DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: Col. JOHN P. LINTON, of Cambria Co.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee. The Democratic County Committee

Lancaster County will meet in the City of Lancaster, at the Hall of the Young Men's Democratic Association on WEDNES DAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance of all the members of the Committee is most urgently solicited, as business of the utmos importance will be present for their consideration.

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary.

Mass Meeting. As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, our candidate for

Auditor General, the gallant soldier, Colonel W. W. H. Davis, will speak at Fulton Hall on Wednesday evening next, the 20th inst., the day of the meeting of the Democratic County Convention. This meeting will be held to ratify the nominations made, and will be the formal opening of the campaign. Let our friends from the country make arrangements to be present on that occasion. That there will be an immense gathering of the Democracy and of the conservative citizens of old Lancaster, we have no doubt. Returned soldiers are especially invited to be present. Let them turn out en masse, and hear what one of the bravest of their comrades has to say upon the important issues of the

Colonel John P. Linton, candidate for Surveyor General, will also, probably, be here to address the meeting.

Local Organization.

All that is needed to enable the De mocracy to secure a complete triumph in the coming election is such efficient local organization as will ensure a full vote. This work must be done by wards and townships, and there is not a moment to be lost if we would insure success. A grand triumph, such as will cheer the hearts of all true lovers of their country, is within our grasp. A little diligence and activity will assuredly give us a great victory. Only and our majority in the State will be large and gratifying. Surely there are sufficient incentives to induce every Democrat to do his share of work cheerfully and efficiently. Let county and township committees go to work vigorously and at once. The crisis admits of no delay, and demands untiring and unceasing exertion. Let lists of voters be prepared; have every Democratic voter assessed: let clubs be formed and weekly meetings be held in every election district. Go to work in earnest, and, so surely as the second Tuesday of October comes, so surely shall we win a great victory over the fag end of New England Abolitionism in Pennsylvania. If we are besten it will be our own fault. With due diligence and proper activity our success is assured. Go to work, then. Let every man labor for the good cause as he never did before. Let us close up the ranks and march forward to victory. What is needed, all that is needed, to insure our triumph, is complete and efficient local organization. We carried the State last fall at the October election by a majority of at least seven thousand. We can do much better at the coming election. Never had any party greater incentives to exertion. Let there be one grand rally. then, and such local organization as will ensure a full vote, and we shall triumph most gloriously. Democrats

there is no time to be lost. Which Shall Prevail.

you can to ensure success? Remember

Among other questions which will be greatly influenced by the result of the coming election in this State is that of the policy which shall prevail in the treatment of the Southern States. If the their triumph will justly be regarded as an endorsement of the extreme radical policy in Pennsylvania. Thaddeus Stevens will, in such case.

go to Washington emboldened to take issue with President Johnson upon his plan of Restoration.

A majority may then be readily found in that body prepared to act upon the ner, Wilson and their cohort of distructionists. The restoration of the Unoin will be indeffiintely delayed, in order that the silly experiments of these political empiries may have a trial. We believe a large majority of the

voters of this State are in favor of the wise and judicious policy of President Johnson. It is the duty of every one who is so, to vote against the platform put forward by the Republican party of this State. That document embodies in it the theories of Thad. Stevens, and is in open and irreconcilable opposition to the plan of restoration adopted by the President. It is for the people to, say which of these theories shall prevail. The popular voice of Pennsylvania should be heard speaking in behalf of the Constitution and of the right. No man who is not prepared to indorse all the mad theories of Thad. Stevens and his radical allies can conscientiously vote the Republican ticket this Fall.

Important to Aliens Besiring to Naturalized.

· By the 21st section of an act of Congress, approved July 7, 1862, it is provided that any alien of the age of 21 years and upward, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or volunteer forces, and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to ecome a citizen of the United States and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen. In addition to proof of residence and good moral character, it is required that the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied by competent proof, that the alien has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States. This act materially alters previous laws, but does not in any manner do away with the necessity of procuring regular naturalization papers.

WHAT the country owes Edwin M. Consult the thirteen thousand headboards in the graveyard at AndersonThe Importance of Sustaining Country

The great agency of the Democratic party and its chief lever of power has een an unfettered newspaper press.-By means of this it has moulded public pinion, educated the minds of the nasses, impressed upon the people a conviction of the correctness of its poliical principles and secured their triumph. That agency is as potent to-day as ever it was in the past. During a reign of terror, when Democratic newspapers were suppressed by the rude hand of arbitrary power, and denied circulation through the mails; when irresponsible mobs gutted democratic newspaper offices and threatened personal violence to editors, the democratic press still spoke out boldly, freely and fearessly. Abuses of power, usurpations of authority, violations of the Constitution and the laws, unwise or injudicious public measures were all condemned as they deserved to be. The democratic press refused to be muzzled, and gave forth no uncertain sound.

In this struggle for right the local press was distinguished for boldness and for ability. It was so in every loyal State, and not less so in Pennsylvania han elsewhere. During the war the ourthens imposed upon the editors of democratic country newspapers were the sins of the party. greater than at any former period. Materials were exorbitantly high, while the

ordinary resources of profit were constantly being contracted. A spirit of persecution and proscription prevailed extensively. Republican merchants and business men withdrew their advertising patronage · in some instances the use of the mails was denied, and in very many postmasters were found ready to delay the transmission and the delivery of papers. There is not a Democratic editor in this State, who, during the past four years has not had the any one to fill out the ticket. announcement frequently made by a But he has a record; one which would subscriber: "You might as well stop sending my paper, as I do not get it one half the time." This got to be a stereo typed complaint. Yet the papers were regularly mailed, and there could have been no failure in delivery by due course of mail if there had not been gross misconduct on the part of postmasters .-

local press of the State did its duty and its whole duty. Has it been sustained as it should have been? We put the question to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Has the local press of the State met with that liberal patronage and full and generous support which it has deserved. We fear there is not a single county in the State which can give an affirmative response. In this respect we believe the Democracy do not do their whole duty. The local Democratic press is entirely dependent upon the individual members of the party for support, and its maintenance is a positive duty which rests proportionately upon each individual Democrat. No Democrat has a right to ignore this plain, imperative duty. If he believes that the best interests of the country will be subserved by a permanent triumph of the let the full Democratic vote be polled, | great principles of the Democratic party, he is in duty bound to sustain the agency by which, more than by all others combined, the triumph of those principles is to be assured. It is absolutely necessary that a generous and hearty support be afforded to the press. In itself it intrinsilocal cally. deserves it. We do not know a Democratic county paper in the State which is not worth more than the price demanded for it. Yet many, through want of thought on the part of Democrats, and through their failure to recognize their duty ed as they should be. It is time there was a complete reform in this matter. Democrats must support their county papers with greater liberality than they have heretofore done.

