FOR GOVERNOR: Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co.

The Democratic State Convention. The result of the deliberations of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in Harrisburg yesterday, will be hailed by all conservative men as a sure augury of the speedy triumph of those principles upon which the Constitution rests, and by which the Union must be preserved. The platform laid down is one on which every true patriot can stand safely and securely.-Ignoring dead issues, and coming up squarely to the demands of the present hour, it asserts cardinal doctrines upon which there can be no disagreement among the true friends of the country It is bold and outspoken. There is not an unworthy dodge or a concealed falsehood in it from beginning to end. is honest, manly and true. In it the Convention speaks to the people in words which can neither be mistaken nor misunderstood. Short and positive in terms, it is precisely what the crisis demanded. Every man in Pennsylvania will read it, and an overwhelm ing majority of the people will heartily approve of the principles therein laid down. In it the real living issues between the Democratic party and its opponents are so clearly set out, that no amount of crafty cunning will enable the Republicans to evade them. They must meet these issues as they are now made up. What the result of such a contest will be no sane man can for a momen doubt.

Hiester Clymer will be triumphantly elected Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania. That is rendered sure by the action of the Convention. He who doubts it cannot read aright the signs of the times.

We need not undertake to enlogise our standard-bearer. The people of Pennsylvania know him. Descended from one of the signers of the Declara tion of Independence, a representative of the great German element of his native State, a man of the highest and purest principles, a finished scholar, a statesman, a patriot and a man of th people, he is of all others the man to earry us forward to assured victory. Under his lead the Democracy of Pennsylvania will rally with the invincible energy which distinguished them in the days when a nomination by a Democratic State Convention was equivalent to an election.

But, to secure this, it is necessary that every conservative, right thinking man should go to work in earnest. The coming contest will be no holiday affair.-It will be one of the fiercest political fights ever made in Pennsylvania. The Democracy occupy/the vantage ground. They are not only first in the field, but they hold a position from which to make an assault which their opponents cannot withstand for a moment. The battle lines are already drawn. Until the Second Tuesday of October, there will not be an hour for idle dalliance. Every day must be devoted to earnest labor.-In this great struggle every man must do his duty, and his whole duty; he who would stand by country rather than by banner. We cordially invite all such to unite with us in support of the wise and statesmanlike policy of President Johnson. By that we will stand. We endorse it because it is right; it is true democratic doctrine.

The future is abundantly full of promise. A sure and glorious triumph awaits us if we labor as men should in such a cause. All that we hold most dear is at stake. Let us work then as we never did before.

Hon. William Hopkins.

Our State Convention conferred upon this distinguished gentleman the welldeserved compliment of selecting him to preside over their deliberations .-They could not have conferred this po sition upon one more worthy to occupy it. William Hopkins has for a long course of years filled a large space in the public eye of Pennsylvania, and he has won for himself an enviable and enduring reputation for soundness of mind and purity of heart.

Twenty-seven years ago, when Thaddeus Stevens disgraced his adopted State and attempted to override her constitution and laws in order to keep himself and his party in power, as he is now disgracing the whole country and trying to divide it for the same unworthy pur pose. William Hopkins was summoned by the legally-elected majority of the lower house of the Legislature to take the same chair that he yesterday occupied. When he assumed it, the plaudits that rang out from the free citizens who had assembled there with a stern determination to maintain their rights. struck terror to the hearts of Stevens and his guilty associates, and sent them flying out of the back window for 'safety.

It was a happy thought to call the noble old Senator from Washington to the Presidency of this Convention. The mention of his name carries the mind back to the perilous time of which we have just spoken; and the present generation, recalling the trials and the triumphs of that period, will strive to emulate the glorious deeds of William Hopkins and those who sustained him in the contest of 1838.

The County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention which assembled in this city last week. was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Lancaster county .-Nearly every district was fully represented, by their best and most intelligent and influential men. The spirit shown was such as to convince any one that the coming campaign was properly regarded as one of no ordinary importance. The gallant Democracy of Lancaster county are buckling on their ar mor for the contest. They will go to work determined to leave no effort unemployed by which the majority against them can be diminished. Though always in a minority they battle just as gallantly as if sure of winning, and are as proud of their ability to poll nearly nine thousand votes as if that number were sufficient to carry all local offices. They have always fought on principle and are willing to do so still. In the coming important campaign, they will be found where they have always been, doing battle manfully for the great cause of the Constitution and the Union.

GEN. HAWLEY, Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, defined his position in a speech to the returned colored regiment, in Hartford, November, 24, 1865. He said:

'Thank God, one thing has been settled by the war. It is settled that the black man is entitled to all rights and privileges of the white man! [Cheers.] And with the help of God they shall have them." [Cheers.]

"All the privileges" of the white man include voting, marrying white women, and a good many other things.

The Federal Office Holders. We hear the question asked every day, ow do the Federal office-holders in this city stand in relation to the President? Do they or do they not endorse his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill? We have a Postmaster, an Assessor and a Collector of Revenue, together with a host of assistants in thecity and county, all of whom are intensely "loyal," and hold their positions at the pleasure of the President. These men should be are they? If they are his sincere friends, it would be proper for them to get up

vited to take part. Democrats, of course, rejoice over the bold and impregnable position the President has taken against Thaddeus Stevens and the Radical Abolitionists, and in favor of the prompt admission of the Southern Congressmen to their seats in the National Legislature. The Democracy are unanimous in his support upon this and several other questions of great national import. But it is not their business to take the lead in his defence It belongs more especially to that branch of the Republicans who endorse him and the leaders who are willing to hold office by his appointment. No doubt that Postmaster Cochran, Assessor Alexander, Collector Hood, and their numerous deputies could get up a demonstration of approval which would enlist the cordial sympathies of a large majority of the people of Lancaster county, and at the same time counteract the

they not take the initiative? Let the Conservative Republicans, as those are pleased to be known who endorse the President, call a meeting-let the doors be open to all-let resolutions be offered and other evidences of approbation given-let the proceedings be forwarded to Mr. Stevens, our representative in Congress, and there will be no necessity for the enquiry, now so common, "How stand the office-holders?" What say you, gentlemen, to the proposition? Unless you do something of the kind very soon your "loyalty" will be seriously questioned, and you may lose your official heads.

bitter and "disloyal" mutterings of the

Radicals in our midst. Then, why do

THE READERS of the Press must by this time be pretty well sickened by Forney's twaddle about "the earnest men in Congress" and "the earnest men of the country." Whoever supports the disunion schemes of Steavens and Sumner is an "earnest man" and consequently a great patriot, and whoever supports the Union policy of President Johnson is not an "earnest man" and therefore a secession ist! This "earnest" test is Yankee all over, and Forney's constant appeal to it shows how "earnestly" he has studied the "schoolmarm" literature of New England.

