American Tolunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, July 26, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, HIESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

NATIONAL UNION COUNTY CONVENTION

The loyal citizens of Cumberland County, who favor the annexed call for a National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, for the purposes therein declared, are requested to meet in County Convention, at the Public House of Lewis Faber, in Cartiele on Saturday, July 28th, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., se of chosing delegates to said Convention, and of transacting such other business of importance as may be brought before the Con-

of importance as may be brought before the Convention.

The call is as follows:

A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each will be held at the City of Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States will be chosen by the electors of the several States will be chosen by the electors of the several States will be chosen by the electors of the several States will be chosen by the electors of the several States will be chosen by the electors of the several States will be chosen by the electors of the several States will be chosen by the electors of the several States will be chosen by the electors of the several States will be chosen by the following propositions, viz.:

The Union of the States is in every case indissoluble, and is perpetual, and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by fongress in pursuance thereof, are supreme, constant and universal in their obligation.

The rights, the dignity and the equality of the states in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemning guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrows on much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action, neither by secession of States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified Representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can or ought to be reestablished in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States, and espe The call is as follows:

terial interests at home, and our standing abroad, diffaring only in a degree, is injurious like war in the propose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the general government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also eease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and industry, commence, and the arts of peace revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defense of the Republic and to the maintenance of the public credit. All such electors in the 35 states and 9 Territories of the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union. Convention which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union assembled as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold council together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a sent in such convention who does not loyally accept the National situation and cordially indorse the principle above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union and the Government of the United States.

GEORGE ZINN, JOHN CAMPBELL, C. M. WORTHINGTON, M. H. HERMAN, WM. M. PORTER, WM. H. MILLER, Johnson Executive Committee.

"GEARY IN TOWN"---HE MAKES A SPEECH.

General GEARY, disunion candidate for dovernor, arrived in our town on Wednesday morning of last week, and was at once taken in charge by a few of his admirers, who escorted him to a room in the "Mansion House," and then sent out runners to inform our citizens that "GEA-RY was in town," and requesting them to call and see him. But very few responded to the invitation, and the "hero" was permitted to have a very quiet time to himself for several hours. Why it was that many of the prominent men of his party refused to call and pay their respects to him was a mystery. But we learned, on inquiry, that it was owing to a jealous feeling that exists in the disunion ranks, and which at times threatens the peace of that interesting faction. On this occasion the lesser lights of the party took possession of GEARY, and the nabobs therefore refused to recognize him, but strutted past the hotel where he was stopping like "game cocks" with gaffs on, not even condescending to look at him.-After remaining at the hotel for a few hours, our "hero," accompanied by two or three of his self-constituted body-guard, took buggies and drove out to Mt. Holly -a quiet place of resort-where they spent

the balance of the day.

During the afternoon flaming posters were scattered over the town, announcing that Gen. GEARY would be serenaded at the "Mansion House" at 83 o'clock in the evening, to which he would respond in a speech. Everybody was invited to attend. and the "boys in blue" were urged to be present. At 81 o'clock, therefore, we directed our footseps toward the "Mansion House," to hear the serenade and speech. Some two dozen of our citizens were present-one-half of them Democrats. A Major of the Home Guard was in command, and at the appointed hour he ordered the performance to "go a-head."-The string band-composed of two fiddles and an accordeon-struck up the wellknown air of "Cooney in the Hollow." After performing this favorite tune, a very few voices cried out, "GEARY! GEA-RY!" But the General did not appear .-The band was again ordered to "go ahead," and go a-head it did. "Nigger in the wood-pile" was the next tune performed. At its conclusion some one on the plazza of the hotel was heard to speak. The evening was very dark and no lights were in the parlor or on the piazza. It was impossible, therefore, to say who the speaker was, or whether he was black or white. He spoke for some two minutes and a-half, and concluded by introducing the "next Governor of Pennsylvania" (ir a horn). We suppose Gen. GEARY was the next speaker, yet no one could see him, for blackness of darkness still prevailed. Some of his friends (after he had commenced to speak,) denied that it was GEARY, but others contended stoutly it was nobody else. No "boys in blue" were present; like ourself, all were civilians, and the General was surrounded-so we heard, for we could not see-by a little squad of patriots who had escaped the draft by paying down \$300.

The speech then commenced, and such a speech! For the life of us we could not tell what the man was driving at. It was neither English, Dutch nor Choctaw. It was Gibberish. He stumbled, stuttered,

halted and repeated words over and over again, and that was about all he did do. Once we understood him to say that negro suffrage was not now a question before the people. If this was his declaration, then he stated a palpable untruth, for (to use the language of the New York Tribune,) "if negro suffrage is not the question, we would like to know what is."-The Rump Congress says it is the question; Stevens says so, and "dead duck" FORNEY says so. The "hero" was understood next to refer to the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Rump Congress. He endorsed it, but contendedso we understood him—that it could not be adopted for five years, "for," said he, ' it must be first endorsed by two successive Legislatures and then submitted to the people twice at the polls." Of course it was ignorance that prompted the ''hero'' to make a statement like this; but we submit whether one so utterly ignorant is suitable man to be Governor of this great Commonwealth? Let the people ask themselves this question before they vote

n October. The whole speech of GEARY was umble—a kind of salmagundi—and his riends, we know, felt ashamed and mortified. We really pitied him. And this is the man the disunionists ask the people to vote for for the highest office in their gift. They will respond at the polls with a dissent that will convince certain political trimmers that it requires more than shoulder-straps to commend a candidate to the yeomanry of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Executive Committee has made selection of the following distinguished gentlemen to attend the 14th, of August National Convention. The Convention will be composed equally of men of both parties who support the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. It will be a people's Convention, to speak for the people and to the people, against the measures of the radical disunionists who have dared to raise their impious voices against the Government of our fathers.

