American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, August 23, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, HIESTER CLYMER. OF BERKS COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, Hon. A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, of York Co.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP LONG, of Newburg. FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, HUGH STUART, of South Middleton, THOS. P. BLAIR, of Shippensburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, Capt. JOHN P. BRINDLE, of Middlesex. FOR CLERK AND RECORDER, SAMUEL BIXLER, of West Pennsboro FOR REGISTER

Maj. JACOB DORSHEIMER, of Mecha FOR COMMISSIONER, Maj. M. G. HALE, of Southampton. FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR, JOHN PAUL, of Monroe FOR AUDITOR, Capt. P. G. McCOY, of Newton.

Election, Tuesday, October 9, 1866.



DEMOCRATIC & CONSERVATIVI MEETING!

FRIENDS OF THE UNION! THE CONSTITUTION !!

ANDA WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMETT,

TURN OUT!

COURT HOUSE, IN THE BOROUGH OF CARLISLE

On Monday Evening, AUGUST 27th, 1866,

to which are invited all who are opposed to the RADI-CAL and REVOLUTIONARY course of the present Congress; all who are opposed to giving NE-GROES THE RIGHT TO VOTE, and placing them on an equality with WHITE MEN; all who are opposed to TAXING THE WHITE FREEMEN OF THE LAND to support the Negroes in idleness those who are in favor of sustaining PRESIDENT JOHNSON in his PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE TO RECONSTRUCT THE UNION UNDER OUR GLORIOUS OLD CONSTITUTION.

The meeting will be addressed by HON, SAMUEL HEPBURN and other able speakers.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

In the number and character of the men who composed it, and the importance of its results, the National Convention which assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th inst., if second to any, was secend only to those two great historic bod ies -the Congress of 1776 and the Consti tutional Convention of 1787. There were Drx and Couch and Custer and M'Cook and CRAWFORD and STEEDMAN-men who illustrated the valor of American soldiery on many a bloody and well contested field. There were DOOLITTLE and BLAIR and BROWNING and RANDALLlong recognized as leaders of the late Republican party. There were REVERDY JOHNSON and HENDRICKS and BIGLER the part of the Democracy. And there were ORR and PERRY and STEPHENS and and RANDALL HUNT on the part of the South. They were not there as party men, or in the advocacy of selfish or sectional interests, but they came as the representatives of the people-the whole pcople-impelled together by a sense of common danger and love for a common country. The scene was one which can never be forgotten-so solemn and impressive that at times hundreds mingled their tears, and joined in silent yet devout and earnest prayer to the God of Nations in behalf of their unfortunate and misgoverned country. It was such a scene as only occurs once in a generation; and well did the President of the Convention remark that if the whole people of the United States could look in upon that vast audience bowed in tears around the altar of a common country, the work of the salvation of the nation would be already a ccomplished.

The overwhelming magnitude of the issues at stake seemed to impress every delegate with the vast responsibility attached to his individual action. There was an earnestness in every word spoken, a dignity and decorum in the proceedings, and a unanimity of sentiment and feeling, such as perhaps was never before witnessed in so immense an assemblage. The declaration of principles and the address to the people of the United States, were adopted without a dissenting voice, amidst the wildest enthusiasm. Those documents set forth in clear and eloquent terms the true principles of our government and the policy which ought to control its administration in the present critical condition of affairs. They need no vindication at our hands, for they will touch a chord in the popular heart, which will thrill with a responsive echo wherever there are men who love their country and appreciate the inestimable blessings of constitutional liberty.

The results of the deliberations of this body will be as far reaching as time itself. The 16th of August will hereafter be known as the second birthday of American Independence—as the day which rescued the nation out of the hands of its enemies, and started it on in a new, a higher and a nobler career amongst the nations of the world. The line has been so distinctly drawn between the friends of constitutional liberty and the advocates of a centralized despotism that he who runs may read. There is no middle ground left for the hesitating and doubtful to stand upon. He that is not for the Union is against it. He who does not support the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON in its wise and statesmanlike efforts to restore that Union with the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired, and who seeks to perpetuate discord and alienation, is a disunionist and a traitor. The Convention has declared that the union of these States is perpetual, and that while no State or combination of States has the power to withdraw, no combination of States has the right to I

declared that the national faith shall be held inviolate and that the confederate debt shall never be paid. It has put upon record the solemn asseveration of all the States that slavery is abolished and shall never be reestablished within the jurisdiction of the United States. Could any

