common country. History affords no instance where a people, so powerful in numbers, in resources and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyondall question this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards ta-ken to restore order, tranquility and law to the States where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patrotism, and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States.

EFFECTS OF EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATION. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately up on the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the General Government toward them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common Government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people, in all things subordi-nate and subject to the will of their conquerors: free only to obey laws in making which they were not allowed to share. REPRISAL AGAINST OPPRESSION JUSTI

No people, however, yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, dengenerate sons of an heroicancestry, unfit ever to become the guardians of the rights and liberties the guardians of the rights and morroes bequeathed to us by the fathers and foun-ders of this Republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed that they be a supplied in the su upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protect against the imposition of unjust and de-grading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still freedem of the Republic freedom of the Republic.

REBELLION HAS BEEN EXPLATED. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the National Government and in taking up arms for its over-throw, they may be held to answer, as in-dividuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as societhe land, and for that conduct, as socie-ties and organized communities, they have already paid the most fearful penal-ties that can fall on offending States in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of an unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, cander and common justice demonstrated. candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty in defense of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen ex-clusively upon neither section and upon neither party—that they have fallen, in-deed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of governments, of law and of order, the de-struction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry, the loss of political, commercial and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the Government of the United States, have suffered tenfold more than those who have remained in allegiance to its Constitution and the low. to its Constitution and the laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the Government of the United States should pursue towards them.

ACCEPTANCE OF ITS PENALTIES. They accept, if not with alacrity, certainity without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results, to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount. sert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the General Goverament. They have accepted the de-struction of slavery, abolished it by their State Constitutions, and concurred with State Constitutions, and concurred the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon in prohibiting its existence forever upon the purisdiction of the the son or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so fast as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society. and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes

their inhabitants. f their inhabitants.

They admit the invalidity of all acts of esistance to the National authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its They avow their willing o share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them, in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they reother sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagements to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to all laws that

#### may be made in pursuance thereof. APPEAL TO THE NATION.

Fellow countrymen: We call upon you in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept with generous and ungrudging confidence, this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that against these who being hear pages and await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just osed, with all its sorrows and disasters, has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menance to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of sectional agi-tation and strife, and had opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle and of action through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, hithertounknown even to ourselves, and destinied to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proven to us beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued toward both contending sections by foreign powers, that we must be the

guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but

ourselves. We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughsafety, and in the name of liberty through-out the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Con-gress alone obstruct.

CONGRESS TO BE REMODELED. The time is close at hand when mem

The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the Government are now exercised common presentation. ernment are now exercised, common pru dence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government, internal dissension and a general collision of sentiments and preensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which

we have just emerged.
We call upon you to interpose your pow er to prevent the recurrence of so tran-scendent a calamity. We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State to secure the election of member, who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the RIGHT OF EVERY STATE OF THE UNION TO REPRESENTATION IN CON-GRESS, AND WHO WILL ADMIT TO SEATS IN EITHER BRANCH EVERY LOYVL REP-RESENTATIVE FROM EVERY STATE in allegience to the Government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for a seat therein.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES. When this shall have been done the Government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution of the Uni its integrity, the constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it, a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exer-eising powers defined and reserved by a common Constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus reorganized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the General Gov ernment can enter in a fraternal spirit with a common purpose and a common interest, upon whatever reforms the se curity of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and the perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

UNANIMOUS ADOPTION. At the conclusion of the reading the theers resounded again and again, and enthusiastic demonstrations of approvative were made by the delegates springing to their feet and waving their hats. The question of approval was put to a viva voce vote, and the address was adopted without a dissenting voice.

# GENERAL NEWS.

-Civil war has broken out in Japan -Hon. David G. Burnett has been chosen U.S. enator form Texas.

-Queen Emma arrived at Niagria Falls on Fri--A number of postmasters for Maine were appointed on Saturday. -Senor Romero has despatches confirming the

surrender of Tampico by the French. -A treaty of peace has been signed by Austria Prussia, Italy and Bavaria. -The Hungarian Constitution of 1840 is to be restored,

-Austria has unconditionally ceded Venetic to Italy, -There is an active demand for U.S. securities in France.

-The corn crop in Virginia has been seriously injured by the drought,

unfavorable -Typhoid fever is very prevalent and fatal in Decatur, Ohio. -It is proposed to build a Greek Church in New York, at an expense of \$20,000.

