American Folunteer. CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, March 8, 1866 J. R. BRATTON & W. KENNEDY EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

FOR GOVERNOR. HIESTER CLYMER.

## OF BERKS COUNTY. OUR STANDARD-BEARER.

We place at the head of our columns this morning, the name of our glorious standard-bearer, Heister Clymer, of "old Berks." Of the many distinguished gentlemen spoken of in connection with the nomination for Governor, it was evident that Senator CLYMER had the hearts of the majority with him, and his nomination therefore was looked for with deep anxiety by his thousands of devoted friends. He had battled for the men and the principles of the Democratic party when those more timid shrank from the contest. When Stanton's bastiles yawned for more victims, HIESTER CLYMER stood up for the rights of the people, and as far as in his power, assisted to check the insolence and wickedness of bold, bad men. It was fit, then, it was right, that this bold and fearless champion of the rights of the people and Constitutional law, should be the standard-bearer in the present crisis of our history. Most eminently is he qualified for the high position of Governor of Pennsylvania. A man of acknowledged ability and patriotism, he will bring to the discharge of the responsible trust a knowledge of State and National affairs such as few men in our Commonwealth possess. He is honest -that is admitted by all his political opponents who know him. No breath o slander has ever been whispered against his honor or integrity. As a Senator, he has been the acknowledged leader of his party ever since he had a seat in that honorable body. He will be elected-triumphantly elected-and when he takes his place in the Executive Chamber, we will have the affairs of State administered as they were when FRANCIS R. SHUNK was at the helm of State. Up, then, Democrats and Conservatives! up every man opposed to negro-equality and blind fanaticism! up all who believe that our Union has been restored, and assist to swell the majority for the honest German of old Berks! Let us not only elect him, but elect him by a majority that will convince disunionists and agitators that the people are not to be trifled with. Fall into line, patriots, and let your motto be "CLYMER and VICTORY!"

## "THE LOYAL THIEVES"---FRAUDS. FRAUDS!

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, (a shoddy journal, in his letter dated February 26, says: "Assistant Secretary Chandler reports that the corruption of Government officers at the South is fathomicss. The Trrasury is being robbed of millions upon millions."

No wonder these "Government officers at the South" were so exceedingly anxthe mammoth neero alm--house esproved himself an honest man.

per—the Philadelphia Inquirer: NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—This morning an alleged defaulter from Jacksonville, Morning county, H-airois, named Edward L. Dawson, was arrested on board the California steamer New York. The presquer was supervisor and collector in Jack-sonville, and it is alleged that he decamped on the lith inst, with \$50,000 of the public funds— About \$1,000 were found on his person. He is held to awart a requisition from the Governor of

The people had hoped that with the end of the war, the organized system that "loyal thieves" had adopted to enrich themselves at the expense of the Treasury, would be broken up. During active hostilities, stealing was recognized by the office and place, and contracts were given them, for the express purpose of enabling them to fleece the Government. The of the rebellion would not only bring peace and a restored Union, but also a system of economy. These expectations have not been realized. Thad Stevens tells us that the Union is dissolved, and stealing on a large scale goes on as heretofore. President Johnson, as far as in his power, is making every effort to correct the evils complained of, but a Rump Congress is of the other way of thinking, and God knows what is to be the result. Here is another little bit of news. It

has reference to "bottled Ben:" NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The Express states that General Butter has paid Smith Bros., of New Orleans, the \$80,000 in gold which they alleged he abstracted from their vaults, together with interest, all the costs and sheriff's poundage, making an aggregate of \$150,000.

"Bottled Ben," as our readers are aware, was in command at New Orleans for a few months. During this time he added to his wealth some two millions of dollars. A brother who was with him but who occupied no official position, also made a "pile" of a million or so. Nearly all the wealthy people of New Orleans were robbed by the Butlers. Everything of value was shipped to Boston. The Smith Brothers (wealthy merchants,) had in their private safe \$80,000 in gold. Ben got to hear of the treasure, and he at once grabbed it. Suit was brought against the robber, and the result is stated above in the letter from New York. "Bottled Ben" has been compelled to disgorge, and the Smith Brothers receive their money back, with interest. But why is it that Ben is not sent to the penitentiary? That is a question that many men are asking. Several hundred other suits are to be commenced against this desperate freebooter, and we may hope, therefore, to see him properly punished.

SUMNER shows a disposition to abuse the American flag. If justice were done, he would exhibit more stripes than ever the | and the sooner he performs this duty the old flag did. - Louisville Journal.

THE DISUNION-JACOBIN JOURNALS. Those vehicles of mischief that are now opposing the Government," appear sorely perplexed and very much chagrined because the course of the President, in his efforts to thwart the schemes of Stevens, Sumner, and other "traitors," as Mr. Johnson calls them, meets the approbation of Democrats. They affect to be very much puzzled, and remind us that we formerly spoke very disrespectfully of Andrew Johnson; and they ask, with apparent sincerity, how we can speak in his praise now? We can answer the question in a few words. Andrew Johnson is pursuing a wise, patriotic course, and therefore we endorse and sustain him. We pursued the same course with Mr. Lincoln, sustaining him when he was right, (which was not often, for he was nearly constantly controlled by the worst portion of the destructives,) and condemning him when he was wrong. This is our position now.