In looking over our country exchanges we find them all doing battle most gallantly for the cause of the right. They are doing work which can be done by no other agency. In every county in the State the local political contests are matters of decided importance. If these are well managed, a full vote, which will tell powerfully on the result in the State, is secured. In this important work the most efficient agent is the local press. This must be sustained liberally. Let this great lever of power be everywhere strengthened. Any man calling himself a Democrat ought to be ashamed to admit that he does not take his county paper, or that he does not of Lancaster county, are you doing all

pay for it in advance. Stevens's Speech the Republican Plat-The speech of Thaddeus Stevens may be properly regarded as a full explanatory commentary upon the Republican platform of this State. The distinctive feature of the platform is its opposition to President Johnson's policy of resto-Republican candidates shall be elected | ration, and its bold avowal of the radical revolutionary theory of Reconstruc tion, with wholesale confiscation, as advocated by Mr. Stevens. It is nothing more nor less than a string of resolutions announcing as the basis of Repub lican belief in this State the crude theories and the absurd dogmas of the Congressman from this district. It was made to suit the Hon. Thaddeus Stevplan advocated by Chase, Stevens, Sum- ens, framed no doubt at his dictation, and worded to suit his peculiar views. His late speech, which has elicited unfavorable comment from all quarters, and which is repudiated even by Forney's Press, is nothing more than an amplification of the Re publican platform. Every objectionable

feature in that speech is to be found in the platform. Yet, while Republican newspapers, such as the Philadelphia Press and the N. Y. Tribune, are taking exception to the speech, we hear no condemnation of the platform which mbodies and boldly sets out precisely the same doctrines. How is this? Will Forney's Press please explain how it as its distinctive feature the self-same doctrines? There is not a single objectionable feature in Stevens' speech which is not to be found in the platform. Consistency is a jewel; but, such consistency passes our comprehension. It is, however, of a piece with other acts

consistent political organization never had existence. Does the Express Advocate Negro Suffrage and Negro Citizenship? Will the Express be good enough to tell us what it means by the following sentence, which we find in the leading editorial of last Monday's issue?

Unless the loyal people of the country hall force upon the South the acceptance of the Constitutional amendment abolish ing slavery, and the adoption of some miform rule of suffrage and citizenship the blood of a million patriots will have been spilled in vain, and the sacrifices of the present generation will have to be repeated by those that are to come

Does it mean negro suffrage and negro citizenship? That would be the plain nference. But we will give our neighbor a chance to explain. What does it mean? We want a categorical answer. and no dodging.

THE following inscription in granite upon the barn of Col. A. K. McClure, s rather mixed: "Burnt by order of dcCausland, July 30, 1864. Rebuilt A. D. 1865." Is it the rebuilt barn that was burnt, or the burnt barn that is re-

built? -Illinois furnished 256,257 troops for the

A Model Senatorial Candidate Last winter a year Col. A. K. Mc Clure had a senatorial district made of Franklin and Adams counties. It was universally believed that he had carved it out especially for his own benefit. But, after serving in the House las winter, he concluded that there was no possible show for the election of any Republican from the new district and he so announced in his paper, conceding thus publicly that the next Senator would be a Democrat from Franklin. either J. M. Sharpe, Esq., or C. M. Duncan, who is now running on the Democratic ticket.

This public notice, thus openly served on all aspirants in Mr. McClure's party, t once crushed out all budding hopes of senatorial honors in the breast of every sensible and decent Republican Franklin county was clearly entitled to the nomination, but no one could be found foolish enough to set himself up to be sacrificed. The party then looked to Adams. Even here no decent man could be found ready to run merely for the fun of being beaten. It seemed for a considerable time as if no candidate could be got anywhere in the district. At length, however, one D. McConaughy, of Gettysburg, announced his willingness to be made a scape-goat for

He is a fellow of overweening vanity time, if he could afterwards be allowed to return to earth to read the words of lying flattery placed upon his tomb stone by the marble cutter. The announcement that he is a candidate for the office of State Senator, though sure to be most soundly beaten, is calculated ly. The selection of such a man shows now hard his party were put to it to find

effectually damn any political aspirant. and make him an object of scorn and contempt in the eyes of decent men. A poor poltroon, a miserable white-livered coward, he howled for war and thirsted for blood while he took precious good care to keep his own worthless carcass out of all danger. Like others of his Still, in spite of all discouragements the kidney he was always on the watch to gratify his hatred of all who differed with him by being more honest, more manly, or more respectable than himself. There was one man whom he especially hated, and whom he had it in his heart to ruin, provided it could be done without danger to himself. H. J. Stahle, the editor of the Compiler, a sound Democratic paper, was the especial object of McConaughy's aversion. How to wreak his malice was his daily and nightly study. Like a bloated spider, full of venom and spite, he sat in his lair watching the movements of his destined victim.-Mr. Stable's life was pure and his walk and conversation free from blame. McConaughy was 'ready to burst with unsated malice, but, could not see how it was to be safely gratified. At length came the invasion of Lee and the battle of Gettysburg. There was the tramp of hostile armies through the streets of that quiet country town; the fierce strife of battle; the close contestbetween fiercely contending foes. All was confusion, excitement and alarm. This was McConaughy's opportunity. He did not shoot his opponent down from a place of concealment, and let the inference be made that he was slain by a wandering bullet from the battle. That