-In Boston 1800 dogs are annually licensed, a cost of \$2 each. -Numbers of Mormon emigrants, en route for Salt Lake, died at St Joseph, Mo., of cholera. -In Cincinnati, during the first ten days of Au

gust, 899 persons died of cholera. -The hop crop of Otsego county, N. Y., is esti nated at 3,000,000, pounds worth \$960,000. -Augusta, Ga, has a debt of \$1,118,000. Its rea estate is assessed at \$5,000,000.

Beaver, O., possesses a widow who is only twelvyears old, and has a sweet infant. -Florida has a splendid orange crop this year. -In one day lately near 4,000,000 feet of lumbs

were shipped from Oswego, N. Y.

—The Heartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum cele -The Heartiera Deal and Dulha Angles brated its fiftieth anniversary last week.
-Raleigh, N. C., has organized a base ball club Chicago is putting up the largest railroad depot

—An Ice factory at Shreveport, La., worked on the ammoniac vapor principle, has paid a three months' dividend of 18 per cent. —A little child, sleeping in a cradle, at Albany, N. Y., a few days since, had one of its arms near-

ly gnawed off by a rat.

—In Cleveland, Ohio, Judge Tilden has decided that "shaving on Sunday morning, before church, is a work of necessity." -A North Carolina farmer has shipped North

this season over 500 barrels of dried blackberries and 2000 bushels of dried apples. -A French correspondent says the senside cos umes at Dieppe give one the idea of a bal masque A house of entertainment near Kensal Green

London, has the title of "The Cemetry Eating -A young man was attacked while "seeing' a young lady home, near Union township, Indi-

na, and stabbed to death. -A human skull, with portion of the brain at tached and perfectly petrified, has been found 130 feet below the surface, at Los Angles, Cal.

-A sloop in the lumber trade at Detroit is twen y-one years old, and still in good condition. -Chas. L. Maynard, of Boston, Mass., was drowned on Wednesday, by the upseting of a boat n Charles River. -A lot of ground in Lynn., Mass., appraised

thirty years ago at \$150, is valued this year at \$36, -The "American Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company," capital \$10,000,000, is forming in New

-Mass meetings to ratify the National Union Convention were held on Saturday in Washington, Louisville and Memphis. -Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton had a long

private interview with the President on Satur--Hon, Davis A. Wells, Special Revenue Comulssioner, has been on a tour to Lake Superior to look after the smugglers.

-The cotton reports from Georgia, Florida, Ala ama, and Mississippi are very discouraging. -A. & F. Blandy's machine works at Zanesville )., were burned on Saturday. Loss \$200,000. -The U.S. gunboat Muscoota arrived at Penns

acola on the 20th, from the Rio Grande, with 7 cases of the yellow fever on board. -It is stated that the Indians of the Plains are preparing for a desperate war. Emigrants suffer from their depredations.

-There has been a heavy rain in Southeastern Virginia, which, it is hoped, has aided in quenching the Dismal Swamp conflagration. -A little girl was burned to death in New Haen, the other day, by her clothes catching fire from matches, with which she was playing. -At Memphis, on Saturday, U.S. Tax Collector Wood attempted to kill Col. Galloway, of the

Avalanche Newspaper. Wood would have been lynched but for the interference of Gen. Forrest. He is under arrest. -A young Vermonter was arrested for drunkenness, in Chicago, a few days since. On his person were found 29 photographs of young ladies, while his clothes were stuffed full of love letters which he had received in answer to matrimonia,

# American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, August 30, 1866. FOR GOVERNOR. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY. Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS . 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 Penns FOR REGISTER, inj. JACOB DORSHEIMER, of Mechanicsl

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 PLATFORM

1. The States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress, by men 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.

such representatives should be ted.

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 emancipated all their rights of person and property.

to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

1. 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 veto message of President Johnson entitles him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country. all who respect the Constitution and love their 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 pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

are and protection.

8. We urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

#### OUR MASS MEETING.

In response to numerous inquiries we lesire to state that there is no intention of varying from the old custom of holding our Democratic Mass Meeting on the Saturday previous to the election –which will be Saturday, October 6th. 1866. This day was fixed upon by the County Committee weeks ago, and the Chairman of the Committee was notified by the Chairman of the State Central Committee on Thursday, August 16th, that the 6th of October had been decided upon, and Mr. CLYMER would be here on that day. The fact that our Republican friends have called a meeting on the same day will not interfere in the least with our arrangements; and as Gen. GEARY is to be here, it will afford an excellent opportunity for a joint discussion between him and Mr. CLYMER on the issues of the canvass.