We take the liberty of suggesting that carnestness is to be admired and applauded only when it takes the right direction. John Brown was just as earnest as any of Forney's " earnest men in Congress" when he committed murder at Harper's Ferry, but he was a great scoundrel for all that. Wilkes Booth was a terribly earnest man" when he blew out Lincoln's brains; but in spite of the eulogies indirectly pronounced on him by the Radicals. who thought Lincoln too tender-hearted to hang as many Rebels as they desired to see hung, we must regard him as a diabolical murderer notwithstanding his earnestness. Payne was an "earnest man" when he attempted to hack Seward to pieces on his sick bed; but if our recollection serves

us, he got hanged for his earnestness. We commend these reminiscences to the earnest consideration of Forney must range himself under our and his "earnest men," both in and out of Congress. If he and they go on as they have begun, they may yet be made to realize that it is not well to be too carnest.

> The Johnstown Murderer Hanged. The readers of the Telegraph doubtless remember the tragedy committed in Johnstown, some two years ago, when a man mamed Marbourg was killed by Joseph Moore, for improper intimacy with the wife of the latter. Moore was tried and sentenced to six years' imprisonment but sentenced to six years' imprisonment, but was afterwards pardoned. It will also be remembered that, after his restoration to reedom, he hastened to again embrace hi freedom, he hastened to again embrace his wife, who was the guilty cause of all his troubles, and that together the two removed to lowa. The story goes that this unfortunate woman, whom surely the devil must have instigated, again deserted her husband, who had sunk his hopes almost of heaven for her smiles, and eloped with a minister of the Disciples' Church. Moore followed the twain, and meeting his wife's paramour in the street, his hand was once more dyed in human blood. He was tried

> for the crime, convicted, and recently hung for the second murder committed by him. Harrisburg Telegraph. This is the second murder that has been committed through the clemency of Gov. Curtin in cases where the sentence of the law should have been executed. Only a week or two ago Dr Hughes, who had previously been parloned out of the Penitentiary by Gov. Curtin, was hung in Ohio for murdering a young woman who had been in duced to marry him, but who refused to live with him when it was discovered that he had another wife. And now we are informed that the Johnstown murderer who should have been hanged for killing Marbourg, has again imbued his hands in human blood. This time,

fortunately for the cause of public jus

tice, he has paid the penalty of his

ore dyed in human blood. He was tried

crimes. This man Moore was a "returned soldier," and Jordan Marbourg, whom he killed in Johnstown, was a Democrat of some local prominence. At that time it was considered by the superlatively loyal portion of the public who urged everybody else to go to war whilst they themselves stayed at home most valorously, as rather a praiseworthy act to kill a Democrat. "Only a copperhead killed!" was the common observation in Johnstown "loyal" circles when Moore killed Marbourg. The verdict of the jury, which consigned the murderer to the penitentiary instead of the scaffold, was evidently a compromise one, and the prisoner had abundant reason to be thankful for it and to be satisfied with it. But Gov. Curtin was busy establishing his reputation as the "soldier's friend" at that time, and as Marbourg was "only a copperhead" and Moore a "returned soldier," the Governor promptly opened the prison door and let the tiger sally forth to seek

other prey.

'The Blood of the Martyrs is the Seed of the Church. Mr. Thomas N. Palmer, of Concord, New Hampshire, died on the 26th ult. after a little more than four years of suffering from injuries received in the breast in August, 1861, at the hands of the "loyal" rioters who destroyed his brother's printing office, the Democratic Standard. If the leaders' consciences who pushed on the mob are not "seared as with a red hot iron," then must they keenly feel that the blood of poor Palmer rests on their skirts. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord," and terrible will it be when it is meted out to the "loval" scoundrels who have held high carnival of blood and plunder these last five years.

Judge King, of Bedford, Judge Derrickson, of Crawford, Republicans; and Judge Elwell, Democrat, have all decided that Election Boards have no power under the law, to refuse the right of suffrage to any person otherwise qualified, on account of his not reporting under the provisions of the Enrollment | their salaries to defray the expenses of Law.

A BURNT CHILD dreads the fire, as well he may. Our fellow citizens of the Radical persuasion are just now disposed to exercise a little of the burnt child's caution. A purely sectional and wretchedly unpatriotic party, they sought to give the appearance of nationality and patriotism to their organization, by nominating a Southern Democrat for the Vice Presidency. A wise Providence, as they at the time declared, having advanced this Southern Demo on the side of Andrew Johnson; but | crat to the Presidency, they now find themselves with the worst burnt fingers that ever afflicted poor mortality in some demonstration of endorsement, in "this vale of tears." For the President, which men of all parties should be ininstead of following the revolutionary and agrarian teachings of Stevens and his Congressional mob, has remembered what he learned in the school of Democracy and fallen back on the Constitution which formed the Union to guide him in restoring it.

The result of this contact between their tingers and the live coal of Democratic principles, has been to endow them with a wholesome dread of the class of politicians known as "War Democrats." Their position is embarrassing. Nearly every candidate heretofore proposed by them for their nomination for Governor is a renegade Democrat. James K. Moorhead, John W. Geary, John Cessna and John Scott, four of the five persons who have been named for the Republican nomination. are recent converts to the dispuion theories of Thaddeus Stevens. Whether the fifth, Mr. Ketchum, ever belonged to the Democratic party, is more than we are able to say. We presume he did not: and our principal reason for thinking so, is because he had very few friends before the late veto message was delivered, whilst he has been gaining ground ever since.

Now we don't want to see Gearvahanloned, and in order to encourage his friends to stick to him, we give it as our opinion that there is not the least danger of his falling back on constitutional principles after his election—(supposing him to be successful at the polls, which does not now look much like a supposable case.) He is quite too shallow to comprehend the principles that lie at the foundation of our government, and he would find too much satisfaction and spend too much time surveying himself in the Executive glass to think of them even if he understood them better.

The "Plug Uglies" Down on the Presi-It is well known to the world that the great majority of the property-holders of Baltimore city and of the whole State of Maryland have been disfranchised. A set of political scoundrels managed to get a convention to amend the Constitution of the State elected by force of bayonets. Thus Plug Uglyism, which disgraced Baltimore city in the days of Know-Nothingism, was made dominant in the whole State; and securely seated in power by one of the most infamous registration laws ever passed. These radicals are down or Andy Johnson. Fearing the effect of his wise policy, which was fully endorsed at the gigantic mass meeting held at the Maryland Institute, they got up a counter demonstration. The affai came off last night in the Front street Theatre. A special despatch says, Senator Cresswell, of Maryland: Trumbull of Illinois; McKee, of Kentucky; Nye of Nevada; and Messrs. F. Thomas and I. L. Thomas, of Maryland, and others, spoke. Senator Trumbull reviewed the recent speech of Secretary Seward at New York.