Convention have done more? There are those who affect to despise the influence of this Convention-whose ignoble souls cannot rise to the level of its unselfish patriotism—whose mean and shriveled aspirations never lift themselves above the mire of partisan politics-but let them beware: "Whosoever falleth on this stone shall be broken to peices, but upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder." The petty politicians who so miserably fail to read the signs of the times, as to imagine that this spontaneous uprising of the people—this reaction in favor of the immutable principles on which the government was foundedmeans nothing, and will prove a wretched failure, will learn, when it is too late to save themselves, that below all their political vagaries there is implanted in the hearts of the American people a love for the Union of our fathers and a reverence for the sacred provisions of the Constitution, which in times of peril will reassert themselves at every hazzard. Aye, let the traitors desist from their infamies, for the cup of popular indignation is at last full to the brim. The language of the resolutions and address adopted by the National Convention is but the overflowing of that popular indignation, which tells us that Time is hastening in his course to "set all things even."

STARTLING EXPOSURES.

We invite attention to the final Report of Generals STEEDMAN and FULLER-TON, the two intelligent and reliable officers who were detailed some six months ago to visit the Southern States for the purpose of making "an inspection of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau."-We ask our readers, one and all-and more especially our Republican readersto give this final Report of those distinguished officers a careful perusal and calm consideration. After doing so we feel satisfied they will agree with us in pronouncing this Freedmen's Bureau the greatest curse and most corrupt institution that was ever concocted or tolerated in a civilized country. It is used as a moneymaking concern by as remorseless a set of villains as ever disgraced the form of humanity. It will be seen, by reading the Report,

that the creatures in the employ of the Bureau have been guilty of crimes that should consign them to the penitentiary for life. They have usurped power and held mock courts for the trial of criminals; have tortured the freedmen and worked them almost to death, and appropriated the proceeds of their labor to themselves; have imposed fines upon whites and blacks, and put the money collected in their pockets; have destroyed the papers and vouchers belonging to the Bureau, to cover up their villainies; have made reports to the head Bureau at Washington filled with false statements and misrepresentations; have sold the Government horses, mules and rations, and failed to account for the money collected have sold the negroes at \$5 a head; have reported hundreds of schools in operation DIXON and RAYMOND and COWAN and and sent in enormous bills for conducting the same, when in fact only two or three mall schools had been organized; have stolen tens of thousands of dollars belong ing to the Government; have worked and PACKER and PORTER and BLACK on | plantations with negroes, paid those negroes in Government rations, and then stole the proceeds of the plantations. In DICK TAYLOR and PARSONS and GRAHAM | fine, these Freedmen's Bureau gentlemen have been guilty of every conceivable vice that ingenuity and villainy could suggest, and the Chaplains of the concern are prominent as the greatest rascals in it Let our readers peruse carefully the startling exposures made by Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, and as they do so, let them remember that the reason the Radical disunionists are so hostile to President Johnson is because he vetoed the bill enlarging the operations of the Bureau. From the hour the President sent into Congress his veto of this infamous measure, the radical hounds have been on his track, and the wiffets at his heels. Will not the people who have to make up by taxation every dollar stolen from the Treasury, stand by the President and sustain him in his efforts to protect the Government, and to choke off the thieves who, like leeches, are sucking the life-blood of the nation? We will see.

GEARY AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is the solemn duty of every voter of Pennsylvania, who intends casting his ballot for Gen. GEARY, on the 9th day of October next, to inquire whether he is in favor of maintaining the Constitution of our fathers. It is further his duty to know whether Gen. GEARY endorses the acts of the late Congress, in its attempt to amend that sacred instrument, thereby striking at the very heart of our liberties. This Constitution framed in 1787 and ratified in 1789, by the people of the United States, has stood the test for 77 years, an d has been adequate for every emergency. It was good enough for a CLAY, a BEN-TON, a DOUGLAS, or a CASS, but in these latter days, when such men as Gen. GEA-RY, THAD. STEVENS, and JOHN W. FOR-NEY live, the Constitution is pronounced

a nullity. We have said, that it was the duty of every voter, to inquire how Gen. GEARY stands on this great constitutional question. We say, and we defy contradiction, that JOHN W. GEARY by allowing himself to be made the tool of the Disunion party, is opposed to the Constitution, opposed to the President of the United States, and in direct sympathy with the Radicals. He has frequently said that he endorses the actions of THADDEUS STEVENS, and cordially approves of the neasures passed by the 39th Congress.-But a few days ago, at his home in New Cumberland, he told a young man (a political admirer of course) that his (GEA-RY'S) platform, was the "Constitutional Amendment." What is the main feature of this amendment, which was the production of a committee of fifteen, and recently ratified by the sham Legislature of Tennessee? The first section reads as

follows: "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 where in they reside, and no State shall make or en force and law which shall diridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States."