# CAPT. JOHN LEE.

This gentleman-a citizen of Carlisleis the candidate of the disunionists for Assembly. We have no desire to say an unkind word concerning him, but now that he is before the people, asking their votes for a responsible position, it is no more than right that they should be made acquainted with his political views.

Mr. Lee is a fair representative of his disunion party. He is radical to the core. and has, on all occasions, declared himself in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes, and of "elevating" them to the white man's standard. He argues that the negro is entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the whites, and that this is not a "white man's government," as some men have supposed.-He endorses the act of Congress appropriating \$300 bounty to negro troops, and \$100 to white veterans. He considers the Freedmen's Bureau, which requires some thirteen millions of dollars annually to keep it in operation, a glorious institution. The Freedmen's Rights Bill is another admirable contrivance, in the opinion of Mr. Lee. Indeed, all the devilish doings of the rump Congress find favor in the eyes of the disunion candidate for Assembly, and no man in this community is more bitter in his denunciations of

President Johnson. Such being Mr. Lee's political opinions. such his views, the man who votes for him votes for negro-suffrage, negro-equality, and DISUNION! Mr. LEE will not deny that his political views are as we have stated them. If he does, we will prove our allegations true by the affidavits of a number of our best citizens. Let no Democrat, then, be found supporting this man. We know that he is now busy in trying to obtain Democratic support. and pretends to be quite conservative in his views, but we hope no man who is opposed to the revolutionary measures of he radicals and the election of a radical disunion United States Senator, will hesitate to work against him and vote against him. Democrats and conservative men have a duty to perform this fail, and he who fails in the discharge of that duty can have but little if any sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party.-For four long years Democrats were slandered, maligned and persecuted, and their property was destroyed by the minions of a corrupt, thieving, unprincipled and unfeeling party. JOHN LEE, as much as any other man, approved of these outrages, and laughed when he heard that a Democrat had been murdered for his political opinions, or dragged to a government prison, for daring to question the wisdom of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Will any Democrat vote for a man holding these views? If he does he deserves the fate that JOHN LEE said that all Democrats deserved—expulsion from the coun

In his recent speech at York, General Geary said to his hearers, twice, "I am a soldier!" It is well that he mentioned it, for nothing that he ever did in the field would have reminded them

THE "earthquake" in Kentucky has peen terrific. Instead of 25,000 Democratic majority as stated last week, Kentucky gives us nearly 50,000! Pennsylvania will follow the footsteps of the State of Henry Clay.

### GEN. GRANT WITH US.

When the committee appointed by the great National Union Convention presented a copy of the Address and Resolutions of the Convention to President JOHNSON, at the White House, on the 16th inst., Gen. U. S. GRANT stood by the President's side, when he made his re ply to the Committee, and at the close of the proceedings the two retired arm in arm.— This circumstance, we feel satisfied, will settle the question as to where Gen. GRANT stands in the present controversy. He is with the President and the people, and no man who is not a fool or a knave, or both, ever believed for a moment that he occupied any other position. It was a foul slander, an imputation upon his character as a man and soldier, to even intimate that Gen. GRANT sympathized with that "whelp of sin," THAD. STEVENS, and the disunion crew who follow him. Gen. GRANT having fought the rebellion down, regards the man a traitor who dares assert that the Union is not restored. He says it is restored, and SHERMAN, and SLOCUM, | strife, bad-feeling and deviltry, they exand Sheridan, and SMEAD, and BLAIR, and M'CLERLAND, and Couch, and the McCooks, and Spalding, and Sweitzer, and M'CANDLESS, and SICKLES, and DIX, and FRANKLIN, and CRITTENDEN, and PORTER, and hundreds of others who commanded Corps, Divisions and Brigades, SAY THE SAME THING. They all agree with President JOHNSON and General GRANT, in saying that the Union is restored, and that the South has a right to a representation in Congress. They say and believe that taxation without representation, is unnatural and revolutionary, and tends to centralization and despotism.

These officers, together with nearly all the officers of the army and navy who were at the head of our legions during the rebellion, are to meet in National Convention at Cleveland, on the 17th of September, for the purpose, as they say in their call, of "consultation on the momentous issues now convulsing our country."-They will then and there appeal to the people of all parties to second them in their efforts to save the country from anarchy and revolution. They will then and there endorse the President and condemn the rump Congress and those who ndhere to it.

