American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, August 2, 1506.

FOR GOVERNOR, HIESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. The States, whereof the people were lately ir rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress, by mer duly elected, who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. The faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. We owe obedience to the Constitution of the UnitedStates(including the amendment prohibiting slavery) and under its provisions will accord to those dmancipated all their rights of person and property.

to those emancipated all their rights of personand property.

4. Each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualification of its own electors.

5. 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.

6. The bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent anual message and Freedmen's Bureau yet omessage of President Johnson entitles him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

country.
7. The nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we piedge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection. 8. We urge upon Congress the duty of equaliz-ing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

In compliance with the published call, the De moeratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county met at Rippey's hotel, in Carlisle on Saturday, July 28. The following resolutions were

arday, July 28. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved. That the members of the Democratic party throughout the county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding their respective township, borough and ward elections, on Saturday, the Ilthday of August, and then and there elect two delegates, to assemble in County Convention, in Carlishe, on Monday, August 13, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to form a County Ticket, and to attend to such other business of the party as may appear to them necessary and proper.

Resolved, That the Delegate elections will be held between the hours of and 7 o clock, P. M.

Resolved, That in the election of Delegates to the County nominating Convention, all conservative loyal voters who approve of the patrictic efforts of President Johnson to restore peace and prosperity to our country, and who oppose the wild revolutionary and treasonable doings of the radical disunionists, are invited to participate.—This is a time when all good men should unite and make an effort in common to preserve the rights and liberties of white men, and to rebuke disturbers of the public peace.

Resolved, That a County Convention is no place for spectators, many of whom crowd in for the purpose of influencing and deceiving delegates during the ballotings. It is therefore suggested that hereafter the Conventions sit with closed doors, admitting none but the regular Delegates.

J. C. THOMPSON,

Chairman.

THEO. CORNMAN, Secretary. SECRET BALLOT IN OUR COUNTY CON-VENTIONS.

At the recent meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of this county a resolution was offered forbidding the secret ballot mode of nominating candidates for office, which has too long disgraced our County Conventions. The resolution was not adopted, not because the Committee did not believe in its justice and right, but because a malority were led to believe that the County Committee had no power to instruct the County Convention. Of course this was a very foolish and very erroneous conclusion to arrive at. The County Committee is the organ and guardian of the party, and its resolutions and decrees must be obeyed by the County Convention .-This is so manifestly true, that we are surprised that any one on the Committee could be convinced to the contrary.

But, as the Committee failed in its duty in this matter, we hope the Conven- | claring that negroes are "citizens of the tion itself, to assemble on the 13th inst., United States and of the State wherein will purge itself of the odious feature that has governed former Conventions, vizthe secret ballot mode of nominating candidates. Let the viva voce system (by word of mouth,) be observed here as it is in all other counties.

We remember very well when the se cret ballot system was first introduced (some eighteen years ago,) into the County Convention. It was adopted by one majority, for a corrupt object, and for the purpose of giving certain delegates an opportunity, secretly and covertly, to betray the men who sent them. It was a conspiracy to foist a man on the ticket who had been defeated at the delegate elections. The conspiracy was a success, but from that day to this, we hear complaints about this secret ballot way of nomina-

Let us, therefore, in imitation of our brethren of other counties, vote by word of mouth in our Conventions. It is the only fair, the only honorable way, and never should have been abandoned. The man who has not the nerve to vote in this way, is not a suitable person for a delegate, and the candidate who favors the secret ballot, must have a sinister object in view. By all means, then, let this secret system be repudiated forever. It has too long been tolerated, and if not abandoned, defeat of our ticket will be the consequence. The meagre Democratic majority in this county last fall should serve as a warning to us not to recognize this covert mode of nominating an hour longer. Candidates have a right to know who voted for and who against them, and the Democrats of the towns and townships have the right to know how the delegates they send discharge their duties.

The Herald says that the President is giving his political patronage to those who agree with him politically, and this is a grievous offence in the opinion of our cotemporary. Well, that is a rich idea, indeed! How did LINCOLN dispense his patronage? Did he give any portion of it to any except those who sustained his infamous administration? If ANDREW JOHNSON, the Republican President; gives his patronage to that portion of his own party who agree with him and sustain the Union, who has a right to complain? The intimation that our Postmaster, Mr. ZINN, is permitted to retain his office only on condition that he supports the President's policy, may or may not be true .-But, did not LINCOLN make the same demand of his office-holders? There is nothing wrong in this that we can see; and we think it comes with a bad grace from the Herald to say much about it. If report is to be believed, there were other men-men well known to the Herald-who were anxious and willing to support "my policy," provided certain offices were given them. "Those who live in glass houses," &c.

It will be remembered that Brown low's God-forsaken "legislature" arrested seven members of the lower house; and forcibly held them in duress to make up a quorum so as to ratify the Rump "amendment." Next day after the ratification the said seven were expelled! Satan couldn't match that.