would have required some physical pluck. Still his vengeance must be glutted; and while the battle raged his mind was a prey to the contending emotions of cowardice and revenge. A plan was at last hit upon, which he hoped would effectually lispose of him whom he hated without a cause. Having seen Mr. Stable upon the street during the very thickest of the strife, when bullets were flying in every direction, and when wounded men were scattered through the streets, he concocted a diabolical scheme worthy of such a wretch. Without having a single particle of proof to back up his assertion, he made information at headquarters that Mr. Stable had been conveying intelligence to the enemy Whether it was made under the formality of an oath we know not, nor is it material, for the man who would so basely belie a neighbor would add to his base act the crime of perjury, if need

be. On this charge Mr. Stahle was arrested and thrown into Fort McHenry D. McConaughy had his triumph, and gloated over his work with fiendish glee. But his triumph was very short-lived. Mr. Stahle soon proved to the satisfaction of those in authority that, so far from being on the street as a bearer of news to the enemy, he was there on an errand of mercy. He had kindly taken up two of our wounded soldiers and conveyed them into his house, and, when seen by his enemy risking his life on the street. he was searching for a surgeon to attend to their wounds. Of course he was at once honorably discharged, and allowed to return to the bosom of his afflicted family. Great was the surprise and bitter the chagrin of McConaughy when he saw his victim thus speedily released from the net in which he had encompased him. This act illustrates the character of the man who is the Abolition candidate for State Senator in the district composed of Franklin and Adams. Verily the nomination went a

wretch whose reputation at home is so poor that he hopes to add to it even by he overwhelming defeat which is sure Importance of a Full Yote. We would especially impress upon

the mind of every Democrat in the State the acknowledged and admitted fact, that all that is needed to insure a glorious triumph for the Democracy at can condemn the confiscation policy of the coming election is the polling of our Mr. Stevens, as announced in Lisspeech | full votc. Let this be done and our mawhile it supports a platform embodying | jority will be sufficiently large to crush out of existence in this State that mongrel political organization which derives all its vitality from its close connection with the fanatics and radicals of New England.

There are some eighteen hundred election districts in this State, or very of the Republican party. A more in nearly that many. The absence of three Democratic voters in each of these would be a loss to us of five thousand four hundred votes. Think of that. Let every Democrat who reads this think of it, and then let him resolve to see to it that every vote is polled. Get out the vote ind we cannot be beaten.

A Negro Delegate.

Speaking of the Massachusetts Ssate Convention, the New York Tribune

A large number of eminent men are delegates; among them Gov. Andrew, Gen. Butler, Wendell Phillips, ex-Gov. Boutwell, the Rev I colored clergyman of Boston.

That is truly a nice assortment of worthies, such a batch of delegates as could not be got together in any other State except Massachusetts. Any Convention which would admit Ben. Butler as a delegate ought to be perfectly willing to admit any negro who might apply. If the negro preacher Grimes is not ashamed to sit in a convention with Beast Butler, he must have but little regard for the cleanliness of his clerical robes. Truly they are a nice party, those Abolitionists of Massachusetts.

- General Grant will be in Quincy, Illi-

Negro Suffrage a Leading Issue. The Democracy of Allegheny County. The Democracy of Allegheny county The public utterances of the reco like that of Lancaster are sadly in the nized leaders of any political party are properly regarded as authoritative exninority, but ever ready to make a gallant fight. The County Convention positions of the political creed of the organization. When leading newspa which met to nominate a local ticket pers, and the prominent public speakers was very full. The proceedings were entirely harmonious and the assemblage of a party, announce a certain doctrine, enthusiastic. The following extract we and advocate its adoption, it is only take from the local columns of the proper to regard the policy avowed as part of the party faith. There is no other test which can be applied. The nominations were then made, all

of them by acclamation

Cavalry.

139th Regiment.

y received it.

ominees

Connor, 62d Penna, Vols

Major James F. Ryan, 63d Pennsyl

vania Regiment.

County Commissioner: Private John

Judging the Republican party by this fair rule, no man of ordinary intelligence can fail to see that it is firmly pledged to do away with every distinct tion between the white and the black races in this country. Its leading newspapers, and its most prominent public speakers, are all pledged to do their best to secure to the negro perfect political equality with the white man. Every New England State, except Connecticut, allows negroes to vote, and a vote is to be had there this fall in order to change the Constitution of that State in this particular. The New York Tribune earnestly appeals to the Republicans of Connecticut not to allow the negro suffrage amendment to be defeated. It

"It would be an easy settlement of this great issue if a New England State could be found willing to deny justice to the negro. Connecticut would be the answer throughout the South. 'Can who loves to see his name in print, and you,' they might justly say, 'can you who would be willing to die almost any force upon us what you decline yourselves to do? Can you expect from the cotton and sugar States what Connecticut refuses? If you have arguments address them to your own Yankeessend your missionaries to New Engand. The practical effect of a defeat in Connecticut would be to postpone this great victory; it is not in the power of any defeat to end the struggle. A to gratify his narrow intellect immense- the same time we beseech our friends not to make that struggle harder."

The "great victory" here spoken of is the triumph of the doctrine of negro equality. That is now the leading doc trine of the leaders of the Republican party. And the leaders are pledged not to rest until they secure its triumph. Charles Sumner made a speech the other day, on being appointed President of the Massachusetts State Convention which he said:

Neither the rebellion nor slavery i The rebellion has been dis armed, but that is all. Slavery has been abolished in name; but that is all. As there is still a quasi rebellion so is there still a quasislavery. The work of liberation is not yet completed. Nor can it be completed until the equal rights of every person once claimed as a slave are placed under the safeguard of rreversible guarantees. It is not enough to strike down the master; you mus also lift up the slave. It is not enough to also lift up the slave. It is not enough to declare that slavery is abolished. The whole black code, which is the supplement of slavery, must give place to that equality before the law which is the very essence of liberty.