This amendment declares emphatically,

exclude others from the Union. It has I that negroes are citizens of the United States, as well as citizens of the State in which they reside. This, voters, is the amendment which Gen. GEARY tells you is his Platform. Can you as freemen of Pennsylvania, conscientiously vote for a man who avows that he recognizes the negro to be a citizen of the United States. when the Supreme Court, declared only eight years ago, that he was not, accordng to the sense of the Constitution? Gen. GEARY would have the Constitution changed, so that it would make the ne gro eligible to hold office; sit as judges and enter the jury box. For the life of us, we cannot see how intelligent white voters of Pennsylvania can support a man for the highest office within their gift, whom they know to be pledged to the support of the party who controlled the Congress which has made itself infamous by passing acts, resolutions, and amendments which have deprived the citzens of eleven States of the Union of their constitutional rights. Yet'in the face of all this, Gen. GEARY has the audacity to tell the people that he approves these vil ainous proceedings, and, at the same time, ask them for their support in elevating him to the Gubernatorial Chair .-'Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel."

> The Herald, noticing some strictures we made on a speech delivered before the "Geary Club of Carlisle" by J. R. SMITH, Esq., says—"It is not true that any abusive language was applied to Mr. BRATTON." We learn, too, that Mr. S. himself denies having assailed us per sonally. We therefore, with pleasure, withdraw the remarks we applied to Mr. S. two weeks since and sincerely regret that we made them. We were led to speak of Mr S. as we did because we had been told by several that he had made an unprovoked attack upon us in his speech We had our information from Republican and Democratic sources, and did not suppose that those who pretended to quote Mr. S's remarks were deceiving us. With us personalities are not relished, and we have made it a rule for many years not to indulge in this kind of warfare except in self-defense. If assailed we will strike back, not because of any pleasure it gives us, but in discharge of a duty. We make this explanation in justice to Mr. Smith and to ourself.

RESTORATION!



ONE COUNTRY, ONE FLAG, ONE UNION OF EQUAL STATES.

Meeting of the National Union Convention.

ALL THE STATES OF THE UNION IN COUNCIL.

A Harmonious Assemblage.

WITHDRÁWAL OF VALLANDIG-HAM AND OTHERS.

Fraternization of South Carolina a Massachusetts--Organization of the Convention

GEN, DIX, OF NEW YORK, TEM-PORARY CHAIRMAN. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Permanent Chairman.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention began ts proceedings on Tuesday, in the city of Philadelphia, but owing to the unfinished condition of the Wigwam, adjourned, after effecting a temporary organization, till noon on Wednesday. The organization was harmonious, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, being elected temporary chairman, and the customary committees on permanent organization, credentials, and for other purposes being appointed. It was a significant circumstance, and we hope emblematical that hereafter peace is to reign throughout the Union, that the proceedings were opened by the entry, arm-in-arm into the hall, of the delegations of Massachusetts and South Carolina, the procession being led by Mai, Gen. Couch, of Massachusetts. who fought in the Union army, and Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, a participant in the rebellion. FERNANDO WOOD, CLEM-ENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, GEORGE FRAN-CIS TRAIN and H. C. DEAN withdrew from the proceedings of the Convention. Their withdrawal gave great satisfaction to all the delegates, both North and South, and s regarded by them as the removal of the greatest obstacle in the way of pacific action in the Convention.

The Temporary Organization. At eleven o'clock the delegates and those having tickets to the gallery commenced to arrive. In consequence of the doubt in regard to the assembling of the Convention at the Wigwam, the attendance in this portion of the building was not so large as anticipated. There were however, at least five thousand people present as spectators. The delegates came n rapidly after eleven o'clock, and the time that intervened between the arriva and the organization was pleasantly spen in an interchange of civilities and in be coming acquainted with each other. A ew minutes before 12 o'clock, the mem pers of the Executive Committee of the lational Union Johnson Club, headed by Governor Randall, appeared on the plat-form. The scene at this time was a busy

The main floor was filled with delegates, all talking in low tones, while the chairmen of the various States were reporting to the Secretary. A band of mu-sic stationed in the gallery gave the na-tional airs, while the spectators kept up a constant conversation in regard to the ppearance of the distinguished men presnt to take part in the deliberations.