IS NEGRO SUFFRAGE THE ISSUE?

The coolness with which Gen. GEARY asserted, in his speech at the Mansion House, the other evening, that the question of negro suffrage was not in issue in the present contest, was decidedly refreshing. He either knew not whereof he was speaking, or he wilfully attempted to mislead those who heard him. Let us see where the Republican party of Cumberland county stand on this question.-At their recent county convention the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we heartly endorse the plan of econstruction embodied in the proposed amend-ents to the Constitution recently adopted by ne majority of the National Congress." Now the first of these amendments to the Constitution "recently adopted by

the majority of the National Congress' is in the following language:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside, and no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States.

By this amendment negroes are declared to be "citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." Now what is a "citizen?" He is legally defined to be "a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers." Any one who has a Webster's Dictionary can readily satisfy himself of the correctness of this definition. Therefore, according to this amendment which has been submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their approval, "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall have the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, and be enabled to vote for rulers," both state and national. This is the amendment which the Republican party of Cumberland county, in Convention assembled, "heartily endorsed."-The man who stands before his fellow citizens, with this evidence staring him in the face, and tells them that negro suffrage is not the issue in Pennsylvania and in Cumberland county, must be either a knave or a fool. Why this very amendment, declaring that negroes shall have "the privilege of exercising the elective franchise," is to be submitted to the next Legislature for ratification or reection, and the member to be elected from this county will vote directly upon the question whether negroes shall be declared to be citizens of Pennsylvania, whether they shall be entitled to yote in Cumberland county, in Carlisle, at every poll in the State. If this is not a direct personal issue, in which every white freeman has the deepest concern, then we cannot conceive that there could be

These men who are thus attempting to hoodwink the people, hope to shield themselves behind the defense that our State constitution cannot be amended to confer the elective franchise upon the negro, for several years. True, but what care they for State constitutions or State laws, so long as they can effect the same result through their policy of centralization? They seek to bring about by indirection what they know full well they can not accomplish directly. In this very amendment to the Constitution, after dethey reside," they further declare that 'no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.' Consequently, the provision of our State constitution which declares that only 'white freemen of the age of twenty one years" shall be entitled to vote, will be declared null and void, because it conflicts with this amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And this amendment, denying the State of Pennsylvania the right to say that negroes shall not vote, is to be acted upon by the next Legislature; and as it has been "heartily endorsed" by the Republican county Convention, their candidate for the Legislature, should he be fortunate enough to be elected, will vote to ratify this amendment and thus force negro suffrage upon the people of the State against their

any such issue. As Horace Greely says,

"if negro suffrage is not the issue in Penn-

sylvania, we would like to know what

These same amendments to the Con stitution attempt in another way to force negro suffrage upon the people of Pennsylvania, by declaring that if we do not give the negroes the right to vote, they shall not be counted in our quota of representation in the National Congress, and we shall consequently lose one membe in the House of Representatives.

If other evidence were needed as to the intentions of this party we might refer to the fact that every Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania, except one who was absent, voted to impose no gro suffrage upon the District of Columbia, and every Republican in the State Senate voted to instruct the Senators from this State to vote for the same bill.

The hypocritical villainy of the leaders of the Republican party has nowhere been more transparent than in this move ment. They know that in submitting the issue of negro suffrage directly to the country they would be overwhelmingly defeated, for the white freemen of thi country are opposed to negro suffrage. They must therefore accomplish by round about measures, by insidious legislation and by humbuggery in their journals and upon the stump, what they could never accomplish by direct means. This has been the policy of the abolition party ever since its inception, and at each nev encroachment upon popular liberty th people have awakened to the danger on ly when it has been too late-when, like the shorn Sampson, they found themselves bound hand and foot. If the white freemen of Pennsylvania do not arouse themselves before these reckless fanatics have fastened negro suffrage upon us, it will then be too late to recover our lost power or regain our political ascendency. These are sober, stubborn facts, and they are of such magnitude as to demand serious consideration on the part of every white man in the State.

No-Prefix Geary was posted off t Washington as soon as it was supposed the tariff bill was about to pass, so that he would be able to assert the claim of having engineered it through. As it didn't pass per contra, is not Geary responsible for its defeat through the votes of the Disunion Senators, Wilson, Sumner and Foster? Of course he is. Therefore, Gea. ry defeated the tariff bill.

SOME OF THE LAST ACTS OF THE RUMP CONGRESS.

Thank God, the Rump Congress oody that will ever be remembered with oathing and disgust-has adjourned.-For eight long months this cabal of conspirators and traitors has outraged deceney by its infamous acts and its total disregard of the wishes of the people. The President would have been justified had he arrested the conspirators and placed them in the Government forts.