Will the people hearken to these officers-to these great captains of the army and navy who bore the brunt of battle for four long years, one half of whom are Republicans in politics, and voted for Mr. LINCOLN for President? Will Republicans disregard the counsels of their leading statesmen-the men who constitute the brains of their party-Cowan, Doo-LITTLE, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, SEWARD, WEED, RAYMOND, BEECHER, M'CUL-LOCH, Ex-Governor Johnson, of this State, BATES, (Atty-General under LIN-COLN,) and hundreds of other representativemen that we might mention? These men and the legions that go with them n opposition to the Radicals, made the Republican party and owned it. Will the men of that party—the rank and file -forsake these eminent leaders now?-Will they dare disregard the advice of the statesmen as well as the warriors of their party? Will they take the advice of Bottled BEN. BUTLER, the New Orleans thief, rather than the advice of Gen. GRANT? Will they give ear to the Buck. shot hero, THAD STEVENS, and pay no attention to such a man as their distinguished Senator, Edgar Cowan? In th name of all that is honest and fair and patriotic, we beseech true men of all parties to stop and think. Then let them

The legal gentleman who scribbles for the Herald, and who is constantly reminding the readers of that insipid sheet that he possesses a knowledge of law, gives it as his sage opinion

"There was a time when it was excusable in the Volunteer to place before its readers sophistries, but that day has passed. There is enough of legal knowledge now in the concern to know fully that the whole of its pretended argument to prove negro suffrage at issue here was a mere fal-

The writer of this is free to acknowl edge that he is not a lawyer. We feel sometimes like using the language of the western orator in his reply to his opponent, who, like the editor of the Herald, boasted that he was a lawyer, but who nevertheless was a fair specimen of a ninny. "Thank God, I am not a lawyer," said the orator, as he proceeded to skin the poor pettifogger alive. It is magnanimous, however, in our cotemporary to overlook and excuse our "sophistries." We are not a lawyer, and therefore our young friend considers our crude ideas "excusable."\_ What eleverness, what a lack of egotism is here displayed. It is really refreshing, when we consider that this liberal spirit is exhibited by one who is a fledgeling in the editorial ranks, and whose weakley productions sparkle in the columns of the Herald. Perhaps it would be well if our erudite editor would adhere to the profession of the law, and permit some one of riper judgment to contribute ideas for the disunion organ. Many men have ruined themselves by attempting too much, and some have proved deficient when they attempted to edit a paper. "Every one to his trade," is a trite saying, and one which t would be well if some men would reed.

### GEARY COMES OUT AT LAST! He Declares Openly for Negro Sustrage Let Every Voter Know It!

John W. Geary has just made a speech at "Lochiel Iron Works," in which he took open ground in favor of NEGRO SUFFRAGE! He declared that he was ready to meet the issue of Negro Suffrage, and he was not prepared to deny THE RIGHT OF VOTING TO THE COLORED MAN!" Hitherto some people have thought that Geary was not in favor of Negro Suffrage. Now he has settled all doubts on that subject. Let every body know that Geary says he is not prepared to deny the Negro the right to vote.

# Curtin on Negro Suffrage,

At York, the other day, Gov. Curtin standing by Gen. Geary's side, and speaking for him, said: "If the South desires the Negroes to vote come on with your wool! There can be no possible objection to it!" All, therefore, that is needed to make Negro Suffrage right in Pennsylvania, is that the South agree to it.

# GOOR ADVICE FROM A BAD QUARTER.

"Let the people not, therefore, be diverted from their calm devotion to and decent respect for the constitutional authorities, by the inflammatory appeals of the self-appointed advocates of Con-gress.—Harrisburg Telegraph, Feb. 22, 1889.