The destructives are surprised that we

can praise a man that we formerly opposed so decidedly. Innocent souls! We believe Cameron Forney and Cessna are now recognized leaders in the Jacobindisunion ranks. How long since is it that the men now calling themselves Republicans spoke of Cameron as a robber, Forney as a consummate rascal, and Cessna as a dirty unprincipled demagogue? These three beauties formerly acted with the Democratic party, and then they were stigmatized by the opposition in the terms we mention above. We remember very well that it was a habit with opposition papers to remind their readers that these three gentlemen controlled our Conventions and nominated our candidates; and they appealed to the people-sometimes with successto rebuke the party at the polls that had for its champions men of such desperate characters as Cameron, Forney and Cessna. Let our neighbor of the Herald take up his files of ten or twelve years back, and read the articles to which we refer. Now these same editors ask how it is possible for us to sustain Mr. Johnson after having abused ham. We believe, however, that no Democrat ever stigmatized Andrew Johnson a robber and rascal, or hinted that he deserved assassination we only opposed his political course, and denounced it. But we must now be permitted to ask the destructives a question. How comes it that you now speak of Cameron, Forney, Cessna and others as "patriots," when but a few years ago you denounced them as the very worst and most corrupt men in our State Please answer!

## COTTON PRINTS-PRICES.

The Herald quotes a short article from our paper, in which we spoke of the inferior quality of American cotton prints. and the enormous profits realized by the manufacturer of the same. Our neigh bor is of opinion that our views are all wrong, and that by complaining about high prices and fraudulent practices on the part of our New England cotton lords, we are advocating the "interest of ious that the Freedmen's Bureau Bill | the English manufacturers as against our should become a law. If the corruption own laboring classes." The Herard faat the South is now "fathomless," what vors additional "protection" for cotton kind of corruption would we have had 'goods, which, if granted will give the this infamous and monstrous measure (manufacturer another opportunity to add been sanctioned by the President? It | to the enormous profits he now receives was not so much on account of the " freeds for his prints. Ask any housekeeper if men" that leading shouldyites desired to "he or she is of opinion that cotton goods require more "protection." Ask them ! tablished; they were governed by other, they desire to pay still higher prices for motives—they wanted an opportunity to these fabries. For the last four or five steal on a magnificent scale; they wants by ars the manufacturers of cotton goods ed an opportunity to appropriate to them- shave made low percent, on every good of selves not thousands, but millions of dol- cotton goods sold by them? Few persons lars; they wanted to imitate bottled Ben - who note what is passing around them Butler, and become rich in a day. No will have failed to observe the enormous wonder they squirm and wriggle like dividends made by the cotton mills of our skinned eels; no wonder they abuse the country for the last four or five years President, for by refusing his assent to Sprague, of Rhode Island, who is the the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, he has principal cotton lord, has, we see it stated, dashed their hopes to the ground, and i ælded a million and a-half of dollars to his wealth, every year for the last four Here is another item from the same ba- years. Six millions of profits in four years; is doing right well, we would say And yet Sprague and his fellow-extortionists want more "protection," The present tariff, which is almost prohibitory, is not quite up to their idea-they want it made positively prohibitory, and then they can fleece the people as they please. This thing of patching up a tariff make a few men rich at the expense o the many, is an outrage that should no be tolerated. No country can long stand this sort of monopoly-this gathering, as if with a drag-net, the earnings and inadministration; men were appointed to dustry of the many into the bursting coffers of the few. The ery of "protection" is a fraud and a cheat, resorted to by greedy men who desire to rob the people had hoped, we repeat, that the end people. We have had high prices long nough, and too long-prices at once dishonest and infamous. We have protected the cotton lords long enough, let us now protect the people, who have sub-

mitted to robbery so patiently. ಟಾರ್. Unless we misread the signs of the times, there is a mighty revulsion going on in the public sentiment of the country. There have, been many well-mean ing men who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, under the honest im pression that they were voting to maintain the Union. Now their eyes are opened to the fact that the Republican party is a negro-equality party-that the leaders have determined that Sambo shall vote, that he shall sit in the jury box, and hold office, and enjoy all the privileges of the white race. They have become convinced that to effect their purposes the leaders of the Republican party it from the lips of the President himself tors; and they are making up their minds to give this treachery and infamy a fiting rebuke at the next election.

There is no probability of Stanton, Speed Iarlan resigning-Phil, Inquirer. We suppose not. If they were men of their President, not ours. honor they would have resigned the very hour they found that their sentiments did not accord with the views of the President. But they are not honorable men; the emoluments of office is all they care for, and of course they will hold on to their desks until the President kicks them out. It will be an unpleasant duty for Mr. Johnson to perform, but yet we don't see how he is to get along in safety with three traitors in his cabinet. He will be compelled, in self-defense, to oust these bad men from the positions they disgrace,

HISSES IN THE COLORED GALLERY.