A Novel Scene.

Shortly after the Executive Committee were seated, a novel scene took place, the like of which has not been witnessed since the first agitation of the slavery question. The Hon. A. W. Randall announced that the delegates from those two ultra sections of the Union, Massachusetts and South Carolina, would enter the building arm in arm. The effect was electrical. The dele-

gates rose to their feet, and sent forth heers upon cheers, making the welking

with their huzzas. ring with their huzzas.
The delegates alluded to entered and marched arm in arm up the eastern aisle of the Wigwam. The South Carolina delgation was headed by Governor J. L. Ori and the Massachusetts part by Genera Couch Amid the most tumultuous ap plause these gentlemen took their seats The band then struck up a national ai The band then struck up a national air which was greeted with great applause after which the air so popular with the Rebels during the war, "Dixie," was performed, when the entire delegation vociferously applauded. General Custer led the applause when "Dixie" was played. Mr. John Hogan, of Missouri, then rose, and in stentorian tones proposed three cheers for the thirty-six United States, which were given with considerable vim. Some were given with considerable vim. Some delegate then proposed three cheers for President Johnson, which were met with a rather spirited response, and these were followed by three cheers for the Union and also three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

when the name of General John A. Dix, of New York, was proposed as temporary chairman the late Rebel General Dick Taylor" rose and proposed three cheers for him, which were given with considerable zest.

The deliberations of the Convention

were opened by a speech from General Dix, after he occupied the chair. The speech was very conservative in its character, and was delivered with great emphasis and expression. A number of the sentiments uttered by the General found a ready response on the part of those assembled, and he was frequently interrup-ted with applause. The General is a very finished speaker, and he was listened to

with great attention.

The scene during the prayer that followed General Dix's speech was very impressive. The entire assemblage rose their feet, and a deathlike stillness prevailed, while the clergyman, with a clear voice and distinct enunciation, invoked the blessing of the Almighty on the deliberations of the Convention.

GENERAL DIX SAID:

GENERAL DIX S GENERAL DIX SAID: voice in the administration of its affairs. (Applause) It was auch a government our fathers framed and put in operation. It is the government which we are bound by every consideration of fidelity, justice and good faith, to defend and to maintain. (Applause)

Gentlemen, we are not living under such a government. Thirty-six States have for months been governed by twenty-five. Eleven States have been wholly without representatives in the legislative body. The numerical proportion of the represented to the unrepresented has been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee—a unit taken from the smaller and added to the larger number. Ten States are still denied the representation in Congress to which they are entitled under the Constitution. It is this wrong which we have come here to protest against, and, as far as in us lies, to redress.—

(Applause).

denied the representation in Congress to which they are entitled under the Constitution. It is this wrong which we have come here to protest against, and, as far as in us lies, to redress.—
(Applause.)

When the President of the United States declared that armed resistance to the authority of the Uniton was over, all the States had a right to be represented in the legislative body. (Applause.)

They had the right under resolutions passed by both houses of Congress in 1861, (those resolutions; they had the right under resolutions passed by both houses of Congress in 1861, (those resolutions were not concurrent, but they were substantially identical;) moreover, they were entitled to be so represented on other grounds, on those of fairness and good faths. The President, and they were interested on the regrounds on those of fairness and good faths. The President, and called on the confederated States to accept certain conditions of their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union—the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the debts contracted to overthrow the government. These conditions were met and accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust—a violation of the faith of the government, subversive of the principles of our political system and dangerous to the public prosperity and peace. (Applause.) Each House of Congress may, as the judge of the qualifications of its own members, reject individuals for just cause; but the two bodies acting conjointly cannot exclude entire delegations without being guilty of an unwarrantable assumption of power. Congress has not only done this—it has gone further, it has incorporated new conditions into amendments to the Constitution, and submitted them for the ratification of the States. There is no probability that these amendments will be ratified by three-fourths of the States from their representation in Congress. (Applause.)

Is this the government that our fathers fought to esta

rectly at war with all the principles of our political organization.

I have referred to the condition of the Federal
Legislature, under the aspects of right on the
one hand, and on the other—the right of the States
to be represented, and the duty of Congress to
representatives. On the score of policy nothing
can be more unwise than to prolong the present,
anomalous relations of the States to each other.
It is calculated to embitter on both sides animosities and resentments, which it is our duty, by all
ust measures, to soothe and to heal. It disturbs
the action of the government; it deranges the
application of capital and labor; it impedes the
development of our industry; it impairs our
credit and good name at home and abroad, and
it rotards the march of the country to prosperity
and power.

nd power.