The above was the language of the Har risburg Telegraph, a few weeks previous to the removal of its proprietor, BERGNER, from the Postmastership of Harrisburg. No sooner, however, had BERGNER been put out of the Post Office, than the Telegraph turned tail on the President, and has been, ever since, violent in its denunciations of the administration, and the obsequious apologist of disunion traitors and the rump Congress. How plain it is that those who assail President JOHNson and his wise policy, are governed by a mean selfishness? Let any man of discrimination look at the names of the disunion speakers at their mass meetings, and he will see at a glance what actuates these men. Nearly every man now on the stump for that consummate humbug and traitor, GEARY, has made a princely fortune out of the war. By contention, pect to live and grow fat. They made money for four years or more by teaching the people that it was treason to oppose the administration; but they now would have the same people believe that abusing and villifying the constitutional authorities, is a duty that every "Republican" is bound to obey. They would consider it a great outrage, no doubt, if the friends of the administration should turn upon them and gut their printing offices, as was formerly the fashion. Opposition to the administration is now "loyal" in the eyes of the same men who but a year or two ago advocated mob-law for this same offense.

If the people will but take the trouble to scan the motives that govern the miserable crew of disunionists who are now in full cry against the President, they will be at no trouble to discover that it is nothing but selfishness. They are in favor of a Freedmen's Bureau, in favor of reeping the Southern States out of the Union, and in favor of the most reckless extravagance, because these measures will enable them to go on in their stealing and plundering operations. The President has disappointed them. He is an nonest man and a pure patriot, and that s just what they don't want, and will not have if they can help it. Like buzzards, they are attracted by corruption, and are willing to menace the Union itself rather than leave the feast that they considered

belonged exclusively to themselves. The honest yeomanry of this country, we think, understand these remorseles vultures, and at the proper time will administer a rebuke to them that will effectually silence their treasonable senti-

### HON. ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER,

The Democratic Conferees from the hree counties composing this Congressional District, met at RIPPEY's hotel, in this place on Thursday last, and, by a manimous vote, re-nominated Hon. A. J. GLOSSBRENNER for Congress. Every Democrat and Conservative in the District will say amen to the action of the Conferees. The re-nomination of Mr. GLOSSBRENNER was not only in accordance with a well-established usage of the party, but was due to him because of his sterling qualities as a representative. No man ever represented this District with more credit to himself or greater advantage to his constituents than Mr. GLOSS-BRENNER. Always at his post, and ever ready to serve those who had business with him, he gained an enviable reputation for kindness, courtesy and attention. Notwithstanding he is a strong partizan -a thorough and consistent Democrat from conviction—he has always been as ready to attend to the wants of his political opponents as to those of his own party. He has been most emphatically a representative of the whole people of the District.

Of course Mr. GLOSSBRENNER will be triumphantly elected, but we would like to see him elected by as near a unanimous vote as possible. After the faithful manner in which he has attended to the interests of the whole people of the District, it would be nothing more than right that he should receive an endorsement commensurate with his services.

THE TWENTIETH CORPS. All the officers of the late 20th Corps, except GEARY, (who commanded the 2d Division,) endorse and support the restoration policy of President Johnson.-Gen. SLOCUM, its heroic commander Gen. WILLIAMS, of the 1st Division, Gen. WARD of the 3d Division, and Gen. Rous-SEAU of the 4th Division, all declare that the war was not a failure, that the rebellion is suppressed, that peace reigns, and that the Southern States are now within the Union. They all sign the Soldiers and Sailors Convention, to assemble at Cleveland on the 17th day of September, to endorse the President. GEARY, we repeat, is the only officer of the late 20th Corps now found in the disunion ranks; he is the only black sheep of the Corps. The 20th was a gallant Corps, and its commander, the brave SLOCUM, was a most gallant man. What a shame it is that GEARY, one of its officers, is now found in company with traitors like STEVENS and Forney and their compeers in crime Shame on you, JOHN W. GEARY.

Mr. Judd, one of the revolutionists at New Onleans, said: "We were whipped at Bull Run; we were whipped at hundreds of other places; we were whipped all the time vntil the HEROICNE-GRO was enlisted in our cause!" Governor Hahn, the ex-Military Governor of Louisiana, said: "As President Lincoln and the Union army were unable to restore the Union until the colored men came to their aid, so the Union men of this State feel that they cannot maintain the principles of the party without the aid of the patriotic colored man." These are the men who instigated the riot in New Orleans.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION,-Some of the leading papers treat the call for the Convention at Cleveland, on the 17th of September, as though it were addressed only to the army. This is a mistake. The call originated with army officers, but invites to a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention all who served in either branch of the service and who are favorable to the policy of President Johnson and the principles announced by the Philadelphia Convention.

COMING OUT OF THE FOUL PARTY."