During the speech of Senator HEND RICKS, in the U.S. Senate, a few days since, he used this language:

"He held that the two races were so different that they ought not to compose one political community. He believed with Mr. Douglas and President Johnson that this was a white man's government. There was a great deal said about the part taken by the colored men in putting down the rebellion. There was a great deal more said about it than was true. The rebellion was put down by the white soldiers of the country.—He was a omosed to seeing the laurels won by e was opposed to seeing the laurels won by hite soldiers worn by the colored race. [Ap-nuse in the white gallery, and hissesin the col-ed gallery.]"

"Hisses in the colored gallery!" Who will say we are not a progressive people? great mental effort, is an attempt to imi-A set of buck negroes, most of them fed and supported in idleness by the National negro boarding house, throng the Senate galleries, to hiss honorable Senators who may chance to say a word in favor of white men! What would HENRY CLAY think of this, could be rise from his grave and take his old seat in the Senate? Oh, how he would scowl upon the fanatical and traitorous crew who encourage the negroes in their impudence. One look from his eagle eye, would cause the fanatical Sumner to hide his head in shame. and drive the bloated CHANDLER from he seat he disgraces. In a twinkling he would clear the galleries of the black rabble, who congregate there daily to insult the people's representatives, and with a shake of his long fore-finger point them to the door.

Until recently no one dared to molest he Senate either by applause or hisses.— To take a seat in the cushioned and comfortable gallery, was a privilege accorded to well-bred ladies and gentlemen. Loud demonstrations were not permitted nor attempted. But now, under the reign of n debased, negro-equality, shoddy faction, the once proud American Senate is turned into a play-house, where demagogues ume and spout, and grinning negroes applaud or hiss. Little men-pigmies and ots-occupy the seats once occupied by ipe statesmen and scholars, and the galeries, instead of being filled with people of refinement and taste, are monopolized by lazy and worthless blacks, who crowd out the whites, and hiss through their thick lips when a Senator speaks of the valor and heroism of our white soldiers! How long will the people put up with this insanity, this mockery and insult?-We have never, in our long editorial career, advocated or countenanced brute force, but we say now in all sincerity that should the President imitate the conduct of CROMWELL with the Long Parliament, the people would rally around and sustain him.

NEW ENGLAND PHILANTHROPY.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, recently declared that "the condition of the negro in the south, is worse to-day than it was when Lee surrendered." No doubt of it; and it will be worse next year than it is now. New England radicalism has no sympathy with the negro's sufferings and interests. The black man asks for clothes to cover his half-naked person, but New England talks to him glibby about his equality before the law. The black man asks for bread, and New England gives him a stone. Her tender mercies to the black man have been cruel in the extreme. She has murdered more housands of the poor creatures, by startation and misery-has separated more m-bands and wives-has scattered more little families far asunder—than slavery the government of a southern people in the Southern States. The negro always was treated with more consideration in the South than in the North. Here he is neglected and ill treated, there he was cared for and protected. If the entire interests of the colored race where remandel to the several states, where it properly belongs, there would be infinitely less suffering, vastly more productive labor. and more comfort, health and happiness ical gentlemen at Washington must either make up their minds to abandon the care of the negro to his natural guardians. or they will see him perish from off the face of the land, under their foolish and destructive legislation. In confirmation of what we have said, we insert the following from the Memphis (Tenn.) Bul-

letin:

Negro graves are counted by the acre in and around this city. When Diberty first gathered them in its folds, they died too capidly for gravediggers. Encofflined they were born from hovels and hospitals. Lake De Soto, their uncofflined bodies found resting places in the bosom of the Great River. There is no register of births and deaths. Few are born, and infants nearly all perish. We are told that twelve hundred blacks were frozen to death on President's sland, while agents of "civilization" were tolling to promote their intelligence. The thousands that were buried in a single trench at Helenashould have some memorial to their benefactors lifting its form of ned in a single trench at Relena should have some memorial to their benefactors lifting lis form o spotless marble to the very mid heavens. We should have "their rights protected agains all aggressors by national power." Tell us, some same man, who are these aggressors. The Rurea is deemed the benefactor of the black race. I has paved wells in Columbus, Mississippi, with bones of negro infants. Negro women, in pursai of negro soldiers, abandon nepless children and aged purents to famine and death. If extinction of the race he the work of charity and laws now the race be the work of charity and love, ne of the race be the work of charity and love, never was a scheme of benevolence so successful as that which has been practiced towards the blacks for the past three years, \* \* \* Thus far, every act of nominal beneficence has been one of barbarity. The black population of these States is a nillion less than it would have been without a war. Civilize, educate, clothe, and feed the negro, and then talk about his investiture with all the rights of citizenship. But do not kill him with kindness. He has borne enough for the present.