It is to be regretted that the State Executive Committee did not permit the Democrats of the various districts to make their own selection of delegates to the Convention. In attempting to act for them, we fear the State Committee assumed powers not delegated to it by the party. In a crisis like the present it would be better that the people themselves should speak, and select their own agents through whom to express their sentinents to the country.

We grant that the distinguished genlemen named by the Chairman of the State Committee are among the most emnent and able in the State. Our objection is founded upon the belief that the State Central Committee had no right to select delegates to represent the Democracy of Pennsylvania in a National Convention, and upon the fear that such action may give great dissatisfaction in some districts, especially in those where movements had already been originated to select delegates. Nevertheless, while we hold these views, we do earnestly feel that since an able delegation, one which will be an honor to the State, has been selected, it would be better perhaps for our party friends in the various districts to concur in the action of the State Central Committee. Such concurrence can do no harm, and the attendance of the delegation, backed by the united voice of the party in Pennsylvania, may result in great good to the party as well as to our distracted and unfortunate country.

Here is the announcement of the Chair man of the State Central Committee:

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, \$25 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, A call for a National Convention, to be held a Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866, having been issued, an invitation was extended, under date of July 10, 1886, to the Democratic organization, as such, to unite in that Convention, in order "to dovise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity, and harmony." armony."
The time being too brief to call a State Conven The time being too brief to call a State Convention, or to refer the subject to the districts for action, and it appearing to be the wish of the party, as expressed at Reading and through the press, that we should be represented therein, the Democratic Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, acting under the authority of the State Central Committee, specially reserving control of the organization, have designated and invited the following gentlemen to act as delegates to that Convention:

DELEGATES AT LARGE, Ex-Governor David R. Porter, Ex-Governor William Bigler, Ex-Governor William F. Packer, Chief Justice George W. Woodward. Ex-Governor William F. Packer,
Chief Justice George W. Woodward.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATUS.

1st District—Hon. James Campbell,
George M. Wharton, Esq.
2st District—Colonel W. C. Patterson,
Hon. Richard Vaux.
3st District—Hon. Daniel M. Fox,
Hon. John Robbins.

1th District—Hon. Ellis Lewis,
Hon. Charles Brown.
5th District—Hon. John D. Styles,
Col. Owen Jones.
7th District—Hon. John D. Styles,
Col. Owen Jones.
7th District—Hon. George G. Leiper,
Hon. John A. Morrison.
8th District—Hon. Esq.
1th District—Hon. Esq.
1th District—Hon. Sangles,
Dr. C. D. Glonlinger.
1th District—Hon. F. W. Hughes,
Dr. C. D. Glonlinger.
1th District—Hon. Asa Packer,
Col. W. A. Hutter.
12th District—General E. L. Dana,
John Blanding, Esq.
13th District—Colonel W. H. Ent,
Hon. Col. W. A. Hutter.
15th District—Hon. J. S. Black,
Hon. Sanuel Hepburn.
16th District—William Motellan, Esq.
Hon. William Motellan, Esq.
Hon. William Motellan, Esq.
Hon. William Motellan, Esq.
Hon. Janes Gambie.
19th District—Gen. Wm. H. Irwin,
Hon. C. S. Pershing.
18th District—Gen. Wm. H. Irwin,
Hon. C. S. Pershing.
18th District—Gen. Wm. H. Irwin,
Hon. C. S. Pershing.
18th District—Hon. Hon. The Sq.
Hon. Janes T. Leonard,
20th District—Hon. Honry D. Foster,
Hon. Janes T. Leonard,
22th District—Hon. George W. Cass,
Colonel William Sirwell.
24th District—Hon. George W. Cass,
Colonel William Sirwell.
24th District—Hon. William Hopkins.
By order of the Democratic State Executive
Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Lacent M. Chairman.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, JACOB ZIEGLER, Secretary.

The States that gave to the country Washington, Madison, Monroe, Jackson General Scott and Patrick Henry—names associated with the glory and greatness of the United States— are denied representation in Congress--and refused all voice in the administration of the General government, while the State that gave to the country Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, William Lloyd Garrison, and Henry Wilson rules the country and dictates to the great Central, Western and Southern States.

HENRY STANSBURY, of Kentucky, was confirmed on Monday last as Attorney General of the United States, in place of Speed, resigned. Judge Stansbury is regarded as one of the most accomplished lawyers in the country.

It is said that Gov. Fenton, of the New York "grand moral idea party," a true platform in favor of the Union and has pardoned Ketchum, the forger.

JOHN W. GEARY.

John W. Geary was first brought into notice in connection with the Mexican War, having been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d Penna. Regiment. During his term of service he seems to have completely won the affections of the men in his command, as will be seen from the following resolutions passed by the men of his regiment, on their return to the States, in a public indignation meeting, held at Connellsville, on Saturday, July 15th, 1848. Here are the resolutions, officially published at the time by the offlcers of the meeting:

cers of the meeting:

"Whereas, The discharge and arrival home of
the remaining members of the Fayette Volunteers has again placed them in the position of
titizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
and enabled them to speak and assert their rights,
they now embrace this occasion TO EXPRESS
THEIR DEEP AND ABIDING INDIGNATION
OF THE CONDUCT OF JOHN W. GEARY SINCE
HE WAS ELECTED TO THE COMMAND OF
THE 2D PA. REGIMENT, AT THE CITY OF
MEXICO. THE SAID JOHN W. GEARY PROCURED HIS ELECTION BY FALSEHOOD AND
DECEPTION."

COURED HIS ELECTION BY FAISELHOOD AND DECEPTION."

"Resolved, That the whole course and conduct of said Geary was INCONSISTENT WITH THE CHARACTER OF A GENTLEMAN OR A MAN OF HONOR—it was corrupt and mercenary in all its bearings, characteristic of a low and groveling creature, hunting and seeking popularity for COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM THAT HE NEVER EARNED, by bargaining with supple tools and mercenaries, one of whom at least was A NOTORIOUS BLACK-LEG."