The Huntingdon Globe, the able organ of the Republicans of Huntingdon county, has taken down the name of the disunion candidate for Governor, "General" GEARY. The Globe is not one of your sickly, starving concerns, but is a paper of power, and its editor, Colonel LEWIS, a man of influence and wealth. Few papers in Western Pennsylvania have fought the Democracy with more vigor than the Globe; but now that GEARY and the men who control him have taken open ground against the union of the States, and stand upon a disunion platform, Col. LEWIS, like a true patriot, refuses to endorse or support the treasonable crew. He supports the President, as every honest Union man ought to do. The Globe, in taking down the name of GEARY, says:

down the name of GEARY, Says:

"Before, and at the time General Geary was nominated, and since then, and up to the issue made by the Harrisburg Telegraph, that "the larger Geary's majority the sterner will be the rebuke administered to Andrew Johnson," we were his friend, but we could not feel certain at any time that his election was sure, because one fact pressed upon us, that the Radicals would use and abuse him.—And now that we have taken our position with the National Union Parly we cannot expect him as the nominee of the Union Republican party to stand upon our platform of principles, we take his name down from our must-liead, and will leave the place vacant until a candidate is nominated who will endorse the platform of our patty. We could support Geary as a soldier, as a man, as a friend, but we cannot support him as the candidate of the Radical Republican party.—No friend of Andrew Johnson can vote for General Geary. No sensible man, a true friend of Johnson's policy to restore this Union, can vote for Geary and by so doing aid the Radicals in passing an insulting judgment upon Andrew Johnson. Other men can and will do as they please, but as for ourself we shall act consistent with our professions."

# THAD, STEVENS TO HIS CONSTIT' UENTS! He Declares Negroes to be Equals of White Foreigners!

Thaddeus Stevens was re-nominated for Congress, by the Radicals of Lancaster county, one day last week, and upon accepting the nomination he made a speech from which we make the following extract:

"We have not yet done justice to the oppressed race. We have not gone as far as the Emperor of Russia, when he ordered the freedom of thousands of his oppressed people and endowed them with the right of citizenship. We have been too much governed by our prejudices. We have listened too much to those whose cry is "Negro Equality" "Nigger" "Nigger" "Nigger" We are influenced too much by those persons from foreign tanas who, while in search of freedom, deny that blessed boon to them who are their equals."

The man who uttered these words stands in the fore-front of the Radical faction.— He is its Jupiter Tonans, and as he winks it nods. He speaks for it and his utterances are accepted by its members as parts of their creed. Hence the Radical faction, through Thaddeus Stevens, formally and solemnly declared that Negroes are the equals of white foreigners! Foreign-born citizens! Descendants of the pioneers who came from the banks of the Rhine, from the vine-clad hills of France, from the green fields of Erin, from bonnie England and from glorious Scotland! Do you believe in such doctrine, and will you march under the banner of such leaders?

# ABUSE OF THE SOLDIERS.

Geary in a recent speech at York, said that the soldiers who assembled at Harrisburg on the first of August, were "Shysters and Cowards, Skulkers and Hospital Bummers." To say the least of it, such language was very unbecoming in one who aspires to the dignified position of Governor of Pennsylvania. But what shall be said of a man who applies such epithets to the bravest of the brave, mply because they do not choose to cast their votes for him? For instance, take the representative of our own county in that Convention. They served from the beginning of the war to its close, and did their whole duty whenever their presence was required, whether in the exhausting march, in the deadly breach, or amid the dangers and horrors of the field of battle. Let the soldiers remember how Geary has slandered their comrades.

### SOLDIERS AND SAILORS Who Served in the Army and Navy of the United States During the Late Rebellion.

the Late Rebellion.

In pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of soldiers now, or lately, in the Union army, held in this city last evening, we invite those of you who approve the restoration policy of the President and the principles announced by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, to assemble at Cieveland on the 17th day of September next, for consultation on the momentous issues now convulsing our country.

We need not argue to you at length the importance of these issues, nor your duty to take part in their settlement. After five years of fierce and destructive war, in which our arms were glorious ly triumphant, the Union for which we fought is still practically unrestored. Why is this? We struggled to maintain the rightful supremacy of the General Government—to conquer all who, in arms, disputed its authority—and to make every rebellious citizen yield to its laws. We held throughout the war that the Union is indissoluble, and its powers, as expounded by its courts, supreme; that no State can, of its own motion, withdraw, or, at the will of its slitter States, be excluded; and that the duty of each State to maintain the Union, and its right to take part in the Government, are ailke absolute. Every object of the war ever recognized by or known to the army and navy has been thoroughly achieved. The Southern people, decimated, impovershed, and subdued, have, for more than a year past, abandoned the rebellion, and now only ask that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the Constitution and laws prescribe.

