THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

A BLAZE OF GLORY! The Great Assemblage.

Torches by the Thousands, and People by the Tens of Thousands.

Addresses by Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Hon. John Sherman, Hon. E. McPherson, J. L. Baer, Col. A. K. McClure, Benjamin L. Berry, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Hon. Charles O'Neill, John Goforth, Esq., Col. John W. Forney, Col. Wm. B. Mann, Prof. Hoffman, Frederick Dittman, Esq., H. Siegman, Esq., and Edwin H. Coates, Esq.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.,

Broad street, from Market to Spruce streets, last night was in a blaze of glory. It was the occasion of a grand mass meeting by the Republican party of Philadelphia to reindorse the nominations of General U. S. Grant for the Presidency and Hon. Schuyler Colfax for the Vice-Presidency of the nation. It was under the auspices of the Union League, and, like all other demonstrations which that body have arranged, was a perfect success, both in the number of spectators and the patriotic and eloquent utterances of the distinguished speakers. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

Never before in the State of Pennsylvania was there such a meeting. Besides the thousands that were wedged between Walnut and Chesnut streets, miles of Grant battalions passed through the throng, and at one time there were three of these lines in motion, each accompanied by numerous bands of music and carrying transparencies, on each of which were inscribed patriotic mottoes. The scene in front of the League at this time was perfectly grand. General Daniel E, Sickles had the stand, and it was with great difficulty that he could proceed. As he stood reviewing the columns he would be occasionally recognized by some "boy-in blue," who would propose three cheers for the hero of Gettysburg, and the wild huzzas of the thousands rent the air. These compliments the gallant General acknowledged by raising his hat and proposing three cheers for the delegation.

The League Building was dressed in flags and bunting from the ground to the topmost point of the flagstaff above the roof. At the base of the Mansard roof in the centre of the building, in brilliant gas jets, was the revered name of Washington; immediately below were arranged those of the martyred Lincoln, the great captain Grant, and the statesman Colfax; while on the southern wing, blazing brightly forth, were those familiar names-Sherman, Farragut, Meade, and Geary, and on the north Sickles and Howard.

In this wing was also placed a large transparency upon which were thrown dissolving views and revolving wheels of the most brilliant colors . which, fading gradually away, gave place to portraits of Washington, Grant, Colfax, and other prominent heroes and statesmen. Immediately over the balcony was an arch of gasjets enclosing thirteen burning stars surrounded

organizations, the regular Ward Club and the "Boys in Blue," The latter carried two trans. parencles. On one was inscribed, "We Vote for the Man who Crushed Rebellion." As they came opposite the main stand the Genera' re. marked, "Here comes the Boys in Blue," Gol bless them."

The German division of the Sever teenth Ward Campaign Club carried a neatly painted transparency, representing a fox chase, with the words, "The Last Fox Chase,"

There were a number of ward organizations who failed to march past the League Houseowing to the dense crowd. They made attempts but were compelled to turn off on the side streets.

A novel feature of the procession was six pioneers who led the Twenty-third Ward clad in the costume of ancient knights.

MAIN STAND.

PRESIDENT_HOP MORTON MCMICHAEL.

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	Vick Phil Thomas T. Tasker, A. Barrows, Eliab Ward, M. D., Henry M. Keading, J. B. Haydoek, Philip R. Armetrong, John D. Hardy, M. D., Charles J. Manefield, Edwin King, Horace Binney, Jr., Samuel Bispham, Alexander J. Derbyshire, Edwin M. Lawis, William Divine, D. C. McCammon, David S. Brown, William S. Stokley, Samuel S. White, John E. Cope, E. Tracey, C. Hering, M. D., James F. Noill, Samuel Armstrong, C. F. Elwert, Conrad S. Grove, Charles M. Wagner,	 Alberts. C. A. Thudium, Albert C. Roberts, William B. Bement, William B. Bernent, Wathew Baird, Isaac A. Sheppard, W. H. Middleton, Jacob Kemper, James Bell, John Dorman, Jacob G. Nearie, William Bomm. Charles T. Yerkes, George Gregory, Archibaid Campbell, Vaughan Merrick, Edwin R. Cope, Charles Spencer, Watton Comly, Richard Garsed, James P. Bruner, Samuel W. Cattell, Barton H. Jenks, Jernes Ellis, James Rbodes,
	F. W. Thomas, E. Harper Jeffrics,	P. Lloyd, John Dobson,
	Josiah Bacon,	William Cramp,
	BEORET	
	E. A. Merrick.	Henry W. Grav,
	H. M. Wevill, M. D.,	William H. Ovington.
	John McLaughlin,	Charles M. Lukens,

W. Y. Campbell,	Frederick Dittman,
Edward Yard,	James E. Dingee, Hugh McFadden,
M. Harris,	Hugh McFadden,
Lewis Ashmend.	Robert H. Gratz,
W. H. Harrison,	Everett D. Hall,
G. B. Collier,	William Stokes,
George T. Barker, M. D.,	George Seigman,
Paul Jagode,	John Holmes,
George C. Evans,	James Sellers,
Henry C. Oram,	George A. Smith.
	ey then came forward and
introduced	

His Honor Mayor McMichael,

At the same time proposing him for Chairman of the meeting. The acclamations of the throng proclaimed his election. His Honor accepted the Chair in the following words:-

While the glorious tiding from Maine are ringing yet in our care, we must here to give the assurance to our loyal countrymen everywhere, that as Philadel-phia gave her blood and treasure to aid in the war, she is still willing to sacrifice her all to maintain the ational integrity. Attempts have been made to induce the belief that

Attempts have been made to induce the belief that the Republicans of this dity are less zealous in this political campaign than they have been heretofore; but they who started each reports must be aware that their words are false. Why, in the October elections we will achieve such a victory as never before graced our banners. I can recall the memories of other cam-paigns and of other meetings, but I can recall nothing like the assemblage before me to-night. Thousands of torches and thousands of people are before me. You are, my friends, strong, not only in numbers, but strong also in purpose and principle. It is only when strong also in purpose and principle. It is only when the heart is touched that such a company as this is possible.

This compact mass of thoughtful and intelligent people could only be assembled by some extraordi-uary impulse-some moving of a common effort to guard against a common evil. We come here to tesif with our voices our sense of an imminent danger. We know that there is danger; but we also know that we are valiant and willing to breast it. Here where we have so often rejoiced in victory; here in this city where the honored dead rest; here we are to proclaim that Philadelphia will be true to herself. and in November, will aid the triumph of Grant and Colfax. (Cheers.) The Mayor then introduced, in a few complimen-

tary remarks.