"Resolved, That all the harm we wish Colonel Geary, is that his disgrace may follow him through all the lanes and avenues of life, and that he may never die or get old."

In 1856 Geary was appointed Governor of Kansas by President Pierce, which position he held but a few months, when he was removed on the ground of incompetency. The only official act of his administration worthy of note was his ap-Governor of Massachusetts and sending | are willing that the people should draw it to the Legislature of Kansas as his own 'first annual message." Those who delight in tracing the similarity in the thoughts and modes of expression of great men will find a rich field of labor in comparing these two documents.

The first heroic act of General Geary during the late war, was the capture of the old cannon at Harper's Ferry. This | names of prominent Republicans in macannon had been stuck in the side walk and used for forty years as a receptacle | ty, who declare that they will not and for segar stumps and other refuse. The cannot support Geary on his disunion, spittoon and mounted it on a log, Geary, on his peaceable entrance into the place, took possession of it as a trophy and telegraphed to the Mayor of Philadelphia that he would present it to the city authorities. His despatch was in these

worus:

"To the Mayor of Philadelphia: I have just routed the enemy at Harpor's Ferry. The robels ran out of town in a great hurry leaving one of their cannon to fall into my posession, which I will present to the city of Philadelphia. OUR TRI-UMPH IS GLORIOUS. Yours,
JOHN W. GEARK,"

Considering that the rebels had left the town before Geary entered it, his "triumph" was indeed "glorious." Somehow the joke of the "Harpers Ferry Spittoon" began to get through the General's the city of Philadelphia never received the cannon.

His next heroic act was to imprison all the old men and women of Charlestown. Virginia, between the ages of fifty and eighty, and to keep them confined, on a diet of bread and water, during his command of that place. Though no charges were preferred against them, their offense was supposed to be the fact that they had sons and relatives in the confederate ar-

One of the most famous battles in which the subject of this biographical sketch was engaged, was the terrific conflict of "Snickersville," a graphic account of leading men, the Telegraph says: which, written by the General's private Secretary, and revised by himself occupied an entire page of the Philadelphia Inquirer. The most remarkable feature of this engagement is that not a gun was fired, not a man was killed or wounded on either side, and not a prisoner taken.

On Monday, May, 28th, 1866, a convenion of honorably discharged soldiers was held in Rheem's Hall, Carlisle, to elect delegates to a Geary State Convention which was to be held in Pittsburg on the fifth of June. It was soon discovered that the sentiments of the soldiers were decidedly hostile to General Geary, and on motion of Capt. W. P. Lloyd, a soldier of three years' faithful service, hailing from Geary's adjoining township, it was,

by a vote of 150 to 18, "Resolved, That we believe that Hon. Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, holds upon all the great questions of public polley views similar to our own, and is a firm supporter of President Johnson, and therefore we will support him with our voices and votes."

At a fair recently held at Mechanicsburg, an oil painting of Washington was put up to be voted for at ten cents a vote. with the understanding that the painting was to be presented to the candidate for Governor having the highest number of votes. Mechanicsburg is but a few miles from New Cumberland, the home of Gen. Geary: and the friends of "the hero of Snickersville" made desperate efforts to get the painting for their candidate .--They wrote to negro suffrage men all over the county, beseeching their aid, as this was "Geary's own county." The voting was kept up with great spirit for three days, and on the third evening the tickets were taken from the box and counted. The vote stood:

Majority for Clymer ... 944 The dodge which was attempted to be played upon the people by styling Geary the Soldiers' candidate" is rapidly being understood. The Pittsburg Republic, a leading Republican paper in Western Pennsylvania, says of the Geary Soldiers Convention:

"It cannot be disguised that the late Soldier's Convention, recently held in this city, was a regularly packed affair, concocted by the Radical leaders of that portion of the Republican party who call it patriotic to villify, abuse and head-off the President. It is one of the wise stratagies of Forney, Stevens, Williams & Co., to forestail-by the semblance of a solemn State Convention, composed principly of the BULLERS of Fillade, plila and other places—the sentiments of the great mass of our soldiers, who in their peaceful avecations of life scarcely heard that such a Convention was to be held, and cared less for its action."

This, be it remembered, is the language of a staunch and loyal, but an honest, Republican paper. Indeed the soldiers themselves have denounced the proceedings of that convention in nearly every county in the State. The soldiers of our own county have adopted a resolution declaring that "the Pittsburg Convention was a contemptible political swindle, that we do not recognize it as speaking the sentiments of the majority of the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and most emphatically denounce their proceedings, and that we recommend the holding of a Johnson and Clymer Soldiers Convention as soon as practicable, in order that we may be placed before the people of Pennsylvania on the Constitution."

A call has been issued for a State Convention, signed by over three hundred gallant soldiers, who denounce Geary, and

avow themselves in favor of the election of Hiester Clymer to the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. The fact of the matter is, Geary has deserted "the boys in blue" and is now in command of "the cullud brigade." John W. Forney and Governor Curtin have publicly pledged him to sustain the entire disunion policy of the Rump Congress. He is for the Thad. Stevens Rump Union of twentyfive States, and the Sumner mutilated flag of twenty-five stars. He is in favor of negroes voting in Pennsylvania and in Cumberland County. The Soldiers who support Geary are General Simon Cameron, Colonel John W. Forney, Colonel A. K. McClure, Colonel John Covode, together with the rank and file of the homeguard brigade. Among the hosts of real soldiers of Pennsylvania who support the cause of Hiester Clymer we have barely room to mention the names of Maj. Gen. Meade, Maj. Gen. Hancock, Brigadier Generals Campbell, Davis and McCandless, Colonels Owen Jones, Richard Coulter, Jno. P. Linton, J. Wesley Ahl, Peter Lyle, Jas. F. Weaver, and

James Metzgar.

