Burchster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1868. person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any hranch of
government; and no law shall ever be made
to restrain the right thereof. The free common
ication of thought and opinions is the of the
invaluable rights of men; and every citizen
may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the shuse of that
liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of
papers investigating the official pondinct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the
matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

FOR GOVERNOR HOD. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co Representative Men of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania.

The Republican party in Pennsyl vania is a hybrid concern, an ugly cross between Knownothingism and New England fanaticism. Its character is well indicated by the men who lead it. Of these there are two classes, Simon Cameron representing one and Thaddeus Stevens the other.

Cameron is the embodiment and personification of political corruption and official scoundrelism. From the time when he laid the foundation of a fortune by swindling the Winnebago Indians, until he was turned out of the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln for aiding and abetting a host of thieves in plundering the National Treasury, his career has been that of a political thief. He has made merchandise of every public position which he ever occupied. The money which he accumulated by dishones means has given him power. He has used it unsparingly to advance his interest, always taking care that the eventual income more than justified the incidental outlay. He has trained men in his ways of thinking, and made venal those with whom he has been intimately associated. Finding the Democratic party too honest and made of material too unbending to suit his purposes he left it. He found the Republican party of Pennsylvania perfectly suited to his designs. He owns that corrupt and dishonest organization. In its State Conventions his word is law. He owned a majority of the last Legislature, and expects to have the House and Senate filled with his hired minions at the next session. Then this good old Commonwealth will be disgraced by having this corrupt wretch chosen to represent it in the Senate of the United States. Simon Cameron is the representative of that large class of Republican politicians who have made the Legislature of Pennsylvania a den of thieves and disgraced the State by their open venality. Under his fostering care, and encouraged by his example, they have increased and multiplied until it has come to pass that no private individual or corporate body calculates on securing legislation without paying members for their votes. The Cameronian creed is the standard of political honesty in the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and the corrupt crew which he leads controls the organization.
Thaddeus Stevens is a political leader

of somewhat different character. No doubt many people suppose him to be an honest fanatic. Such he is not however. An itinerant Yankee, he located in Pennsylvania. His crusade against the ancient order of Free Masonry was an intensely fanatical movement. By it the worst passions of the people were stirred up. Thaddeus Stevens' real character was plainly shown so soon as he succeeded in riding his Anti-Masonic hobby into public position. Then, finding that he and his fanatical party were speedily repudiated by the people, he to perpetuate power by the use of revolutionary His political dishonesty means. and his utter recklessness of consequences was shown in the advice he gave a more honorable political friend when he'ndvised him to throw conscience to the devil and stand by his party.' That sentence furnishes the clue to Thaddeus Stevens' political character. Less mercenary than Cameron, he is to the full as dishonest and infinitely more dangerous. Cameron merely asks to make money out of public position, Stevens is controlled by an almost insane love of power. Each of them is willing to risk the best interests of the State or the Nation to advance their own personal designs. Failing to dupe the people of Pennsylvania by his fanatical antimasonic humbug, Thaddeus Stevens became the acknowledged leader of the anti slavery fanatics in this State. There is some reason to believe that he is at least partially honest in his love for the negro. His domestic relations would naturally lead to that conclusion. We know not how else to account for his long cherished wish to see the two races put on a level of social and political equality. That morbid desire has, however, been intensely increased of late by the conviction, which he has repeatedly expressed, that unless the negroes are allowed to vote his party must inevitably be speedily hurled from power. To secure the continued dominance of the Republican party, he is willing to prevent any restoration of the Union, to imperil the financial and commercial interests of the nation, to enforce the social and political equality of the negro at the point of the bayonet, if need be, and to plunge the country into irretrievable ruin. The followers of Thaddeus Stevens embrace nearly the whole body of the prominent Republicans of Pennsylvania. Those who are seeking office in its ranks are willing with few exceptions, to endorse his infamous schemes and to further his dangerous and revolutionary designs. With them self interest is the controling motive and they are willing to see the nation suffer public detriment if they may but advance their private interests. They follow both Stevens and Cameron, and are ready to imitate the mercenary spirit of the one and the reckless character of the other. Stevensand Cameron are the representative men of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and he who knows these two bad men well, knows the party which they lead thor-

Utterly Repudiated.

The pet scheme for preventing a restoration of the Union, batched out by Thad Stevens & Co., has failed to please anybody. Even the stock of negroes about Washington repudiate it. These favored gentlemen, who occasionally dine and wine with "Old Thad.." Charles Sumner, Billy Kelly and John Forney, are 'down on it." In Forney's Chronicle, which is the organ of the negroes in Washington, George T. Downing, a negro calling himself "President of the Colored Delegation at Washington. publishes a card in which he says that the late report of the Committee on Reconstruction falls far short of the hopes of the negroes. This stock up specimen of the negro race having been taught by the radical Congressmen with whom he has associated to regard himself as better than any poor white man, insists upon making universal suffrage the condition of re-union. He talks out boldly, demanding universal suffrage as a right. How "Old Thad." may feel under this rebuke from a negro we know not, but we are sure that the black upstart is not a bit too severe on the radical Congressmen. They ought not to be allowed to dodge the doctrine not to be allowed to dodge the doctrine of negro suffrage after having so repeatedly and unquivocally committed themselves to it in all its length and breadth: We hope "Old Thad's" colored housekeeper will see to it that he stands up to his work, and that he does not turn his back on his favorite color.

How The Soldiers Are Going. We have never believed that the sol

liers could be induced to support Geary.

They know that he is indebted to the Philadelphia Inquirer for his Military reputation such as it is. They know that he professed to be a life long Democrat," until he was offered the nomination of the Republican party by Simon Cameron and John W. Forney. They know that when he became the tool of these corrupt and intrigueing politicians, he was ready to do their oidding. They know that he has openly declared that he endorses the acts and the speeches of Thad. Stevens. Knowing these things, no right thinking man among the returned soldiers will vote for Geary. All over the State they are arraying themselves with the Demoeratic party in support of President Johnson's policy, and in open opposition to the radical disunionists and their bogus Military candidate for Governor. Wherever the attempt has been made to get up clubs among the soldiers pledged to the support of Hiester Clymer and President Johnson's policy, the returned yeterans have responded most heartily and enthusiastically. In York several hundred rallied at once to a call of that kind. In Mifflin county a Clymer Club has been organized among the soldiers, which already numbers large proportion of that class among its members. The Perry county Democrat comes to us this week with a call for a Soldiers' Democratic County Convention signed by some hundreds of bona tide veterans. On the other hand the soldiers fail to respond to calls from the supporters of Geary. We had an instance of their aversion to him and his party in the recent convention held in this county. The meeting was ridiculously small. In Mifflin county a similar meeting was an absolute failure, so much so that they had to choose a civilian to preside. In Perry county less than a dozen responded to the loudest kind of a call from the leaders of the Radical

Disunion party. So it will be throughout the entire State of Pennsylvania. The soldiers do not believe that they fought through the war in vain. They did battle for the sacred cause of the Union, and justly regard it as an insult to be asked to sup port a political party which boldly avows its intention of preventing a restoration of the Union until the negroes are allowed to vote and made in all respects the equals of the white race. The soldiers will stand by President Johnson and will support his wise and statesmanlike policy. They cannot be gulled into endorsing the infamous schemes of such avowed disunionists and negro worshippers as Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner. They know that Geary is only a miserable tool in the hands of the Stevens faction in this State, and knowing this they will repudiate him with scorn and contempt The soldiers, in the language of a brave private, "will vote as they shot, for the Union and not for the negro.