The only support Stevens, Sumue & Co., can find in the State of Maryland must come from the infamous men who have made arrangements to continue disfranchising a large majority of the best men of the State. The radical disunionists are fit associates of the "Plug Uglies."

A Proper Move. Hon. A. H. Coffroth, the efficient representative from that district, has offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report an act refunding to citizens of Chambers burg, Pa., whose property was burned, or business suspended or destroyed by the Rebels, commanded by the notorious and fiendish General McCausland, the amount of internal tax paid by them for the year 1864.

That is eminently fit and proper. The elief afforded by the appropriation made by the Legislature of this State will not cover more than one-fourth of the actual loss to the people of Cham bersburg. Of course the heaviest losers were the business men of the town.-The State of Pennsylvania relieved the people of Chambersburg from State taxation for a period. The United States can afford to be equally generous. We hope the Committee of Ways and Means will at once report favorably on Mr. Coffroth's resolution.

They Wont Resign.

Forney's Press says notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion, Secretaries Stanton and Harlan, and Attorney General Speed, have not tendered their esignations. It is generally believed that they will remain in the Cabinet, as faithful sentinels of the nation's interest, until the Executive axe, now being sharpened, is brought into requisition. The pretended friends of Andrew Johnson assert that in the event of a break in the Cabinet, in order to nationalize the new one. there will be appointed one or more of the reconstructionists. If President Johnson wants to get rid of Stanton & Co., he will have to kick them out.

The Veto-How the People Stand on the

Question, The following shows how the people of the United States stand on the question of President Johnson's veto: For it The Democracy of the free States, 1,800,000 in number; the conservative Republicans of the free States, 400,000 in number; the voters of the Southern States, 1,500,000 in number-total for, 3,700,000 voters.

Againstit--Disunion radicals 1,800,000) Majority for the veto-1,900,000. The popular vote for the veto is more than wo to one,

LAZY NEGROES, living at white peo ple's expense, still throng the sittings of the National Legislature. The Washington correspondent of the World writes to that paper of Saturday, that "the Senate gallery is dark, dense, every day, with well-dressed darkies, who are fairly greasy with government rations, and one cannot walk a block on Pennsylvania avenue without encountering some poor soldier, minus an arm or leg, who begs for a dime to get something to eat-or, perhaps, to drink-it matters not; it shows he is in need of so small a sum as one dime. Let him take the thanks' so generously bestowed upon him by the Senate, and leave such trifles as land and money to the black

saviors of the republic." THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE of Saturday says; "It is reported that a delegation of leading Democrats from this city, among them Mayor Hoffman, Gen. Dix and Judge Pierrepont, go to Washington to-day to wait upon President Johnson and to assure him of their sup.

port." THE Republican Committees of New Hampshire and Connecticut are seeking to obtain furloughs for clerks in the department from those States to enable them to go home to vote against the Adon. Those from the former State have been assessed 11 per cent, on

McClure on Johnson.

Colonel McClure is one of the most prominent, as he is certainly one of the very ablest, Republican politicians in Pennsylvania. His paper, the Chambersburg Repository, is a journal of marked ability, and its utterances are of decided significance. It takes most decided ground against President John son and we have no doubt it speaks the real sentiments of the great mass of the Republican leaders in this State .-Whether the Convention which is to meet on the 7th will be as honest as the editor of the Repository remains to be seen. Colonel McClure says :

No intelligent reader of this journal for six months past, will expect us to manifest surprises because President Johnson has formally separated himself from the Union organization, as he did on the 18th inst., by his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. While earnestly desiring to sustain him to the very verge of the sacrifice of principle and truth, we could but illy conceal our wellsettled conviction that his complete apostacy was predetermined and but a question of time. While professing to be within the pale of the Union party, he was laboring untiringly, not to promote its success and thereby the peace and salety of the Nation, but to demoralize its ranks, corrupt its leaders and destroy its vitality. He would have done as he did last week in the fall of 1865, had he felt assured that his perfidy was appreciated and his power for evil withn its ranks at an end; but blinded as he was by his inordinate ambition, he was no less infatuated with the hope of dividing the party that crowned him with honors he knows not how to wear, and for months we have seen his persistent efforts within our ranks to capture as many camp-followers and as much baggage as possible to carry off to the common enemy.

His perfidy to his country and to the

loyal men who sustained him in the dark days of trial, is now history. His message to Congress on its meeting in December was carefully prepared to express everything and nothing—he employed language but to conceal ideas not to express them. In the face of his accepted wishes for a different result, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio had voted overwhelmingly against the principles he meant to en force upon Congress, and he recoiled from his own wrong for a season; but at last treason became impatient and loyal men had ceased to trust, and he plunged into political suicide as if he were ambitious to make the name Tyler respected. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was but the pretext, not the behalf of traitors.

—President Johnson vetoed the Freed-

men's Bureau bill because the Traitors demanded it. This is the simple, unvarnished truth, and the whole truth, and the Nation must look it in the face.— The writer hereof was his sincere and earnest friend in the Convention that nominated him for the Vice Presidency. We felt that if any man could be trust ed it was Andrew Johnson—the man who had braved treason in the Senate, himself a Southern Senator, and who had been hunted like a stag with a price on his head by every traitor in Tennes-see, and had stood unscathed in the ter-rible struggle. But the sequel shows how sadly were the loyal men mistaken, and in deepest sorrow, but never in anger or disappointment, we have been compelled to complain of his fidelity and fitness for the responsitrust to which he was chosen We lamented his bitter, revengeful hate of conquered traitors immediately after his succession to the Presidency, manifested in his daily speeches to every individual or delegation that would a ford him the opportunity, and trembled for the redeemed Republic lest a mad ruler should blot it out in blood; and next we see the traitor, whose life and property and citizenship he seemed to seek with relentless vengeance, sweeping off his pardons, gradually becomin his trembling counselor, next his frien and then his master; and at last the same men who inaugurated causeles war and ridged our whole fair land with the graves of our martyrs, become the only people for whom he pleads or whose interests he would pro distinctly announces in his veto message, that there can be no legislation affects the rebel States, until they have full re resentation and participate in the enact-ment of such laws, and this is the whole

Hon. John L. Dawson.

um and substance of his veto.

On the 31st of January, John L. Dawon, of Pennsylvania, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives to which we regret that we have not called the attention of our readers before.— If our own space permitted us we should lay it before them in full. Addressed to the minds and not to the prejudices of men, it is a clear, logical and passioness review of all the great issues now pressing upon public attention. It was poken before the veto message, before the Presidential speech on the 22d of February, before any of the stirring events of the last few weeks, yet here we find the subsequent course of Andrew Johnson vindicated and upheld by a line of reasoning, dignified and calm, as it is powerful and effective.