W. Geary has rendered his country, what is thought of him by the men who served with him in the army, and how he is regarded by his neighbors and fellow-citizens at home. We have contented ourpropriating the inaugural address of the selves with simply giving the facts, and their own conclusions from them. The vote at the Mechanicsburg fair was a good indication of the sentiments of the people of Cumberland County on the Geary question, but we will add enough votes to make a round thousand majority for Hiester Clymer, the white man's candidate, in October next. We have the ny of the townships of Cumberland Coun-"rebs" having pulled out this venerable | negro-equality platform, who are sick and tired of radicalism and believe that the only safety of the Republic lies in the just and statesmanlike policy laid down by Andrew Johnson and endorsed by Hiester Clymer and the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

It has been our object merely to show

\$305,864,526,20.

The books of the Internal revenue office, in Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, have just been balanced and it appears that the amount of money collected during the year, in taxes in that department, was three hundred and five millions, eight hundred and sixty-four thousand, five hundred and twenty-six cranium, and it is needless to add that | dollars, and twenty cents!! This is merely one of the Government taxes, and is exclusive of the customs, or State and local taxes, which are about as much more. Every dollar of this might have been saved by the exercise of a proper patriotism and fraternal feeling, in the Congress of 1860-1. We would have "a little blood letting," and now we are paying for it, as above.

> THE following from the Harrisburg Telegraph (Nigger) shows what kind of men the Republican party have been electing and supporting as patriotic. Speaking of Senator LANE, one of their

> "On the moral turpitude of Mr. Lane, e are willing to put the It was horrible beyond all description. It imbrued his hands with the innocent blood of others, and finally stained his soul with his own life current. He had become a pest of society. Scorning all restraint, he plunged into the dark stream of corruption which flows into and out of society in Washington city; he has steeped him-self in debauchery and lasciviousness, intemperance and gaming, until what should have been a grave Senator, became desperate gamester, libertine and sot."

SAYS the New York Tribune: "When President Lincoln, on the surrender of Sumpter, called seventy-five thousand men to arms, there was not a shadow of a statute to justify his demand. Down to the meeting of Congress he scarcely did a Constitutional act." All this is no justification for violation of the Constitution now. If there was a necessity for those violations in time of war—which is by no means clear—there can be none in time of peace. The present Disunionists need not attempt to screen themselves by showing up Lincoln's transgessions.

THE Rump House has voted Smith Fuller \$2,500 as compensation for expenses incurred in contesting the seat of Hon. John L. Dawson. This is another of the ways in which the friends of the Disunionists are rewarded for their party service. This Fuller had not a show of right to a seat in Congress, and he well knew the fact all the time.

THE outrageous proposition to place a tax of five cents a pound on cotton, was reduced to three cents in the Senate, and passed. It is the only agricultural product that has this burden placed upon it The West does not vote to put it upon wheat-growers, but the South is unrepre sented and must submit to just such taxes as the Radicals see fit to impose.

THE new candidate for Senatorial honors, and right-hand man to No Prefix Geary, says: "The war against slavery has not been fought in vain." It was not a war for the Union, then? So says Forney and so says Geary. What say the veterans who fought and bled? Was it for the negro or the Union?

A HEAVY INCOME.—The income returns of Jay Cooke, Esq., the well known Banker, made this year, upon his profits for 1865 was over \$625,000. On this his tax will be something over \$65,000. He resides in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county. This will most likely be the heaviest income return made by any person in Pennsylvania the present year.

AT Williamsport, Penn'a., the Johnson Republicans have just started a new paper, conducted by D. S. Dunham, esq., a talented and experienced editor. The Republican party in that county is com pletely split in two.

CONSISTENT.—The fanatics who wanted the Southern people all killed, because they were attempting to get out of the Union, now want to kill them because they want to remain in the Union. Curious, isn't it?

Formal Opening of the Gubernato-rial Campaign in Penn'a.

25,000 FREEMEN IN COUNCIL!!! GRAND UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE!!!

The Union Must be Immediately Restored and the Constitution Preserved. PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS POLICY ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENDORSED.

peeches by Hon. Hiester Clymer, Hon. Win A. Walince, Hon. George H. Pendicton, Hon. Monigomery Binir, Hon. Richard Vaux, and other Distinguished Gen-tiemen from Abroad.

The Gubernatorial campaign in Pennylvania was formally opened by the bemocracy at the immense Mass Meeting at Reading on Wednesday last. assemblage, convened at the call of the State Central Committee, for the purpose of bringing together the Democracy of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsulvania in Man Counties of Penn sylvania in Mass Convention and of assylvania in Mass Convention and of assembling representative men of the party from all sections of the State, was a magnificent success. The intense heat which prevailed for a week previous to the meeting, and of which there was no abatement until after it had adjourned, led many to fear that it would be but slimly attended. Doubtless many thousands were kept away on this account and thousands of farmers who were busiand thousands of farmers who were busi-ly engaged in harvesting their crops were what have been the services which John ly engaged in narvesting their crops were prevented from being present. In spite of all these drawbacks the assemblage was one of the largest ever witnessed in Pennsylvania. A careful estimate gathered by a gentleman connected with the Reading Railroad shows that nearly twenty thousand persons were transporttwenty thousand persons were transport ed to Reading over the different railroads centering there. Besides this large number of persons, who went principally in delegations from the surrounding counties, there were other thousands from Berks and Lancaster who went in their own conveyances. When we put down the number present at Reading at twenty-five thousand, we feel sure that our establishments. timate is below rather than above the mark.

It must have been evident to every man who witnessed the immense gathering at Reading last week, that the masses of Pennsylvania are heartily tired of the rule of the infamous crew of Radicals who compose the majority of the Rump Congress now in session at Washington, Congress now in session at Washington, and resolved that there shall be a speedy and complete change. A purely sectional party cannot long continue to rule in this nation. The interests and the feelings of the people are alike opposed to it. The masses are rising in their might.—The first great wave of popular emotion was folt at Roading yesterday, and the tide will sweep on from this hour until the election in October, when the Radicals will be completely overwhelmed and cals will be completely overwhelmed and buried beneath the righteous indignation and the avenging scorn of the thought-

ful voters of this great Commonwealth.