Who Shall Do the Voting. Somebody must do the voting in the South. Who shall it be? Shall it be white men or negroes? The Democracy are in favor of leaving the control of the whole country in the hands of the white race; their opponents would transfer a large portion of it to the management of the ignorant blacks. Which policy shall prevail? It is for the people to say at the coming elections. We think we know what will be the answer of the honest masses of the North. Having annihilated the rebellion, they will not show themselves so cowardly as to fear those whom they have beaten in battle. They will trust the white race of the South and affiliate with them rather than with the ignorant and degraded negroes whom the war has set free-The Republican leaders can never succeed in making this government half black. The decent white men of the North will utterly refuse to countenance any such infamous design, and will set the seal of condemnation on the men who by their votes in Congress have shown themselves ready to force it upon the country. The issue is fairly made up and the Radicals cannot blind the masses by better appeals to the predjudice that existed against the rebels. That thing is about played out. No man is so ignorant as not to know that the Southern States must very speedily become in all respects a constituent part of the Government of the United States. The question is, who shall rule, and do the voting? What says Pennsylvania? The second Tuesday of October will tell. Shall the ruling race be black or

himself. The Radicals in Maryland.

white? Each voter must answer for

The radicals are bound to be crushed out. It is impossible that they should retain power long outside of New Eng-They did hope they had the land. State of Maryland so shackled that they would be able to hold it for years. The infamous registration law which they adopted was meant to secure that result. Under it a very large majority of the best citizens of the State were disfranchised. The very stringency of the law promises, however, to bring about its speedy repeal. The more decent among those who have been registered as Union men are unwilling to deprive their neighbors and friends of the right of voting for the sake of keeping a few corrupt scoundrels in office. Accordingly we find the split recently made in the organization calling itself the Union party extending all over the State. In the coming election a majority will be elected to the Legislature who will repeal the registration law The recent letter of Governor Swann shows that he will freely sign such a bill. As soon as that is done there will be an end of radical rule in Maryland forever.

In a Tantrum. Bergner of the Harrisburg Telegraph, genuine unadulterated Hession, has been thrown into a state of intense excitement by his removal from the Post Office. He swears in broken English and sputters away in a manner very terrible to hear. He threatens to annihilate Andy Johnson and all his supporters. The Telegraph is to be enlarged and improved to a capacity sufficient to give the Ex. P. M. full sweep. If Bergner can succeed in making his paper a meaner, more untruthful or more disreputable sheet than it has been, he will certainly prove that he has the capacity for diving down deeper and coming up dirtier than any human being now living.

the Boys in Bluc. The love of the Radicals for the soldiers was manifested on Friday by the rejection of General McKelvy, the newly appointed Marshal for Pittsburg District. Gen. McK. has been a lifelong Whig. He has served during the whole war. His record is without a blemish. His name is without a stain. And yet he was rejected by a strict Radical vote. Even Willey, of West Virginia, who was General McKelvey's counsel for years, when the latter had his iron-works in Virginia, under the radical whip and spur, voted against McK., though he had pledged his honor that the confirmation should be made "The boys in blue" should be saved from their "friends."

Lemuel Cook, a revolutionary hero died on Sunday night at Clarendon, Orleans co., N. Y., at the advanced age

Progress Downward. The Express boasts that the Repub lican party now occupies the position once held by the Democratic party a of the country. A more ridiculous as sertion was never put forward. There have been empty fools in all ages of the world who have not been able to distinguish between political change and governmental reform; and the Editor of the Express evidently belongs to that class. The boasted progress of the Republican party is progress downward, not upward or onward. The Demo cratic party was and still is the true progressive party. It wishes to see he nation move in a right direction, n obedience to safe and well established laws of political action. The Republican party would set it to spinning off at a tangent in a course that would lead to inevitable destruction. The Republican party would spurn all contitutional restraints and follow the mad caprices of such fanatical fools as Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. The Democratic party insists that all parties shall abide by the Constitution. A strict construction of that sacred instrument and a close observance of all its provisions was and still is the fundamental basis of the Democratic creed. In all the past It refused to infer powers not granted, and discountenanced every political movement which was not strictly constitutional. That was the great secret of its unparalleled success. It moved forward steadily, but always in safe lines and on a sure basis. It was seldom defeated because it was nearly always right. It led the nation safely and impressed upon it the seal of its wise policy. As in the past so in the present the Democratic party clings to the Constitution, assured that any pretended progress which is made by violating or overriding the fundamental law of the land will be found to be progress in a wrong direction. The Democratic party does not believe that Sumner and Stevens are wiser than the

downward. Thad's Own Plan.

fathers of the Republic, and the peo-

such men call progress. It is progress

Thad. Stevens, tired of the slow procress being made by the majority of disunionists in Congress, has put forward a bill of his own, which he thinks will accomplish what his friends desire. It is warranted to prevent any restoration of the Union for years to come.-There is nothing new in it. It is only his Gettysburg speech reduced to resolutions, and reads much like the platform on which General Geary stands. It declares in a multitude of words: 1st. That the efforts of the Secession ists to destroy the Union was a complete success, and the war to restore it an entire failure.

2d. It proposes to render any restoration impossible until all the negroes are allowed to vote and made the equals of white men in all respects.

As Geary endorsed the Gettysburg speech and everything else that "Old 'had'' ever said or did, of course he will not refuse to endorse this cheap and easy plan for preventing a restoration of the Union.

The following is a full report of this last effort of ve ancient Congressman from Lancaster:

Whereas, The eleven States which lately formed the government, call ed the Confederate States of America, have forfeited all their right under the Constitution, and can be reinstated in the same only through the ac tion of Congress.

Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and entatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled that the eleven States lately in Rebellion, may form valid State Governments in the following manner:
Section 2d. The State Government now existing defacto, though illegally formed in the midst of martial law, and in many instances the density tions were adopted up.

stances the constitutions were adopted up der duress and not submitted to the ratifi der duress and not submitted to the ratiti-cation of the people, and therefore are not to be treated as free republics, yet they are hereby acknowledged as valid govern-ments for nuncipal purposes, and until they shall be duly altered, their legis-lative or executive officers shall be ac-knowledged as such. Section 3d. Whenever the Legislatures of said States shall enact that conventions shall be called to form legitimate State gov-ernments by the formation and adoption of ernments by the formation and adoption State constitutions, the Governor and chie

executive officers shall direct an election t oe held on a certain day, to choose delegates o a convention which shall meet at the time to a convention which shall meet at the time fixed by the Legislature, and form a State constitution, which shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and it ratified by a majority of the loyal votes, shall be declared the constitution of the State.

Section 4th. Persons who shall be entitled to vote at both of said elections shall be as follows: All male differs whose the oe as follows: All male citizens above the

age of twenty-one years, who have reyear in said State, or 10 years in the elec on district. Section 5th, Word citizen as used in this Section of the Word citizen as used in this act shall be construed to mean all persons except Indians born in the United States or duly naturalized. Any male citizen above the age of 21 years shall be competent to be elected to act as delegates to said Convention.

Section 6th. All persons who held offices either civil or military, under the Government called the Confederate States of Amer ment called the Confederate States of America, or who swore allegiance to said Government, are hereby declared to have forfeited their citizenship, and to have renounced allegience to the United States, and shall not be entitled to exercise the elective franchise until five years after they shall have filed their intention or desire to be reinstated with the rights of citizenship, and shall swear allegiance to the United States, and renounce allegiance to all other Governments, or prelegiance to all other Governments, or pre ended Governments. The said application of the filed and then taken in the same

to be filed and then taken in the same courts that by law are authorized to naturalize foreigners.

Section 7th. No constitution shall be presented or acted upon by Congress which denies to any citizen any rights privileges or immunities which are granted to any other citizen in the State; all laws shall be impartial, without regard to language, race or partial, without regard to language, race or former condition. If the provisions of this section shall ever be altered, repealed, exsection shall ever be altered, repealed, ex-punged, or in any way abrogated, this act shall become void, and said State shall lose its right to be represented in Congress. Section 5th. Whenever the foregoing sec-tions shall be complied with, the citizens of said State may present said Constitution to Congress, and if the same shall be approved by Congress, said States shall be declared entitled to the rights, privileges and immuntitled to the rights, privileges and immu nities, and be subjected to all the obligation of a State within the Union. No Senator of Representative shall be admitted in eithe

House of Congress, until Congress have declared the State entitled thereto ' Senator Wright of New Jersey. Senator Wright is not dead as was announced. The mistake concerning his death was general, and was announced in the New York papers of last evening with obituary notices, as it has been generally by the press since. Preparations were being made in Congress also for the usual eulogies, when the dispatches came from Newark denying he report.

"Clvil Rights" in Baltimore. The negro lawyer from Boston, who prought a suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for not letting him ride in the same car with white gentle men and ladies, has not subsided yet He brought another action against a city passenger railway in Baltimore on similar charge. Judge Giles decided the case against him, but the negro has appealed from his decision.

The Alleged Cotton Fraud Case. The military commission which re cently tried Dexter, alate United States cotton agent at Mobile, charged with combining with others to defraud the government out of 3,344 bales of cotton found him guilty, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for one year, to be fined \$250,000, and be forever disqualified from holding any office. The Secretary of War, however, has suspended the sentence until the record can be evived by the Judge Advocate General

The Prince of Wales and Duke of Sutherland "run with the machine," it is said to all the fires in London.

The Weakness of the Republican Party. The organization of the Republican ling, a Radical member of Congress from arty in this State seems to be unproken. The men who control the man General Fry at Washington, which chinery hang together well. Their newspaper press is almostic unit in suctaining the course of Thaddeus Stevens, uch unanimity wouldstein to indicate trength, but, unless we are much misaken, it will be found to be a source of weakness in the end. This very apparent unanimity is blinding the leader and luring them forward to political

destruction. Here and there some bold man speaks out in denunciation of the insane folly of the Radical Disunionists n Congress, but he is at once bitterly denounced as a deserter from the party Multitudes are thus kept quiet, but they are thinking none the less seriously Thousands of honest and consciention men will first give expression to their convictions at the ballot-box. The quiet vote will tell with immense power at the coming election. If any one wishes to know what the honest mer of the Republican party are thinking we will refer him to the following extracts from a communication to the Pittsburg Commercial of vesterday. Speaking of the County Convention it

Will the Convention follow Stevens

Will the Convention follow Stevens, Sumner, Wade, Butler and Schurz; or the President, Seward, Stanton, Grant and Sherman? If the counsels of the former are to be adopted, and their principles incorporated into the party creed it will not be very important who should be nominated for the Legislature or county offices. The ticket will be doomed to defeat from the day it shall be made. If the teachings he day it shall be made. If the teachings and advice of the latter be received and followed, we shall have peace, union, strength and success. We cannot succeed this fall on the Reconstruction Committee's plan. We do not deserve to succeed on such a platform. We can succeed if Congress will, without delay admit the loyal members elected from Tennessee, Arkansas and other States, to seats in that body, excluding all who have been disloyal and traitorous. We cannot defend ourselves for excluding loyal men, duly elected from Congress on any satisfactory. ollowed, we shall have peace, disloyal and traitorous. We cannot defend ourselves for excluding loyal men, duly elected, from Congress, on any satisfactory ground. He who remained loyal in a rebellious State, must have given proof of loyalty, tenfold greater than can be shown by us here. We are wrong in excluding such from Congress. We have persisted in this wrong for six months. We are daily passing laws which are to be in force in eleven States, which have not a single ple have had about enough of what

passing laws which are to be in force in eleven States, which have not a single representative in the law-making body. It is a wrong without excuse, except such as is to be found in mere prejudice and pas-sion. Must it be said that the great Republican party, patriotic enough and strong enough under the load of conscriptions and enough under the load of conscriptions and heavy taxation, and when a wail of woe was wafted on every breeze, to crush a gigantic rebellion, and rescue the country from a mortal peril, has lost all sense and wisdom in dealing with the vanquished. We hope not and think not. Let not the coming convention repeat the insane folly of the Harrisburg State Convention. Let it express the confidence which the people express the confidence which the people feel in the patriotism, ability and integrity of the President; and let it recommend to of the Fresident; and let the recommend of the Fresident, too, union and harmony, and a cessation of strife and hostility between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, On such a platform we will win, on any other we

The writer of the above signs himself 'An Old Republican." As he thinks so think thousands of honest men who have acted with that party during the past four years. They will repudiate the platform and the candidate of the Harrisburg Convention. The seeming solidity of the Republican party is only a false semblance of strength, which temporarily conceals its real weakness. When the votes are counted in October it will be seen how great is the defection within its ranks. The quiet ballots of thoughtful men will put an end to its rash and corrupt career.