Hon, William B. Mann.

He began by referring to the battle of Gettysburg, and elegently detailed its many movements and the victory which crowned the arms of our soldiers. When the smoke cleared from the field our men heard the cheers and saw the colors of the Sixth Maine Regiment of Volunteers on the heights. Other regiments rushed to aid them and the battle was ours , my fellow citizens, while many of us have been hitherto despondent, the cheering news from Vermon and Maine assure us that our cause is not yet goue. (heers.)

****, ed, "yet, in the person of Buchapan, it allowed of at armies to be pusillanimonsis surrendered to the enemies of the Union. We all might well despair of presenting any trath, any candidate which could satisfy this extraordinary party; and when we do adopt a Democratic principle it is described by the Democrats. When we presented General Grant for the Presidency we thought they would be content, as many of their leaders had been commending and complimenting him, and paying honor to him for his services, and acknowledging his patriotiam. And we even head them very seriously honor to him for his services, and acknowledging his patriotism. And we even heard them very seriously talk of normating him themselves. But no seener had we brought forward his name than the Democracy denounced him. And when General Grant announced as his platform those sublime words, "Let us have peace," we thought we could cal-calate on the support of the Democratic party, who all through the war cried that word, "Peacef peace!" (Great applause); and no sconer had the Republicans declared for peace, than all the peace men led by Frank Blair, declared for war. (Renewed applause and laughter). and laughter). We also have a notion of the report which had

been published very extensively for trath, about Grant being so fend of whisky, and I am sure, if this were true, it should have been another favorable fea-ture for the patronage of the Democratic party. (Laughter.) I have rever heard that the Democracy

(Laughter.) I have rever heard that the Democracy refuses now and then to take a drink. My friends, the Democracy have challenged us to meet them again on all the issues of the war, by join-ing hands with the Rebelion, as they did in New York at their Couvention; by welcoming all the un-repentant Rebels who are willing to join their stand-ard of revolution, and so history will record it. They confess the truth of the charge we brought against them all through the war, that the real sympathies of their leaders was with the cause the "Boys in Blue" their leaders was with the cause the "Boys in Blue" fought out at Chattanooga, Winchester and Richmond. We are willing to meet them again on the same field, and will here, at the ballot-box, subdue them, subjugate them, and again conquer and annihilate them as Grant, Sherman and Sheridan did in the great struggle that is past. (A voice-"And Sickles, toe.") Well, I will take a hand in the success.

great struggle that is past. (A voice—"And Sickles, toe.") Well, I will take a hand in the success. My friends, this struggle is one abaat which I can have no doubt unless I question the patriotism and gratitude of the American people, and I would as soon expect to see Grani's battalious descriing him in the presence of the enemy, and trail their flags in the dust and give the victory to them as I would expect to see the Union party of this context, at the sum-mons of Horatio Seymour to surrender. (Applause). Mr. Seymour tells his supporters that they must say nothing about the past, except debt and taxation. Gen, Blair says it is idse to talk anything about the public faith or the public credit, debt or taxation. Which of these two sathorities are the Democratis to believe? these two authorities are the Democrats to believe? If they vote with one or the other they will stutify themselves. Seymour is anxious to draw attention from the cause of the war and the maintenance of the Rebellion. He asks you to join him in destroying and subverting all that has been accomplished by the war

subverting all that has been accomplished by the war and since the peace. I believe all the Republicans in Pennsylvania are coming here to-night. (Cheers. Here another bat-talion of the political Clubs made its appearance, pre-venting the eloquent speaker from continuing. After a little while he resumed.) I was mentioning to you, when so agreeably interrupted by the arrival of these delegations, that Governor Seymour had exhibited an anxiety that the debt, taxation and expenditures should be vigorously pressed upon the public attenshould be vigorously pressed upon the public atten-tion, and weeps, like another "Niobe," over the suffer-ings of the tax-payers, (Interrupted by the procession.)

(Interrupted by the procession.) Well, now, my friends, I proceed with chapter four, (Interrupted by the procession.) My private opinion is that the best thing would be to resolve this into a grand pic-nic. I don't think it possible to make anything like a speech here to-night. We have heard, my friende, for the last five or six weeks, that the Republican party was all asleep, and that there was no enthusiasm for Grant. I hepe there is here and there a Democrat present to-night, who will make a report of this seene. (Langhter.) Well.

will make a report of this seene. (Laughter, Well, to resume, let me have your attention now, if you please. ("Order.") We have heard a good deal from Mr. Seymour about expenditures. When he deals with figures he seems to have a lively sense of the dulineus that gene-rally belongs to that subject and not having the alerelig beings to that subject, and not having the elo-quence of a Gladstone, which imparts even to statis-ties a charm, attempts to make people read his figures by making them fiction; for it is impossible to find is the speeches of any public man who has ever claimed the attention, the interest and the respect of his countrymen—it is impossible to find any proce-dent for the unservice every even to the second dent for the unscruptions exaggeration and the un-stituted misrepresentations which I deliberately state characterize the financial expositions of Horatio Sev-