Continuing its jurisdiction, Congress must supervise and fix the conditions of

must supervise and fix the conditions of order, so that the national security and national faith shall not suffer. Here is a sacred obligation which cannot be postponed. All these guarantees should completed and crowned by an amend vent of the Constitution of the United States, especially providing that here-after there shall be no denial of the elecre franchise or any exclusion of any nd on account of color or race, but II persons shall be equal before the law. That is the platform and the avowed

reed of the Republican party. In the

ecent State conventions of no less than

ix States they have boldly inserted a plank declaring in favor of negro sufrage and negro equality. In Ohio and ennsylvaria, and in some other States, nev simply decline to say anything for against it. But this refusal to condemn the doctrine is equivalent to an endorsement, and so it must be regarded In this State at their County Convenns in a number of prominent counties, the Republican party has boldly declared in favor of "negro suffrage;" while fully one-half the Republican newspapers of the State advocate the doctrine. The Patriot and Union makes up the following list of those which have come out thus openly on the ques-

tion: 1 Press, Philadelphia city Gazette, Pittsburg, Allegheny co. Commercial, " 1 Dispatch, 5 Telegraph, Harrisburg, Dauphin

6 Examiner, Lancaster, Lancaster co. Record, Reading, Berks county.

8 Democrat, Kittanning, Armstrong county. 9 Alleghanian, Ebensburg, Cambria

ounty.

10 Reporter, Towarda, Bradford co.

Marcar Mercer county 10 Reporter, Towanda, Brauford Co. 11 Dispatch, Mercer, Mercer county. 12 Gazette, Sunbury, Northumberand county. 13 American, Danville, Montour co. 14 Herald, Norristown, Montgomery

ounty. 15 Herald & Whig, Somerset, Someret county.

16 Western Advocate, Green county.

17 Tribune, Johnstown, Cambria co 17 Tribune, Johnstown, Cambria co. 18 Reporter & Tribune, Washington ounty.
19 Miners' Journal, Pottsville, Schuylkill county.
20 Village Record, West Chester,

20 Fungy Assertion Shester county. 21 American Republican, Chester co. 22 Republican, Montrose, Susquenanna county.

23 Northern Pennsylvanian, Susque-

nanna county.

24 Register, Hollidaysburg, Blair co.

25 Republican, York, York county. We might go on accumulating testinony and adding evidence to prove how universally the doctrine of negro suffrage and negro equality is endorsed by the Republican party, but surely what we have given ought to be sufficient to convince any candid man. The party is pledged not to cease to labor for the accomplishment of this diabolical begging; and was seized upon by a purpose.

It is useless to attempt to shift the responsibility temporarily by declaring, as some Republican papers in this State are doing, that the question is not at issue in Pennsylvania in the present political campaign. The issue has been made, madesquarely and unequivocally by the refusal of the Republican State Convention to condemn the odious doctrine. If they are not in favor of it.

why did they not say so? A triumph of the Republican party in Pennsylvania this fall will be justly regarded as a full endorsement of the regarded as a full endorsement of the doctrine of negro equality, and it will be so claimed openly after the election Let every white man who is unwilling degrade himself to the level of the negro rémember this when he goes to the polls. Every vote cast for Hartranft and Campbell will be a vote to make the negro the equal of the white man.

Where they Stand. Messrs. Hartranft and Campbell stand upon a platform which takes the ground that the war has been a failure and that

the Southern States are out of the Union: Messrs. Hartranft and Campbell stund upon a platform that is in favor of confiscating the Southern lands for the use of the negroes;
Messrs. Hartranft and Campbellstand

ugon a platform which is opposed to the taxation of Government securities, and consequently in favor of taxing the poor for the benefit of the rich: Messrs. Hartranft and Campbell stand upon a platform which declares for a igh protective tariff for the benefit of manufacturers at the expense of the onsumer—a tariff to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; Messrs. Hartranft and Campbell stand

upon a platform which is designed as the

entering wedge to secure votes for no groes in all the Southern States and in ennsylvania; and Messrs, Hartranft and Campbell stand upon a platform which is directly op-posed to the "mild and generous method reconstruction" now being success fully carried out by President Johnson. Can any Voter of Pennsylvania cast a ballot for these gentlemen while upon a platform opposed to the poor man's rights, to a white man's government, and to the Federal authorities who are

successfully engaged in restoring the Union? Most certainly not!—Patriot preparatory to going North.

charges made by Montgomery Blair, in his recent speech at Clarksville, Mary-

of the United States during Mr. Buchan an's term;" nor do I believe that any District Attorney: Major James A. such agreement with Davis, or with County Controller: Major John H. assell, late of the 5th Pennsylvania Treasurer: Dr. James Kerr, late Surgeon of 62d (Col. Sam. Black's) Regi-State Senator: Col. George H. Hays,

State Senator: Col. George H. Hays, of the Sth Reserves.

Assembly: Capt. Andrew Large, of Mifflin township, late 62d Regiment.

Major Thomas Gibson, of Pine township, 14th Penna. Cavalry.

Private Henry M'Curry, of Birmingham. 62d Regiment from the forts whenever in his judgment their safety demanded it.

Having made this full denial, I call, and I think the country will unite with me in calling on Mr. Blair to produce that "agreement," that "armistice with nam, 62d Regiment.
Private George Ewalt, of Richland,

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GEN. SCOTT. Mr. Blair, continuing his line of accusation, says:

"It was in deference to him (Secre tary Seward) that General Scott recom-mended the surrender of Fort Sumter, County Surveyor: For this office Captain E. D. G. Heastings, late of the 102d because the general, during the previou regiment, and an eminently practical and experienced man, was chosen.

Director of the Poor: This wound up

the nominations, and Private Samue Morton, of the 1st Pennsylvania caval-All of the nominations were made ananimously, and it will be observed that the entire ticket is composed of sol-West Point, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1865.

diers, and that there is a very fair sprinkling of privatesoldiers among the After the recess the Committee on Re lutions reported the following, which were adopted with great unanimity The Democratic party of Allegheny county, in Delegate Convention assemoled, do hereby resolve : opponent of secessionism, and 1st. That the platform of resolution adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention receives our hearty approval and support, applying, as it does, to the present dangerous emergency of our

Inion (an emergency recognized by the ederal Executive, and regarded by Federal Executive, and regarded by him as created within the Republican party,) those great and sufficient constitutional truths and measures es tablished by the founders of our governnent, and steadily maintained by the Democratic party for the common con-servation of the Union and the Consti-tution, which we hold to be now and States, refusing thus to allow them to de end themselves Having no remembrance whatever of the

forever one and inseparable.