"Old Thad" on the War Path Again. Our belligerent Congressman is again on the war path. On Saturday last he threw aside all disguise and declared open war against the President and all his friends. The Tax bill being under onsideration, Mr. Stevens moved to amend the sixty-fifth section by striking out the words, "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint an officer in his department who shall be styled special commissioner, &c.," and inserting in lieu thereof, 'Congress, by a concurrent action, shall elect a special commissioner." Thereupon a debate ensued, during which our Representative gave the country the following specimen of his peculiar style of rhetoric, He said:

I am done with giving patronage to the I am done with giving patronage to the Secretary of the Treasury where it can be avoided. He has already said that he will appoint nobody to office who does not sustain the President's policy. He has this morning distinctly so informed a member of the House who called upon him for an appointment. He asked him whether the applicant's "antecedents were in favor of the President's policy," and when he declined to answer him, he said: "I can appoint, and will appoint, no man who does point, and will appoint, no man who does not support the President's policy." Here-ferred them to an apostate Senator front that region, and said: "I will consult him when terred them to an apostate Senator from that region, and said: "I will consult him when I make the appointment, and I will appoint nobody not recommended by him." It is time for this House to let the people of the country know whether officers are to be sacrificed to this determination of the subordinates of the President. If we do not stand by them they will not stand by us, and they ought not. It is time that we build up a wall. This is a malfeasance in office. I have already ascertained that four of the subordinates of the President have made the same declaration. If I were a of the subordinates of the President have made the same declaration. If I were a little younger—and I shall be in a week I think—I would let those officers know that this is a grand inquest of the nation before which men, who are guilty of malpractice in office, should be brought, and their cases presented to another tribunal which is to try them. (Excitement.)

A voice—"Good!"
Sir. we are recreant to our own interests:

Sir, we are recreant to our own interests we are recreant to our own dignity; we are recreant to the interests of the country if we do not stand by those who stand by us. We must take carethat no more patronage shall be put into the hands of any man to be abused—avowedly abused. It is time that we speak aloud, and let our friends abroad know that they are in danger; that they shall not be sacrificed because they stand by Congress, because they are not the tools of a recreant President. (Excitement.)

I have authentic information that this yory day that course has been taken by the do not stand by those who stand by u very day that course has been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he has de-clared distinctly that in that State be will

ountry. [Mr. Stevens was understood as referring The old wretch feels that he and the radical faction which he leads are doomed to inevitable defeat, and his rage knows no bounds. His threat to impeach the able Secretary of the Treasury is the vaporing of a braggart who is impotent except in the venting of curses. The House has the power of impeachment, but the Senate the sole power to try the party impeached. We imagine the Senate, radical as it is, would hesitate long before acting on any bill, founded on such a charge and sent up at the dictation of our venomous Congressmen. If Stevens wants to impeach any one, let him try his hand on the President at once, and not on his subordinates who only do his bidding. We hope he will follow up his threat, however, and not leave the country to conclude that he was only indulging in vaporing gasconade.

The result of Mr. Stevens' outburst nust have been far from gratifying to him. It soon dawned upon him that not a single member of the House was willing to sustain his movement, whereupon he eventually subsided and withdrew his amendment. It remains to be seen whether he will follow up his threat of impeaching Secretary Mc-Cullough and his associates. In a week he thinks he will be young enough to 'let those officials know that this is the grand inquest of the nation." The whole country will watch for the rejuvenescence of our antiquated Congressman with intense anxiety. We predict that at the end of the week he will be nothing more than the same miserable old scold he is now, unable to enforce his insane policy, or to prevent the removal of his friends from office.

The Boston people are considering the question of transforming their present court-house into a post office.

THE QUARREL between Roscoe Conk- The Deserter Law Before the Supreme The question of the constitutionality

the State of New York, and Provost Maris about to be investigated by a Congressional committee, promises to lead to disclosures which may give the peo nle of the United States some idea of the extent to which they have been windied all through the war by scoundrels who have been bawling for the Union at the top of their voice. The following from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune opens the Conkling side of the case: The statement, widely circulated from this point, that there is a disposition to back out of or eyade the investigation ordered by the House of Representatives into the ad-ministration of Provost-Marshal Gen. Fry's

ininistration of Provest-Marshal Gen, Fry's bureau, is wholly untrue, so far as concerns the Committee and the principal witness to substantiate the charges of malfeasance and incapacity. Two subjects of inquiry are before the Committee. The first comprehends every charge to be extracted from the general abuse and libellous inuendoes contained in Gen. Fry's letter assailing Roscoe Conkling, which was so improperly read to the House. The second is that stupendous system of fradd and imbecility, which, in the crisis of our war, provided the army with bounty-jumpers instead of the army with bounty-jumpers instead of soldiers, and enriched numerous agents of the Provost Marshal's Bureau with the the Provost Marshal's Bureau with the plunder of the people, and the Treasury. The Committee has had several meetings. At the first of these Fry was brought up all standing by the requirement that he should substantiate his charges by facts, to be judicially proven; and not by the reading of abusive letters, written speeches and hearsay statements. He retreated into delay, and asked for time to bring witnesses to Washington from Michigan, South Carolina, Ohio and three or four other distant States. He did another thing; he summoned Haddock, his Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, whom Conkling, at the end of eight weeks of trial in Utica, convicted of stupendous frauds, and compelled

end of eight weeks of trial in Utca, con-victed of stupendous frauds, and compelled to disgorge over \$200,000 of plunder, to come to Washington, and organize the double work of proving something against Conk-ling, and of saving Fry's administrative reputation from the utter ruin with which it was threatened by the Committee's inves-tigation. igation. Haddock came, opened a room at the National Hotel, had detailed to him five or ix assistants, two of them Fry's clerks, and this Committee sit there daily, conand this Committee sit there daily, contriving attack and defense; fishing by letters sent all over the Oneida District, and generally through the State of New York, for some sort of testimony against Conking, preparing delays in the prosecution of the inquiry into the Provost Marshal's Bureau, and filling up the leisure in this labor of thwarting a Congressional investigation by causing to be reprinted all over the country an article designed to belittle and weaken Mr. Conkling, the original publication of which, strange to say, was successfully effected in The New York Independent.