After the arrival of the different trains of cars, which reached Reading almost simultaneously about 11 o'clock in the morning, the wide streets and immense morning, the wide streets and immense public square of that city presented a stirring and inspiriting scene. Delegations numbering thousands bearing banners and flags with appropriate mottoes and watchwards poured into the heart of the town, cheering with lusty lungs, while from the assembled thousands who lined every window and available stand point, a glad shout of greeting and welcome went up. The many magnificent bands of music which accompanied the different delegations mingled their shrill notes with the music of rejoicing human voices, and a cannon presented to the Keystone Club of Philadelphia by the la-mented Douglas, added its thunders to aid in the general rejoicing of the many thousands of Democrats assembled in the home of their chosen standard bearer, the gallant and gifted son of "Old Berks.

Hiester Clymer. This great meeting was remarkable in one respect. Among the thousands assembled were many men who had never before acted with the Democratic party, but who were ready to join hands with those whom they found ready to afford substantial aid to President Johnson in his efforts to restore the Union and to rescue the Constitution of the United States from the hands of the reckless radstates from the hands of the reckiess radicals who seem bent upon destroying it. Another cheering sight was the presence of numerous large delegations composed exclusively of the brave defenders of the Union. The soldiers thus showed their appreciation of those men who would now prevent the perfect restoration of the old Union which they fought to preserve and maintain.

Besides the vast crowd from two-thirds of all the counties of Pennsylvania, there were delegations from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Washington in the Washington of the County of

ington city.
At the main stand the proceedings commenced with a short but able address from Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He made a brief statement of the issues involved in the present all important campaign, and noticed as most prominent the admission of the South to representation in Congress as necessary

to a restoration of the Union.
At the conclusion of Mr. Wallace's speech, Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, was elected Chairman of the Convention. Mr. Vaux on taking the chair, made a somewhat lengthy and most earmade a somewhat lengthy and most ear-nest speech, during the delivery of which it commenced to rain heavily, but a large crowd continued to stand listening in spite of the shower. Before Mr. Yaux had concluded, the rain ceased. On motion of J. D. Davis, of Berks, the

Convention was further organized by the appointment of the following gentlemen: Convention was intriner organized by the appointment of the following gentlemen:

Vice Presidents.—Colonel Jacob Zeigler, Butler; Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Capt. Geo. F. Harvey, Bucks; Williamson H. Jacoby, Feter Ent. S. Snyder, Columbia; Hon Jno. D. Stilles, Hon. S. A. Schall, Lehigh; C. R. Painter, Hon. John Latta, Westmoreland, R. Bruce Petrikin, John S. Miller, Huntingdon; A. J. Keenan, Venango; Wm. Kennedy, S. M. Wherry, Cumberland; Hon. Wm. Hopkins, W. W. Smith, Washington; Hon. A. H. Glatz, J. W. Bittinger, York; Hon. J. V. Smith, Wyoming; Jasper B. Stark, Col. M. Hannum, M. Philbin, Luzerene; H. J. Stahle, Samuel Wolf, Adams; Major John Cummings, Dr. Isaac Hottenstein, Snyder; Hon. George Wels, Hon. E. C. Schultz, Elk; Jas. Stevens, Blair; Hon. Owen Jones, Hon. A. D. Markley, Hon. Ruius D. Longnecker, Montgomery; H. G. Smith, Henry Houseal, Lancaster; Hon. A. H. Coffroth, Somerset, Hon. Myer Strouse, Hon. Ernard Reilly, Hon. Wm. M. Randall, Colonel M. Wetherill, Schuyltill; Charles M. Mayer, Clinton; Jacob Leisenring, Gen. Wm. Case, Northumberland; Thomas Chaifant, Montour; Gen. J. A. Matthews, W. H. Weber, Mifflin; Licut, J. P. McWilliams, Dr. S. Crawford, Juniata; J. H. Orvis, Jas. Silpton, Centre; Anthony Drexel, Hon. D. M. Fox, James McCutcheon, Tallow Jackson, Wm. McMullen, Philadelphia; Robert McCormick, Charles T. Houston, Lycoming; Hon. Olliver Edwards, Dauphin; P. Kerr, Allegheny; Hon. George W. Stein, Colonel W. W. Hutter, George H. Goundie, Thos. W. Linn, Northampton; Jas. Place, Montrose; A. G. Broadhead, George Fegely, Carbon; B. F. Miler, Samuel Willom, Chester; Dr. Gloninger, Lebanon; Hon. Wm. H. Miller, Dauphin; Hon. J. Glancy Jones, W. In. Knabb, Michael T. Leibert, David Flster, David Wenrick, Dr. Wm. Herbst, James Haley, Frederick Lauer, Captain Jacob Leckhart, James McCarty, John C. Evans, Amos Welser, Berks, Serelacies.—Edw. H. Shearer, Berks; Nelson Welser, Lehigh; E. A. Banks, Montronery. Lecknart, James McCarty, John C. Evans, Amos Wisler, Berks, Secretaeies.—Edw. H. Shearer, Berks; Nelson Weiser, Lehigh; E. A. Banks, Montgomery; George W. Crabb, Daughin; Alfred Sanderson, Lancaster.

specific w. Crabb, Daughin; Alfred Sanderson, Lancaster.

Speech of Hon. Hiester Clymer.