The fanatic and revolutionary appeals of the "Central Directory," have now so aroused and embittered the passions of men that it is very well to read and digest a species of political literature which was produced before the tumult began. In this category is Mr. Dawson's speech, though it seizes, argues and settles with peculiar power all the great questions which have assumed pre-eminent importance in the course of the President's conflict with the Radical Disunionists. Restoration of the Union, the speedy admission of the Southern members, negro suffrage, the finances, the Monroe doctrine--none of these escape the trenchant and searching investigation which popularintelligence instinctively demands for them. Any attempt, however, to condense the points of the speech, or to analyze its logic, would do it the grossest injustice. We see by our exchanges, that it has been extensively circulated, and we advise those of readers who can get it, to read and

study it. Horace Greeky says the Republican party was founded on a single idea-Resistance to the territorial extension or expansion of Slavery in our Union. On that idea, it struggled through weakness and defeat up to strength and triumph. Slavery thereupon precipitated a conflict of arms, which necessitated and resulted in its own destruction. In the progress of that conflict, it became necessary to invoke the assistance of the enslaved, and to promise not only to establish but to maintain their freedom. That pledge we are now bound to fulfill to the extent of our ability. If this subjects us to unpopularity and defeat. we shall confront them as serenly as, and far less anxiously than, we assumed the responsibilities of success and power.

THE WORLD remarks that the President, in calling Forney a dead duck. seems to have made the same mistake as the English traveler, who was dining at a Chinese inn. Having partaken of a dish, the taste of which he did not recognize, he beckoned to his host, and pointing to the meat on his plate, asked, inquiringly, " Quack, quack, quack?" The Chinaman shook his head to signify no, and, replied significantly in the same phonetic language, "Bow, wow, wow.

LOYAL men must be wonderfully scarce in Alabama. A despatch from Washington says, the Government not finding a loyal man in Alabama who would take the test oath, and become a mail agent over the route from Mobile to the Mississippi, imported a Philadelphian there.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

kindly consideration in choosing metons port with a unanimity and enthusiasm sentiments in his bosom, will come up an say that that man and those principles mube maintained; and in that you, and ever white man in Pennsylvania, should agre [Cheers.] I again thank you for the hone you have conferred upon me.

ORGANIZATION. s. F. Aucumuty, of Dauphin, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

Bernard Reilly, of Schuylkill, moved that a committee of one from each senatorial district be appointed by the various delegations, on permanent organization.—

Agreed to.

The various delegations selected the following contents of the co

owing gentlemen on the committee on per-

District—Dr. Kammerly.

"James M'Laughlin.
Anthony Campbell.
George Sanderson.
H. B. Wilcox, F. Kile. Elias Hogland. J. P. Gross George K. Lora.
George K. Lora.
Bernard Reilly.
A. G. Brodhead.
John P. Smith.
J. B. Stark.
S. C. Hite.
John Cummings John Cummings. William Leaman. A. Wilhelm. B. J. M'Grann, R. Crane Daniel Reiff. H. G. Myers, John O. Kimmell S. R. Beal. Wesley Frost. Geo. S. Hays, F. Bailey, Samuel B. Wilson.

nerdell. John Ker George R. Snowdon.

Lyman Hall,
ttee then retired. During
the interval was agreeably The committee then retries, heir absence the interval was agreeably occupied with spirited speeches from lead-contlemen. SPEECHES DURING RECESS. SPEECHES DURING RECESS.

Loud calls were made for Senator Wallace. He finally rose and said: I see in your faces an indication of good times coming. There was hope for the country, and when there was hope for the country there was hope for the Democratic party. The Constitution was about to be vindicated. Success was about to crown the principles of the Democracy. He invoked a spirit of harmony and of concord, by everything they hold dear. He invoked the Convention and the people to form such a solid and per-

and the people to form such a solid and permanent front as must curry the party standard through the terrific canvass that was about to open.

Calls were made for Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia who said: That if the great hero of the buckshot war was in the Convention to-day he would feel the throes of a political earthquake. He never said anything truer than when he said in Congress, that he trembled as if an earthquake were surrounding him. [Laughter.] It is coming for such men as Summer and Stevens, who for such men as Sumner and Stevens, wh

for such men as Summer and Stevens, who the President says are traitors! [Cheers.] A voice: What about Forney?] Gentlemen I have nothing to say about John W. Forney, and in that I follow an illustrious example. [Applause.] He referred, with eloquence, to our revolutionary fathers, who he said had fought for constitutional liberty and a Union undivided, and when General George B. McClellan fought at the head of our armies it was in behalf of constitutional liberty. [Immense cheering.] Phil Sheri. liberty. [Immense cheering.] Phil Sheridan, Gen. Grant, and all the heroes of the war had fought for constitutional liberty and a Union for white men. [Cheers.] He asserted that abolitionism would never lift

asserted that abolitionism would never life its head again in Pennsylvania after the October election.

Colonel J. K. Kerr, of Pittsburg, ad-dressed the Convention at length, praising the course of Andrew Johnson. The De-mocracy must fight the party that would subvert the Constitution, deny the States an existence and form such a central des-notism as would rule in defence of the an existence and form such a central despotism as would rule in defiance of the majority. God had raised up a man who is destined to lead the people, and make the Rump Congress hold their heads in shame from an outraged people.

Hon. H. P. Ross, of Doylestown, said that the party had existed throughout a period urprecedented in its tyrannies and outrages upon the rights of the people, and now "truth crushed to earth" has at last been proclaimed by the President of the United States. [Cheers.] We are marching forward to Union with one heart and united hands.

Geo. W. Brewer, of Franklin, said the Geo. W. Brewer, of Franklin, said the record of the Democratic party was a noble one; the long and equally grand history of the country was the history of the Democratic party. That party had fought the open enemies of the South and the covert enemies of the North. The radicals in Congress were trampling upon the Constitution and must be rebuked. But a few months ago the opposition said the Administration was the Government, and as such must be obeyed; but now there are none of them so was the Government, and as such must be obeyed; but now there are none of them so poor as to do Andrew Johnson reverence. We will encircle him with a wall of strong arms and stout hearts to sustain him. [Cheers.] The Union and the Constitution must and shall be preserved. Andrew Johnson, in the post of honor and of danger, stands there the bold and able champion in his defence of the Constitution. He offered three cheers for the three J's—Jefferson, Jackson and Johnson. He proposed to write this epitaph over his opponents' graves: his epitaph over his oppon 'All's well that ends well!" Gen. William H. Miller,

And first of all, may I not ask that the Convention shall reverently unite in humble and earnest gratitude to God for His merciful interposition in staying the further effusion of blood, and for inclining the hearts for the Tarker brethers?