The concluding acts of this Rump Congress-the acts of the three last days of the session -are in keeping with its doings for the last eight months. We will mention a few of its resolves just previous to adjournment.

By a resolution the pay of members of Congress was increased sixty per cent., and the employees of the two Houses twenty-five per cent.

The Bill to allow pensions to the old

soldiers of 1812 was defeated. Reason given—"want of money." A resolution was adopted which appropriates ten thousand acres of "good and" to the orphan children of colored soldiers, and is to be called the "National Farm for Colored Orphans." These orphans are to live on this farm, and it is to be managed and worked by a Bureau, whose officers are to be white men. An amendment was offered to appropriate a National farm to the orphans of white

of money. Ten thousand bushels of lime were do nated to the colored ladies of Washington, who were politely requested to white wash the houses in which they are liv

soldiers. Not agreed to. Reason-"wan

ing at Government expense. A joint resolution was adopted direct ing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Miss Vinnie Ream, an old maid of Massachusetts, for a life-size model and statue of the late President Lincoln to be executed by her, the price not to exceed \$10,000. An amendment was offered appropriating \$10,000 to aid in the erection of the monument to GEORGE Washington. Voted down-" Want of noney.'

A resolution was offered in the House appropriating the following sums to the patriots who captured Booth and Harold, the assassins of President Lincoln, viz-\$7,500 to Col. Baker, \$5,000 to Lieut. Doherty, \$5,000 to each of the detectives, to Sergeant Corbet and the other Sergeant of the party \$2,545, to the Corporal \$2,291. 09, to the privates \$2,036.

Mr. Stevens (disunion,) protested gainst this robbery of the treasury. Col. Baker, said Mr. S., " was not out of Washington city at the time of the arrests, and had no more to do with them than he (Mr. S.,) had.

Mr. Driggs (disunion,) said that "this man Baker was building a \$200,000 hotel in Lansing, Michigan, and, he was informed, out of money made in this war. He supposed he wanted \$7,500 more with which to build a stable."

Mr. Stevens again appealed to the House not to vote this money to Baker. It would be robbery. The evidence furnished by the War Department showed that Colonel Baker had done no service

at all. Mr. Briggs denounced the resolution as a great outrage. He admitted that Mr. Conger should get at least \$10,000 but he could not understand what influenced the committee to give nearly onefourth of the whole to Colonel Baker. Mr. Schenck (disunion.) also spoke against the appropriation, and hinted that the Republican party would "go under" if this kind of robbery was persisted

Mr. Dawes (disunion,) spoke against the appropriation to Lieut. Doherty. In that expedition. Doherty proved himself a miserable coward. The evidence established that while five men were guarding the tobacco warehouse where Booth and Harold were, and while Conger was endeavoring to get a guard around them this Lieutenant Doherty was lying under a shed, and no power of Conger's could drive him out of it; and now Lieutenant Doherty came in and claimed that he did the whole work.

After some further discussion, the vote was taken and the resolution was adopted by a large majority. So Baker gets \$7,-500, Lieut. Doherty \$5,000, another Baker (a brother of the Colonel) \$3,000, and so

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating \$50,000 to a Massachusetts school-master to write out a history of the rebellion!

Another resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with a Massachusetts Yanker for the use of his alleged discovery of a mode of treatment of the disease of horses' feet, and his services for one year. Some \$10,000, it is supposed, is to be bestowed upon this Massachusetts disunion.ist for his humbug liniment!

The bill making an additional appropriation of eleven millions of dollars to the negro Freedmen's Bureau was adopt-

Mr. Banks presented the conference report on the civil bill, which was thereupon read by the clerk. It retains the provision for the increase of the compensation of members and senators, with an additional amendment fixing the pay of the Speaker at \$8,000 per annum.

A resolution was then adopted in both Houses appointing a committee on Retrenchment and Reform!—after which the accursed Rump Congress adjourned sinc die...

The Herald asks us if we are in communication with the men who served in GEARY'S Division during the rebellion. Yes, we are, with quite a number of them, and from them we learn that very few of that Division are favorable to GEARY for Governor. They are nearly all CLYMER men. As to giving the Herald "their statements of the facts in detail," we don't know that we shall go to that trouble.-Such a demand on the part of the Herald is sheer nonsense. On the second Tuesday of October the "boys in blue" will give their "statements in detail" in a manner that will convince disunionists and traitors that they lie when they say that "the war was a failure," and that 'eleven States are out of the Union."-The soldier boys are moving-let those who stand in their way beware.

IN JAIL.—One of the Republican members of Congress from this State, C. V. Culver, of the Venango District, is now in jail for swindling.

EXIT.