Hon. Hiester Clymer of Berks, the Democratic candidate for Governor, then addressed the assemblage. He said their previous kindness had hardly left enough in him to enable him to address them at length. He was sure that the men who had come here from all sections of the State would not be disappointed if he addressed them priefly. The harvest was over, and for its abundance they should thank God. But there was another harvest to be reaped amid the frosts of October, when they were to be the reapers, and it would then be seen whether they had strength enough to cuit down the weeds of secession and rebellion everywhere growing around them.—(Cheers.) Were they prepared to enter upon a canvass like that now opening? He could ask the whole State this question, as every section of it was represented in those he saw around this Democratic altar. Had they come here swayed by one purpose, that after all that had been expended in war, the Constitution and the Union should be restored? (Cries of "yes" and cheers.) The war is over. The armies of the South had melted away like snow before the sun. There ought to be peace, but why was it that when open war was over, peace had not followed? The South had been obedient to the Constitution.

ince, had chosen representatives and wished

since, had chosen representatives and wished for peace, but because they would not how the knee to Now England fanaticism, they were kept under the heel of despotism. (Groans for the Radicals. A voice, "they never will.")

No, the speaker said, and they never ought.—(Cheers.) It was not the Democracy who kept the Union divided, but a Radical faction in Congress, who proposed terms which honorable men could not accept. The conservative men of all parties were united against this faction, and in invor of a restored Union. (Loud cheers.) The question to be decided this fall was, whether there should be peace or perpetual war.

The Democracy had throghout its entire histotory been a party eminently catholic, for its sympathies extended over every inch of land covered by the flag of a common Union. This bring so, the party would be recreant to every sense of duty, if in this, the direst hour of the nation's necessity, it was not willing to strike hands and make plighted faith over the common labor of a common country with any man or set of men who were willing to preserve it. That had been the mission of the Democracite party, and the principle upon which it was founded, and on that principle, by the grace of God, and the virtue of the people, it would continue to exist.

The Speaker said, further, that the position he

the virtue of the people, it would continue to exist.

The Speaker said, further, that the position he occupied, by the voice of the Democracy of the State, was one so full of responsibility and eare that, did he not know that throughout the length and breadth of this Commonwealth there was not the heart of a single Democrat which did not beat in unison with his own, and who would not, in the hour of trial and danger stand by him to the bitter end, he would shrink from the place. But he had been made the candidate by the unbought, unsolicited, and free, and almost unanhous choice of the Democracy of the State. He had no political history that was not recorded; his history as a politician was the history of the State for the last six years, and he would not today alter a line or blot out a particle of it.—(Loud cheers.) He might have been mistaken, but if so it was an honest mistake, and he challenged any one who did not believe in his course to meet him before the people and discuss it.—(Cheers.) It was true he had never bent the knee to power, and that in the Senate of Pennsylvania he had never qualled before the Aboiltion majority (loud cheers.) and for this he believed the people were supporting him to-day. He had not intended to speak at length, however, and would give way for others.

Mr. Clymer, amid greatenthusiasmi re-

Mr. Clymer, amid great enthusiasm re-

After Hiester Clymer had concluded Hon. Montgomery Blair was introduced by Mr. Vaux as "a man in whose father Andrew Jackson reposed confidence, as Andrew Johnson now confides in the on." Mr. Blair was received with great applause. As we intend to publish his speech in full we will not attempt a synopsis of his remarks in this report. It nopsis of his remarks in this report. It was a most admirable exposure of the infamous doings and the dangerous designs of the radicals, and was frequently interrupted by loud applause.
The immense crowd around stand num

Free Hindense Growd around standard the Free 2, east of the Keystone House on Fourth street, was addressed by Hon. Geo. H, Pendleton, of Ohio; Hon A. J. Rogers of New Jersey, Hon. C. W. Carrigan of Philadelphia; Hon. C. L. Lamberton of Luggerne.

perton of Luzerene.
At stand No. 3, orations in German were delivered by several distinguished gentlemen. This meeting was held in the open space between Barto's and the Schmucker House.

The fourth meeting was held in front of the Mansion House, and was addressed by Hon. Mr. Hogan of Missouri; Hon. John Stiles, Hon. Myer Strouse Hon. A. H. Coffroth of Pennsylvania, and others.

The fifth meeting was held at the Western and of Pann Savas head at the Western and Only Manna head at the Western and Manna head at the Western and Manna head at the Menna head at the Western and Manna head at the Western and Manna head at the Menna he tern end of Penn Square, near Mishler's Hotel, under the auspicies of the Soldiers Johnson and Clymer Clubs of Lancaster, Lehigh and other counties, and was addressed by Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks county; Gen. McCandless of Pittsburg; Major A. J. Steinman, of Lancaster, and others.

The various meetings were organized at the different stands about 2 o'clock, and continued in session until after five. So vast was the throng, that in addition to the regular stands meetings were held at different points. Probably at a dozen or more places eager and earnest crowds were collected at the same time, istening with marked attention to the exposition of the great principles involved in the pending contest. Then there were thousands who cared not to stand in the broiling sun even to listen to the most eloquent speakers, and who promenaded the streets where the throng was not so great, or refreshed themselves the various gardens and parks with which

the rural districts of "old Berks." Thus ended one of the grandest days ever witnessed in the city of Reading.

THE RADICALS IN COUNCIL. Declaration of War Against the President.

ANDREW JOHNSON A TRAITOR AND A MADMAN."

His Efforts to Restore the Union "Must be Resisted by Force." THE WAR CLOUDS RISING IN THE EAST.

We take the following report of the Republican longressional caucuses of last Wednesday and Saturday evenings from the New York Times: WASHINGTON, July 16,
A caucus of Republican members of Congress
was held on Wednesday ovening in the hall of
the House of Representatives.
On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, General
Banks, of Massachusetts, was elected chairman,
and Mr. Perry, of Michigan, Secretary. The caucus, so far as the House was concerned, was quite
full, but only eight Senators were present.

and Mr. Perry, of Michigan, Secretary. The caucus, so far as the House was concerned, was quite full, but only eight Senators were present.

Mr. Hotchtiss, of New York, said that the meeting was called at the request of himself and others, and its object was to have an interchange of views as to the best course to be pursued in regard to the rumored removal of office-holders by the President. He had no doubt that such removal was intended as soon as Congress should adjourn, and in his own State a licensed "head outcher" had already been appointed, and stood at the door ready to strike. He deemed it the duty of Congress to sland by its friends, and to make any sacrifice necessary to keep them in office. He thought Congress should remain in session so as to prevent removals.