of our "erring brethren" to lay down their

"All's well that ends well!" [Cheers.]
Gen. William H. Miller, being loudly called for, said he was glad it had been left for the Republican party to demonstrate that for a man to be a patriot he must have been educated in that party. Andrew Johnson had been true to the Constitution and the party in which he was educated. He stood by the old land-marks. He believed that by a resolution of this Convention endorsing Andrew Johnson the party would be true to its antecedents, would be true to its antecedents. The committee on permanent organiza their chairman, Mr. Reilly, of Schuylkill, made the following report of officers. It was unanimously adopted: tion now returned to the chamil PERMANENT OFFICERS President-Hon. William Hopkins, of Vishington.
Vice Fresidents—I, Geo, W. Nebinger, Stephen D. Anderson; 3, Chas, R. Wolf, Tatlow Jackson; 5, J. H. Brinton; 6, Pau Appelbaugh; 7, Herman Rupp; 8, 1), L. Batdorf; 9, Thomas H. Walker; 10, John J. Fisher, 11, Stephen Willows, 19, App. 11, Stephen Willows, 19, App. 12, Stephen Willows, 19, App. 11, Stephen Willows, 19, App. 12, App. 12, App. 12, App. 13, App. 13, App. 14, App. 15, App. 16, App. 16, App. 16, App. 16, App. 16, App. 17, App. 17, App. 18, App.

Batdorf; 9, Thomas H. Walker; 10, John S. Fisher; 11, Stephen Wilber; 12, A. B. Dunning; 13, F. W. Knox; 14, Dr. H. H. Martin; 15, Geo. D. Jackson; 16, Wm. H. Miller; 17, Dr. John Martin; 18, Thomas Kerr: 19, G. W. Brewer; 20, John Palmer; 21, D. B. Milliken; 22, John S: Miller; 23, James B. Sansom; 24, E. B. Eldred; 25, John George; 26, James Salisbury; 27, Wm. M. Stewart; 28, E. B. Doughterty; 20, Samuel Marshall; 30, M. C. Trout; 31, Wm. amuel Marshall; 30, M. C. Trout, 31, Wm. Scott. Secretaries—F. M. Hutchinson, E. R. Helmbold, Jacob Ziegler, George B. Culp, George W. Ryan, R. M. Speer, A. H. Dill. Mr. Hopkins, on taking the chair, said; Gentlemen of the Convention:—Perhaps the best assurance I could give you of my high appreciation of the distinguished honor your partiality has so unexpectedly conferred upon me, would be to announce my readiness te proceed at ones to the discharge of the duty for which we have met.

But, in view of the peculiar circumstances by which we are surrounded, I trust that it will not be deemed obtrusive if I venture a remark or two in regard to the present posture of public affairs,

This is the first Democratic State Convention that has assembled in this Commonwealth since-the termination of the terrible Secretaries—F. M. Hutchinson, E. R.

wealth since the termination of the terrible fratricidal war which has waged with such

GENERAL J. E. JOHNSTON, late of the confederate army, arrived at Washington yesterday, having been summoned to appear as a witness before the Re construction Committee.

eat Enthusiasm-Harmonious Actio Nomination of Hiester Clymer.

Speech of Hon. Hiester Clymer. HARRISBURG, March 5, 1866.
Pursuant to call, the delegates to the Democratic State Convention to nominate Governor, met in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Precisely at three yelock, Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee willed man of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and said he was ready to receive nominations for temporary Chairman of the Convention. Chairman of the Convention.

Bernard Reilly, seconded by William H.

Miller, nominated Hon. John Latta, of
Westmoreland county, as temporary President; who was chosen by acciamation.

SPEECH OF MR. LATTA.

Mr. Latta said: Gentlemen of the Convention: I would be destinute of all fooling if I

tion: I would be destitute of all feeling if I were not touched by this evidence of your side over your deliberations For all this I side over your deliberations. For all this I thank you. I congratulate you, gentlemen on the brightness of the signs of the times, on the future prosperity which is in store for you—for all the friends of this country, and for the white race in particular, [cheers,] on having at the head of your national government a patriot and a lover of his country (applause)—a man whois determine government a patriot and a lover of his country [applause]—a man who is determined to do his duty.—[Cheers.] It is not for me to mark out the line of policy for this Convention to pursue; but I can read your feelings too well not to know that the man you nominate in this Convention will be the choice of the white men of Pennsylvania [applause;] that the platform you will adopt will be the embodiment of the principles which inspire you, and which the patriotic which inspire you, and which the patriotic men of Pennsylvania will come up, on the second Tuesday of October next, and support with a unanimity and enthusiasm un-precedented. Let the nominee be who he may; let him belong to whatever party he may, only let him stand upon the broad principles of the Constitution and the Union—not a portion of the Union, but the entire Union—and every man in favor of the flag of his country, every man with patriotic sentiments in his bosom, will come up and say that that man and those principles must

F. M. Hutchinson, of Pittsburg; Geo. B. Culp, of Luzerne; Charles W. Carrigau, of Philadelphia; P. G. Meek, of Centre: and S. P. Auchmuty, of Dauphin, were chosen

nament officers: COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT OFFICERS. J. A. M'Gee, Dr. S. B. Craw ford, John Heastings,

The Scarge-L at-Arms was instructed to see the committee and ascertain how soon they would report. After some time had elapsed, he reported that the committee would be ready to report at 8 o'clock. They had agreed upon resolutions, but wanted to get their suppers before reporting.

Gen. Miller suggested that if any member of the committee was present, the report might as well be handed in.

A proposition for a recess until 8 o'clock A proposition for a recess until 8 o'clock vas voted down. was voted down.

Mr. Ziegler said we are bound in courtesy to wait until the committee was ready to report. [Applause.]

Mr. Ziegler was then called on for a speech. He said he would much rather hear others, than speak himself. He had remained quiet and silvar in his card and

o'elock.

remained quiet and silent in his seat and enjoyed the proceedings immensely. See all these Democrats, who have come out from over hills and value and the from over hills and vales, and the Democracy are dead—Great Lord! [Laughter.] Notwithstanding the Democracy was put in prison by proyest marshals lickput in prison by provost marshals, lick-spittles and satraps, she still lives! There is one thing that should wed Andrew Johnson to the Democratic party, and that was economy. The Democratic party had always layored economy in the disposition of public funds. He said Andrew Johnson was economical, because he has said he would not waste his ammunition on—dead ducks. Hanghles ducks. {Laughter.} Hon. Myer Strouse, in obedience to loud

ducks. [Laughter.]

Hon. Myer Strouse, in obedience to loud calls, proceeded to address the Convention. He said the Democracy were here to-night representing the heart of the Commonwealth. Coming direct from the Capital of the Nation, he was able to report that the skies looked clearer there. That eminent man, the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, had taken decided ground in favor of the Constitution and the Union. He counseled harmony. Let the nominee be from the East or from the West; let him be from the North or the South; let him be from the North or the South; let him be from the North or the South; let him have railroad influence or not; he trusted every Democrat would put his shoulder to the wheel and elect the nominee of this Convention. [Applause.]