In their anxiety to restore the Uhion and bring harmony to its councils, they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to its laws. Through their delegates at the National Union Convention, they solemnly renounced the doctrines of nullification and secession, from which the war aross—repudiated the rebel dept, and declared of sacred obligation the natioal debt—proclaimed the faith of the nation pledged to the continuance of the bouncles an

one of emphatic loyalty, but it is moreover most liberal in spiriton all the great issues growing out of the war.

The character of the men who represented the Southern States in that Convention preclude us from believing this enunciation of principles to be insincere. They sent to it their foremost statesmen—men who, like Rives, Graham, Orr, Parsons, Sharkey, Huston, Brockenbrough, Hunt, Manning, and Stephens, were known throughout the land before the war as men of the highest character and influence. Among the five hundred delegates from the South, there was not a voice or a vote dissenting from the resolutions adopted by the Convention. If the best of the Southern people are ever to be believed, we must accept these solemn declarations as sincere. We doaccept them as conclusive evidence that a great majority of the Southern people—sick of war and anarchy, and longing for a restoration of free government—are ready to bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the Union.

We are, therefore, unwilling to see the Southern people held longer in vassalage. They are our countrymen—citizens of the Union. We are, therefore, unwilling to see the Southern people held longer in vassalage. They are our countrymen—citizens of the Union and are unpardoned are subject to the penalties prescribed for treason. But, though individuals may be tried, convicted, and punished, communities cannot; nor can the States and their people, without a plain violation of the Constitution, be denied the right of representation, through men personally qualified, in the councils of the nation.

men personally qualified, in the councils of the nation.

The intention of Congress seems to be to deprive them of representation just so long as it suits the purpose of the Radical party. Many assert that it will concede the right whenever the constitutional amendment shall have reatified it. But it is quite certain that the amendment will not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and therefore that will not be adopted. Some—perhaps may—of the Northern States will reject it, and we cannot expect its legal ratification by any of the intelly insurrectionary States. If there were no other reason why the Southern States will reject it, it is enough that it proposes to disfranchise nearly all the men in the South who have inflance over the masses of the people. If none were to be disfranchised except officers of the rebel army, we could not expect the South to adopt it, for a large majority of the men in the late insurrectionary States through compulsion or choice, servedin the rebel armies, and their votes alone would overwhelmingly defeat it. Would Union soldiers, to recover political privileges, disfran-

chise their leaders, whom they love at their heroic virtues? How, then, as Southern soldiers to disranchise at their old commanders?

As there is no problify that the will be ratified by three-fourths of it plan of restoration which Congress thave determined on is at best in That proposed by the President, and the National Union Convention, is we believe safe. We have no fear it can ever overthrow the Federal even disturb its enterer of power and will be the last of the State. will be the last of the States for shall again rise in insurrection, can and will subdue, and, if need The Government has asserted it preservation; and the devastatine South proclaim, to this genthe crime and the terrible pense Beholdingtheir woes, and contra ness and our strength, we coult them confidence and magnanical terrible penses and our strength. ness and our strength, we could them confidence and magnani well let our vanquished opponen James Fitz-James at Collantog their wounds and forgive their lare not asked to be may their are not asked to be may their wounds substent and just. This we can without a violation of the Concountry and a risk of its utter or We seek, and will have, no asset a action with near, North or savowedly, and, in our opinion, to the constitutional principle fought. But if men who have to direason now openly renow lought. But it men with invested treason now openly ren and maintain with us the tre Government, we shall not re-tion. When the restoration of preservation of our form of issue—however much we reg

preservation of our form of the uppreservation of our form of goven
issue—however much we regret to se
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than those who were right and now
a seppeal to you who have fought
who hold it dearer and more sacret
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who cannot in porson attend, sen
through the action of their societies
conventions. Let us meet in earlie
and the litth of September—the form
day when the Constitution was pro
our forefathers—and let us aidin a
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ed to secure O SCUITO
G. A. CUSTER, Major Gen. U.S. 4.
A. McD. McCook, Major Gen. 18.
L. H. ROUSSEAU, Major General,
GEORGE CROOK, Major General,
GEORGE CROOK, Major General,
THOMAS EWING, Byt. Major General,
THOMAS EWING, Byt. Major General, Washington, August 19, 1860.
We cordially approve the call for the long and recommend the holding of log cartious to cooperate in the movement ohn A. Dix, Maj Gen.G. Moore, M. B. Steedman, "H. Ewing, P. Blair, "T. Runyon, I. W. Slocum, "T. K. Smith, J. E. Biokies, "W. B. Franklin, J. Granger."