Second, That the late Republican onvention of this county having made the broad declaration of policy to guarantee, by Federal constitutional enactment, the elective franchise to persons of color, we accept the issue, with Presi-dent Johnson, here taken by the Republican party, and do emphatically leclare that we believe the white to be the superior race of this continent; that we are hostile to inaugurating a new era based on negro suffrage and political equality with the white, that this gov-ernment was founded by white men alone, who, in the engrafted language of the framers of the Constitution, ordained and established it "to ourselves and our posterity;" and we appeal to our fellow citizens, overand above questions f mere temporary issue, to declare with us by their ballots that the white race

nust govern America.

3d. That President Johnson, in his declared views of reconstruction, shall receive our cordial and enthusiastic co-Ith. Thatour army and navy in noble fighting for the preservation and integrity of the Union, have secured its grand lessings for generations of the future

entitling them to our warmest gratitude, and, to all time, their heroic deeds will emblazon and beautify the pages of our country's history.

5th. That Gen. W. W. H. Davis, and Col. John P. Linton, our State nominees, are worthy standard-bearers in a glorious cause, and as they have stood by their country's flag in many a well-fought-field, so we will rally to their support in the great contest of October

Resolved, That Western Pennsylvania, under a just assignment of po-litical honors, is entitled to indicate the next Governor of our State; and that the interests of the people of this part of the Commonwealth would be promoted, and their pride and their affections alike gratified in the nomination of George W. Cass for that office. We are glad W. Cass for that office. We are glad here to record our confidence in his po-litical purity, and our high sense of his private excellence, and to ask our fellow Democrats throughout the ('ommonwealth to confirm our choice After which the Convention adjourned

n harmony. Loyal" Pennsylvanians at Washington A few days since the telegraph anounced the fact that the "loyal Pennylvanians" at Washington had been holding meetings in reference to the coming election. It was announced that they were all coming home to vote. The railroads were to carry them for half fare. The Washington Constitutional Union thus happily hits off these fellows:

There are a number of "stay-atomes," holding public positions in this capital, hailing from the Keystone State who advertise themselves as "loyal Pennsylvanians." This is not only refreshing but rich, rare, and racy. These poor devils, whose \$1200 per year jus manages to keep them from asking alms sticking themselves up as something more holy than the holy. Their knees are even now shaking with the fear that others may call themselves more "loyal" than they, and oust them from their picayune positions, and for the purpose holding their places they themselves as the pinks of loyalty. themselves as the plans of 10,300,11 little over a year ago, the enemy knocked at the gates of this city for entrance, which so frightened these "loyal Pennsylvanians," that the report of a musket now keels them over with fear. We saw no "loyal Pennsylvanians" in the trenches, at that time, but the "boys in blue," from the Sixth corps. They were blue," from the Sixin corps. They were the "loyal Pennsylvanians"—getting their \$16 per month instead of \$110, like these bogus "loyalists." About the amount of the matter is, the "loyalty" of these chaps is only skin deep, and they are in consequence, not to be trusted. There are thousands of soldiers now out of business, who are competent to fill any clerkship in the gift of the heads of the different Bureaus, and they should be appointed at once in place of these "loyal" electioneering soldiers, who fight with paper bullets electioneering We would like to ask these Pennsylvanians," whether they are for the Administration or for Chase and his

Jacobins? They cannot serve two mas ters at the same time. A Negro Kills a White Man. On the evening of the 2d inst., says a dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, a negr soldier in an altercation with a whit man at Cairo, Ill., whom he alleges struck him, drew his bayonet, and pursuing his assailant, who fled in presence of the weapon, caught up with him in a house near by the scene of the dispute, where he knocked him down and literally transfixed him to the floor with it, killing him almost instantly. The murderer was arrested and lodge in prison. The affair originated with the negro, who very insolently jostled the man, whose remonstrance provoked him to murder.

Set this negro, whose hands are rewith a white man's blood, at liberty and give him the ballot. "Amid the gallantry, the patriotism, the heroism of the war, the negro bears the palm," the Abolitionists declare, therefore, he is entitled to the utmost consideration at the hands of his friends. He killed an nnocent white man. Was it a blow for reedom?

THE following is the resolution voted lown by the Republican State Convenion of Minnesota: Resolved, That we recognize in the civil and military acts of Andrew John-

on, as they stand out, before the world luring the darkest period of the nation's rial, the fearless patriot, the able statesman, the honest man; and that we pledge to his wise and patriotic meas-ures for the restoration of the Union our cordial support.

-The troops that have been garrisoning Mississippi are assembling at Vicksburg,

Reply of Judge Holt to Mr. Blair—Letters The Philadelphia Press of Thursday

and. Judge Holt says:
I affirm most solemnly that I never made, or was in any manner a party to, "an armistice with the rebel secretary." I never signed, or was in any way a party to an "agreement that no act of war would take place on the part anybody else, signed by the Secretary of the Navy, was authorized by Mr. Buchanan, or ever existed. I assert most positively, that there never was a day during the period referred to, when the President was not perfectly free to perform his duty, and his whole duty, in defense of the forts and other property of the United States, and to open fire from the forts who ever in his independent.

the rebel secretary," or offer some satisfactory evidence that it exists, or has existed. Private Francis McClure, of the 102d

> administration, had wished to reinforce it, and had been refused permission to do so by Mr. Holt then Secretary War."

The following correspondence will show the groundlessness of this accusa

Hon. Joseph Holt, &c.:
DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, it gives me great pleasure to say that during the last two or three months of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, that is, from the moment (December 30) that you became Secretary of War, being myself then in Washington as General-in-Chief of the army, and daily in official communication with your I found you a tendrand of Sincer. with you, I found you a steady and efficien as permitted, in common with the Ho Mr. Stanton, appointed Attorney General nine days before, and the Hon. Mr. Dix, made Secretary of the Treasury about January 12, in doing everything in your power to preserve and vindicate our happy Union.

With great esteem, yours truly,
WINFIELD SCOTT. ORRESPONDENCE WITH PRESTON KING CORRESPONDENCE WITH PRESTON KING, But Mr. Blair further says of me:

Simultaneously with his refusal to permit succors to Sumter, and his armistice with the rebel secretary, he refused his sanction to a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Preston King to authorize the Union men in the South to organize themselves under the authority of the United elves under the authority of the United

subject matter of this charge, I addressed a note to the Hon. Preston King, asking what had been my action in regard to it, to which he replied as follows: NEW YORK, September 4, 1865.