A motion was put and carried that no member should speak more than five minutes, nor more than once.

Mr. Cobb. of Wis., offered a resolution deeler. than once. Mr. Cobb, of Wis., offered a resolution, declar-

than once.

Mr. Cobb, of Wis., offered a resolution, declaring every one present to be in honor bound to act in Congress and elsewhere in accordance with the decision of the caucus, but this was voted down. A resolution of secresy was adopted, on motion of Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, expressed his concurrence with what had been said of the necessity of taking some action on the subject of removals. He thought Congress should take a recess instead of adjourning.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., then offered a resolution declaring that Congress would remain in session until December. He said that any party that would not stand by its friends ought to go down, and we muts stand by the men now in office. He thought, too, it might be necessary for Congress to take other action before next session to prevent the accomplishment of schemes to restore the rebels to power. He believed the President was a traitor to the party and the country, and that he was ready for any mensure, however desperate, which would put the government into the hands of the rebels. What his schemes were he did not know, but he had been told on high authority that Mr. Seward had said that this Congress would never meet again until the Southern States were restored to (all) their rights, of representation in Congress.

Mr. Hale, of N. Y., asked for his authority for this statement.

Mr. Hale, of N. Y., asked for his authority for this statement.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that he had heard it from several parties. On being pressed for some authority, he said he should not give it, and several members around said, "don't give it." Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, saying he had no doubt Mr. Seward had said it.

Mr. Hale said, in the absence of any authority, he did not believe Mr. Seward had ever said anything of the kind.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, concurred in the necessity of taking precautions, but he was not certain as to the best way of doing it. He offered a substitute for Mr. Farnsworth's resolution, appointing a committee of five (afterwards increased to nine, three of the Senate and six of the House,) to report on the subject at a future caucus,

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, indersed what had been

creased to nine, three of the Seinate and six of the House, to report on the subject at a future caucus.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohlo, indorsed what had been said about the treachery of the President, and the necessity of adopting some measures of prevention. Buthe thought it important that members should go home and fight out the battle before the people. The Cabinet, he was happy to say, was already broken up. He was glad to announce that Postmaster-General Denison had resigned, and would have nothing more to do with the administration, and he hoped that other members of the Cabinet would follow his example. He thought they should strip to the waist and fight the battle out on this line.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he thought we would be obliged to do a great many other things to save the country from the danger that threatened it. He believed it to be beyond all doubt that a conspiracy was on foot to put the government into the hands of rebels, and the President was a party to it. He had no doubt they contemplated a resort to force, because it was in the logic of events that they should do so. He believed Andrew Johnson to be just as thoroughly a traitor as Jeff. Davis and that nothing could save the country from destruction but the most prompt and effective preparations for every emergency. He believed an attempt would be

made to force the rebels into Congress, and the Philadelpkia Convention was part of the scheme. The battle, in effect, had already begun, and if resistance was not made, the President would take possession of the Capitol. Any such attempt must and would be resisted by force. (Mr. Boutwell's remarks were loudly applauded). Mr. Harding, of Illinois doubted the wisdom of going to the people on such an issue. He was in favor of taking precautions against the President fut he did not wish it understood that the Union party made the holding of office so important a consideration as the action proposed would make it.

Mr. Ingersoil, of Illinois, denounced President Johnson as a trattor—a madman—in league will rebels and Copperheads, and insisted on measures of precaution against his schemes. He said he had no personal interest or feeling in the matter. He had fought out his battle with the President, and had won it. But he would asson trust a buil in a china shop as Andrew Johnson in posession of power.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said "Americand in Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said "Americand in the said of the matter. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said "Americand in posession of power.

he had no personal interest or feeting in the matter. He had fought out his battle with the President, and had won it. But he would assoon trust a bull in a china shop as Andrew Johnson in possession of power.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said "Amen" to Mr. Boutwell, and said that many as were the letters he had received from his constituents on the tarlif, they were few in number compared with those he received exhorting him to stand by Congress in its measures for the salvation of the country. He denounced the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy of traitors, and said he believed the President had got it up for the purpose of destroying the Union party and a putting rebels and copperheads into power. The rebel papers North and South were in favor of it for that purpose. The New York News and World advocated it as a means of destroying the Union party and restoring the rebels to power, and the New York Times, although it had not yet gone quite as far as this, also upheld and favored the Convention. The President, as it is well known, regards every bill passed by Congres, while eleven States are unrepresented, as nul and void, so that nothing short of the admission of the rebel members will satisfy him.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, said Mr. Kelly had not the shadow of a right to attribute to the Times any sheh purpose or motive as breaking up the Union party. His insinuation to that effect was utterly untrue, and was the most unmanly way of making an injurious and unjust charge.

He had his own views of the objects to be accomplished by the Convention, and he had not, thus far, concurred in the views expressed by those around him. He believed that, properly managed, the Convention would strengthen the Union party, instead of destroying it. So long as heliad reason to think so, he should continue to defect was to be used to destroy the Union party, neither the Times nor its editor would support in As to the gentleman's assertion that the president regards everything Congress has done in the absence of eleven S

with the gentloman from Illinois (Mr. Harding), in his views, but did agree with his colleague(Mr. Ingersoll).

Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, followed in favor of this resolution—denouncing the President, and saying we ought to revise all the laws under which offices were created which the President can fill—and that salaries should be abolished, and other means taken to render the power of appointments useless in his hands. Congress could sit all summer; we were path by the yea, and it made no odds to us.