The Investigating Committee will not permit an utter waste of their time. Fry will soon be called to "time," and the in-vestigation of his abusive and vindictive vestigation of his abusive and vindictive charges against Conkling will have the issue which every Republican member of the House knows it will have—the demonstration that they were maliclous, false and frivolous. Then the bounty jumping carnival of fraud and incapacity will be put on trial, and its appropriate and managers will get gib. and its sponsors and managers will get gib-betted by the public judgment, if not by the

Herein we have it charged, on Radical Republican authority, that "in the crisis of our war" the Provost Marshal's Bureau set up by 'President Lincoln's administration "provided the army with bounty-jumpers instead of soldiers and enriched numerous agents of the Provost Marshal's Bureau with the plunder of the people and of the Treasury." This charge comes from a quarter that is now zealously defending the Freedmen's Bureau, an institution that is no doubt as bad as the Provost Marshal's Bureau ever was. It is said that "when rogues fall out honest men will get their dues." We have no doubt that Fry and Conkling will prove each other to be rogues; but how the honest people who have been swindled by both of them are to get their dues, is by no means clear to us. "Indemnity for the past" is, we fear, unattainable, but "security for the future" may be assured by a restoration of the Democratic party to power, under which the government always was honestly and economically administered.

THADDEUS STEVENS and his Radical

associates in Congress, alarmed at Steedman and Fullerton's exposure of the villainy and cruelty practised by officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, have determined to whitewash that rotten and rascally concern. They have passed a joint resolution to appoint a committee to travel through the Southern States to investigate the Freedmen's Bureau affairs. This committee is to be composed of two Senators and three members of the House, and to be accompanied by a stenographer and sergeant-at arms. The National Intelligencer says only one construction can be placed upon the appointment of this Freedmen's Bureau Congressional Investigating Committee. The reports of the officers appointed for that purpose by the President are unfortunately rather damaging to the pet institution of the Radical majority in Congress. and, by some means, the Bureau must be whitewashed. No one can impugn the honesty, fairness, and ability of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, who were detailed by the President for this service, but they are looking after the welfare of the negro and the promotion of peace and harmony among all the people of the South. "without distinction of race or color." This is not exactly the programme of the Radical faction in Congress. They want some one to look after the interests of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and find out how to delay and prevent the restoration of peace and harmony, (Hence the Congressional Committee on the Freedmen's Bureau affairs. The official reports already made are much too damaging to the favorite institution to be allowed to go uncontradicted. The moment after these reports were published it was determined that so much iniquity, corruption and fraud, not to speak of outrageous cruelty, as they exposed must be speedily covered up, or the Bureau would soon become so offensive to the nostrils of the people that the men who tried to pass the new Freedmen's Bureau bill over the President's veto would never be forgiven by

their constituencies. The Soldiers Moving-But not for Geary Two hundred and thirty-five honoraoly discharged soldiers signed a call for meeting to be held in the Court House t York, to organize a "Johnson and Clymer Soldiers' Club." The meeting took place last Saturday evening, and a series of resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:

Resolved, That having fought for the Resolved, That having fought for the Union, and assisted in restoring the national authority throughout the land, we are unaiterably opposed to the Radicals of Congress who are attempting to do what the rebels falled to do—subvert our free institutions and destroy the Union.

Resolved, That we will stand by Andrew Johnson in his noble efforts to defeat the bold, bad men who stand in the way of the restoration of the States to their full constitutional rights, and that we believe

constitutional rights, and that we belie that in his magnanimous policy is only to be found a sure road to a restoration of be found a sure road to a restoration of a Union of hearts, and a Union of States, and peace and prosperity to the land.

Resolved, That we believe that the Hon. Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, holds upon all the great principles of public policy views similar to our own, and is a firm supporter of President Johnson, and that therefore we will support him with our voices and votes. roices and votes.

We learn from the Gazette that the meeting was a great success, and that the club formed at that time is increas ing in numbers and influence. The boys in blue," who fought for the Union, sustain President Johnson, and annot give their votes to the mock hero" of the Rumps—John W. Geary who is joined with the Radical disunionists in their revolutionary and Constitution.

of the law passed by Congress declar ing that deserters or delinquent drafted men should be disfranchised, is now before our Supreme Court. It comes up on a case arising in Franklin county. The facts in the case are briefly as follows: Henry Reily, a citizen of Franklin county, was drafted into the military service of the United States on the 19th day of July, 1864, and, having been regularly served with a notice of his conscription, he refused, and never did report to the Provost Marshal of the 16th district for service in the army of the United States, nor did he furnish a substitute, or pay the required sum of money therefor. When Reily offered to vote in the township of Hamilton, county of Franklin, on the 10th day of October, 1865, the judge of the election refused to receive his vote on the ground that he was a deserter from the military service of the United States, and in consequence thereof, was disfranchised by the act of Congress providing for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, approved the 3d day of March,

When the case came up in the Court of Franklin county the parties agreed to submit it to the decision of the Court without the intervention of a Jury. Judge Alexander King, a decided and well known Republican, believing the law of Congress by which an attempt was made to disfranchise citizens of Pennsylvania to be unconstitutional and void, ordered judgment to be entered against the defendant for refusing to receive the vote of Henry Reily, for the sum of one dollar and costs. Thus, so far as could be done by the Court below, the principle was decided against the act of Congress, and that by a Republican Judge. We published the able opinion of Judge King shortly after it was delivered.

The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court, and Benjamin Huber, the defendant below, now asks to be relieved from the fine imposed. Of course this is to be regarded as a test ease. Since the election, out of which this case arose, the Legislature of our State has passed a law similar in terms to the Act of Congress. Governor Curtin has purposely refrained from signing the bill because its constitutionality is, to say the very least, extremely doubtful. On the opening of the case, Mr. Meredith, the Attorney General, sent the following paper in to the Supreme

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, May 23, 1866.

My Dear Sir:—I understand that a case involving the question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress which provides for the disfranchisement of deserters will be heard before you to-day. It was my purpose, on the hearing of that case, as amicus curice, to make or ally the statement which I now beg leave to present to the Court in writing. The physical disability under which I am temporarily laboring will, I hope, afford a ground for your kind indulgence in the adoption of this mode of communicating with the Court.