He has told the country with unblushing effrontery He has told the country with unblushing enrontery that since the peace, since April, 1565, \$300,000,000 have been expended on the army as a peace establish-ment. If he did not know better than that, he should go to school and not to the White House. (Laughter.) If he does know better, he should go to church and not to the White House. (Laughter.) He knew very well, as the cenntry now knows, that six hundred millions of that eight hundred were appropriated to the payment of bounty money, back pay, and prize the payment of bounty money, back pay, and prize money to the armies and fleets that were disbanded and mustered out of service within three months after the close of the war, and that, therefore, six hund out of his efgat hundred were legitimate war ex-He has also deliberately said that we have spent nearly two hundred and fifty millions for the ordinary expenses of the government since 1865-inclusive of interest money, inculsive of extraordinary expenses. For the years 1567 and 1868, his statement is more than two hundred million in exaggeration of the true amount. For the present fiscal year his statement is a good deal more than one hundred million in excess of the real and true amount. Sherman. And then comes along Mr. Pendleton, another Was then enthusiastically received, but on account financier, and he informs us that the war for of the lateness of the hour, half-past eleven o'clock, it is impossible to give but a synopsis of his remarks. pression of the Rebellion has cost him and every other Democrat \$74.28, (Laughter.) Now that is a statement for him! While the whole country, from Maine to the Guif, is profoundly agitated with the present and future of our land; while every heart He said :not dream of meeting such an assemblage. I have been gratified at the magnificent display that has present and future of our fand; while every heart beats with solicitude to know what fate the fature has in store for us. While the widow mourns the husband lost at Antietam; while the mother weeps over the son who fell in the Valley; while the orphan mourns the father who went down in the Camberland, been given by our political friends here. gallantly fighting to the last, Mr. George H. Peudleton was "doing his sum." Mr. George H. Pendleton was calculating to the in modern times. (Cheers for Maine and Pennsy! Mr. George H. Pendleton was calculating to the farthing, how many coppers it cost the Copperheads to have their Rebeilion put down (cheers), and that is what the Democrats call statesmanship. That is what they mean by keeping the eyes of the country on debt and taxation. Oh! Pennsylvanians, you can-not, you will not forget the countless lives lost on the hundred fields, for the preservation of the Union. But it was reserved for Mr. Pendleton to recount the buombras and the to have our triumph only on the skirmleh line. Here the great battle is to be fought in the State of Pennsylvaula, and if you will be lought in the State of Pennsylvania, and if you will do your duiy in this important campaign all will be right. (Cheers and Voice—"We have got it here now.") I did not know you had as many people in Philadelphia. My arithmetic has gone satray almest as much so as Seymeur's. (Laughter.) There is no doubt whatever that the pe-litical contest in which we are now engaged is to be decided by the great State of Pennsylvania. I am so full of enthusiasm to-day, and with this de-monstration, and it is so late that I think you had better adjourn, and let me off. (Cries of "No! no!") Well, if you can stand it. I can. I have said that pecuniary sacrifice it cost him to have our triumph achieved Think of Benjamin Franklin, counting the cost of the Declaration of Independence. Imagine William Pitt, counting how many penuies Waterloo coat England. Think, if you can, of Courow counting the value of the life Dessair gave to France on the field of Marengo. And then the Democratic statesman better sdjourn, and let me off. (Cries of Noi ho; Well, if you can stand it, I can. I have said that Pennsylvania decides the contest; therefore you have an important duty to perform. I believe there has never been a time in the history of this country that goes all the way to Maine to atter his lamentations over the severe sacrifice he made of seventy-four But as bls sacrifices were only peculiary they are not yet beyond the reach of consolation, and there-fore I have great pleasure is asying to him and his friends who lament with him, in the name of the sol-diers and sailors—the men who have made annum-bered sacrifices—that we are ready to indemnify Mr. I have just crossed your State, and throughout the country and in the city of Pittsburg they are certain of success. Still we dare not relax our duties, but must, like our great leader, Grant (cheers) push on. We must never stop our exertions in this contest un-til the whole Confederate Democracy in the North and South, East and West, isy down their arms in red sacrifices-that we are ready to indemnify Mr Pendleton, and all other peace mon, at the rate of \$74.54 a head, payable in Confederate money. (Inter-rupled by the procession). Well, I believe all the Reunconditional surrender to the Union Republica party. The great Republican party, of which you here are ublicans in Maine are coming down here to-night. Great cheering and display of fireworks; pistols and annon fired). General Sickles then said:--Cease members has its principles are recorded in the redemp-tion of this country. We have accomplished all we ever undertook to accomplish, and many great events firing at the front. I have been so interrupted that I hardly know where during the last eight years. They are on the statute book and we need not tell them to you. But the De-morracy have the advantage of us. They can choose I left off; but I believe it is always in order to begin with Seymour, and then to say a few words about Grant. (Cheers.) We are told by the Damocrats that the people are everywhere anxions for a change. Well that is present the Damothian of a change. their point of attack. They are aggressive and we defen Well, that is exactly what the Republican party pro-poses to give the people-a change from Johnson to Grant. (Choers.) And we also are a little anxious about Governor Seymour himself. You remeraber, at sive, as it were, and we are compelled to answer them. They can select the issues for themselves. Seymour has selected his issue. He tells his friends that they are very kind, but have plunged him into a sea o trouble. He tells us that the Republicans are trying to evade the issues of debt and taxation. But there the Convention, he told that illustrious body that it was not consistent with his honor to accept their is another wing of this party kangaroo ticket, and I will delay you a little while with what General Frank Blair says, and that is, that the great question ination. Now, we propose to be more respectful to the Governor even than his own friends, for while they heedlessly forced upon him a nomination he did not want, as he said, the Republicans intend to save him involved is the question of reconstruction, and that it is idle to talk of anything else; and, with him, I be-lieve the great question is reconstruction, whether from all embarrasement by preventing his election i the office he did not care about having. (Cheere Robels can rule or loyal people can rule. (Ap Note: Is can rule or loyal people can rule. (Ap-plause). The great question, in my judgment, is whather the Rebeil States recently reconstructed by us, shall be overthrown by the Democrats. ("Never, never.") This great question of reconstruction is to many plain peo-ple surrounded with a great deal of misapprehension, and they do not take the pains to examine it. Why the whole of it is contained in two short amendments to the Constitution that have been submitted by Con-gress to the people. The whole plan of Congress is contained in these two short amendments. Now, my countrymen, I never saw as houest man who read these amendments but approved them. I could venture to take one of your honest Demo-erats and get him to a prayer meeting, where he would be conscientionsly inclined, (langhter) and ask him his honest opinion, and I believe he would say, they are right, unless you have got a good deal worse here than in Ohlo. What are they? Simply that one of them prohibits slavery, and says it shall never be restored again. Democrate even say this is right. What next? That every man born in this conners, the office he did not care about having. (Cheers.) I have known Governor Seymour a good many years. Our personal relations have always been friendly and kindly. I acknowledge frankly that he is a smart politician, but I must say he is more formidable to his considered in functions there there formidable to his (Chears.) associates in outwitting them the norm dable to his versaries, for we have no fear of his beating us. Go-vernor Seymour is a man of words and phrases. Graut is a man of work and of deeds. Seymour makes speeches! Grant wins victories. (Grant applause.) Seymour has dilded respectably use administration Seymour has filed respectably two offices -a mem-ber of Legislature and Governor of New York. Grant ber of Legislature and Governor of New York. Grant has filled the measure of his country's glory and saved the Union. Seymour is normanated to the Presidency as a reward for his services to his party. His nomina-tion was a triamph of the intrigues of the politician. Grant is brought forward by the Republican party as a candidate for the Presidency, not for any services he has rendered to any party, but for the great, the inestimable, the immortal services he has rendered to his country. Look at the career of the two men for the past two What next? what heat? That every man born in this country, every man naturalized in this country, shall be deemed a citizen of the United States and of the State in which he lives, and shall have the right to go anywhere under the protection of our flag, and wherever the jurbsdiction of our country ex-tends. (Cheers.) And that our people of Pennsyl-vania and Ohlo, earrying carnet-bags, shall go down to South Carolina and build their cabins and plant years. In 1961 Seymour was balanchog and hesitating whether successful coercion or successful rebellion would be the greater calamity. When the first gun was fired on Sumter, Grant hesitated about no si was fired on Sumter, Grant neststed about no such obstructions. Grant raised a company and took it to the front. (Cheers.) At the time the battle of Pada-cab was fought, where Colonel Grant first displayed his genius as a general and saved Kentucky to the Union,