Gentlemen, I trust that in our deliberation ere we shall confine ourselves to one main ou here we shall confine ourselves to one main pur pose, that of redressing the wrong to which have referred. There is much in the administra pose, that of redressing the wrong to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of the government that needs amendment; some things to be done, and others to be undone. There are commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public welfare; but we shall not have the power to carry out these until we change the political complexion of Congress. [Applause,] This should be our first, our immediate aim. It is in the Congressional District that the vital contest is to take place. The control of one body will enable us to provent partial, unjust and perniclous legislation; the control of both houses, with the power to introduce and to carry out salutary reform, to bring the government back, in the language of Jefferson, to "the republican track," will come later. But with wise, harmonious and judicious action on our part, and on the part of those we represent, it need not be long delayed. I believe that public opinion is right; that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issue between us and the ultraism which controls the action of Congress. Ah, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are contending a consummation worthy of our highest and our most devoted efforts? It is that of bringing back the Ropuble, of purifying it, and restoring it, after the flery ordeal through which it has passed, to its ancient prosperity and power [Applause], of presenting to the world an example worthy of imitation—no Itopian vision of good government, but the grand old reality of the better times ("good" with which the memory of our fathers, the recollections of the past, and all our hopes of the future are inseparably entwined—one country, one lag, one Union of equal States.

After such a speech, it was thought fit to adjourn and an adjournment was car-

After such a speech, it was thought fit to adjourn, and an adjournment was car-

Long before the hour of opening the proceedings the Wigwam began to fill up with an audience, whose enthusiasur demonstrated that they had lost none of the force which they had lost none of the fervor which characterized the first day's proceedings. The audience at noon completely jammed the immense build-

Certainly not less than 12,000 people were oresent. The national airs, as on Tuesday, were eceived with tremendous demonstrations of applause and so were the representa-tive men of both sections. It was noticed that as before the Southern men were particularly enthusiastic over the music which the Radicals say they so thorough-

ng and many were unable to get seats .-

ly detest. A CLYMER DEMONSTRATION. Hon. Hiester Clymer, upon entering the building and taking a seat, was greeted with tumultuous cheers. He bowed his acknowledgments, but could not be induced to make a greet. induced to make a speech.

OPENING. The Chairman pro tem., General John A. Dix, opened the exercises by saying-"The Convention will be in order,"

Order being obtained, General Dix said: Gentlemen-the Rev. Mr. Holsinger Tennessee, will open the proceedings

with prayer.

The audience then rose to their feet After the prayer. Hon. Montgomery Blair, Chairman of the Committee on organization, reported the permanent officers, consisting of Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, as permanent Chairman, and a Vice President and Secretary from each State and Territory; each State and Territory: The Chairman then came forward,

amid loud cheering, and spoke as follows: SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION AND FELLOW
CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—Gereat cheepings—For the distinguished honiversion of this open to preside overly thank you. I could have vished that its responsibilities had fallen upon another; but, relying upon that courtesy and generous confidence which has called me to the chalt, I enter at once upon its duties, with an earnest desire for the success of that great cause in which we are now engaged. Among the greatest events of our day, this cot of that great causes in which we are now engaged. Among the greatest events of our day, this cot of the greatest; for its proposed of the proposed in the proposed

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON RESO-LUTIONS.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, from Pennsylvania, then arose, and, amid great applause at the announcement of his name, and calls to take the stand, said—If you will excuse me for this time, we will now proceed to business. Mr. President, I beg leave to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed from each State to prepare resolutions for the consideration of this Convention.

Under this resolution, a committee, consisting of two members from each State, with Hon. Edgar Cowan as Chairman, was then announced by the chair. TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON. The chair begs leave to state that the following telegraphic despatch has just been received from the President of the United States. (Great cheering.) United States. (Great cheefing.)

To the Hon. O. H. Browning, the Hon. A. H. Randall, Convention at Philadelphia.

I thank you for your cheefing and encouraging despatch. The inger of Providence is unering, and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted, and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success.

Andrew Johnson. Hon. Edgar Cowan announced that the committee on resolutions would be prepared to report on Thursday at ten

clock, after which the Convention adourned until that time. Thursday's Proceedings vere opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Reimensnyder, of Lewistown, Pa.
After the conclusion of the prayer, Hon.
Mr. Cowan stepped upon the platform

and said:
Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee who were appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, I desire to state that the committee have given very careful and elaborate consideration to the subject during all of yesterday and a good part of last night, and I beg leave to re-port a declaration of principles, adopted unanimously by the committee, (which the Secretary of the Convention will read,) and an address to the people of the country, which will be read by the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York. [Applause.]
The Secretary then read the following:

Declaration of Principles.