Hon. Joseph Holt:
DEAR SIR: Your letter of September 1 is received. Mr. Blair drafted a bill which be received. Mr. bian drafted a bill which he desired should be considered in the Senate, I deemed your opinion respecting its provisions essential, and I submitted the bill to you. You read it, and we conversed respecting it. You did not think well of the bill, and I did nothing further respecting it. Your respectibly. Yours, respectfully

PRESTON KING A PRIVATE LETTER.
Yet again Mr. Blair says of me: He had, while Postmaster-General, written and published a letter dated 30th of November, 1860, justifying the rebellion, and he then makes extracts from this letter with a view of sur porting the interpretation thus given to it The subjoined correspondence is submitted as disposing of one branch of this charge:

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1865. ol. Thomas P. Trott: DEAR SIR: The Hon, Montgor DEAR SIR: The Hob. Montgomery Blair, in a speech recently delivered by him at Clarksville, Maryland, when referring to myself, used this language: "He had, while Postmaster-General, written and published a letter dated 30th of November, 1860, justificiars the manufacture of the property of the propert a letter dated 30th or you can fying the rebellion." Mr. Blair then makes extracts from this letter, which was a strictly private and confidential one, and was published wholly without my authority or knowledge. That it was thus surreptitiously published was made known at the time to many of my personal friends—yourself to many of my personal friends—to suppose to many of my personal friends—yourself included—and I have reason to suppose that this fact was subsequently communi-cated by you—then occupying a responsible position in the Postoffice Department—to position in the Postoffice Department Mr. Blair, then Postmaster General. would thank you to state whether you mication to him, and, if se such a comi

inder what circumstanc Very respectfully, your obt., servant

"WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 9, 1865, To the Hon. J. Holt:
"DEARSIR: I have a distinct recollection that on the publication of the letter refer-red to in your note of the 8th instant, I had invalidated in the second second second second incidentally a conversation with you on the incidentally a conversation with you on the subject, in which you told me that the letter was a private one addressed in reply to a clergyman of Pittsburg, Pa., and was published without your consent or his. You at the same time expressed to me your strong wish that every pretext should be removed by the people of the North for the rebellious spirit then manifesting itself among Southern politicians. Afterwards, when the publication of that letter was mentioned in my presence, I generally took occasion to state presence, I generally took occasion to stat what I knew about it; and it being made the subject of conversation one day in the Postmaster-General's room, between Mr. Blair and two or three others, when I was Biair and two or three others, when I was present, I explained the circumstances of publication, and was therefore surprised when recently I observed in the Clarksville speech of Mr. Blair a statement that the letter was published by you. etter was puonsned by you.
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
Thos. P. Trott.

A Triumph of Negro Suffrage. The Cleveland Leader, the leading Republican newspaper of Northern Ohio, speaking of the result of the

Maine election, says: "This triumph is a triumph for negro suffrage. This was the only question in issue before the people of Maine. The Democracy acknowledged the abolition of slavery and endorsed the policy of President Johnson. The Union men made the campaign openly and fairly on the principle that the ballot should be granted to all freemen everywhere. Of course there were some timorous gentlemen in Maine, as well as in Ohio, who were terrified at the idea of going before the people upon the issue, and predicted all manner of ruin to the manner of ruin to party! What has been the result! people of Maine have endorsed the principle of negro suffrage, and endorsed it, too, by a majority much greater than was given to the Union party at the previous election."

Should Pennsylvania be carried by the Abolitionists this fall the triumph will be claimed as a triumph of negro ultingly announce it. Are the conservamake such a record for Pennsylvania? If they are not, they must rally as one man to the support of the white man's ticket. Every vote cast for Hartranft and Campbell will be very properly claimed by the Abolitionists as a vote in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. Let every voter who is oposed to degrading his own race to the negro remember this.

Another Gigantic Swindle. Another swindle of the heaviest proportions is being discovered and

oosed; that of the Union Pacific Railway, to which Congress guarranteed millions of bonds. The company was o get so much money in bonds, on the completion of certain sections of the road. They were completed in this wise -we quote from the N. Y. World: "The Pacific railroad bill required that the road constructed shall be "first-class." That which the government is now asked to accept is said to be hardly a fifth-rate road, and that it lacks near-ly all the appurite all the appurtenances for being one t all. In general character, it beats the at all. In general character, it beats the famous Ramshorn road, of Michigan, all hollow. The grades are what engineers humorously style "undulating;" that is, they follow the surface. The curves are short and frequent, and Hogarth's "waving lines" are nothing compared to them. Within a few weeks after the commissioners vicited it. after the commissioners visited it, all oridges on the line gave way and went on a voyage down the river. It remains to be seen whether the government, this time, is going to allow itself to be imposed upon and mulcted, and the same

old story of inefficiency, to say nothing worse, repeated." This is the way "the commerce of Europe, Asia and Africa" is to be carried across "the continent," under the

Negro Suffrage Amendment in Connectient.

ddress of the Democratic State Central Committee.

To the Electors of Connecticut You are called on the first Monday of October next, to vote upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State, changing an important feature in the ancient policy of the State, and introducing a new practice, designed for the advantage of a political faction, and not for the welfare and advancement of the commonwealth. It is proposed to strike the word "white" from that clause of the Constitution regulating the qualifications of electors. projectors of this change is to admit to the elective franchise the Indians. negroes, mulattoes, etc., that have been excluded by the wise policy of our fathers. Our ancestors came here from Europe, and formed a government for them-selves. They did not admit the Indians to a participation in its privileges and benefits. In course of time, the African was brought here a slave. He was regarded as of a distinct and inferior race, and was held to service by the pures men of the time. At length Connecticut determined to discontinue involutary servitude, but not with a view of raising he negro and Indians to citizenship. They looked with disfavor upon any thing tending to break down the bar-rier between the races. One of our ablest judges has decided that a negro was not and could not be a "citizen; was not a part of the governing race. About fifty years ago, a few of the towns took advantage of the absence of State law prohibiting it, and admitted a few negroes to citizenship. The Legislature promptly put an end to the practice, and the Constitutional Convention adopted a clause making it a part of the fundamental law of the State that CONNECTICUT IS GOVERNED BY WHITE MEN. The people have been asked two or three times tochange the Constitution in this particular, but have refused by decisive majorities they are again called upon to tamper with the elective franchise—the bulwark of American liberty-in a manner that has proved fatal to every country where it has been tried. Look at

Mexico and the South American Re publics Is their history to be admired The effect of placing the different races upon an equality has been social admixture and the production of an unstable population. Mexico has bled cessive revolutions, till now from su her. In the States further South, revo-

lution follows revolution so rapidly as to confuse the mind.