Seymour was negotiating 'with the peace-makers, as they were called, is and if Kentucky could not be made what was called a neutral State, and mediate North and South. (Interrupted by procession.) Now, my friend's, before I remnue the otheroken thread of my remarks, I want to say, right here, that I have seen in my time a good many public meetings and popular demonstrations, but I wish to pay this tribute to 'this occasion, and to say here that the ex-ceeds any popular demonstrations I have ever with neased since I have known anything of public meet-ings or politics in this country. (Great cheering.) My friends, I was running on rapidly, when I suddenly came to a halt with a brief sketch of Seymour and Grant, partly to compare them, partly to contrast them. I had got down to '62 or 63, I think – (inter-rupted by procession...) "Three cheers for Sickles." I'll try it again. (Laughter.) I was telling yon sendthing about Seymour and Grant in '64. Seymonr came down to New York to make a speech, which is ownething whom to be expected that in that dark hour of July. '63.-Pennsylvania is vaded, the North hour of July. '63.-Pennsylvania is vaded, the North

solutions, and was it to be expected that in this dark hour of July, '63—Pennsylvania is vaded, the North threatened, Grant detailed at Vicksburg by a pro-tracted seege, all Europe, or at least the aristocratic part of it, regarding our cause as hopeless, about to recognize the Southern States, is it recorded for Gov. Seymour that he came down to the city of New York to encourage the people and stimulate them for a new effort? No? He sneered at our reverses, at the dis-appointment of a patriotic people, and predicted that the war for the suppression of the Rebellion would not succeed. He proclaimed loudly that public ne-cessity was as good a plue for the North as for the government, and then he pointed to his mob, and endeavored to frighten Lincoln from attempting to reinforce our decimated battalions. What was Grant doing in that July, 1863? He was before Vick-burg. When asked how long he intended to stay there, he saids—'I shall stay until I take the place." (Cheers.) And on the same 4th of July, when Seymour was preaching secession to his fol-lowers in New York and as in belaved by many men

place." (Cheers.) And on the same 4th of July, when Seymonr was preaching secession to his fol-lowers in New York, and as is believed by many men who have reason for their belief, was engaged in something very like a complicacy to precipitate a re-bellion in that State and throughout the North, Grant received the surrender of Pemberton, thirty thousand Rebels and one hundred and seventy cannons, the largest capture of men and material ever made in largest capture of men and material ever made in

modern warfare. (Cheers.) In 1864 what were those two men doing? Seymonr was at Chicage, resolving and speech-making, dis-couraging the friends of the Union cause; resolving that the war was a failure and adding a thousand millions to the public debt. He makes simself directly responsible for the campaign that followed, and all the blood and treasure luvolved. (Again interrupted by the procession. A voice "Do you think we can carry Philadelphia, General." It is what we call in

Carry Fundacipina, concern, New York, a "big thing.") "Another chapter—all right—chapter the last." All this proceeding looks like war. Talk is what Sey-mour does; work is what we do, and what Grant does. But let me run on with this parallel. In 1864, as I said, Seymour valiantly went to Chi-

cage, and as he had done nothing to make the war a success, he resolved to do what he could to make it a failure. He passed a resolution that it was a failure ; but it would not stay a failure for all that. (Laugh-Why was it not a failure? I will tell you, my

While Seymour derided our soldiers, sneered at our reverses and snivelled over taxes, he forgot that Far-ragut was about destrying their last fleet in the Gulf raght was about destrying their last neet in the Gulf (cheers); that Sherman was marching from the monn-tains to the sea (cheers); Sheridan sweeping through the Valley of the Shenandoah (cheers); Thomas crushing the Rebels before Nashville (cheers); not the ad interim Thomas (laughter); and Grant-Grant, silent and stern, was patiently tolling by day and night before Richmond and securing a victory and a nease. (Cheers)

(Again interrupted by the procession). I have got affew words to say by way of an appendix about what my friend, General Blair, who has proclaimed in c onjunction with General Toombs and Howell Cobb alfew a new war, a war upon carpet-baggers. Perhaps we might spend a minute or two in talking about carpet-baggers. There are several kinds of carpet-baggers. We had in New York in 1863 and 1864 a few Rebei carpet-baggers. They were mysterious looking per-sonages, with bags containing a very small amount of clean linen and a very large amount of combustible material. The Rebel carpet-baggers came to burn

well, there are some Rebel carpet-baggers. John Sildeli is a carpet-bagger at Paris: George Sanders is another, wandering over Europe, with or without a carpet bag, according to circumstances. (Laughter.) Mr. Beimont, the Chairman of the National Democra-Mr. Bermont, the Charman of the National Democra-tic Committee, is a carpet-bagger from the Rhine, and he furnishes the *rhino* for the Confederate Democracy. (Laughter.) Well, there are other carper-baggers, who go from the North to the South, and they are a very different class of people. They are discharged sol-diers who helped to save the Union.

(An interruption of about filteen minutes, caused by the passing of the procession.) General Sickles per-ceiving it impossible to finish his speech, briefly con-cluded as follows:-

I want to say one word before I retire. I have enjoyed very much this brilliant political assemblage; it is evidently not an occasion for any one to make a speach; it is impossible to address moving columns. If I had anticipated the pleasure of witnessing a re-view of so many thousands of Republican soldiers of Pennsylvaria, I would have come here prepared to be sited it would there are a soldiers.

the American fing in the front of that eabin without

the American flag in the front of that eable without fear or reproach. The first clause of this regunstruction plan is to fa-cilitate equality of representation, so that the white man in Philadelphia should have the same power as in South Carolina; not as nuder the old regime, where you lest your political power and equality, and that new by the abolition of slavery all the negroes shall be counted; and whenever in any community a por-tion of the population shall be excluded from the right of representation; and yet this is opposed by the Demo-crats.