The Republican party of Cumberland County is on its last legs. Its death warrant was signed and scaled on Saturday last, and arrangements are already made to give it decent burial. The straightout friends of President Johnson, on that day, held their County Convention, at Faber's Hotel in this borough, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention. The attendance was nearly as large and quite as respectable as that at the late radical Republican County Convention. Among the gentlemen who participated, and who have heretofore been regarded as leaders in the Republican party, were Capt. Wm. M. Porter, late editor of the Carlisle Herald (the Republican organ of Cumberland County) Geo. Zinn, Esq., late editor of the Carlisle American (Republican), and postmaster by appointment of President Lincoln, and R. M. Stevenson, Esq., Consul at Sheffield, England, under President Lincoln. The defection of such men as these, to gether with hosts of others who sympathize with them, has fallen like a thun derbolt into the little camp of radicals who seek to control the policy of their party in this County. They see too plainly where it leads and what it means. It leads to open rupture and division, and means disastrous and overwhelming defeat in October. If the information which we have be correct, the legislation of the Rump Congress and the platform on which John W. Geary stands are openly repudiated by fully one third of the Republican voters of Cumberland County. There is not a township in the Coun-

ty in which there are not men who have heretofore opposed us but who now avow their purpose to abandon the radical disunionists to their fate and to stand by Johnson, Clymer and the Union. The meeting on last Saturday was only the entering wedge. Similar gatherings will follow in every township in the County. The Johnson men are terribly in earnest, and they are nerved by the consciousness of having truth and justice on their side, while the radicals are dispirited and demoralized by the inherent weakness and injustice of their cause. The fight will be an interesting one, and we advise our radical friends to look out for earth-

A NEW CIVIL WAR TO BE FOMENTED.

auakes.

We seldom pay much attention to the 'startling disclosures" of the city press; but the following letter of Hon. Henry J. RAYMOND, member of Congress from New York, over his own signature published in the New York Times, is so circumstantial in its detail of known facts that it must meet with general credit. There is no doubt that the Radicals in Congress contemplate retaining their political power by military force, in the last resort.-Does not this uncovered plot explain the reason why STANTON has glued himself to the war office?

Our columns will not admit the whole

letter, we give a part: letter, we give a part:
You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by Gen. Paine, of Wisconston calling on the States to organize, disciplin, and equip their milita, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordinance, and annumition now under custody of the General Government be distributed among the States.—the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders. The resolution came up from the committee on Military Affairs, and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country; and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the asquestion. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country; and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended by those who secured its passage, as the first step towards preparation for a civil war. Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it dy direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern loyalists to protect themselves; others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Dopartment; others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President; and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance—but this was refused. Most of the leading and reflecting radicals in Congress take this view of the political future. If the fall election results in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Cengress, and will act accordingly; and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from those States—wil

rapidly approaching, and that we must be pro d to meet it. pared to meet it.

I do not propose to comment upon the result of such a movement. It is obvious that if any such contingency should arise, the war would not be sectional, as was the last; it would be a war of political parties and of neighborhoods. Not only have the great body of the Union party in Congress no sympathy with these views and purposes but they are in the main ignorant and incredulous of their existence. THAT THE EXTREME RADICALS ENTERVAIN THEM HOWEVER, THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT, and we know, from the experience of secession in 1881, and

ve know, from the experience of secession now few men it sometimes requires to plu great party or a great nation into war.

The great question with the negroites s, how shall we manage so that the MI-NORITY can RULE the majority? How shall we, the disunion minority, manage to KEEP our hands IN the national TREASURY?

These are the two great questions in one! The minority MUST RULE, because WE are the minority! The negro must vote, because he will vote with 'WE" the minority! The Union must be divided, and usurpation be resorted to, or else WE, the minority, will be out voted!

THE old saw that "When rogues fall out honest men get their dues," will not hold good at all times. Some time last spring Provost Marshal General Fry and Mr. Conkling, Rump Congressman from New York, had a quarrel; they accused each other of having swindled the government and the people out of several hundred thousand dollars. A committee of the Rump was appointed to investigate the matter, who made a report last week convicting Fry of the charges preferred. and recommending that he be censured I Really this is a severe sentence, but it is a pity he was not compelled to refund the money to the parties who were swindled,

The Carlisle Herald may consider it smart, as well as terribly severe, to speak of the President of the United States as "Moses Johnson, Esq.," but most people, who have respect for their country, will look upon it as low blackguardism,-This kind of slang may suit the pot-house politician, but the man who possesses an American pride will regard it with loathing and contempt.

CLYMER AND THE UNION!!

Great Soldiers' Meeting! HARVEST HOME AT MECHANICSBURG.

Old Mother Cumberland Reeping Step to the Music of the Union.

SPEECHES BY HON. HIESTER CLYMER, GEN. M'CANDLESS, HON. W. H MILLER, D. ERMENTROUT, ESQ., AND COL. JACOB ZEIGLER.

The Soldiers' Mass' Convention and Democratic Harvest Home Celebration, at Mechanicsburg, on last Wednesday, vas a much larger gathering than was anticipated by the most sanguine.