Shortly before the termination of the last session, a bill was sent to the Governor for his approval, providing for carrying into the contraction of the session. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,)

his approval, providing for carrying into effect, so far as relates to the exercise of suffrage in the Commonwealth, the enactments of the act of Congress referred to. Underof the act of Congress referred to. Understanding that one or more cases, involving the question of the constitutionality of that act of Congress, would be presented for your decision at the presenterm, he thought that a due observance of that respect for and obedience to the law, as adjudicated by the highest indicated highest products. highest judicial tribunal of the Common highest judicial tribunal of the Common-wealth, which have always been prominent characteristics of our people, required that he should await, if possible, the result of your decision. As the provisions of that bill are probably not otherwise known to the Court, I beg to suggest that if it should become a law, a very considerable time will be required to make the necessary thorough examinations of the military records of the United States, and to prepare the detailed lists which it directs to be transmitted to ists which it directs to be transmitted to the officers of the respective courts of quar-ter sessions, and to afford sufficient time between such transmission and the general election, to persons whose names may be upon those lists, to obtain the evidence of apon those lists, to obtain the evidence of any mistake which may have occurred in regard to themselves individually. I conceive it to be my duty to bring these circumstances to the attention of the Court, that they may be apprized of the great public interests that seem to invite un engly and ic interests that seem to invite an early anouncement of their judgment on the ques

I am, with great esteem, Very truly yours, &c., WM. M. MEREDITH, It will be seen that Mr. Meredith does not intimate any conviction of his own that the law is Constitutional, and it is believed he holds the reverse opinion The case was argued before the full bench of justices. John Cessna, Esq., opened for the plaintiff in error. He was followed by J_McDowell Sharpe, Esq., for defendant in error. The argument was closed by A. K. McClure.

Esq., for the plaintiff. It cannot be possible that the Supreme Court of this State can sustain any such law in the face of the plain and unmistakable wording of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. We are glad to be able to say that, except in some isolated instances, the Judiciary of our State have up to this time kept their robes unspotted. We fully expect the Supreme Court to declare both the act of Congress and the act passed by the Legislature unconstitutional and vqid.

The Democracy of Somerset County. The Democracy of Somerset county have put in nomination the following excellent ticket:

Congress—Hon. A. H. Coffroth.
Sonator—J. O. Kimmel.
Assembly—Hiram Findlay.
Associate Judges—J. M. Holderbaum
foseph P. Brubaker.
Prothonotary—John J. Hoffman.
Register and Recorder—Norman B
Seam.

Ream.
Sheriff—Albert Heffley.
Commissioner—Joseph C. Lichty.
Poor House Director—Abraham Miller.
Auditor—Peter Phillippi.
J. P. Philson, of Berlin, Borough, was
elected Chairman of the County Committee. Hon, A. H. Coffroth has been twice elected to Congress from that district. Each time he ran ahead of his ticket in every county composing the District Should he prove to be the choice of a majority of the countles we have no doubt he would be again triumphantly

pose of reducing state people of in abject submission, to goad them to a resistance in order to get an excuse for the establishment of military government and martial law. Why should Congress persist in such a course? Because it hates the government, hates the constitution, and hates the two fundamental ideas on which the government and constitution are based—that of confederation and that of limited and reserved powers. From his knowledge of the men composing the radical majority of Congress he had no hesitation in saying that they hated the government and desired its overthrow. Mr. Pendleton next proceeded to the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, and dissected them with an unsparing knife, declaring them to be clear and palpable violations of the Constitution. He praised the courage and statesmanship of President Johnson for vetoing those bills. Congress found out lately that the President had too much patronage, and that it was dangerous to the courter. elected. WE IMAGINE the office holders in Lancaster county must have passed a sleepless night after reading "Old Thad's" last speech. The hero of the Buckshot War has defied the adminisfound out lately that the President had too much patronage, and that it was dangerous to the country. They therefore sought to strip him of his legitimate power and to degrade his office into a mere dependency of Congress, which had degraded itself to the position of a mere central directory. The President had crushed away with one sweep the whole of their cobweb sophistry by which they would have the South in the Union to be governed or to be taxed, but tration to do its worst. From this hour there must be open war between the contending parties. Nothing can save the heads of Stevens' friends except it be such a triumph of the radical faction in Congress as will deprive the Union to be governed or to be taxed, bu out of it to enjoy its benefits or to be repre-sented in the councils of the nation. The Executive department of the Government of all power. As such a thing is sented in the councins of the nation. The President denied the doctrine of State sulcide; denied that secession was valid in law; maintained that the South was never out of the Union and is not now, and labored to restore the Southern people to all their rights as they were ready to perform all their duties. Let the Democracy, then give the President a warm, zealous and magnanimous support—the more so because he had not been their choice and because they had no favors or offices to ask from him. The speaker concluded by declaring that there was no time for delay. The danger was imminent and pressed heavily upon the country. The liberties of the people were imperilled, and paralysis had already seized on a part of the government. The President sought to snatch the country from the blind and bigoted Jacobins. The only ark of safety left was the ballot box, which lies open for use in the broad sunlight of heaven under the cannot President denied the doctrine of State or among the impossibilities, we would advise the men who hold Federal offices to get their houses in order. Their last chance of continuance in the snug berths they occupy is gone. Their removal is only a question of time, unless they should succeed in proving their fitness to continue by their good works. They owe something to Stevens for the past, but they can expect nothing from him for the future. He cannot save their heads from the block. He is now the worst enemy his friends could have.

ballot box, which lies open for use in the broad sunlight of heaven, under the canopy

of open day;
Mr. Pendleton concluded amid the most

A Newspaper Change.

It is reported that the Chicago Republican, one of the strongest opponents of the President's policy in the West, will change front next week and come out in favor of President Johnson's administration. Its business manager, Mr. Mack. and Charles A. Dana, the treasonable attempts to overthrow the editor, and late Assistant Secretary of War, are to retire.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

He would not promise that the Democratic

party-would be triumphant in the approach-ing election, but as the republican majority of sixty thousand in 1864 had been reduced to thirty thousand in 1865, so he believed it would be diminished this year to ten or fifteen thousand. Moreover, that the De-mocracy would send to the Fortleth Con-press the large representative tested of the

mocracy would send to the Fortieth Congress twelve representative instead of two. In the language of the clergy, Providence had removed Abraham Lincoln, and in his place was Andrew Johnson, who was striving to restore the old Union. The speaker concurred with Mr. Pendleton in saying that the Ohio Democracy should stand by the President, that it is the design of Congress to depose Andrew Johnson and put in his place Chief Justice Chase if they succeeded in the control of the Congressional elections. That was their scheme and conspiracy. An at-

control of the Congressional elections. That was their scheme and conspiracy. An attempt is being made, the speaker asserted, to drive the President into the position of aggression; to compel him to drive the Senate and House from the national Capital; but Andrew Johnson will not do so. The Congressional conspirators are assured.

Congressional conspirators are usurp-but he will not use violence, but in

case of necessity will turn them over to the Supreme Court. If they strike the first blow, then he will be justified in thrusting them from the Capitol. An attempt to take his prerogatives from him by placing another man in his pleas will justify him.

blow, then he will be justified in thrusting them from the Capitol. An attempt to take his prerogatives from him by placing another man in his place will justify him in using all the power of the purse and the sword in resisting. Any more civil commotions are not to be desired; but if civil war does come again, with the educative.

war does come again, with the administra-

tion planted on a platform of right, the po-sitions of the democrats and republicans will be reversed. The Democracy will the

will be reversed. The Democracy will then make the arbitrary arrrsts, and not the republicans. Possibly Vallandigham himself may then be the military commandant

Onio,
The speaker concluded with a fiery percation. His speech created a profound

Speech of Secretary McCulloch.