When the Rebels surrendered to General Grant we When the Rebels surrendered to General Grant we might have imposed severe laws of reconstruction, and they would have been acquiesced in without dan-ger, and I believe that it should have been doue now. I believe if we had given our soldier beys, and some of the negroes, a part of those plantations, dividing them the among them, we would have done well, and had a more loyal community than now. I believe if we had taken some of those leading men at the South and hung them, it would have been better; and if we had prevented those geople from woting, we would have done a wise thing; but we done nothing of this kind; our terms to the Robels were the best ever given to any peeple in the world.

cone nothing of this kind; our terms to the house were the best ever given to any people in the world, nuder the same circumstances. We have not taken their lands; not a single drop of bleod has been shed since the war closed. (Volce, "That is the trouble.") Had these Radicals done this to the people, I mean their men who held high effice in this country, such as members of Congress and others, generals of the

army, who threw up their commissions, things would have been in an improved state in this country. Weil, what next? The fourth clause is, that the debt of the United States should be inviolate and that

Weil, what next? The fourth clause is, that the debt of the United States should be inviolate and that the pensions of the soliders should be primptly paid, and that the bounties should be paid. We said, further, that no money of the United States should be taken from the Treasury to pay the Rebel debt or Robel pensions, or for the slaves emancipated by the war. That is the whole plan of reconstruction. Now a few words in reference to the nominees. Fendleton went to the Convention; New York skinned him, his essent, and that ended him at the Convention. Weil, next they thought of a good soldier, Hancock, but he had no chance there; all his array record was against him, as he would not do. They also. Then they thought the yould take a distinctive of the way willing, but he only gol 3½ votes ere yould, I doe and if the Judge was single and Miss Anthony was willing, if they had married they would has a hour be between them. Well, they at last fixed finally on Horatio Seymour, the hereic rioter of New York, and Frank Blair, who was once with myself a Black Republican, and one of Helper notorist, but he fell out with the party, and is as bitter in his had to a you the blair now a good Democrat. Black depublications are would have a good time doing it.) This letter gave him the nomination. In the South they look upon this contest as the restoration of the "Lost Cause."

THE PENN SQUARE STAND.

The meeting at this stand was organized by the appointment of the following officers:-PRESIDENT-SAMUEL H. PERKINS.

VICE P	BESIDENTS.
r. H. Tiedeman, Hoffman, Wan Kaudolph, Ward B. Hazeltine, Awin H. Fitler, Iosce A. Dropeic, homás Bringhurst,	John Sellers, Jr., B. H. Brown, L. S. Borwif, Charles Megargee, Spencer Roberts, Edwin H. Trotter, Nathan Barrett.
BECI	LETABLES.

dward Myers, Robert Laughlin John R. Orr, Henry C. Kennedy, P. Gillingham, Rotch Wistar The speaker's stand was soon surrounded by men almost without number. From Chesnut to Market street, from one side of Broad street to the other, on trees, housetops, balconies and telegraph poles, men, eager to listen to the sound political doctrines of the day, stood and clambered. At this,stand

Colonel J. W. Forney

Was the first speaker introduced. Colonel Forney spoke as follows :--

Fellow Citizens :- In this congregation of thou-sands we must subdivide our ranks to counsel with each other. I congratulate you on the remarkable anspices under which we meet. The meeting of 1866 was called to welcome the Southern Union men; this, to-night, is a home meeting, and is a standing index of the great double victory that awaits our exertions. Has Grant popularity here? When he was presented as a candidate the Demacratic cry was that he had no strength with the monte. The remain was that they strength with the people. The reason was, that they were satisfied with the action of their delegates, and waited for New York. The answer to that accusation was not only in the outpouring of the people. Maine has been an index State. For thirty-five years she has pointed the way to victory, but never has her de-

In work ratio been so significant as yesterday. If we were not to triumph, then would the boast of the Rebels be true, and we would indeed be incapable of self-government. Two months ago the Republicans were not estified of their victory; now the answer is

equaled in power in the National House of Represe intives by the four States of Alabama, Georgia, Fri ida and Mississippi, whose white population is b 1,69,667, or little mere than half that of the Keyst a State i hus degrading the Pennsylvanian to one-the political power of an Alabamian, a Georgian, Floridian er a Mississippian! It is hard to see wi this hadge of inferiority should be put upon Gener Mcade, and this badge of honor apon Jeff. Davis. As to claim for compensation for emancipate floridian er a Mississippian! It is hard to see wi this hadge of inferiority should be put upon Gener Mcade, and this badge of honor apon Jeff. Davis. As to claim for compensation for emancipate floridian er a Mississippian! It is hard to see with ment, the Convention of Georgia, when, at Preside Johnson's Udding, It ratified the anti-sizery amon ment, in the fail of 1865, expressly reserved the righ to claim compensation from the General Governmen ment as taken a census of its late size population with names and residence of the owners, and has di-posited those in the archives of each could - a pla which was inasugurated in, but from fear, temporari abandoned by the last Legislature of Kentucky-a with his manifest purpose of making claim for com-ponetation. Indeed, the present constitution of Mary and, adopted within two years, contains a provisio posting te this very result, for the thirty-sevent rection of the fourth article expressly requires the "General Assembly to adopt such measures as the mod distribute the same equitably to the persons en-mid distribute the same equitably to the persons en-mid distribute the same equitably to the persons en-mind distribute the same equitably to the persons en-significant words - "The General Assembly shall has persone to anon to reach distribute the same equitably to the persons en-ing integer to taken your words the effect of assembly shall has persone designated by the United States, and shall ad OR DOS ATTON OF LAND, MONEY, OR SECURITIES, for an purpose designated by the United States, and shall ad prespose designated by the United States, and shall ad minister or distribute the same according to the con-ditions of said grant." The purpose of these pro-visions is manifest. It is to open a way by which the late slave owners are to be reinburged out of the na-tional resources for the transformation of their chat-tels into citizens. The example of Georgia and Mary-iand, and the foreshadowings of Kwutneky, are warping which the people of the North will disregard only at their peril, and egainst which the Fourteenth Amendment is their only safety.