Mr. Clymer went from Harrisburg to Mechanicsburg by private conveyance, Col. Jacob S. Haldeman, Minister to Stockholm under Mr. Lincoln, and here-tofore an opponent of the Democratic party, having solileted the pleasure of his company in his private carriage. When the party approached within half a mile of the town, they found the road on either side lined with carriages and a vast the process of the process o crowd of people on foot and on horseback. The cheers which greeted our popular candidate for Governor, showed that the great masses of this State were fully regreat masses of the State were fully respectively. olved that there should be a change in the administration. The streets of the town were filled with a large and enthusiastic multitude, and the greeting which Hiester Clymer received at the very doors of Geary's home, showed how the great popular tide is running.

Every section of Cumberland county was represented, and there were large elegations in attendance from York, Perry, Franklin and Dauphin counties. The Soldiers' Johnson and Clymer Club of Shippensburg, sixty strong and headed by a fine drum corps, attracted consider-able attention, as did the Clubs from Silver Spring and Lower Allen, and a delegation of two or three hundred from Har-

risburg.
At eleven o'clock a procession was formed in the main street, and the different delegations were formed into line, un-der the marshalship of Capt. T. F. Singizer and a number of assistants. The line of march was then taken for Boyer & Mummas's woods, in the following order:

Chief Marshal, Capt. T. F. Singizer. Assistant Marshals. Brass Band. Mechanicsburg Soldier Democratic Club. Banner with name of Club. On reverse

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty! number of small banners with expressive mottoes followed.

Martial Music. Shippensburg Democratic Club. Weber's Brass Band

Harrisburg Delegation.
Cornet Band, of Mechanicsburg in elegant wagon drawn by four horses. Then followed a number of carriages containing Mr. Clymer, Speakers and distinguished guests.

Soldiers' Club of Silver Spring.

large four-horse wagon with flag stretched upon polls, and crammed with enthusiastic Democrats. a second large wagon, containing a ban ner with the mottos—" Johnson and Clymer!" "White soldiers and the Constitution!

A wagon with martial music. Delegation on horseback. Soldier and civilian Democratic club o Upper Allen.
This delegation carried a very beautiful banner. They were in wagons and on horseback. They carried banners with

the following mottoes— Clymer's platform is for the whit man : Geary's platform is for the negro."
For Governor—Hon. Hiester Clymer:

For Salt River—John W. Geary."

'The people of the old Keystone State shall and must be governed by a man who is not pledged to negro suffrage. The march to the woods was very fatiguing. The sun exceedingly hot, and the distance a mile and a quarter, instend of half a mile, as the people here call it. The place selected for the celeoration was central, on a little eminence, and very beautiful. Large and elegant flags were suspended high in the trees, and decorations abounded in all direc-

the meeting. To the south-west of it was an immense square table at which the soldiers participating were provided with dinner. An endless number of eating stands and places where lemonade and mineral water were sold. No liquor was allowed on the ground. Then tiers of wagons on the ground.

tions. In the centre stood the stand for

and horses filled up the space for a considerable distance. Soon after the immense throng had got into the grove, preparations for dining were apparent, and all men, women and children sought such accommodations as were available big square table, but civilians lunched at the private stands.

The meeting was called to order at a little before one o'clock by the selection

of the following officers.

President—Henry G. Moser, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Dr. John D. Bowman,
East Pennsboro'; Geo. Sherban, Hampden; Captain H. A. Lonsdorf, George H. Bucher, Esq. Silver Spring; Capt. J. P. Brindle, Middlesex; Col. W. M. Penrose, J. B. Bratton and Jas. Armstrong, Car-lisle; George W. Pressel and John Paul, Monroe; A. O. Brougher, Upper Allen; Lewis Young, New Cumberland; Capt. J. Dorsheimer, Mechanicsburg; Captain Isaih Graham, South Middleton; Levi Wurst, Frankford; Philip Long, Newburg; Captain J. A. Graham, Newton; Capt. A. C. Landis Shippopalyre, W. P. Blein. A. C. Landis, Shippensburg; T. P. Blair, Shippensburg township; Major M. C. Hale, Southampton; David Tritt, Penn; M. Galbraith, Dickinson; Israel Boyer, Loven Allen; Dr. Coe. B. Haren, St. J. Loven, M. Co., Phys. Lett. 18, 184 (1997). Lower Allen; Dr. Geo. R. Hursh, York county; Col. E. L. Witman and Hon. J. S. Haldeman, Harrisburg; B. Y. Hamsher and Wm. S. Stenger, Chambers-

Secretaries-Capt. W. P. Lloyd, Lower Allen; Capt. T. F. Singiser, Mechanics-burg; Captain Isaac Rupp, Hampden; Jacob Kintz, Silver Spring; Capt. W. E.