In response to the serenade tendered

to him the other evening, Secretary

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are aware that am not in the habit of making speeches; and I take it for granted, therefore, that, in

naking the call upon me, you intended only o pay me a passing compliment, and not

elicit from me any extended remarks. I

to elicit from me any extended remarks. I shall not disappoint you. I shall not be so ungrateful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gentlemen, in reference to the issues which are now engaging the public attention, are not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you.—
[Cheers,] I took occasien, hast fall, among my old friends in Indiana, to define my position; and since that time I have bad you

sition: and since that time I have had no

position; and since that time I have had no occasion to change, much less to abandon it. [Applause.] I will say, therefore, as I suppose I must say something on this occasion, that the general policy of the President in reference to the Southern States, and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government, has commended itself to my deliberate judgment. [Cheers.] And although it has been violently, and in some instances, vindictively assailed, I have an abiding conviction that it will be approved by the people when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it at the ballot-box. [Loud cheers.] This plan is fairly stated in the platform of the club which many of you represent. I need not say, therefore, in regard to that platform, any more than that I subscribe to all its doctrines fully, and without reserve. [Cheers.] I suppose, gentlemen, that none of the carret.

[Cheers.] I suppose, gentlemen, that none of us expected that at the close of this great war in which much bad blood had been

war in which much bad blood had been excited, and more good blood had been shed, we should have bright skies und calm seas. I take it for granted that most of us expected that at the close of this war there would be passion and pique, and perhaps violence, which it would take time to bring into proper subjugation. But although we anticipated this, we know that the people of the United States would be prepared for whatever might come up. We anticipated that, at the close of the war, great questions would come up for settlement, the discussions

would come up for settlement, the discus

onance with the principles of

McCullough spoke as follows:

ensation

mination of Secretary of State, Spreme Court, Judge and Member of the Board of Public Works. Endorsement of President Johnson and His Policy ches of Vallandigham and

The Action of Congress Renounced. The Annual Democratic State Convention

The Annual Democratic State Convention of Ohio met at Naughton Hall' Columbus, on Thursday the 24th.

The attendance of delegates from every part of the State was very full and respectable; the Neil House, American Hotel and other resting places for weary travellers being crowded to their fullest capacity. Among the prominent persons on hand were Mr. George H. Pendleton, Gen. George W. Morgan, Indge Van Trunn, Col. G. W. McCook, H. J. Jewett, Wayne Griswold, J. F. McKinney, Geo. Rex. C. D Martin, Silas Wright, F. W. Thornhill, Edson B. Olds, James Emmett, Wm. Larwill and Amos Layman. ayman,
The Convention was called to order by

Mr. Dunn, Chairman of the State Centra Committee. Mr. J. Jewett, was chosen temporary Mr. J. Jewett, was cosen temporary chairman, and made a brief speech on tak-ing the chair. Messrs, A. J. Mullane Vanleve and Aquilak K. Wiley were choser temporary secretaries.

The Committee on Permanent Organiza-

tion reported for President Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Franklin county, nincteen vice presidents and nineteen secretaries, headed by Mr. A. J. Mullane. Judge Thurman, the permanent President, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention at considerable length touch Convention at considerable length, touching upon all the leading topics of the day.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Geo.

H. Pendleton was invited to a seat on the platform, which he ascended amid loud heers.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

General George W. Morgan read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:—

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio will adhere in the present and in the future, as in the past, with unfaltering fidelity and firmness, to the organization of the democratic party and to its ancient and well settled principles as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the immortal apostle of American Democracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the government, and especially of equal taxation, and of representation of all States subject to taxation.

subject to taxation. Resolved, That one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the Federal Union, under the constitution, and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson as President of the United States in all the processory and proper means to Johnson as President of the United States in all the necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end, and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives to the eleven States from which it is now unconditionally and arbitrarily withheld, unless on the degrading condition of inferiority in the Union and of negro political and civil equality, enforced by the Federal government.

Resolved, That to accomplish the purposes above set forth we will cordially coperate in public meetings, conventions and perate in public meetings, conventions and it the polls with all men, without reference at the polls with all men, without reference to past party position, who honestly and by their acts and votes, as well as by their professions, support the President in his policy of restoration as now desired.

The resolutions were unanimously adopt-

THE NOMINATIONS. For the office of Secretary of State the following gentlemen were named: Amos Layman, of Franklin; C. B. Flood, of Franklin, and General B. Lefevre, of Shelby. After two ballots General Lefevre was nominated by acclamation, and returned thanks the sixth content. in a single sentence. General Lefevre enlisted at the breaking out of the rebellion as a private in the army, and fought his way up to a brigadier generalship. He is a fine looking man, and is said to be popular with his party.

Candidates for the Supreme Court Judgeship were next named. The only nominees were Judges F. M. Key, of Hamilton county, and David Devore, of Brown county. After one ballot Judge Devore's name was withdrawn, and Judge Key was nominated by acclamation. in a single sentence. General Lefevre en

name was withdrawn, and Judge Key was nominated by acclamation.

For member of the Board of Public Works, William Larwill, of Ashland; L. Evans, of Lacking; J. Angel, of Tuscarora, and A. Hughes, of Cuyaboga, were named. Mr. Larwill was nominated on the first