Mr. Lune, (Senator) of Indiana, followed in a very excited speech, demanding the enactment of stringent laws to restrain and curtail the power of the President, saying he was ready to sit all summer, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet; that if a victim was wanted, he was ready and declaring that a million of soldiers would flock to the capital to sustain a Congress against the tyranny of the President. He branded all Union men who supported the President as actuated by a desire for office, and as belonging lothe "bread and butter brigade." His remarks were received with applicate. He have loth to as unjust to true Union men and Union new suppapers, and especially to the New York Lewing Post, which favored the Convention. Mr. Hale, of New York, objected to the resolution as unjust to true Union men and Union new suppapers, and especially to the New York Evening Post, which favored the Convention. Mr. Hale ridiculed Senator Lanc's excited remarks, and thought that they were not called for by the facts of the case.

Senator Wilson, of Mass., denounced the Pussald one of its propietors only escaped the Pententiary by a technical quibble, and branded the President as a rebel and truitor. He agreed in branding the Philadelphia Convention as a cospiracy, and denouncing all who favored it any way.

Mr. Hale denied that the gentloman referred to by Senator Wilson, was a penter of fixed direction.

Mr. Hale denied that the gentleman referred to by Senator Wilson was a member of the editorial course of the Evening Fost, or responsible for its course. He denonneed the senator's remarks as an unwarranted attack on a private citizen; sat the person in question was acquitted on themer the person in question was acquitted on the me its on his trial and that no man had a right to the various gardens and parks with which the city abounds.

Meetings had also been appointed for the evening, but the terrific thunderstorm which set in shortly before dusk, compelled the abandoning of the project.

Warned of the approaching storm, the assembled thousands began to wend their way toward the rail-road stations, and through along all the roads leading to the rural districts of "old Berks." Thus so far as it was a menace, and as such directed against him, he regarded it with no other feeling than one of utter contempt. He was not responsible personally, professionally, or politically, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, nor to the delegation from Pennsylvania, nor to the delegation from Pennsylvania, nor to the unembers of Congress assembled in caucus of otherwise. He heid position in the Union party favor of his constituents and by appointment of the Union National Convention. When either of these authorities saw fit to expel him or to reclude him from the party, he would give heed be the exclusion, for he recognized their authorif. But the action of that caucus in regard to him membership of the Union party was a matter ontire indifference to him. When the Philadelphia Convention was first summoned he believed it would have a good effect in nationalizing the Union party, and in placing its action upon a broader or safer basis. He had never conceased his conviction that unless the party was the nationalized and liberalized, it would be shortlived, and power would, pass from its hands to those of its opponents, and he had thereforelocked with favor on the call for the Convention—Whenover he saw reason to change his opinion as to its object and effect he should actaecoraling ly. If its should become apparent that it was farended to break up the Union party and throy

Whenever he saw reason to change his opinion as to its object and effect he should actacording. It it should become apparent that it was it tended to break up the Union party and three the south into the hand of "rebst and Copperheads," neither the Times nor its elitor would support it. But a newspaper is compelled to discuss all the phases of public affairs, as they arise, from day to day—without waiting for subsequent developments. He branks as utterly false and slanderous all intimations has his course was prompted by a desire for offices anying that he had never asked and would new accept any office at the hands of the administration, and asserted his purpose to be governed in this action upon each question as it might arise by his own judgment of what was just and wise. The resolution was then adopted. Mr. Hale of New York, alone voting no, and Mr. Raymond understanding that the resolution was partially at least aimed at him, stating that he declined vote at all.

General Banks then announced the appoilment of the Committee of Nine: Senators Morali, of Main; Chandler, of Michigan; Nye, of New York, Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Garfield, of this Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, then addressed the meeting, on motion of Mr. Stevens, after which the caucus adjourned, to meet at the edit of the committee.

The caucus of the two House The caucus of the two Houses assembled call of committee.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, called attention is the fact that in spite of the injunction of secret, the proceedings of the last caucus had been published in some of the New York newsphuers, his of inaccurately as to do gross injustice to favorition that the caucus should be open, or that steps be taken to make the injunction of secrecy eff. Citye.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said that the mean're in which the proceedings of the last caucus to be trayed was known, and he thought it would not occur again. A reporter had followed means and overheard their conversation in the cars.

cars.
Several members said this was not the wyl in which the proceedings became public. A reporter which the proceedings became public. A reporter had been concealed under the benches of the Reporters' Gallery during part of the event but was discovered and ejected about 10 clock Mr. Raymond suggested that the subject Mr. Raymond suggested that the the care proceed under the rules adopted at the former meeting. proceed under the rules adopted at the low-meeting.

Messrs. Stevens and Garfield concurred in this and the chairman called on the committee ap-pointed on Wednesday for their report.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said he did not at Senator Chandler, who was chairman of thee mittee, present. The senator was in possession of the report of the committee, but in his in sence he would state its substance. The major were in favor of continuing the session of (we gress) or, if that could not be carried, or the Se-ato at least through the summer. They had de-ded, therefore, not to recommend any time for cided, therefore, not to recommend any time for

adjournment.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he this
the very destrable that Congress continue is
ston for other reasons than those which had
not be the would mention one. A dismissed gentleman from the South was in sion for other reasons than those which in suggested. He would mention one. A guished gentleman from the South was in from whom he had learned that the Lot Convention would meet on the 30th, for vision of the State constitution, and that ments would be adopted disfranchising the loyal inhabitants, distinction of color. If Congress should be ed, it could, in accordance with the greet thus give it validity as the constitution State. In the Rhode Island case, accept thus give it validity as the constitution State. In the Rhode Island case they which was the constitutional governments with the medical court decided that it was for Congress to which was the constitutional governments that in which doubte existed. If Congress not be in session, a long time must claps action could be its new few ever in the new govern.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked whether the genlle Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked whether the distribution would be always to for Louislana without being submitted to be people or the State.

Mr. Boutwell replied that he did not know het that might be. It might, perhaps, be submitted to the loyal people of the State.

Mr. Ashley said that to wait for the convenient to act and the people to vote would take us of the October at least.

Speaker Colfax said he would state the conditions and the said he would state the conditions.