We shall not improve our voting population by the enfranchisement of In-dians and negroes, but on the contrary introduce an element of discord and demoralization. Wherever the negro has been relieved of the control and direction of the white man, he has not only not shown the equality or superiority claimed for him, but it is yet a question whether he will not relapse into the degraded barbarism from which he has vith and under the control and instruc-

tion of the white race. The new voters must be made eligible to office and social equality, or their elevation to citizenship will be the merest mockery. Is it desirable to do so? Are we ready to put into the field a party distinguished by color and blood from the sect of the week of the sect of the se from the rest of the people, and strong enough to act as a balance of power, giving their support to the one that will bow the lowest before them, and bid the It is said we should make "intelli-

gence, and not color, the standard of suffrage," and that to make color as well as intelligence the standard is unty intelligencer of the standard o ust. The argument is specious untenable. The present standard is in several respects quite as arbitrary as in color. We do not permit young men a day younger than 21 years to vote, how-ever intelligently and completely educated. Nor do we permit females the privilege, of any age or degree of intelligence. The exclusion of the colored man and Indian, is therefore no special hardship, and cannot be regarded as unjust, unless the other cases mentioned are to be placed in the same category.
The rule existing has been established as the result of the experience of many generations, sound policy having settled as just and expedient the exclusion of females, minors, and the inferior races. They are considered as adequately represented by the adult white men of the State. It is necessary to have a fixed rule—to draw the lines at some well defined points, and it is impossible to devise better than those already established-age, sex and race. The claim for the extension of the elective franchise to Indians, negroes, &c., on the score of "justice," is based on the fact that a few regiments of neasked—not by them, but by partisans who hope to use them for their own selfish purposes. The argument, if good for anything, can include only those who actually served in the army. The

who actually served in the army. The negro soldier did not earn additional privileges for all his relations and friends—all who happen to be of the same race and color. No such claim is advanced in behalf of the white soldier. Why not as reasonably insist that a white soldier, by military service, has earned citizenship for his minor brothers, friends, and female relations? There was no understanding on the part of the negro soldiers when they enlisted. By the importunity of the men who now set up this claim for them, they were admitted into the army, and were promised certain pay and bounties from the Federal and State Governments. They have received what was promised them for their services, and it is preposterous to say that they are en-titled to additional remuneration. They have as good a claim for an additional f pay in money, as for an increase of political privileges on account of their services. The white soldiers do not ask or expect anything more than they were promised at the outset, and nobody claims it in their behalf. Wherein is it "unjust" to treat the black and white soldiers alike? Have the services of the negro soldiers been so pre-eminently valuable to the country—have they shown such a superiority

of valor, patriotism and endurance as to entitle them to be singled out for especial favor? It is claimed that because a few thou sand colored men have been induced to enter the army, therefore all colored men, including the ignorant and de-graded plantation negroes of the South, should be at once admitted to the ballot suffrage, and the Cleveland Leader and other Abolition newspapers will so exultingly announce it. Are the conservawho are urging this innovation here are tive masses of this State prepared to clamoring for the adoption of measures by the President and Congress to force the Southern States to admit their late help it is hoped to control those States in opposition to the wishes of the intelligent and educated people thereof.— The example of Connecticut, if she yields to this clamor, is to be used to help on the scheme for the regulation of the Southern States. The whole movement is in the interest of a faction. and is urged without regard to the wel-fare of the black man or the country at large. We quote a sentence in point from a Republican journal: "If we [the Republican party] desire success next Spring, or in the next Con-

gressional or Presidential campaigns, it ill be well to take care that we do throw away from fifteen hundred to two thousand votes by sheer apathy and

All the talk about "justice to the negro," "wise policy," &c., becomes transparent in the light shed by the above extract. It is for "success in the next ("orgressional or Presidential elements.") next Congressional or Presidential elections," that they are seeking to debauch the elective franchise. This is the bribe held out to men of their own party who revolt at the idea of breaking down the barriers established by down the barriers established by the Almighty between the two races. They are urged to disregard their scru-ples, because "success" may thus be se-cured. Are the honest men of the Republican party to be bought so cheaply? Are they ready to discard their convictions of right for so despicable an object? Are their chances of future success so desperate that they must resort to such means—must tamper with the very fountain of liberty to obtain it? We cannot believe that the hundreds of indepen-Republicans who have declared their determination to vote against this demagogical scheme will be induced to stultify themselves by a suggestion which assumes their utter disregard of every consideration but the temporary ried across "the continent," under the success of their party.
wise provisions of Abolition legislation. Fellow-citizens: We do not ask you

to take from the colored men or Indins any of the ans any of the privileges they heretofore enjoyed in the State. would put no new hardship upon the —we would secure the protection of our laws and the benefits of our institutions. We would have them treated with kindness and civility, and not made to answer for the unfortunate championship of their unscrupulous and ambitious "friends." Instead of thrusting them forward as the butt for ridiculcontempt and violence, we would permit them to dwell among us undisturbed by the clamors of political excitement, and free from the burdens attendant upon citizenship. We would do "jus-tice" by treating them with no greater lity than the other clas partiality than the other classes of population that have always been excluded from the ballot box. The black man doesn't ask for the privileges attempted to be thrust upon him. He is content to enjoy the blessings and protection of overnment, without being called upon to share its burdens. It is from no feelings of kindness to the negro that these demagogues would thus drag him into the arena of politics. The sentiment of nostility toward him will beaggravated by this clamor in his behalf, ar f increasing his welfare and happiness will bring upon him the fate of the red

The friends of this measure claim to be confident of success; but their appeals to the baser feelings of their party prove their trepidation, and we know from actual observation that it only requires a full vote of those opposed to the scheme to insure its overwhelming defeat. The soldiers who have lately returned from the army are almost to man strenuously opposed to it—and they have had as good an opportunity the stay-at-home wire-pul judge whether the negro soldiers have arned promotion for their whole race We only ask that there shall be a ful vote on this question—confident that the good people of Connecticut will settle it as it ought to be settled JAMES GALLAGHER, Chairman.