Karns, Monroe.

Mr. Moser, upon taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said: "One object of our meeting to-day is to celebrate our harvest home. The harvest in this section has been abundant and gathered in, for which let us be thankful to the Giver of all good. But, fellow soldiers, Democrats and conservatives, this is also an old-fashioned Democratic mass meeting, the object of which is, as it always has been on such occasions, to consult together for the good of our country and to congratulate each other on the bright prospects of the coming contest."

The chairman then introduced the Hon. Hiester Clymer, amid great applause. While our distinguished standard bearer was holding the vast audience spell-bound in his usually eloquent maner, a terrific thunder storm burst upon the meeting. The rain descended in tor-rents for fifteen or twenty minutes, and the audience sought shelter in every con ceivable manner. Wagons with covering were crowded with men, women and children, while many got under the stands and tables or huddled under the trees. Soon the sunshine followed, and Mr. Clymer concluded in a thrillingly Mr. Clymer concluded in a thrillingly eloquent peroration. As he was about to retire, Wm. Y. Johnson, Esq., in behalf of Cumberland county, presented to him, in a neat speech, the fine oil painting of Washington, won at the fair lately held in Mechanicsburg. Speeches were then made by Gen. McCandless, of Philadelphia, Hon. William H. Miller, of Harrishurg and Daniel Ermantrout. Harrisburg, and Daniel Ermantrout Esq., of Reading.

RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions were then

Withheas, It is right and proper that we should declare our principles and our views of the issues involved in this campaign; therefore, be it Resolved by the Democracy of Cumberland county, assembled in Mass Convention at Mechanicsbury, That the Constitution of the United States, as framed by our illustrious forefathers, is broad enough, long enough and full enough to perpetuate the rights, immunities and constitutional liberties of the white race, for which alone its framers designed it; and further, that it is strong enough to mulutain the integrity of the Union unimpaired, if it and the laws passed in conformity therewith are properly construed and executed.

Resolved, That the States lately in rebellion, having laid down their arms and ceased to resist the constitutional supremacy of the laws, and returned to their allegiance to the Government of the United States, therefore they are entitled to all the rights and privileges with which a citizen of the United States, therefore they are entitled to all the rights and privileges with which a citizen of the United States is invested.

Resolved, That the Constitution guarantees to each State two Senators and a proper representation in Congress; therefore the States lately in rebellion, they having signified, by their electing loyal representatives to Congress, their willingnoss to resume their allegience to the Federal Government, their representatives are, therefore, entitled to immediate admission to the resumption of their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That we heartly endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson and his patriotic efforts to restore the States lately in rebellion to their former Federal relations,

Resolved, That we denounce the revolutionary and tyrannical proceedings of the radical majority in Congress, the tendency of whose course is osubvert our free lensitutions and establish a consolidated despotism, to be controlled by New England fanaticism.

Resolved, That the soldlers who fought for the cleative framenties on the negro,

is the exclusive prerogative of the white race to govern America.

Resolved, That the soldiers who fought for the Union and the Constitution deserve well of the country, and that the repetiton could not have been subtued without the aid of black troops is a gross and wanton insult to the brave and gallant white soldiers of America, which they well know how to resent at the polls.

Resolved, That we endorse and reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg on the 5th of March last, and we present with pride to the democratic and conservative citzons of Pennsylvania our worthy candidate, Hon. Hiester Clymer. He answers in an eminent degree the requirements of defferson. He is honest, he is capable, and he is faithful. The most malignant of his political enemies can find no spot on his fair fame; and to the slanders and misrepresentations of radical disunionists we answer that he is now, as he has always been, and under all circustress of the reconstructions of radical disunionists we answer that he is now, as he has always been, and under all circustructures of the reconstructions of our fathers.

tations of radical disunionists we answer that he is now, as he has always been, and under all circumstances, in favor of the Union of our fathers—a Union of white men.

Resolved, That the course of our patriotic and faithful Representative in Congress, Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, has our hearty approval, and that his faithful adherence to Constitutional measures and opposition to Radical fanaticism deserves our heartfelt thanks.

A moderate estimate of the number of persons present would be between three and four thousand. Altogether the day was a glorious one. It was such a meet ing as had never before been held at Me-chanicsburg, and such a crowd as struck terror into the hearts of the Gearyites.— The enthusiasm amongst the "boys in blue" clearly indicated their determina tion to stand by Johnson, Clymer and the Union; and as cheer after cheer rent the air, during the continuance of the storm, it was manifest that the soldiers o Cumberland County could stand water a

In the evening a large crowd assemble in the public Square of the town to listen to a speech from Colonel Jacob Zeigler, or Butler County. Mr. Zeigler spoke for a hour and a-half in his usually humorou and effective style, and was frequently interrupted by long continued applause. Mr. Clymer returned to Harrisburg by o'clock in the evening, and being urge to do so, addressed a large gathering of the soldiers of Dauphin county, who had met together to select delegates to the Soldier's State Convention on the 1st of of August. The people are for Clymer, and so are the boys in blue.