would come up for settlement, the discussion of which would be likely to ngitate this country, to shake it, perhaps, from centre to circumference. But we know also that the people has not been wanting in any previous emergency, and we had confidence that they would be prepared to cope with and settle satisfactorily any questions that might be presented in the future. [Applause.] That faith is with us now. It is strong with us to night. We have faith in plause.] That faith is with us now. It is strong with us to-night. We have faith in the people, and we have faith in that good Providence which, having led this nation through the red sea of battle, is not likely to desert it now that the dreadful passage has been acomplished. The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in no doubtful attitude. His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when it denounced treason, at the SPEECH OF MR. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The regular business of the convention being now over, loud calls were made for being now over, loud calls were made for Mr. Pendleton to address the convention guage when it denounced treason, at the out-break of the rebellion, in the Senate of Mr. Pendieton to address the convention which he did at great length. He commenced by congratulating that body on the successful result of its labors, and for the wisdom, harmony and unity which had the United States. [Cheers.] He showed no faltering fidelity when counting every-thing else of no value, as mere dust in the balance, in comparison with the Union and thing else of no value, as mere dust in the balance, in comparison with the Union and the Constitution, he went back to Tennessee to fight treason and secession in their stronghold, and peril his life and the lives of his family. [Cheers.] His policy is straightforward, intelligible, and practical. If better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of been displayed. The questions submitted to the consideration of the convention, he thought, were of too grave and serious a nature to permit an indulgence in premature or vain exultation; but the scene he had witnessed during the day was wel had witnessed during the day was well calculated to inspire courage, zeal and hope for the future. The lapse of a year had again summoned the State Democracy to council, and they returned to the work greater in spirit and number than ever before. The organization of Democracy was coeval with the government itself. It had secured for us passe order prosperity and more in com more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of Federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the States; more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great country in acommon brotherhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason and vindicates the majesty of the law—if such a policy can be presented there is no man in the United States who will more willingly embrace it cured for us peace, order, prosperity and liberty for over three-quariers of a century. He loved the old Democratic party, honored the name and fame of its founders, and the name and fame of its founders, and revered its principles, which had been so beneficent in their results. He revered the wisdom that had marked with such unering accuracy the true limits of powers granted and powers reserved, and had adhered so faithfully to those limits. He asked States who will more willingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson. (Hearty cheers.) But until that better policy be presented, he must be faise to himself, false to his rec-But until that better policy be presented, he must be faise to hisnos!, faise to his record, and must in fact, cease to be Andrew Johnson., if he does not adhere to his policy, and sink or swim with it. [Cheers.] It is pretty good evidence, after all, gentiemen, of the correctness of his policy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long, weary months, has been unable to present one which they can agree upon as a substitute. [Cheers and laughter.]

It was once said, I think by John Randolph, that of all tinkers the Constitution tinkers were the most to be deprecated. [Cheers.] If the old man could rise from the grave, what would he say to the present Congress, in which every third man, at least, is a Constitution tinker? [Cheers and laughter.] But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old instrument, the work of our patriot fathers, of the founders of the Republic, the glory of the United States, and the admiration of the world. [Cheers.]

My fellow-citizens, there is but one proposition that has been presented that stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North; and that is the proposition hasing representation on voters. And whose fault is it that that is not a part of the Constitution to-day? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolishhered so faithfully to those limits. He asked his fellow Democrats the duty of the hour. The duty of the hour he considered to be to meet boldly and fairly the question of union or disunion, the old government or a new government, the old constitution or a new constitution. This was the true question before the country. The constitution had already been broken by the malignant councils of the radical Central Directory, whose feet were on the throat of the constitution even now, and who intended to throatle it. The President who intended to throttle it. The Presiden who intended to throttle it. The President of the United States was endeavoring in a lawful manner to save it. Will the people of Ohio, Mr. Pendleton asked, support the President in his noble endeavor, or will they support a Congress which is striving to subvert and overthrow the constitution? The constitution gave to the federal government certain powers and reserved others; the same powers were granted to all the States same powers were granted to all the States and others reserved, and all the States were equal before the constitution was made, and they must cotinue so as long as the Federal Union is maintained. Mr. Sew-

made, and they must cotinue so as long as the Federal Union is maintained. Mr. Seward himself, in his latespeech at Auburn, recognized this great fundamental truth. The federal authority to-day is obeyed us implicitly in Massachusetts as in Ohio. Not an armed rebel existed to-day in all the late Confederate States; nor was there a show of opposition to the federal authority there—not even so much as a shadow; and yet Congress has persistently violated the rights of those States—violated a right essential to the very existence of free government—a right which when violated it was the duty of every freeman to resist—the sacred right of representation. Mr. Seward said in his speech at Auburn that history furnishes no example of a people who, after fighting so valiantly, had returned so magnanimously to their allegiance; and yet edious amendments to the constitution are introduced for the purpose of reducing such people to an abject submission, to goad them to a resistance in order to get an excuse for the establishment of military government and martial law. of the Constitution to-day? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolish-

of the Constitution to-day? Why was it in not submitted with the amendment abolishing slavery? Whose fault was that? VOICES—The Copperheads.

OTHER VOICES—Thad Steven's.

Mr. McCulloch. Was it the fault of Andrew Johnson. [Shouts of "The fault of Congress," "Thad. Stevens," and counter cheers for Mr. Stevens.] If the course which the Prosident was pursuing was obnoxious to the charges made against it on the recess of Congress, how happened it that there was no denunciation of it until the meeting of Congress? How happened it that these Jupiters Tonans of Congress were as silent as though they had been dumb? Those men, whose duty it waste stand on the raniparts of the Constitution, and niarm the people of approaching danger—why did they not denounce that policy and demand of the President of the United States a convention of Congress? No such demand was made. No such denunciation was then heard. We did hear a voice from Pennsylvania, I believe, and perhage a response from Mar. We did hear a voice from Pennsylvania, l believe, and perhaps a response from Massachusetts. [Laughter.] But the people were slient. The press was silent, if not approving

Fellow-citizens, I did not intend speaking rellow-citizens, I did not intend speaking so much. [Volces-"Go on."] I have only to say: I have desired and hoped for the continuation of the great Union party, with which I have been ever identified. [Cheers.] But if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the committee, I am creative apprehensive that its days will

than the programme of the committee, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered. [Cheers.]

I trust, fellow-citizons, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempt to continue alienation between the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony, to restration and to that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony, to restoration and to peace. If it should do this, it will continue to be the great and controlling party of the country, and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not its days are numbered, and the epitaph that will be written on it will be, "it knew how to prosecute the war with vigor, but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory."

[Applause, and three cheers for Secretary [Applause, and three cheers for Secretary McCulloch.]

A Johnson Journal at Pittsburg.

A new daily paper, called The Republic, has been started at Pittsburg. It is intended to be the organ of President Johnson's policy in Western Pennsylvania, and is a handsome and ably conducted sheet. From the following parducted sheet. From the following paragraph its general tone may be inferred:
"With no disposition to control the political action of others, we shall reserve the right to sustain for office such mean and advocate such measures as shall be best calculated to carry the foregoing purposes into effect. No humbuggery of party arganization will control us to the support of menor measures entertaining essentially different views from those here accound. reasures entertaining essentially views from those here avowed.

In essentials we shall demand unity and co-operation; in non-essentials, toleration, and liberality, and in all things expect and

Mr. Pendleton concluded amid the most enthusiastic cheers.

The Convention then adjourned until half-past seven o'clock.

THE EYENING SESSION commenced after eight o'clock, and was devoted entirely to speech-making. The orators were Colonel Sawyer, C. L. Vallandigham and Congresaman Finch.

SPEECH OF C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. Vallandigham was warmly received. THE La Pierre House, Philadelphia, we learn has been leased by Messrs. Baker & Farley, of that city, and the whole establishment elegantly refurnished and beautifully refitted and prepared for the comfort and luxury of the travelling public.