The national Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and to forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors; regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever; looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and prociaims the following Declaration of Principles and Purposes, on which they have, with perfect unanimity, agreed:

Pirst. We nait with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war, and return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government, unabridged and unaltered; and it has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States, perfect and unimpaired. [Applause] Declaration of Principles.

authority of the States, perfect and unimpaired. (Applause.)
[Applause.]
Third. Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the electoral codlege, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people—fundamental in its nature and assential to the existence of our republican institutions; and neither Congress, nor the General Government, has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof. [Loud cheeping.]

right to any state, or to withhold its enjoyment mider the Constitution from the people thereof. [Loud cheering.]
Fourth. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein, loyal representatives from overy State elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. [Applause.]
Fitth. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are "the and the laws made in pursuance thereof are "the author or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the general government of the States are "reserved to the States are "reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualification for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. [Long continued cheering.] No State or combination of States has the right to withate from the Union, of to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other state from the Union, of to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. (Great applause.) The Union of these States is perpetual and cannot be dissolved.

Sixth. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the money of the Universe and in the provisions: and in the money of the Universe and in the money of the Unive

of the United States may be made by the people hereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in

proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a Convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon. [Enthusiastic cheers.]
Seventh. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited—and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever he re-established upon the soil or within the aver he re-established upon the soil or within the arisdiction of the Union states that the enfranhised slaves in all the States and the enfranhised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, squal protection in every right of person and roperty. [Applause.]

receive, in common with all their limitation, equal protection in every right of person and property. [Applause.]

Eighth. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed, or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we preclaim our purpose, in discharging this as in performing, all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

Ninth. It is the duty of the national government to recognize the services of the Federal solidiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care. [Loud cheers.]

Tenth. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach—having faith unassaliable in the people and in the principle of free government—we recognize a Chlof Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him. In the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound re-pect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

[The reading of the last resolution elicted shouts of applause, which continued for some minutes. Men waved their hats, adies their handkerchiefs, and the Con-

vention presented a scene of enthusiasm altogether indescribable.] The Chairman then put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, and the esponse from the Convention was a most earnest and general "aye." The Chairman then said: "Those opposed to the resolutions will say "no." Not a single negative response was heard; and the mously adopted. The result was greeted with a universal cheer, and the band struck up "Hail Columbia." The harmonious action of the Convention caused a general hilarity of feeling; and it was some minutes before business could proceed.

cced. After the adoption of the resolutions Colonel Thomas C. McDowell, of Harris burg, rose and proposed three cheers for the Hon. Edgar Cowan. The cheers were given with hearty

Mr. Cowan, in acknowledging the comoliment, said':

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention I claim to be the host of this Convention (laugh-ter), and one of my distinguished guests will now address you by virtue of authority unanimously derived from the Committee on Resolutions and Address; I mean the Hon. Henry J. Raymond.— (Classes)

READING THE ADDERSS.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, then pro-ceeded to read the address. Parts of it vere received with considerable applause o that the Chairman appealed Convention to withold such manifestations until after the reading should be concluded. One of the sentiments expressed in the address was, however, so congenial to the feelings of the members that, notwithstanding this request, they broke out into tumultuous applause, whereunon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, arose and requested that Mr Raymond repeat the sentence which had been applauded. Mr. Raymond thereupon read as follows:

on read as follows:

"No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty
and faith such treatment, long continued, would
not allenate and impair; and the ten millions of
Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons
of a heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardains of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us
by the fathers and founders of this republic, if
they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliation thus sought to be imnosed unon them."

The members of the Convention rose, clapped their hands, and cheered most lustily, after which Mr. Raymond proceded with and concluded the address.

The extreme length of this address procludes the posibility of our publishing it this week. We will endeavor to lay it before our readers as soon as the crowded condition of our columns will permit.

After the reading of the address: a Com mittee was appointed to convey a certified copy of the proceedings to the President, as well as a natioal executive Committee, a resident executive Committee, and a Committee on fine

The convention then adjourned with heer upon cheer for Johnson and the Union. Hours passed before the great crowd passed out of the Wigwam, and thousands remained around the building during the entire day. Thus ended the thir and last day's proce-grea national Convention. proceedings of the

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Johnson and the National Union Convention Committee.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The Com nittee appointed by the National Union Convention to wait upon the President for the purpose of presenting to him a official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, held a meeting this morning, and postponed until one o'clock the time for so doing.
It was originally intended that 10 A. M.

should be the hour at which their reception would be had.