Gnats Buzzing Around Col. W. W. H. Davis, and are Crushed--The Colonelis Tempted to Shoot at Some Very Small Game---But He Brings it Down DOYLESTOWN, PA., Sept. 16, 1865.

EDITORS OF THE AGE: My attention has been called to the following article, published in the Press, of your city, of the 15th inst., viz: The Harrisburg Telegraph says: Col. W. W. H. Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has now resumed full charge of the Doylestown Democrat, a newspaper which he has owned for many years, and which heretofore and now sympathizes with the rebels. The peculiar force of the Democrat, since Col. Davis has returned to preside over its columns; consists in asserting that the rebels have not been whipped. ing that the rebels have not been whipped that they should be received back Union with all their rights restore union with all their rights restored; that slavery is not and can never be abolished, and that, in justice to the rebels, the debt which they incurred in struggling for their "rights" is as legal as the debt which was piled on the people by the national authorities while waging a crusade on the people of the South; and if the national debt is to be paid, so also must the debts of the South. be paid, so also must the debts of the So ern States be liquidated.

Mendacity cannot go beyond this .-All that is printed above is a stupendou LIE, from beginning to end. I neve ought, uttered, or advocated such ser timents, nor were they ever published in the Democrat. In a late issue of the Harrisburg Telegraph that paper also charges me with opposing the amendment to the Constitution giving soldiers the right to vote. This is as base a LIE as the other. At the time of the election I was at Danville, suffering from a to go to Doylestown to vote, and voted for the amendment. The Bucks County Intelligencer of the 9th of August, 1864, said:

"General John Davis, of Southamptor and his son, Col. W. W. H. Davis, both voted openly for the amendment."

The Doylestown Democrat did not ppose the amendment. unty Intelligencer, the Republican gan of this county, is the only newsorgan paper in Bucks, to my knowledge, that ever opposed the right of soldiers to vote. The following article is from that paper of November 12, 1861, viz.

The State law of Pennsylvania, providing for the holding of elections in military enents, though doubtless enacted with good motives, has been productive of greatevil and contention. Until the Octobe evil and contention. Chan the opportu-election, there had never been an opportuelection, there had never been an opportu-nity of testing its operations. Voting was then carried on in most of the Pennsylvania regiments at the seat of war, or encamped elsewhere at a distance from home. In many cases the votes were honestly received and counted and the result properly certi-fied and returned to the legal authorities. In others, and particularly in the regiments partly or wholly formed in Blaid. partly or wholly formed in Philadelphi the elections were conducted in a mo shanneful and rascally manner. Some the regimental returns show hundreds on the fact that a few regiments of negroes were organized and served during the latter part of the late civil war. If we admit for the sake of argument, the extravagant claims put forward regarding the prowess and achievements of these troops, they do not furnish a claim upon the State for the privilege selved, not but the most than the transfer of the sake of the privilege and the candidates were likely to be elected or defeated by the army vote, there were strong inducements offered for corrupt politicians to practice their villations arts. It now seems probable that the difficulties thus now seems probable that the difficulties thus raised will have to be settled by the courts, at the cost of great labor and much time. We hope the Legislature will prevent such EVIL in future by the ToTAL ABOLITION OF ELECTIONS IN CAMP. I cannot account for the malignant hostility of the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph toward me, except because my grandfather was one of the soldiers that captured the Hessians at Trento.

in 1776. Mr. Berguer is very loth to forget old grievances.
W. W. H. DAVIS.

Preachers in Chicago Visit the Theatre, and are Arrested as Pickpockets.

The Chicago Times of the 8th inst. says: Last evening at the museum, during the performance of "Speed the Plough," a gentleman in the audience announced to the attendants that he had been robbed of \$500. The detectives were put on the scent, and began eyeing inquisitively every countenance in the theatre. At length Mr. C. M. Edwards, superintendent of the museum, discovered a couple of "gay and festive pals," with eye-glasses and canes, twirling their moustaches in the utmost fashionable abandon, and apparently with much experience in the business. His quick eye discovered that the hair was unnaturally long, and that it sat rather too jauntily on the face to be the result of nature. He therefore informed the detectives, and the two fellows were "pulled" and taken into a private room. On searching them, what was the horror of the officers to find beneath the gay whiskers and flashing breastpins two dergymen, who had dis-guised themselves for the purpose of indulging in a little "unlawful and un-holy amusement." One of them had on an enormous false moustache, and was fixed up in the most recherche style, regardless of expense. The other wore a thin mark over the lower part of his face, which completely disguised his features. Papers of a theological character were found on their persons, but this was unnecessary, as they made a full confession, and begged to be dis-charged; saying that they only desired to see what the theatre was like, in order that they might teach their respective flocks to shun such evil places. One of these theatrical clergymen spends

State Fair—and the Theatre. The Freedmen Around Washington.

his Sabbaths in preaching to a Chicago

audience: the other (and, thank heaven

Chicago has not to father them both)

left his flock for a few days to visit the

is a minister from the country, who ha

General Howard has been devoting most of his time for three or four days past, in investigating the condition of the freedmen in and around Washingington. There are, probably, fifteen thousand of this class in the city and vicinity. and of this class in the city and vicinity. They are not fed at government expense, but a supervising eye is kept on them by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. Of course, when General Howard goes among them, the freed men endeavor to show in the most at tractive manner-so that the hearted official goes away with the belief that the Government pets are getting on swimmingly. The young females of the settlement appear in fine linen; and it would requir vestigation than any moral gentleman would be willing to make to discover their means of procuring the good clothes. Muscular black men, whose statements to the bureau that they have employment are utterly untrue, are growing fat and spending money in a manner astounding to all who omit reading the records of the police court. Petty crime and licentiousness among the freedmen of both sexes are fearfully on the increase in this city, as is shown by the daily police reports. The pets are succeeding admirably in pulling the wool over the eyes of their working friends.