TENNESSEE ADMITTED.

The Mongrel party in Congress have finally admitted Tennessee. Parson Brownlow, by the aid of all the constables and sergeants-at-arms he could muster, succeeded in getting together the refractory members of his one-horse Legislature, and while holding two men in a tight grip, the balance put through the last Mongre alteration of George Washington's Co stitution. The act was immediately telegraphed to Washington by Brownlow, and strange to say, a majority of the Mon grel leaders voted that Tennessee had caten Abolition dirt enough, and was fitted to associate with the most "loyal" in the

The Nashville papers inform us that "the amendment" was not legally passed, even allowing Brownlow's Legislature to be a legal body, and it is said that the Speaker of the Assembly will refuse to certify to it. Be this as it may, the entire Brownlow "Government" is no better than a burlesque upon decent legisla-tion. He was himself elected by 13,222, while the actual vote of the State cannot be less than 150,000. It was 145, 333, in In thirty-nine counties Brownlow did not recieve a single vote, for no elect ion was allowed, and yet a Legislature and Governor which exists only by means of the most outrageous military tyranny presume to alter the Constitution of th United States!

But this monstrous overthrow of the principles of Republican institutions, is n a par with the adoption of the former lteration of the Constitution, and in fact, on a par with all the gigantic crimes of the Abolition power. They exult, like madmen, over the success of their cunning tricks to upset Democratic government in America and in this tricks to the control of the ment in America, and in their blind and savage zeal to perpetuate their party ascendancy, would hesitate at nothing. Do these foolish men suppose that cheating and chicanery can succeed in the long run? Do they suppose there is no day of reckoning coming? If they do, they are terribly mistaken. One thing is certain no other southern State will ratify this "alteration," and without their aid the requsite number cannot be obtained. The most, therefore, that Tennessee will do for the Mongrels is, that it will furnish them some capital for the Fall election, and in this respect it must be confessed her admission is another evidence of the shrewdness of the men who have thus far been so successful in running our country. $-Day\ Book$

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—The surviving officers and privates of that fighting organizations formerly known as the Pennsylvania Reserves, have resolved to form a permanent association to perpetuate their fame to posterity. At a meeting held the other day in Philadelphia, the following resolution was offered by Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of the first Reserve Regiment, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of estab ishing a permanent organization for the livision of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, a convention to be held at Lar caster on the 14th day of September, 1866; that the said convention shall consist of three delegates from each regiment, offi-cers, non-commissioned officers and pri-vates, it being distinctly understood that this meeting is in no way to be perverted to a political purpose, but solely for our joint benefit and pleasure. All the officers who shared the fortunes of the Reserves are invited to the meet-

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY HARLAN. -Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, has resigned, to take effect on 1st of September. The President has accepted it, and nominated to the Senate, for the vacancy then occurring, ex-Senator O. H. Browning, of Illinois. The nomination will be confirmed. All the members of the Cabinet, therefore, will be loyal Union men except STANTON. -He must come out!

THE Philadelphia Johnson Club are erecting a wigwam for the meeting of the hestyled the President a "dead dog" National Union Convention, capable of think it time this nick-naming sh holding ten thousand persons,

OUR WASHINGTON LET

Inrespondence of the American Volum

WASHINGTON, Jul At last the long agony is over, and can breathe freely once more adjourned, and with that adjour sense of relief to the whole country sions of this infumous body closed four, on Saturday list, after eight in ous labor to plunge the country into an il war. We have been pretty near the discord, but the great Law-giver a the Universe, with His all-powerful the instrument at the head of our saved us for the present, and now ! the free and independent voters of say whether such scenes as witness ing of the present, shall again occur ate ing of the next Congress. Will Ned M again be allowed to mount the roster prepared roll in hand, and arbitrate sit in Congress, who shall be called lo shall be branded as disloyal? Dide witness such an act of tyranny as it di occasion, when McPherson played the ke sycophant to his Radical masters? Its it well—the Tennessee delegation on the House, headed by the timid Mar ging their rights, but ordered away ders" by Thaddeus Stevens, who was a side himself with rage at their boldness even to supplicate for their rights. of deep humiliation to the minority with their small force, have battled for against tyranny and oppression-Greeks when they discomfitted the Pers and have come out of the struggler and with honor. Right nobly have the Decratic delegation maintained the dignity of Democratic party. Philadelphia may proud of her Randall, and Schaykul Strouse, Fayette of her Dawson, Berks of ona, Easton of her Johnson, and York of Glosbrenner, and others of the old Ken state. The interests of a nation have be hands of a body of men whose only ob aim has been power and plunder. They le majority of honest men. The blush has prought to the cheek of honest men by infamous actions. The session will be my in history with the crayon of infamy, at small men who have ruled will be lost it vortex of shame that will forever enfold tory of the wrongs and outrages con by bold, bad men, who, by an acciden wielded by them, would have rushed the antion into destruction but for the say