The Committee, followed by the Delegates to the late Convention, and after them the citizens, will form in regular order at half past twelve o'clock, and proeed to the Executive Mansion. Preparations for the reception had been nade in the East Room, and soon after the arrival of the procession, the Presimade his appearance, accompanied by Secretaries Welles and McCulloch, Mr.

Randall and Mr. Browning. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as Chairman of the Committee, addressed the President,

of the Committee, addressed the President, as follows:—

Mr. Parsident—We are before you as a Committee of the National Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the Lith Inst., charged with the duty of presenting you with an authenticated copy of the proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands you will permit us to congratiate you that in the object for which the Convention was called, in the enthusiasm with which every State and Territory responded to the call, in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations, in the particular of constitutional character of the principles themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union, as established by the Constitution, certain and inevitable. Party faction, seeking the continuance of its misrule, may momentarily dolay it, but the principles of political liberty for which our fathers successfully contended, and to secure which they adopted the Constitution, are so glaringly inconsistent with the condition in which the cointry has been placed by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer duration.

"We wish, Mr. President, you could have witnessed the spirit of concord and brotherly affection which was manifested by every member of the Convention, Great as your confidence ever has been in the intelligence and patriotism of your fellow-citizens, in their deep devotion to the Union, and in their present determination to reinstate and maintain it, that confidence would pecome a positive conviction.—Vif you could have seen and heard all that was evidently full of joy, every eye beamed with patriotic admiration, despondency gave place to the assurance that our late dreadful civil s

if you could have seen, sir, the men of Massa. "If you could have seen, sir, the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina couning into the Convention on the first day of its meeting, hand in hand, amidst he rapturous applause of the whole body awakened by heartfelt gratification at the event, illing the eyes of thousands with tears, of joy, which they neither could nor desired to suppress, you would have felt as every person present felt, that the time had arrived when all sectional or other perilous dissensions had ceased, and that nothing would be heard in the future hut the voice of harmony, proclaiming devotion to a country, of pride in being bound together by forms of government proved by experience to be eminently fitted for the exigencies of either war or peace." In the principles assessment of the principles assessment in the content of the principles assessment in the content of the process. eminently fitted for the exigencies of cittle; war or peace,
In the principles announced by the Convention, and in the feeling there manifested, we may have every assurance that harmony throughout our ontire land will soon prevail. We know that, as in former days, as was eloquently declared by Webste:, the nation's most gifted statesman, Massochusetts and South Carolina went shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution, and stood hand in hand around the administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. So will they again, with like unanimity, devotion and power, stand round

"In the proceedings, Mr are to place in your hands Convention performed th onvention performed the pon them by their knowlo the Constitution, the our country, as illustrate ential career of declaring ognize a Chief Magistrate and equal to the great crie vention have but spoken the in triotic sentiment of the country ble to the low influence which mere partisian, and governing est opinion of constitutiona rights, and of the duty of look true interests, safety and hone such a class is incapable of restalt for popularity at the expegood. good.
"In the measures which you hat the restoration of the Union, the continuous of the police."

the restoration of the Which you have a the restoration of the Union, the Commity a continuance of the policy who same purpose, was inaugurated, where you also predecessor. His re-election by a after that policy had been made one of the least successor of the policy who are now a few sternly pursuing it, forgetful or returning the opinions which their support of it in necessarily involved.

"Being upon the same ticket with a lamented publicservant, whose foults touched the heart of the civilized grief and horror, you would alwood touched the heart of the civilized grief and horror, you would have foult touched the heart of the civilized of the same policy; and judgest on the same policy; and judgest on the same policy; and judgest on the same policy; and judgest of the same policy; and judgest on the same policy; and judgest of the same compilish it, in the condition of subjection of subjection of subjection of subjection of subjection of the same species of legislation, including thate. "That such a state of things is at savery genus of our government, and the proceeding very genus of our government of the counciled one of the same policy in the proceeding wention will cause you to directing man can fail to believe. "We hope, sir, that the proceeding very greater firmness to the counciled of the same policy, and that the wish which are with you, and that the wish which are with you, and that the wish which are with you, and that the discharge of the founciled the subject of the counciled of the same policy, and in the discharge of the founciled our Union at the earliest moment is that a perfect residuing, and in the discharge of the same suing, and

any tentuer to you our proffered respect as surance of our cordial and sincere appear.