He had the honor of several private interviews with the President, in which Mr. Johnson had said that he was a Democrat in the House; he had been a Democrat in the Executive chair. (Cheers.] This is a Democratic Government—free for white men, the negroes in their place. Whatever has "negro" in it, I tell you, will be veteed by the President. [Cheers.] This State was always Democratic. She was even Democratic when Governor Curtin was supposed to have been elected. Stand by your nominee to-night, and you will stand by the President and the people. [Applause.]

Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy alluding to the immense errowd in the hall, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to exclude every man from the Chamber who was not

ergeant-at-Arms be directed to exclude very man from the Chamber who was not delegate.
A gentleman remarked that it was not in accordance with Democratic principles to exclude the people; which was greeted with

exclude the people; which was greeted with applause.

Mr. Zeigler said, if there were any Republicans here he was glad to have them here; but he did not want them to take the front seats in the church. They should take seats near the door, so that when they go out they might not disturb the congregation. I Laughter.] ut they might no ion. [Laughter.]

Col. J. K. Kerr, of Allegheny, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported as follows: as follows: s follows: The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Con-The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve:

1. That 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 representative should be forthwith admitted.

2, That the faith of the Republic is pledg-2, That the latin of the National debt and congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States (including the tution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery,) and under its provisions will accord to those eman cipated all their rights of person and prop-4. That each State has the exclusive right

tors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to egroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the prin-5. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and Freedmen's Bureau veto message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of leating of our armies and navy a debt of leating of the constitution.

of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in de-

gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that 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.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors. The resolutions, as they were read, were frequently greeted with applause. They were unanimously adopted.

NOMINATIONS. John S. M'Calmont moved that the Convention proceed to nominate gentlemen for the Governorship. Agreed to. Col. M'Calmont nominated Gen. George W. Cass, of Allegheny.
Mr. Montgomery, of Northumberland,
nominated the Hon, Heister Clymer, of Berks, Mr. Hess nominated the Hon. John D.

Mr. Hess nominated the Hon. John D. Stiles, of Lehigh.
Mr. Engleman, of Philadelphia, nominated Hon. D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia.
Mr. Strickland, of Chester, nominated Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.
Mr. Merryman nominated Charles Dennison, of Luzerne.
Mr. Sloan nominated William A. Galbraith, of Erie.
Mr. Brodhead nominated Asa Packer, of Carbon,

Mr. Hastings nominated W. B. Jenks, of The nominations then closed, and the

arms and return to their allegiance to the Federal Union? It is not my province, gentlemen, either to suggest a platform of principles, or to indicate who should be our principles, or to indicate who should be our standard-bearer. These are matters which belong to the Convention as a whole, rather than to any individual member, and the work will, I doubt not, be well performed. In regard to the latter, you will allow me to say that an improper selection can hardly be made out of the excellent material presented for your consideration. Whoever the successful gentleman may be, let us, each and all, claim him as our candidate. With harmonious action on our part and a Galbraith Jenks.

With harmonious action on our part, and sealous support of the nominee on the part of those whose representatives we are, the

alous support of the lines whose representatives we are, me suit cannot be doubtful.

The signs of the times indicate with unering certainty that the day of our deliverance is at hand. The Democracy have never been more firmly united than now and I verily believe that there are thousands of concerning the Parkelling.

and I verily believe that there are thousunds of conservative Republicans who
have had such a surfeit of "negro equality"
and "negro suffrage," a policy to which
their party is so fully committed, that they
will be glad of the opportunity to co-operate
with us. Let us extend to all such the
right hand of fellowship. Let us assure
them that the paramount consideration
with us, in the present struggle, is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of
the United States inviolate, and the ascendancy of the white race against the bold

dancy of the white race against the bold attempts of the Republican party todegrade them to a level with the blacks. Let us as-

them to a level with the blacks. Let us assure them that to accomplish those desirable ends we are willing, for the time being, at least, to ignore all other issues.

The noble stand taken by President Johnson in favor of a speedy restoration of the States whose people were lately in rebellion, to their former relations to the Federal Union, and the enlightened and magnanting.

and the enlightened and magnanimou

policy he has adopted for the accomplish ment of this truly patriotic purpose, deservine highest commendation. His action

heir compatriots.

His veto, too, of that iniquitous measure

he "Freedmen's Bureau bill, should che

enge the admiration of all who wish to se

up by every man, without distinction of party, who desires to see the Union restored

hen called and names suggested as follows

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion, that when this Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet at 7 o'clock this evening. Adopted.

The committee then retired, and the Convention adjourned to meet this evening at

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the Convention to

rder at 7 o clock. Mr. Latta inquired if the committee or

esolutions was ready to report.

The Searge at at-Arms was instructed to

The names of Messrs. Jenks and Dennison were then withdrawn.

There being no nomination the Convention then proceeded to a SECOND BALLOT.

Clymer Fox..... Packer Galbraith . The name of Mr. Stiles was then with-drawn, and there being no choice the Con-vention proceeded to the

THIRD BALLOT

Galbraith. Neither of the gentlemen having received a majority of the whole number of votes, the Convention proceeded to a

the highest commendation. His action in this respect has demonstrated that he is a statesman of enlarged views, one whose deedsare worthy to be handed down to future generations with those of the immortal Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, and their commentates lenge the admiration of all who wish to see law and order restored, and military despotism give place to civil government.

That message exhibits, in a remarkable degree, the rare quality of self-denial, in refusing the allurements of power and patronage so lavishly proffered the Executive by the bill in question, which is worthy of all praise. Should his hands not be held up by every man without distinction of

party, who desires to see the Union restored "with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired?"

But I must not trespass. I again thank you, gentlemen, for this renewed expression of generous confidence.

A motion to appoint a committee of one from each Signatorial district on resolurom each Senatorial district, on resolu-ions, was then adopted. The districts were

mittee be continued until the next Conven-tion. Agreed to.
Mr. Zeigler said that he believed the Committee on Resolutions had forgotten to endorse the action of such of our Congress-men who had sustained the Presidents restoration policy. He therefore the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democ-

racy of Pennsylvania be tendered to the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew and Hon. Edgar Cowan, for their patriotic support of the President's restoration policy; and that such thanks are due to all the Democratic nembers of Congress for their advocacy of he restoration policy of President Johnson. Agreed to unanimously.

A motion of a similar tenor, returning

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. W. V. M'Grath, S. D. Anderson, L. C. Cassidy, H. M. Deckert, R. B. Longaker, Hon. Nimrod Strickland, Hon. P. Ross, W. H. Hutter, J. Hegenman, J. M. Wether-ill, A. G. Brodhead, A. J. Gerritson, A. B. Dunning, F. W. Knox, Joseph C. Bucher, Wm. Elliott, Wm. K. Wilson, Dr. Henry Carpenter, S. H. Reynold, J. H. Criswell, Geo. W. Brewer, Geo. A. Smith, R. M. Speer, P. Gray Meek, Joseph M. Thompson, T. R. Beale, J. B. Sweitzer, James K. Kerr, E. B. Dougherty, Wm. Newell, Geo. R. Snowden, B. F. Sloan.