Big The radical leaguers hereabouts have been in a state of great excitement, since the veto of their favorite negro boarding house bill. It fell upon them like a wet blanket, chilling all the generous impulses of their noble souls. The ringing of the Courf House bell gave them all the headache, and stirred up all the bile in their systems. They pour out the vials of their wrath on the devoted heads of the unfortunate "Copperheads," which, to say the least, is very ungenerous, as will go into open rebellion. They have the "Copperheads" haven't anything to do with the fight between the radicals that these men are disunionists and trai- and their President. If Andrew Johnson saw fit to kick the bottom out of the negro Bureau, and if Sumner and Stevens fell through, and the balance of the party are tumbling after them headformost, they have no right to revile the poor "Copperheads." Andrew Johnson is

In Mr. Bancroft's memorial oration on Mr. Lincoln, at Washington, he alluded to the views of the latter upon an important subject, thus:

In 1857 he avowed himself "not in favor of" what he improperly called "negro citizenship," for the Constitution discriminates between eithers are the declared his preference that "the elective franchise were conferred on the very intelligent of the cour cause and on those of them who served our cause as solders;" but he wished it done by the Sates themselves, and he never harbored the thought of cracking it from a new government as a condition of its recognition.

The words we have italicised are very significant, and are commended to the of the same kind just at this time on benotice of Radicals here as well as elsewhere. | half of a reunited Union.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE HERALD.

Hamlet—Do you see yonder cloud, that's almost a shape of a camel? Pollonius—By the mass, and 'tislike a camel inceed -Methinks it is like a weasel. Pol.—It is backed like a V Ham.—Or like a whale. Pol.—Very like a whale.

The Herald is again in trouble. By its own admission it has been on the anxious bench for two whole weeks, on the question of the President's veto. We have no disposition, therefore, to doubt, its assertion that it has "fully compared the mes sage with the bill." The result of this tate the circus equestrians in riding two horses at the same time, with the additional novelty that in its case the horses are going in opposite directions. We trust the hazardous feat will result in no serious injury to its spinal column. Here are a few extracts from the last

two numbers of the Herald: THERE IS "NO ANTAGO- EVIDENCE OF THE FACT. 

THE VETO ALL RIGHT. THE VETO ALL WRONG.

"THB VETO ALL RIGHT.

"From a number of the objections urged by the President his action uppears to have been distant by a prudent regard into the authority of the authority of the authority of the authority of the and reflected to an unConstitution and a desire sun extent the desires to prevent a too great accustof the representatives mutation at patronage in the hands of the Executive, the under the desires to prevent a too great accustof the representatives mutation at patronage in the hands of the Executive, the under the desires the hands of the Executive, the under the supervited in the supervited in the supervited in the supervited for which may be used that the supervited for the patronage in the president is most the override Congress is not to establish and regant act in the tree that there are two sides to this composed of men who organization while would be detrimental to the interests of both."—

Illegian the president is a composed of men who organization while would be destinated to the interests of both."—

Illegian the president is a composed of men who organization while would be destinated to the interests of both."—

Illegian the president is a composed of men who organization while would be destinated to the interests of both."—

Illegian the president is a composed of men who organization while would be destinated to the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a composed of men who organization of the president is a compos

they have had the same sources of information concerning the wants of the Country, and are equally competent to judge of the Constitutionality of the act as the President. With regard to honesty of purpose or patriotism it is assuming rather hold grounds to assert that the President is immediately honest and patriotic and the one hundred and forty Senators and representatives are secounders and demagogues,"—Horaid March 22.

The conclusion arrived at, after all thi mental anguish, is one of great moment o our Republican friends of Cumberland county, and we give it in the Herald's own words:

" We are not questioning the motives of the Presiden or the vdo, nor denomena his course as ill-devised to for the veta, nor demonstrain the medium of the Persia feelish, but we are not prepared, after a careful re-ing of his veta and the old to demonse the Union is party in Congress in Rambies are presented.

" Parturient montes, ridiculus mu nascitur!" "Vitch, vill you take, shendid in all the years of its existence. It is themens? You pays your money, and absurd for northern people to undertake you takes your choice." Will you take house bureau, or will you take Andrew Johnson and a white man's government? It makes no difference: both parties are right; "everything is lovely," and there is no antagonism between the President and Congress." What a jolly "little joker" our neighbor the Herald is getting to be. Now you see him! Now you don't! Here he is; there he goesnow under this thimble; now under that! among them than there is now. The rad- He sees either camel, weasel or whale in the little cloud "no larger than a man's hand" which is rising upon the horizon, just as the fitful fancy of his Prince Hamlet may dietate. But let him beware, lest that cloud swell to huge proportions darkening the whole heavens, and discharging its thunderbolts of popular in dignation upon the heads of the men who would sacrifice the peace and unity of the American Union, for the perpetuity of faction and the greed of public plunder.

> THE RESOLUTION DISSOLVING THE Union, which had passed the House at the dictation of the arch disunionist. Thad Stevens, was taken up in the Senate on Friday, and passed—yeas 29, nays 18, as follows :

> YEAS-Messrs, Anthony, Brown, Chandler Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kirk wood, Lane (Ind.,) Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pome-roy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trum-bull, Wate, Williams, Willey, Wilson and Yare —20. NAYS—Messrs, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane (Kansas) McDongall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton and Van Winkle—18.