"With a re-united Union—with 10 fool freemany's treading, or permitted to tread, soil—with industry renewed—with a nat faith pledged forever to a strict observate; to obligations—with kindness and fastered everywhere prevailing—the desolution of will soon be removed, its sacrifices of life, a they have been, will, with Christian relegations—with which the control of the profedered to a providential purpose of our beloved country on a firm and enduring which will forever place our liberty and ness beyond the reach of human perli.

"Then, too, and forever, will be used to fail the nations of the earth, and be in no of the nations of the earth, and be in no of any efforts to impeach our honor.

"And permit me, sir, in conclusion, loading end as your solicitude for the restoration domestic peace, and your labor to that each inve also a watchful eye to the rights of the ton, and that any attempt by an assumed taul foreign power to enforce an ilican ble against the government or citizens of the States, to use your own mild, but expressible the ununimous approval of your facitizens. Now, sir, as the Chairman of this inlittee, and in behalf of the convention; I the honor to present you with an authentice copy of its proceedings."

the honor to present you with an autoopy of its proceedings." When Mr. Reverdy Johnson had a cluded the President said: MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE

cluded the President said:

Mra. Chairatan and gentlemen of them
Mittee. Language is inadequate to expeat
emotions and feelings produced by this cosis
Perhaps I could express more by geninity
lence to speak, and you to infer what imple
ought to say. I confess that, notwinking
the experience I have had in public life gis
undiences I have addressed, this occasis
this assemblage are well calculated to ash
overwhelm me. As I have said, I have nata
guage to convey adequately my presat feet
and emotions. In listening to the abdress in
your eloquent and distinguished chaiman
just delivered, the proceedings of the bareas
as they transpired recurred to my mind. Se
ingly I partook of the inspiration that peak
in the Convention, when I received a depic
sent by two-of its distinguished membean
veying in terms the scene which has just
described of South Carolina and Massache
arm in arm, marching into that vast assemb
and thus giving evidence that the two-dira
had come togeener again, and that, for the
they were united, as they had been in the pr
for the preservation of the Union.
When the dispatch informed me that, hat
vast body of men, distinguished for intellent
wisdom, every eye wassuffused with team
holding the scene, I could not finish reading
the intelled to my own feelings over came me. [Applia
I think we may justly conclude that we an
ving under a proper inspiration, and that we
not be mistaken that the hage of an overuand unerring Providence is in this matter. I
nation is in peril. We have jost passed the
and dangers that at first surrounded us.
While our brave men have performed their
ties—both officers and men, turning to Ger
Grant, who stood at his right—white the
won laures may have their co-operation in the field
won laures may have their co-operation in the field
won laures imperitant duties to perform; and
we have have their co-operation in the field

and more important datales to perform; andre we have had, their co-operation in the set now need their support in our efforts to perate peace. [Applause.] So for as the East Department of the government is concernst effort has been made to restore the Union, and the breach, to pour linto the wound in wore consequent upon the struggle, and, has in common phrase, to prepare, its helaract would, a planster healing the mother of the government with the wound planster would, a planster healing the following the structure of the third, that is present to be taking planster the country becoming united, we found adding and marring element opposing us. In ding to that element, I shall go no farther the country becoming united, we found adding to that element, I shall go no farther the country becoming united, we found adding to that element, I shall go no farther the country becoming united, we found adding to that element, I shall go no farther the country becoming united, we found adding to the stement, I shall go no farther the country becoming united, we found adding to the telement, I shall go no farther the country of the structure of the structur

through the dark cloud far bey that all would be safe in the end. My countrymen, we all know guage of Thomas Jefferson, tyra tism even can be exercised and e even can be exercised an ually by the many than by fectually by the many that dis-seen a Congress gradually ener upon constitutional rights and day and month after month principles of the government, so," and applause.) We have that seemed to forget that there tion of the United States—that to the subgress and scope of legis that seemed to forget that there tion of the United States—that there to the sphere and scope of legislation seen a Congress in a minority assume powers which, if allowed to be carried result in despotism or monarchy its issatte applicates. This is truth, and for as well as mysoff have seen properties to the patriotism and republican is country, we have been denounced in terms. Stander upon stander, tupe vituperation of the most villainous has made its way through the press, teman, has been your and my sir? been the cause of our offending? I was the control of the most villainous the press, the man, has been your and my sir?