J. Siekles, "
"Acclernand, "
T. Couch, "
W. Averell, "
E. Davles, Jr., "
L. Wilcox, "
L. Wiltams, "
L. Warren, " Gillem,
Rartlett,
K. Warren
C. Davis,
F. Knipe, Clark, C. C. Walcott, Marikland, C. C. Walcott, McMahon, Bt. M. G.W. T. Ward, Bt. Heath, H. A. Morrow, Oliver, "H. A. Morrow, Este, Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, Br . Croxton, McCandless, B. McCalmont C. Loomis,
C. Loomis,
Fairchild,
Leverance,
Morton,
Murphy,
Richardson, Colonel.H. Starr,

" W. D. Lewis,
" O. F. Moore,
L. A. Harris, Boyd, . Broadhead, B. Rogers, 'eckham, Mott, Baker, Allbach, lunn, Barnes, IcAllister, atrick, Crane, Jones, Major. B. F. Dale, Wm. Lusk, L. Pritchatd W. Jones, J. H. Stelger, S. Montgomery, H. Weil H. Newton, I. Tompkins,
Ward,
E. Davis,
Tompkins,
Saffington,
E. Winters,
L. Goodling,
W Lewis,
F. Pumphrey,
W. Robinson,
J. Hawkins,
Valters,
Furguson,
Walker,
Mansfield,
Payne, L. B. Brashear,
D. Q. Rasseon,
F. Long,
D. W. Wallingford,
C. F. Porter,

Payne, Johnson, Stephens Orators for the Soldiers' Conveniing The following named gentlemen have designated by the committee appointed is selection of orators for the Soldiers' and is selection of orators for the Soldiers' and is convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ollowing Thing of September:—Maj. Gen. Loveil H. Rousse Kentucky: Maj. Gen. Loveil H. Rousse Kentucky: Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittend Kentucky: Col. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ollowing Con. Loveil H. Rousse Kentucky: Col. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ollowing Con. Loveil H. Col. Gen. Solman Maj. Gen. Solman Maj. Col. Gen. Solman Maj. Col. Brockmeyer, of Missouri: Brig. Gen. Solman Maj. J. S. Gen. Solman Maj. Sel. Solman Maj. Sel. Solman Maj. Gen. Solman Orators for the Soldiers' Con-

# Chairman of Committee of

Soldlers, Look out for the Asse There are a large number of return soldiers who, during the four years of m lost their assessments at their usual plan es of residence. Some of them seed the right to vote under the articles of the Constitution allowing soldiers to roll; but many of them no doubt neglected be properly qualified last fall. To A such, we wold suggest that it is their it ty to watch the assessment, lists, what are required to be posted at various place in their wards in a few weeks. If the should not find their names there, by should be particular to attend the exis assessments and secure their rights, One assessed, and having paid their tags, they will be ready to vote in October, is it is their privilege and duty to do faithful citzens.

Let the people remember that what the Jacobins call "loyalists," at the South are disunionists and traitors of the Gen Stevens class, principally from the North The most of them are renegade polling preachers, bounty speculators, draff igents, contractors, spies and evesdropes trying to incite negroes to insurred and to disturb the peace and prevent the estoration of the Union.

Tax payers, what do you think the traitors who seek to defeat the recon struction of the Union, and to stir up rero lution and insurrection in the South keep standing armies, and embroil then tion in further bloodshed, taxation and war; Thad Stevens, John Forney and their treasonable and disunion followers are trying to do it; without cause, no object unless it be to steal and play the tyrant.

The "boys in blue" are two to one, going for Clymer. No honorable soldie can go for negro suffrage Geary. sides this, Geary is a Disunionist, and the decent "boys in blue" all fought for the Union. Geary is opposing and embarras ing the government, to injure his could try! He wishes to prevent pence and harmony, and to prolong disorder, bloods shed and revolution.