A motion to reter all resolutions to committee, without debate, was adopted.

On motion, that when this Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet at 7 o'clock A motion of a similar tenor, returning thanks to all the members of Congress who supported President Johnson, was also adopted. At this juncture, the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Clymer and the gentlemen who were before the Convention as candidates appeared in the hall, escorted by the City Cornet Band of this city. The party were enthusiastically received by by the City Cornet Band of this city. The party were enthusiastically received by the Convention, when Mr. Clymer, being conducted to the Speaker's chair, proceeded to address the assemblage as follows.

My Honored Friends: To you, Mr. President, to you gentlemen of the Convention, and through you to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I return my profound thanks for the honor you have done me. I feel that it comes laden with vast responsibilities; that to discharge them properly demands faith, hope, firm reliance upon the enduring prin-

to discharge them properly demands faith, hope, firm reliance upon the enduring principles of our creed and unyielding devotion to the rights and liberties of the people. He who would lead you to success should stand unawed by the presence of usurped power, uninfluenced by the blandishments of patronage. He should be the stern advocate of civil liberty; the bold defender of constitutional right and privilege; the uncompromising opponent of official and legislative corruption; the hearty supporter of all that tends to promote the welfare and happiness of our whole people, to develop the boundless resources of the State and advance her material and social prosperity. Then, too, less resources of the State and advance her material and social prosperity. Then, too, he should stand the avowed and undoubted champion of the Union of these States, in its original purity, ready and willing, if need be, to sacrifice life itself in defending need be, to sacrince life itself in defending from the assaults of all enemies, be they Southern rebels or Northern disunionists, be they the bad, bold men who dared bare the sword, and proclaim their treason by deeds, or the dastardly miscreants who, under the garb of loyalty and the guise of friendship, would indermine and destroy it. These, I humbly conceive, should be among the elements in the composition of him who would lead you in the impending civil contest. I am painfully conscious of my own inability to approach this standard of personal and political excellence. A true desire to do right may in some measure compensate for the lack of ability to achieve

desire to do right may in some measure compensate for the lack of ability to achieve it; if a sincere purpose to be guided in every act by the supreme law of the land and in all things to be governed by the views and teachings of the sainted heroes and patriots who framed it, may challenge the confidence and support of the good men of this Commonwealth, then to them and their verdict do I appeal with unshaken confidence, and through you, gentlemen of the Convention, who represent such goodly numbers of them, I make that appeal. Tell them I know no higher law than the Constitution of which Jefferson and Madison were the founders, Jackson the defender, Webster the expounder, and of which Johnson is the upholder. Tell them that I know no other standard of political action than equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none; that I have no other political creed than that given to us by Washington and Jefferson; that I believe in the social superiority and will ever maintain the political superiority and will ever maintain the political superiority at no political altar whose foundations are not based upon the sacred Union of these immortal States. Tell them compensate for the lack of ability to achieve

that I worship at no political altar whose foundations are not based upon the sacred Union of these immortal States. Tell them in advance, for me, of its peril, and conjure them, by the love of past memories, by the blood and carnage of our civil strife, by the dangers of the present and by all hopes of the future, to rally to the support of him who in this crisis of our country's fate, by a mysterious providence of God, has been entrusted with the helm of State. To them he has appealed in terms of patriotic devotion to his whole country. Above the wild storm of prejudice, fanaticism and treason now raging in the national Capitol, clear and lound are heard the words of the first. Andrew re-echoed by the second.

clear and lound are heard the words of the first Andrew re-echoed by the second. "The Federal Union it must be preserved." They are the two watchwords of national safety. They embody the boliest aspirations of every true patriot and afford a platform broad and strong enough for good men of all parties, no matter how wide their differences of opinion may heretofore have been. Let us dedicate ourselves to this great purpose in the unselfish and unshaken faith that its accomplishment will be its greatest reward. Let us go forth bear. ing aloft the banner of our country, emblazoned with the words, "The Constitution, the Federal Union." Let us appeal to the whole people, from the Northern border to the Maryland line, from our inland sea to the Delaware, and if public virtue be not dead, if patriots be not extinct, if devotion to principle still lives, if treason is still abhorred, then indeed in October next will victory, thrice blessed victory, crown our efforts, bringing with it a Constitution preserved, a Union restored, a land redeement

enorts, bringing with it a Constitution pre-served, a Union restored, a land redeemed from the madness and folly which now from the madness and folly which now threaten to destroy it.

That in some measure I may be of assistance in producing such results, I humbly pray. Upon you, gentlemen, and those whom you represent, I shall lean for support and guidance; and appealing to the God of our fathers to prosper us in all our efforts for the redemption and salvation of our country. I may not dealth the test our country, I may not doubt that tri-umphant success will surely crown our

labors.

Mr. Clymer was followed by Gen. Cass,
Richard Vaux and Daniel M. Fox of Philadelphia and, Mr. Stiles of Lehigh, all promising a hearty support to the nominee of the The Convention then adjourned sine die

ess county, N. Y. a grade of Durham of mammoth proportions, measuring 10 feet 2 inches in length, 10 feet 8 inches girth, and stood 5 feet 9 inches high at the forest about 10 feet 10 inches high at the forest about 10 feet 10 inches high at the forest about 10 feet 10 inches high at the forest about 10 feet 10 inches high at the forest about 10 feet 10 inches high at the forest about 10 inches high at the forest about 10 inches high at the singhtest calculation as to the exact spot or moment when he will come to the surface. Having, in our younger days, paddled hours in pursuit of, and the forest 10 inches high at the singhtest calculation as to the exact spot or moment when he will come to the surface. Having, in our younger days, paddled hours in pursuit of, and the forest 10 inches high at the singhtest calculation as to the exact spot or moment when he will come to the surface. Having, in our younger the surface is the forest 10 inches high at the singhtest calculation as to the exact spot or moment when he will come to the surface. Having, in our younger the surface is the surface in the surfa the fore shoulders. He weighed 3,975 too much commend that splendid shot from the portico of the White House pounds at home, 3,732 pounds at the yards, and was bought by Mr. Lalor for the snug little sum of \$1,500. The quarters were weighed, a very large crowd collecting to see the result of a vast deal of speculation and betting. He weighed as follows: Fore quarters, 709 and 707 pounds; hind quarters, 536 and 523 pounds; total, 2,475 pounds making him two pounds heavier than the famous ox "Constantine."