It will be seen that seven Republican Senators were unwilling to purjure them selves and betray their country. Mr Cowan of this State, was one of them .-Previous to taking the vote he made one of his most powerful speeches against the resolution, pleading with his party friends not to vote for a resolution that recognized dissolution of the Union, and which in spirit was similar to the secession ordinance adopted by South Carolina in 1861. Mr. C. concluded his remarks in these

words : "The country is alarmed, the people are anxious, and the political atmosphere hoded the coming of no common storm. What can we do to prevent it and bring back peace to the country and harmony to the party? Is there no common stound on which we can stand? Is there no common standard round which we can rally? I think there is, sir. Surely we may go back to the Constitution which we have all sworn to support. We can go back to the laws and enforce them without discussion among ourselves. Then there are things which we may avoid doing. We may avoid new measures upon which we cannot agree, and which only serve as wedges to split us farther and farther asunder. If, however, we refuse moderate counset, the only remedy will be to take the consequences, and they seldom linger long behind the act."

Here is the resolution as it passed. It is the House resolution without amendment:

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives he Senate concurring, That in order to close agiation upon a question which seems likely to dis urb the action of the Government, as well as t quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the people of the eleven States which have been declare. to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representa-tive shall be admitted into either branch of Con-gress from any of the said States until Congress shall have decided such State entitled to repre-

There was a good deal said at one time about the eloquent argument against slavery of Sumner's "vacant chair" in the Senate. There are twenty-two arguments

Democratic State Convention

UNION AND HARMONY

INTENSE ENTRUSIASM! Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks Co., Nominated for Governor.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

SPEECH OF MR. CLYMER.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—The delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives at three o'clock this afternoon, and were called to order by Hon. W. A. Wallace, Chairman of the

State Central Committee.
Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland county, was appointed temporary Chairman, and F. M. Hutchison of Allegheny, George B. Kulp of Luzerne, C. W. Carrigan of Philadelphia, George W. B. Smith of Cambria, P. G. Meek of Centre, and . B. Anschmutz of Dauphin, temporary

S. B. Alisemula of the Convention.

Mr. Latta, on taking the shair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.
The list-of delegates having been called und corrections made, a committee, equal n numbers to the Senatorial representa-

tion, was appointed on permanent organ-During the absence of the above committee, Hon. W. A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee, being called upon, delivered an eloquent advantable to the Committee of the Committee. dress, congratulating the Democracy on the bright prospects before them. He strongly urged union and harmony, and predicted a brilliant success in the ap-

pronching campaign.

He was followed by Hon. Chas. W Carrigan, of Philadelphia; J. K. Kerr, of Allegheny; H. P. Ross, of Bucks; Geo. W. Brewer, of Franklin, and General Wm. H. Miller, of Dauphin, in eloquent speeches, which were enthusiastically applaud-

Permanent Officers. The Committee on Permanent Officers eported the following:

PRESIDENT. Hon. W. Hopkins, of Washington. Vice Presidents.—George W. Nebin-er, S. D. Anderson, C. N. Wolff, Tatlow ger, S. D. Anderson, C. N. Wolff, Tatlow Jackson, J. H. Brinton, P. Applebaugh, Herman Rupp, D. L. Batdorf, T. N. Walker, John S. Fisher, Stephen Wilber, A. B. Dunning, F. W. Knox, H. H. Martin, George D. Jackson, W. H. Miller, S. H. Reynolds, Thomas J. Kerr, George W. Brewer, John Palmer, D. B. Milliken, John A. Miller, J. B. Sansom, E. B. Eldred, John George, James Salisbury, Wm. Stewart, E. B. Stewart, Sann. Marshall, M. C. Trout, W. L. Scott.

Secretaries.—F. M. Hutchison, E. N. Hembold, Jacob Zeigler, G. B. Culp, G. W. Ryan, R. M. Speer and A. H. Dill.

Mr. Hopkins, on being conducted to the chair, delivered a most able and appropriate speech.

propriate speech

On motion of Mr. Ross, a Committee, equal in number to the Senatorial repreentation, was appointed on Resolutions. The Convention then took a recess till seven o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION. The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock. Mr. Kerr. Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, submitted the following: The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the re-public, and esteeming the inneclate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do re-

olve.
First. That the States whereof the people were First. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are intregal parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear frue faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindleate the maxim that 'taxation without representation' is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

Second. That the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and Congress shall pass all laws necessary for that purposition.

Doss. Third, That we owe obedience to the Constitu-tion of the United States, including the amend-ment prohibiting slavery, and under its provision will necord to those emancipated all their rights Fourth. That each state has the exclusive right to regulate the qualification of its own citizens. Firth. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the government of the republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

Sixth. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual and Freedmen's Bureau veto messages of President Johnson entities him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country. fourth. That each State has the exclusive righ

country.
Seventh. That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and mavy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memory of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

That we were mono Congress the duty nans the nation's care and protection. Eighth. That we urge upon Congress the duty fequalizing the bounties of our soldiers and

The resolutions were unanimously adopt-The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following results: FIRST BALLOT.

Hiester Clymer..