only at their peri, and regainst which the Fourteenth Amendment is their only safety. Upon the questions of taxation and finance, the argument is as overwield neily against the Demo-cracy. Their platform semands "one entrency for all," while the records show that in 1862, when the legal tender currency was created, every Democrat in Congress voted against the bill making "greenbacks" a Congress voted against the bill making "greenbacks" a "legal lender" for every purpose. It further shows that the presence in the stouie book of the own interest on the bonds is the direct result of a solid vote there-for by every Democrat in the Hense of Representa-tives, against a majority of the Republican members I So that, whatever responsibility statches to the dis-crimination, is directly due to the course of the Demo-cratic Representatives of that day. The Republicans favor "one currency for all," but propose to reach it— as the Massechusetts Democracy for themselves de-clare, in opposition to the national platform—by such management of our finances as will restore at the earliest period possible a return to specie payments. management of our finances as will restore at the earliest period possible a return to species payments, which Democratic policy would indefinitely postpone. Fault is found with the existing invation ; yot this faration has been so rapidly reduced that the gross amount received is not in excess of the actual wants of the government, and that it now bears specifically upon but six articles, and them all luxuries. No ne-cosary of life is taxed. No real property is taxed. No personal property is taxed. No article of manu-facture is taxed, except whisky, tobacco, performery, and a few like products. Labor is untaxed, except where the profits of may business reach an excess of \$1000 per annum, besides rent and the local taxes. The system of taxiton has been so adjusted that the burdens of government, so far as felt at all, are felt The system of faxiation the been so asjutted that the burdens of government, so far as felt at all, are felt only by the rich, the prospersus, and the fortunate. The Democratic platferm makes war upon this en-thre system of discrimination in favor of the poor, the struggling and the laboring. It declares it will sub-stitute for it a new system; in which there shall be could found in a system; in which there shall be struggling and the laboring. If declares it will sub-stitute for it a new system; in which there shall be equal taxation of sweary spectres or reorgent. This demand is not for equality of taxation among the classes taxed, to which there can be no objection, and which is part of existing laws. But the demand is for an equal rate of taxation upon every species of pro-perty. This, if adopted, would bring every arries of property within the taxing power of the ation. This is not statesmanchip. It is recklesses cradity, which would degrade the nation, oppress its labor, dry up its resources, and blast its industry. Every house would be taxed, every farm, every lot, every imple-ment. Nothing produced is to except the scarch of the tax_gatherer. No object is to be too high or low for this sweeping demand, which has only been equaled in comprehensiveness by the ancient decree of Cresar Augustus, that 'all the world shall be taxed.'' The differences between the two systems are apparent at a glance. The Republican would lighten, is lightening taxes as rapidly as consist-ent with the national necessities, and impose those which may be required apon those agents which can been it best, and upon shose more opulent classes who can best afford to pay it. The Democratic sys-tem would tax EVENTING; would tax all things fourthy; would tax EVENTING; would tax all things tem would tax EVERYTHING; would tax all things FQUALLY; would raise thereby an enormous revenue, in order, if we may believe their platform, that they may have the luxury of paying, at once, the national debt as rapidly as the means can be drained out of the suffering and impoverished industry of the nation. And this modification of taxation is to be made in And this modification of taxatien is to be made in order that, being "equalized," it may be lessened to existing classes and subjects, which do not require the benefit of any reduction. The sum of it all is, that taxation is to be reduced on whisky, tobacco and or imposing a new tax upon articles and persons who now wholly escape; but whom it offends the Democracy that they are not daily making a contribution out of their hard earnings for the instant payment of the public debt? Such wisdom is beyond comprehension, and worthy only of a convention which, in its blind rage at ex-isting legislation which has been perfected over their opposition and malice, asks the people of the nation to stuffify themselves, blot out their record of honor, admit themselves mistaken if not wicked, and hand the government of a saved nation to the men who resisted every measure and service for its salvation. After Mr. McPherson had concluded his remarks, the Chairman introduced Mr. J. L. Baer, better known

by a brilliant shield of light.

Shortly after General Sickles had been introduced the campaign clubs commenced filing past, and nearly every ward in the city was represented.

The first to arrive was the German Republican Central Club, numbering about two hundred men, preceded by a cavalcade and band.

Next came the Tanners' Club of the Second Ward, with their red equipments, large numbers and fine bearing, presenting an imposing appearance. They carried a large transparency, with the likeness of General Grant.

Then followed the Taylor Club of Bridesburg, with a drum corps and a beautiful transparency, on which was inscribed, "We will fight it out on this line, if it takes us till doomsday."

They were followed by the Fourteenth Ward organization, two hundred strong, with band and numerous flags. In their rear was the Grant and Colfax Club of the First Ward, numbering about three hundred. This organization presented a very fine appearance, and were preceded by a band and pioneers with axes. A large transparency was borne in the wagon with the inscription "The largest pole knocks the most persimmons."

Then came the Republican Invincibles, who marched past in their usual beautiful and soldier-like style. The Club turned out at least one thousand men in line. Whilst they were passing the main stand General Sickles complimented them very highly, saying to those around him that "they were the finest looking body of men he ever saw, and that they marched with the precision of veteran soldiers." It was with the utmost difficulty that the Club pressed its way through the multitude present. On their heels came the Republican Invincibles of Chester, two hundred strong. This Club had several large transparencies. On one of them was inscribed-"Protection to American Industry;" "Grant was a Tanner, and is the Workingman's Friend." On another was printed-"William Penn was a Carpet-bagger." This latter inscription was received with shouts of laughter.

The Sixth Ward numbered about 200 men. The feature of the Ninth Ward was an omnibus drawn containing wounded soldiers with a transparency with the following inscriptions:-"We fought with him. We will vote for him."

The Sixteenth Ward had a cannon fixed in an open wagon, from which a continuous fire was kept up.

The Fifteenth Ward carried off the palm, next to the Invincibles. This ward turned out at least 300 men, fully equipped.

The Nineteenth Ward carried a silken banner, presented by the ladies.

The Berry Campaign Club was out in force.

The Tenth Ward, as usual, made a good display. There were at least five hundred men in line. Their feature was a large transparency, in the front of which was a representation of the front portico of the White House, with General Grant sitting on the side with the Stars and Stripes, and opposite sat Seymour with the Stars and Bars.

The Eleventh Ward numbered about two hundred men.