IT is reported that the government has decided not to proceed with the trial of Capt. Semmes, on the ground that his parole under Johnson was valid He will probably be released immediAnother Speech from President John-

President Johnson being waited upon by a Committee appointed at the great meeting recently held in Baltimore, in reply to an address from the Chairman of that meeting, made the following admirable speech :

GENTLEMEN:—I cannot make any speech in reply, but in response to what has been said I will simply remark that my policy, to which you have alluded as before the country, was not announced as the result of impulse, nor was it thrown out for any ad captandum purposes. It was announced as the result of conviction, of mature consideration as a progression. eration, as a necessary consequence of the principles upon which this Government rests.

That policy, which I heartily regard as being the best for the country, will continue before the people without the slightest deviation, and without being swerved from on my part. I do not say this in a spirit of my parts to not say this an apply to nace or threat to anybody, but simply to e assurance that there will be no abun-nment of nor shrinking from that policy, because it is believed that the very ex and perpetuity of the Government upon the maintenance of the principles which have been enunciated. I am not insensible to the remarks which

I am not insensible to the remarks which have been made accompanying the presentation of these resolutions. The mind and soul of a man who would not feel more or less inspirited and impressed by what you have said, must be extremely dull and less inspirited and impressed by what you have said, must be extremely dull and barren. I feel the full force of what you have said, and I think I know how to appear the it; and, so feeling, I am impressed

undertook.

In happens sometimes in the best of families, if I may be permitted to use the illustration, that there are differences and fends; but when those differences are understood and arranged, and when the fends subside, the parties can approach each other, teeling more friendly towards those from whom they had been extract. more friendly towards those from whom they had been estranged theythan didbefore. Then, I do not think we are doing wrong, if, while maintaining principles, while try-ing to preserve the Government, we have succeeded in convincing of their errors, and succeeded in convincing of their errors, and bringing back to the fold of their fathers, those who strayed. I think this is a result of which all should be proud, and for which we should not be taunted. If I know myself, my only object is to preserve the Government. I want it to continue in

the Government. I want it to continue in loyal hands and none others.

I hope that the time will soon come when the country will be thoroughly reconciled, but to secure all that is necessary for this purpose will require a severe strugle, for I am free to say to you it is not worth while to disguise it, that the very same spirit which animated the Rebellion at one end of the line now exists at the other to some extent.

tent. Before the recent Rebellion there were Before the recent Rebellion there were one set of men who were trying to dissolve and break up the Government for the purpose of preserving the institution of slavery, and another set of gentlemen were willing to break up the Government for the purpose of destroying slavery, and they so avowed.

Though these respective parties succeeded in the object they wished to accomplish, they agreed in one thing, and that was the destruction of the Government; and so far as that point is concerned, the one was as culpable as the other.

The blow was first struck at the south.

The blow was first struck at the southern end of the line. It being struck there, the spirit which was making war upon the principles of the Government must have something to vent itself upon, and it joined with those who were for the Union against those who were for the Union against

those who were for Rebellion. But now, when Rebellion is put down, if we find an attempt to change the character of the Government we must equally resist it. The attempt now is to consolidate, to concentrate absolute power here. It is destructive of the Government, and it is a manifestation of the same spirit which attempted to break up the Government. I stand opposed to both.

I stand with you for the Government, for the Constitution, for the supremacy of the law, and for obedience to the law and the Constitution. Let it be understood that so hose who were for Robell

constitution. Let it be understood that se Constitution. Let it be understood that so far as making candidates for the future is concerned I have nothing to do with it. If I can be instrumental in accomplishing the great work we have undertaken, to bring about peace and harmony and reconciliation among all our people, and again place this Government upon its former basis, I shall feel that I have reached the summit of my ambition. I have we other this time my ambition. I have no other object in view, if I know my own heart and my own feelings. Gentlemen, permit me to thank you most sincerely for the encouragemen you have given me, and for the countenance you have shown by timely coming forward in this great struggle for the first principles of free government.

Ducks.

We seldom have occasion to copy articles from the Richmond Times, but since Gen. Grant issued his order in regard to "disloyal" papers the Times, has contained some very fine loyal reading. The following is a specimen:

The President, on Thursday last, usurped one of the principal prerogntives of the learned universities, to the great delight of all respectable people. He conferred the degree of "D. D." upon Forney. Not that he declared that most unscrupulous "artful dodger" of the press a "Doctor of Divinity," but he dubbed him a "Drad Duck," and as Forney happens to be the first results. lubbed him a "Dead Duck," and as Forney happens to be the first man ever husseleppen by proclaimed has been also be as a large with the business. thus solemnly proclaimed by a President of the United States to be a defunct water fowl, the epithet has made him amous. Since the publication of amous. Since the publication of his celebrated letter recommending the de-liberate intoxication of a certain theat-rical "Star" for the purpose of extract-ing secrets from him which he hoped would blast the honor of a defenceless woman, he has well merited the title of 'B. D." as the abbreviation of Dog;" but having been formally, upon a solemn anniversary occasion, invested with the honorary degree of "Dead Duck," by that title he will hereafter be popularly and historically known. We

question most difficult of solution is to determine to what species of the great family of web-footed waterfowls does. Forney belong. We think the mystery one of very easy solution. We entertain too profound a respect for "canvass backs," "mallard," "red necks," sprig tails," "black backs," and teal and summer ducks, to class such a fishy, greedy bird as Forney with any of the excellent species.

Forney is a "dead didapper," and our admiration of the President's skill as a quick shot is intensified when we recollect that it is next to impossible to kill

that it is next to impossible to kill this fishiest and most artful of ducks with an ordinary gun.

Of all the family of "divers," the "didapper" is the most dexterous at dodging and turning somersaults in the water. He is a verseif warder

He is a voracious and exceedwater. He is a voracious and exceedingly fishy little fellow, and bears the same relation to the great family of ducks as Forney does to the editorial fraternity. He is perpetually diving, and when he goes under no one can make the slightest calculation as to the exact spot or moment when he will come exact spot or moment when he will come exact spot or moment when he will come water. from the portice of the White House which "keeled" the political "didapper" over. As this bird can never be killed when his eye is upon the sportsman, Forney, the "didapper," undoubtedly met his fate when he was looking intentity of Twee Stormers and did not be sported by the stormers and the sported by the intently at Thad. Stevens, and did not think that "the man at the other end

think that "the man at the other end of the avenue" kept agun and shot fishy ducks upon national anniversaries.

But the divings and somersaults of Forney, the faithless, are now at an end. The blind rage and insane abuse of the President which defiles the pages of the "Chronicle and Fress, remind us of the spasmodic flutterings of the "dying didapper" as he flaps and quivers convulsively upon the surface, with a heavy charge of Executive duck shot in his brain.

Years hence the old men of Washing-

Years hence the old men of Washing-ton will tell their grandchildren how,