Necessary for choice.. SECOND BALLOT. .....58 Packer ... .....35 Fox ...... 8 Galbrait1 THIRD BALLOT. ..60 Packer . ..40 Fox..... FOURTH BALLOT Clymer ...

......72 Vaux...... ......36 Packer... Hiester Clymer having received the majority of all the votes east, he was dedared duly nominated. The nomination of Mr. Clymer hen made unanimous on motion of Gen. liller, of Dauphin county. A committee of three were appointed to

wait upon Mr. Clymer, and the rest of the gentlemen who were candidates, and nvite them to appear before the Conven-

On motion the functions of the present entral Committee were continued until the meeting of the next State Conven-

Mr. Zeigler moved that the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and all lovers of the Constitution and the country be tendered to our Senators in Congres for their support of the restoration policy of President Johnson. The motion was agreed to. A motion of a similar tenor, returning

thanks to all the members of Congres who supported President Johnson, was also adopted. At this juncture, the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Cly-mer and the gentlemen who were before the Convention as candidates appeared in the hall, escorted by a band of music.— The party were enthusiastically received by the Convention, when Mr. Clymer, being conducted to the Speaker's chair, proceeded to address the assemblage as My Honored Friends; To you, Mr. President

My Honored Friends; To you, Mr. President, to you gentlemen of the Convention and through you to the Bemocracy of Pennsylvania, I return my profound thanks for the honor you have done me. I feel that it comes laden with vast responsibilities; that to discharge them properly demands faith, hope, firm reliance upon enduring principles of our creed and unyielding devotion to the rights and liberties of the people. He who would lead you to success should stand unawed by the preschee of usurped power, uninfluenced by the blandishment of patronage. He should be the stern advocate of civil liberty; the bold defender of constitutional right and privilege; the uncompromising opponent of official and legislative corruption; the hearty supporter of all thattends to promote the welfare and happiness of our whole people, to develope the boundless resources of the State and advance her material and social prosperity. Then, too, he should stand the avowed and undoubled champion of the Union of these States in its original purity, ready and willing, if need be, to sacrifice life itself in defending from the assaults of all enemies, be they southern rebels or northern disunionists, be they southern rebels or northern disunionists, be they the bad bold men who dared bare the sword, and proclaim their treason by deeds, or the dastardly miscreants who, under the garb of loyalty and the guites of friendship, would undermine and destroy it. These, I humbly conceive, should be among the elements in the composition of him who, would leadyou in the Impending civil contest,

I am painfully conscious of my own inability to approach this standard of personal and political excellence. A true desire to doright may in some uneasure compensate for the lack of ability to neliver it; if a sincere purpose to be guided in excellence. A true desire to doright may in some uneasure compensate for the lack of ability to neliver it; if a sincere purpose to be guided in all things to be governed by the views and teachings of the sainted heroes and patriots who franical it may chalange the confidence and support of the good men of this. Commonwealth, then to them and their verdict do I appeal with unshaken confidence, and through you gentlemen of the Convention, who represent such goodly numbers of them. I make that appeal. Tell min I know no higher law than the Constitution of which Johnson is the upholder. Tell them that I know no other standard of political action than equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none; that I have no other political creed than that given to us by Washington and Jefferson; that Joelleve in the social superiority and will ever maintain the political supremacy of the white race: that I worship at no political altar whose foundations are not based upon the sacred Union of these inmoortal States. Tell them that you the town of me, of its pert, and conjunct head things to the support of him who in this crisis of our cavity's fate, by a mysterious providence of God, has been entrusted with the helm of State. To them he has appealed in terms of patriolic devotion to his whole country.

Above the wild storm of prejudice, fanaticism and treason now raging in the national Capital clear and iou after head with the helm of State. Them he has appealed in terms of patriolic devotion to his whole country.

Above the wild storm of prejudice, fanaticism and treason now raging in the national Capital clear and ious are head the words of the first Andrew re-echoed by the second, "The redemition to help a mysterious providence of the present and out are head the words of th

Mr. Clymer was followed by Mr. Cass, Richard Vaux and Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Stiles, of Lehigh, all promising a hearty support to the no-

minee of the Convention. The Convention then adjourned sine dic

INCENDIARY SPEECH OF WILLIAM ILLOYD GARRISON. The President Called A Traitor

THE CAPITAL DECLARED TO BE IN DANGER OF SEIZURE BY MR. JOHNSON.