The Twentleth and was represented by two

The result of the election in November has been settled by that of Maine, Grant is sure to be elected. settled by that of Maine. Grant is sure to be elected. (Cheers). The Republican party is right upon all the issues now before the country, and the Democratic party is wrong. Grant and Seymour embody the right or wrong of their respective parties, and the people will correctly discriminate between them. Go throughout the country and everywhere—on the mountain top or in the valley—you will find the people alive with euthnaisam for Grant. Pennsylva-nia will be true, and will not forget all ber patriotism in costing her vote for Seymonr. One creat onestion in casting her vote for Seymour. One great question in my mind settles the whole question. What did Seymour do while Governor of the great State of New York? Did he cheer the soldier? Did he visit the hospitals? Noil He wont to the city of New York and did all he could to obstruct the success of our arms by his "draft riots," while Grant was upon the field fighting for his country. That is the great differ

ence between them. This great city of Philadelphia, I am certain, will. in the coming election, poll an immense majority for our ticket. The Republicans here will give a vote 60,000 strong, and the Democrats hope to either equa and the Democrate hepe to enter equal that number, or yet even surpass it. Twelve years ago they did out-vote us, but how did they accomplish the thing? Why, they imported from other places hundreds of illegal voters, and thus seld us. This has been proven against them. They intend to try the same game again, but they will fail this time; they can be the stating. Our methics has the their only hope is in cheating. Our party is a part of honesty; we think not of using unfair means a of honesty; we think not of using usfair means at elections. The Democratic party, on the other hand, however, elect the very men who cheat the most, to With a few other patriotic semarks, Mr. Mann concluded amid applause.

Major-General Sickles

Was then intreduced by the Chairman, and received with great applause. General Sickles commenced his remarks as follows :--

President :-- I thank you, my friends and feon rades, for I suppose some of them are here to-night, for the kind reception yon have given me. I came here to discuss with you, not the point the soldier is to take, but the duty the citizen is to perform. I am here to night, to implore Pennsylvanians to preserve for themseives and for their sister States, what Pennsylvaplans in arms with their comrades of the other States, won for freedom and the Union, and for mankind, on

won for freedom and the Union, and for mankind, on the field of Gettysburg. (Cheers.) It was to be expected, fellow clitzens of Pennsyl-vania, at the close of the war, which cost you fighting and all of us more or less of sacrifice; it was to ex-pected that all parties, all sections, all classes would acquiesce rightly, candidly in the issue which had been wrought out on the battle-field, and in this ex-pectation we find, in 1865, (here the clubs began to make their appearance.) I am requested to suspend while the club is passing. It is very difficult, indeed, for any one to be heard by so vast an assembly, and I must ask you as a great favor, and more especially as I appear before you net at all in good health, that I may have your kind attention and as little Interrup-I may have your kind attention and as little interrup on as possible.

It is almost impossible for the Republican party, no It is aimost impossible for the Republican party, no matter how hard it tries to satisfy the opposition. I remember the time when, in the Democratic party it was good Democratic dontrine to snstain the rights of the laboring men, but to-day a great Democratic lender-Wade Hampton, of South Carolina-tells the laboring men of his State that they must vote the Democratic licket or starve. It is a somewhat striking fact that at the same mo-ment Lord Jobu Russell, in a letter to his Irish tenantry, tells them that no English gentleman, no man owning land in Irels. d, will venture for a mo-

tenantry, tells them that no English gentleman, no man owning land in Irels.id, will venture for a mo-ment to insist that a tenant or laborer will give up his opinion to his landlord. I will not contrast the demo-cracy of Wade Hampton and Forrest with the demo-cracy of Grant and Colfax; that would be useless; but I will contrast it with the democracy of an English aristocrat, and cry, shame on the Democratic leasters of 1868, for the insulting outrage of treading on the rights and dignity of labor. (Great applance.) The time was when the Democracy were all in favor of hard money currency, the times of Benton. Wright

of hard money currency, the times of Benton, Wright, and Van Huren. To-day they fall down and worship impersonation of greenbacks, Pendieton, of Ohio, Their financial policy to-day would floed the country with two thousand millions of paper money. No longer the hard money bullion party, of the days of Senton, its appropriate name now should be the

"Shin Plaster Party." There was a time when the Democratic party susclaration, that the "Union must and shall be pre-

would herefore, make an applogy for the words I have addressed you, and for having so long occupied your platform. I have, however, been permitted, by your kind in-

found in your aprising; the answer is found in the culminating speeches of the Rebels, in the way Howell Cobb excommunicated the Union men. Cobb's dulgence, to resume my remarks from time to time and will give way to my friend Senator Sherman. The General then made a few other remarks, which treatment of Union men at Andersonville is one of the reasons why we are here now, why bundreds of thou-sands of Democrats who voted for Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell vote under the flag of Grant. As I were drowned in an uproarious cheering for Senator you longer. I now give way.

Hon. John Sherman

has been so momentous as the present.

again. Democrate oven say this is right, gt? That every man born in this country,

I came

The Chairman then introduced Hon. Edward McPherson,

Who spoke as follows :---

Mr. McPherson remarked that the country was for-tunate in that the issues between the two parties were distinct, unequivocal, and without a shadow of Fellow-citizens .--- When I came here to-night I did doubt. These issues are plainly expressed in the two platforms. On the one hand the Republican platform of rejoicing over the glorious result in the State of Maine. (Cheere.) But I have seen more people here to-night than there is in the State of Maine, and if demands peace for the nation, on the basis of the Reconstruction measures of Congress, which contained the only terms on which the Rebel States could be reyou can give this company as the majority of the State of Pennsylvania, it will be the grandest victory stored to their political relations with the Union, consistently with the safety of the people, and the perma-nence of their free institutions. This is the overshanence of their free institutions. This is the oversha-dowing issue of the canvass, because it involved the The contest in the State of Maine and Vermont is issue of another Rebellion, in which the Democracy of the North had substantially pledged themselves to cooperate with the Rebel element in the South. The New York platform has pronounced the Reconstruc-tion acts as usurpations, as revolutionary, as unconstitutional, and as void. If this be so, they are entitled to respect and obedience from no man; and the logical conclusion of the reason-ing is that they must be disregarded, set aside, and trampled under loot. The Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidence in the Branchand letter has inditrampled under toot. The Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency in the Broadhead letter has indi-cated the manner in which this programme of revolu-tionary action is to be carried out, viz, by the mili-tary power, directed by the new President, "dis-persing" the present governments, and inviting the Rebel portion of the South to reorganize new ones, and protecting them while thus occupied. What is to be the effect of the adoption of this policy? The Four-teenth Amendment of the Constitution is one of the measures against which Democratic and Rebel vindisteenth Amendment of the Constitution is one of the measures against which Democratic and Rebel vindie-tiveness is chiefly directed. It has recently been spe-cially denounced by Stephens, of Georgia, represent-ing the Southern wing of the Democracy, and by ex-Senator Fugh, of Olic, representing the Northern, although it has been formally declared adopted by the Secretary of State, and has been recognized by the Chief Justice as a part of the Constitution. Suppose it form out of the instrument, the equality of rights of every citizen before the law would be lost; conality of representation between the States would nality of representation between the States would lost, and inequality of electoral power between the

