARY, HON, CHARLES GIBBONS, HON, CHARLES O'NEILL, HON, LEONARD MYERS, HON, WILLIAM D. KELLEY, RON. CALEB N. TAYLOR, HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER, HON, A. G. CATTELL. HON SIMON CAMERON, HON. MORTON MCMICHAEL,

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY, HON. WAYNE MCVEIGH, HON. LOUIS W. HALL, HON. LEWIS PARKER, Maine,

WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq., DAVID PAUL | ROWN, Esq. COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS. ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Esq., MAJOR CALHOUN, GENERAL JUSHUA T. OWEN, GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER,

JOHN GOFORTH, Esq. GENERAL GEORGE ROBESON. DANIEL DOUGHER Y, Esq., HON. N. B. BROWNE, DR. WILLIAM ELDER. COLONEL FRANK JURDAN, HON. THADDEUS STEVENS,

HON, JOHN HICKMAN, HON, JOHN M. BROOMALL, GENERAL HARTBANFI, JUDGE PITKIN. GENERAL JOHN ELY, HON, JAMES POLLOCK. COLONEL JAMES E. GIBBON, HON. CORNELIUS COLE,

United States Senator, Californi . WILLIAM A. COOK, Esq. A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq. COLONEL WILLIAM A. PEARCE. CLINTON LLOYD, Esq. EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN. COLONEL A. K. MCCLURE. GOVERNER JAMES R. HAWLEY, or Conn HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts. GEN JOHN COCHRANE of New York.

HON. JAMES BARKER, of MAINE. Leave your labor early, and devote yourselves toyour Country! Come from your Workshops! Come in Battalions! Come with Banners! With stouts harts and determined will! Let every Ward, every Cub, every Organization, muster in its strength, and join the Grand Demonstration of Patriots, who are reseved that "the Government of the People, by the Pople,

HON. GALUSHA GROW, of Pennsylvania.

and for the People, shall not Perish from the Eath!' SOLDIERS! SAILORS!

Shall the Rebel herdes you subdued be sufered to again mount to Power, and Rule you? Will you allow Treachery in high places to undo all your glorious work? Shall the holy sacrifice of over 300 000 lives of your heroic comrades be forjoten? Have the noble Dead, indeed, died in Van? AMERICANS! Now, as ever, the cause of Fredom and Self-government rests on the Intelligence, the Patriotism, and the Courage of the People! Are you sady for the Struggle? Maine has fired the first gun! Le the Keystone emulate the Star of the East! Let us pil up

## a grand majority for GEARY AND CONGRESS!

THE PRESIDENT.

Blind to facts, infatuated, and wickedly advied, dis-

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF GONGRESS. The repeated arguments and appeals or the pople, and

beir representatives are wantonly disregarde-

VAST MAJORITIES Will penetrate the circle which surround the Chief Magistrate, and convince even him and hisad advisers that the people will never suffer

REBELS TO RULE PATROTS. A grand victory at the polls will arret the usurpa-

tions of the

ONE-MAN POWER! Let us sustain our true Representatives by re-echology that all persons born or naturalize in the United States are citizens of the United State; all alike entitled to "Lite, Liberty, and the Pursul of Happiness;" hat ONE REBUL AT THE SOUTH shall not be EQUAL TO TWO LOYAL MEN AT THE NORTH; thame officer, civil or military, who has violated his oath ; sustain the Constitution of the United States, she again hold office inder that Constitution unless speially allowed so to do by Congress, the law-making power of the country; that the loyal war debt is forever scred; that our pensioned widows and orphans nevershall be forgotten;

for the marder of our sons and bothers be paid by a loyal people. PENSIONS TO UNION SOLDERS MUST AND SHALL BE PAD. REMEMBER! GENERAL GRAT HAS SAID:-"To ask any soldier to vote forsuch a man (HIES-TER CLYMER), or at one time known dislovalty, against another who has served fou years in the Union

and that nevershall the debt contacted by the Rebels

Army, with creat to himself and beent to his country IS A GROSS INSULT."

The Land of Penn is in Earnest. "Over thy crags. Allegbany, a bast has been blown-Down thy tide, susquehanna, th thunder has gone, From the Delaware's marge to he Lake of the West, W herever the loot of the freeman hath pressed, The voice of a people-uprisen-awake-

Pernsylvania's watchword with Freedom at stake Thrilling up from each Valley flung down from each height,

Our Country and Liberty ! Gid for the Bight," The Grand Old State looks t her Metropolis! Weare ready! Fall in! March! Double quick! Charge on your old adversaries! Ron and ruin them torever Charge! and save the Union! Save Liberty from the throttling grasp of the loc! save your priceies, heritage! Vi dicate to the world the common sense of the American People, by securing for journelves and for

posterity the unimpaired RIGHT of the MAJORITY TO GOVERN.