The last lecture of the Fraternity Course "The North Victorious"—was deliver êd recently at the Academy of Music,

Brooklyn, by Mr. William Loyd Garrison. Having been introduced with a very enthusiastic eulogy, and welcomed with tremendous applause, he spoke as follows: On the matter of reconstruction, about which there may be honest differences of opinion, I knew Mr. Johnson had his own line of policy, and that he was disposed to adhere to it with great tenacity; but I did not believe that he would venture inflexibly to arry himself against Congress, and against the clear expression of p will as he is now defiantly doing. popular plause.) Enough that his policy causes universal disquietude and alarm among the loyal masses, and that it receives the warm approval of all Southern Rebels, on the one hand, and the Northern copperheads on the other. As a sagacious man, what further evidence can he need, what further evidence can be have in his sober senses (applause), that he is unfortunately on the wrong track, and, therefore, should practically and immediately retrace his steps. But if he defiantly insists on going ahead on that downward direction, then I trust that Congress will stand like impregnable wall to prevent his doing so, come what may. (Applause) Nay more, I would have them wipe out from the slate all that he has done in the matter of re-construction and begin the work anew as alone constitutionally empowered to inaugurate and perfect it from the founda-tion to the top stone. With all deference to his exalted position, I deny the right of President Johnson, under the war power, or any other power intrusted to him, to do any more in rebeldom than to hold it with a firm military grasp, until Congress shall determine when, how and where elections shall be held, who shall be allowed to vote, and what shall be necessary conditions precedent to the readmission to the Union of the late self-styled confederate States. (Applause.)

CONGRESS. On the point of reconstruction President Johnson takes issue with Congress and the loyalpeople of the country, upon whose se sanction and support Congress may re-ly with absolute certanity. (Applause.) He insists that those conquered but treasonably disposed States are in the Unionas old, and therefore entitled to be immediately represented in both Houses of Con-He ventures to brand that noble gress. He ventures to brand that noble body (Congress) as not only contumacious jout guilty of despotic usurpation in refusing them admission, without additional guarantees as to their loyalty. Yet he has not announced, by proclamation, either that the war is ended, or that peace is restored. He continues to hold in those States in subjection to his will, as communicational and the states of the continues to the states of the continues to the states in subjection to his will, as communications of the continues to the states of the continues to the continues to the states of the continues to the con mander-in-chief of the army and navy, under the war power, suspending even to this hour thewrit of habcas corpus. Thus he condemns himself out of his own mouth, and fully vindicates the action of Congress; a Congress which on the score of intelligence, ability, moral worth, exalof intenigence, aointy, moral worth, exatted patriotism, respect for justice and love of impartialliberty, has never been equalled since the formation of the American government (Applause, cries of that's so, together with hisses.) The asrpation is on his own part in attempting to bully Con-gress into servite acquiescence to his imperious demand, for it is the constitutional prerogative of that body alone to decide when and how States may be taken into the Union, and it will not surrender that prerogative at the bidding of an accidentail occupant of the presidentall chair, even though the powers of hell rally to his sup-port. For whatever of violence or tumult, or confusion may grow out of his high-handed order, the dread responsibility will rest exclusivelly upon hisown head, and he will be held to a strict accountability by

THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND

THE VETO In putting his veto to the bill enlarging the means and powers of that beneficent and truly patriotic and Christian depart-ment, the Freedmen's Bureau, he has inleed exercised a right accordance to him by the Constitution, but the animus which prevades that veto, any the sophistry which characterizes it, and the unjust alle-gations contained in it, will be perceived and pondered by the overwhelming mass of the humane, loyal, patriotic, and Christian men and women of the land, and who in their turn will put an effective who in their turn will put an effective veto upon him and his pretensions. (Applause.) If there is any disregard of the Constitution, any disunionism , any spirit. and design, any wish to prevert and overturn our free government, it is not on the part of those who are execrated and abnored for their unswerving loyalty by the Southern rebels and their Northern sympathisers, but on his part who is now re-Seiving the plaudits of those rebel and sympathisers universally.

an indignant and betrayed nation.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Who constituted the great body of the crowd that marched to the White House on Thursday last and drew from him that speech which for its indecency, bombast, malignity, and treasonable leaning, there are no words filthy to characterize, and for which, with other weighty reasons, he ought to be indieded by that grand inquest, the United States House of Representatives, tried by the Soude, and for the peace and safety of the country dissmits d from office (Loud and long applause.) That mob was constituted, as every loyal man in Washington knows of rebels and their

opperhead abettors, almost to a ow, the vile, and desperate. he backers of President John the air with their jubilant sh made that harangue, which, as lates through the land, is fining all the through the land, is fining dom with satanic jubilation and headon with hope of victory. bottomless pit is in full chorous, sons of good men to join in tune sons of good men to John in time, ter and applause.) Take that where you may, if the brutal, the the seditious, the negro-hatein ranical in spirit and, design and the sedition of the sedition. will receive their unanimous It unhappily, here and there who are not of that stamp, wh prove that speech, then so much for them, and the more inexer inexplicable is their conduct, the New-York World, the and the *Heraid*, the old trinity in the scriptures as "the world, and the devil." Mr. Garison Mr. Garison t passages from the editorials wh recently appeared in these dipapers with reference to the and his late speech, favoring th with running comment.