citizens would be perpetually incorporated into an instrument which was primarily designed to establish justice and equally to distribute power; every avenue to office and honor would be opened to Jefferson Davis and all the guiltiest of the perjured conspirators of 1861 and the open enemies of the bloody years suc-ceeding; claim for compensation for slaves emancipated as a war measure would be invited, and would undonbiedly be made, as already indicated by the ac-tion of Maryland and Kentucky; the Union debt would be open to repudiation, in whole or part, and the Rebel debt would be open to assumption, in whole or part. All these points are securely guarded by the Fourteenth Amendment. If it be overthrown, every one of these dangers at once menaces the Reevery one of these dangers at once measures the fice public. All of them are of the highest importance. That covering representation deserves to be specially considered. The abolition of slavery has virtually annulled that provision of the Constitution which included three-fifths and excluded two-fifths of the place form constanting in making much the ball slaves from computation in making up the basis of representation. All are now estilled to comput-tion, because no longer slaves. If the Constitution be unamended the Southern States will be entitled, be unamended the Southern States will be entitled, at the next apportionment, in 1870, and ever there-after, to thirty members of Congress, based upon their colored population slone, being an increase of twelve upon the eighteen, to when three-fifths of that population now entitle them. Thus, by the war-if no constitutional change be made-the North will have twelve loss and the South twelve more Representatives than if slavery had not been abol-ished. And not only so, but with this colored popu-lation disfranchised, a white voter in the South would have an average of at least one-half more electors! power than a voter in the North, because voting for liftned and the power of certain Southern voting for immeel and his proportion of the colored population. Besides, the power of certain Southern States in the National Legislature will be unjustly increased; and South Carolina, with 201,000 whites, will have due Representatives, while New Jorsey, with 646,699 whites will have but fice; Mississippi with 201,899 whites will have but fice; Mississippi with 201,899 whites will have size Representatives, while Wisconsin, with 773,693 whites, will have but siz; Louisiana, with 573,466 whites will have but Re-presentatives, while Michigan, with 786,142 whites, will have but siz; and Pennsylvania, with 2,849,529 whites will have twonty-two Representatives, and be

whiles will have twenty-two Representatives, and be

The Buckeye Blacksmith,

to all as

Who entertained his andience no less with his sound Republican argument, than with his remarkably humorous and pertinent anecdotes. He began by saying that he had not been here in four years, and that in those years great changes had been wrought, not only in Philadelphia, but throughout the whole land. He had just returned from Maine, where he had addressed

had just returned from Maine, where he had addressed thirty-eight meetings meetings not quite so exten-sive as this, yet meetings that could only be estimated by the acre. (Cheere.) In fact, he had come to the conclusion that Maine is a great place. He quoted the new Democratic hymn, altered to suit the occasion, "Hark from Maine a doleful sound," &c. He had not only been in Maine, but in New Hampshire, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and every-where he had seen the great aprising against the Democratic party and their candidates. The interior of Peunsylvania, except these unreclaimed and unof Pennsylvania, except these unreclaimod and unof Pennsylvania, except these infectationed and un-desirable Copperhead strongholds like Berks, was al-most solid for Grant, where legion of nobie men was increasing every day. He said that the Demosrats of Maine fought on a void principle-not one copy of their platform had been printed in any paper of that State.

State. The Copperheads charge ours with being a nigger party, and claim that we have pat the negro on an equality with him; but if there is any difference be-twen the negro and the Copperhead, the negro has the advantage. (Laughter.) They charge no with putting on the heavy (1) taxes. Well, we do tax the fluid you burn five cents a gallen; but we tax the De-mecratic fluid two dellars a gallen; but we tax the De-mecratic fluid two dellars a gallen. And in mercy to them have reduced it one-fourth. He was opposed to the Democratic party because it was the same party as in 1860, '64 and '66-always together and banded for eppressive warfare, except in 1864, when Grant's army kept them divided. army kept them divided.

The oppressive warrare, except in 1906, when Grant's army kept them divided. Now that the military are disbanded, and the gallant "Boys in Blue" are at home fighting with the ballot, the Northern and Southern Democrats are a unit again, and fight to regain the "lost canse," under the leadership of Wade Hampton, N. B. Forrest, Vallan-digham and Horatio Seymour. Even then they could not have held out as long as they did had it not been for their rebel brethren of the North, now the afili-ating anthors of the Democratic plaiferm and princi-ples. He showed conclusively how the Democrats not only expected, but had been actually promised pay-ment for their slaves and other rulned property. Now he was going up into Peansylvania, into Mr. Co-voce's district, to tell the beys what he had seen in Philadelphia. He amused his hearers by a continual succession of with stories, highly ilinstrative of the context naw being waged. Belween langhter, cheers and entinusiasm, the speaker retired, and the chair-

contest naw being waged. Between langhter, cheera and enthusiasm, the speaker retired, and the chair-man introduced the

Hon, Alexander McClure,

Formerly of Chambersburg, in this State. He said that the heart of the city of Philadeiphia beats time to the impulses of the Grant Union. The popular will is new so manifest that the purposes of the people cannot be mistaken. Wherever he had been he had heard the question:--"What of Philadeiphia?" He could tell of Philadeiphia that she is true to the He could tell of Philadelphia that she is true to the Union; true to the feelings that prompted her sons to fight in our glorions cause; true to the instincts that sent out more soldiers than an other city, cared for more sick, fed more hungry and cherished kindlier and more patriotic feelinge. The whole State will send greeting, in October, by a larger visiory than any since 1560, and noble Philadelphia will be first over all. (Great cheering), Three Republican visio-ries have graced our banners since the campaire over all. (Great cheering). Three Reputition in the property of the comparison began-first, the Democratic Convention; second, began-first, the Democratic Convention; second, Vermont, and third, Mains. It remains with us to decide whether we shall be prosperous or not; re-spected at home and abroad or not; Union-lowing decide whether we shall be prosperous or not; re-spected at home and abroad or not; Union-loving clinzens or not, happy or not, and whether Union men or Rebels shall rule us. Our issues are too clear to deceive any one, and our people will tell the story at the polls. (Cheere.) He concluded that, owing to the unexampled dis-play teanight, no speeches were needed. In fact, that

play tanight, no speeches were needed. In fact, that the parade is conclusive as to the sentiments of Phila-dephia. Philadelphis, whose second had been so pa-triotic, so faithful, it would be a state upon her honor were she faithful, it would be a state upon her honor were she faithless now. Pennsylvania, so doubtful