of Andrew Johnson. As usual a number of most importa nurried through in great haste during the sion of the last hours of the Session. The printion bills were all passed, and Congre very good care to secure the provision ing their salaries to \$5000 a year. The pre granting additional bounties to the sold part of the same act, and appropris \$200,000,000, The act gives a bounty of \$3 soldiers who served two years, and \$10016 served three years. Of the numerous Tar before Congress, all falled but one-the bill establishes a Bureau of Statistics, places of three dollars a pound on imported ch regulates the valuation of imported g adding to the present value various charges. The Funding bill failed, not been reached in the House. The Mexico project also failed, neither House having ed it. The new Neutrality act, which was ered into the House by such an elaborate on Wednesday from General Banks, and unanimously, also failed to become also having been considered by the Senate.
Resolutions demanding the trial of let Davis for treason, and a further investiga the charges against him of complicity in assination plot were passed, and the apparent tion for the reward of the captors of thea was also passed. The rewards for Davis a however, were stricken out. The bill to Nebraska into the Union was passed, President neglected to sign it. The Air-lin road bill failed to become a law, not havin reached in the Senate; the same fate aller the latest Pacific Railroad bill. The Army after considerable difficulty between the was passed and became a law. The Pre-veloed one of the bills passed, that establi in Montana Territory a surveying distr cause he found the entire Montana lan bill, which he had previously vetoed, at to it. The session closed with good feeling the members, and without any of those the close of Congressional sessions. say, almost everybody was sober. Thus closed the first session of the R gress. Peace to its ashes. The Senat nembers seemed so disgusted with theme and the public business generally, that it jority of them left for their homes on Sax night. Now that the Rumpers are out of

THE BOUNTY BILL

ct of Congress Authorizing the Pay Additional Bounties to Volunter have Served in the Army for Years or During the War.

way, the hotels are thronged with application

and, my word for it, "A. Johnson" inte

office. Congress left the President un

make Rome howl.

Washington, July 29.—The folk s the bill to Equalize the bounties of Soldiers and Sailors who served in late war against the Rebellion, as it flu passed both Houses of Congress: passed both Houses of Congress:
Section 1. But enacted, &c., That weakly
overy soldier who has enlisted into he and
the United States after the 18th day of Applier a period of not less than three years, as
ing served his term of enlistment, has beet
orably discharged, and who has received a
entitled to receive from the United States,
existing laws, a bounty of one hundred day
and no nore; and any such soldiers enlish
not less than three years, who has been how
itscharged on account of wounds received
inne of city, and the widow, minor children
parents in the order named of any suchs
who died in the service of the United States,
who died in the service of the United States. who died in the service of the United State threase or wounds contracted while in Ind in the line of duty, shall be paid the a It bounty of one hundred dollars hereby

disease or wounds contracted wine and in the line of duty, shall be paid the addard to the lith of duty, shall be paid the addard to the lith of April, 1881, during the lith on, for a period of mot less than two years who is not included in the foregoing known in the norm of the United Sale and has been honorably discharged there after serving two years, and who has receive from the United Sale der existing laws; a bounty of fifty dollar no more, and any soldier enlisted for its two years, who has been honorably discharged the notion of wounds reserved in the line of the widow, manor children or parent, who has been honorably discharged the nate of the widow, manor children or parent, who has been honorably discharged the nate of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized vided, that any soldier, who has barren assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, en away his final discharge papers, or any act of Congress, shall not be entitled to runy additional bounty wintever; and was application is made by any soldier for sale alties of perjury, to make oath or mismallis indentity; and that henns not so be sold, assigued, transferred, exchanged, or given away, et ther his dischange papers, accompanied by the sale of the papers, accompanied by the sale of the papers, accompanied by the sale of the additional bounty shall be entertafted by master-General or other accounting discollect, except upon receipt of the claims charge papers, accompanied by the sale of the additional bounty included, the additional bounty included, the case of the Treasury shall be counting of the additional bounty with the exception, examination, settlement found of claims for said additional bounty, withows or heirs of deceased soldess, counting of the Secretary of War, to be examined by the Secretary of General by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and ein like mainer, and the counting of the said by the sale and th

THERE is not a Disunion organ i State edited and controlled by drafted ers, which is not now engaged in advis the Rump Congress to commence a relation lion against the Government. She such a rebellion be started these snake would all be honest, as they were w they were wanted to try their faith again

Davis and Lee. THAT Reverend blackguard down Tennessee, Parson Brownlow, recel sent a dispatch to Washington in Th stop.