OUR WASHINGTON LETT A Vigorous Prosecution of the War the Government-Forney in a Ra Another Outrage of the Radical R An Able Vindication of the Predd iley by Senator Dixon-Old Ben Wa Andy Johnson With a Sharp Stok-see to be Admitted-Ars, Swisshel Her Exit-Stanton Wants to be Kiel A Slander Refuted, WASHINGTON, Y

MESSIS. EDITORS VOLUNTEER:-

Those verdant rural editors whole licting a reconciliation between the Pr and Congress, will find themselves do bitter disappointment. The radicals are a organizing for the campaign. They ha ointed an executive committee of the dical Senators and Representatives, and member of that committee has avoid termination to break with the President and forever. This committee has reso levy \$50,000 upon the Federal office-hold the vigorous prosecution of the war." Inid a contribution of \$20 upon every dimember of Congress. Forney has inform committee that, under the new order of all Government patronage being withdr Chronicle is a losing concern; and they he solved to bolster him up politically and f ally so long as he continues to abuse and d the President. Of course Forney will com his defaunation as long as the money ho and we may therefore look for a bitter aprelenting crusade against "the Govern The present position of Forney remind the two boys who ventured a little too for into the rough waters of one of our larger an open boat. A squall came suddenly them; the waves ran high; the boat pitched tossed and was dipping water at every pl The boys became desperately frightened and whispered to the other, "Bill, can't you pr No." "Can't you say a hymn?" "Never lea be done, and that d—d soon P This is Forne duced, before the summer months are end Another outrage has been consummat cluding the able, cloquent and fearless Voc full investigation, the committee decided favor; but the Great Mogul Stevens got to

thynen in my life," "Well, something's go omething must be done, or hell be the d dead duck" American politics has eve of it, and deciared that " Voorhees must go levens' word is law, and although the com had prepared their report, recognizing Voot right to the sent, the report was recons and a majority of the committee and House declared that his sent should be give als contestant, a radical by the name of burn. With credit, be it said, however, for the iniquitous measure, and denound injustice of the radical majority in uns terms. The evidence taken before the com shows clearly that Voorhees had a majori the legal votes east in his district. This s is the most infumous of all the outrages of present session. It is a bareface attempt radicals to increase their majority by oust mocrats from their rightful seats. Thad St declared to a member of the committee," crists, one vote may be our salvation." I right that the country should know by what scrupulous and unblushing fraud these rad carry on their crusade against the Harthern people of the United States. They seek to vert the Constitution by amending almost one of its provisions. They seek to kee Union divided which the people of this waged a four years' war to preserve. The to keep out of Congress the representat one half of the Nation. They seek to clute spotic power over the destinies of the Rega by ejecting the rightful representatives orthern States, and placing subservient of radicalism in their vacant chairs. Suc the violence and fraud by which these Rum

dicals strive to reach their ends. Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, madea pa 'ul speech, on Tuesday, in defense of the Pre and his policy. He declared that President son's policy was not only the best, but the node which presented itself for relieving country from the perils which now surror He told his radical brethren that the pe would sustain the President and warned that their course was suicidal, and would en the complete annihilation of the so-called "l party." Dixon has heretofore been recognione of the leading Republicans, and his sp created almost as great a commotion in the cal camp as did the President's veto and special camp as did the President camp as did the Old Ben Wade has made up his mind that Democrats intend to run Andrew Johnson of next presidency, so he has offered an amenda to the Constitution (the eighty-second ame ment offered this session) providing that the sident shall not be eligible for a second V Proper as such an amendment might be in its the drift of it at the present time is easily disc ed. Isn't it strange that none of these radio saw the necessity of such an amendment dur the reign of the immaculate Lincoln?

The "Rads" have been on their beam ends the last two weeks. One and another is grown week in the knees, and they are losing confiden in themselves. The House, on Wednesday, afraid to come to a vote on the equal " endment, and postponed its consideration til the last of April. This is considered tan nount to a defeat of this monstrous propositi to destroy the States and centralize the pow Despite the declaration of Mr. Thad Steve

the indications are that a bill will soon be report ed providing for the recognition of the State Tennessee, and the consequent admission of enators and Representatives to Congress. The notorious Mrs. Swisshelm has been nissed from her position as clerk in the Qua master General's Department, for using d peetful language against the President United States, in her paper the Reconstruc Justice is now being meted out to this bellie female in the same measure in which she class ed to have it meeted out to others in days s

I see in the New York Tribune, the and ment that "those members of the Cabinet wi consultation with their friends, to await the tion of the President. They prefer to give him opportunity of removing them." It will be seen the ne names of these parties are not given: This unfortunate. They should be known, b means. History would delight in handing down to posterity, as the first specimens 6 human family who preferred being kicked out the house rather than make their exit in the lest al auiet way.

Ii will no doubt be a gratification to your Rep licans of Cumberland County to know that the President was not Intoxicated when he made here powerful speech, on the evening of the February, as some of his enemies maliciously sert. He was sober, if ever a man was sober he knew what he was about. When he speaking under vehement excitement, he is of the coolest men in the world. Let me he you that every word he uttered that night carefully weighed and measured, and intended bring about certain results. He spoke care for he felt deeply the grave Importance alarming crisis to which national affairs hastening—but he spoke in all the sober the great truths that were welling up within and demanding utterance. In support of assertion, I may say that he has repeated same sentiments, almost every day during past week, in his replies to the numerou gations which have waited on him from all tions of the country to testify their approval

FT The Abolition State Conventi assembled in Harrisburg yesterday.