FOR GOVERNOR: Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co. Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee will meet in this city at the Democratic Club Rooms, on Saturday the 5th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M. A. J. STEINMAN.

Chairman. B. J. McGrann, Secretary.

Lancaster July 24, 1866. Soldiers' Union Convention. Johnson, Clymer and the Constitution A Convention of the honorably discharged

officers, soldiers and seamen of Pennsylvania, will be held AT HARRISBURG, ON paid for. The letter of the old Amal-WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1866, at 10 p'elock, A. M. All who are in favor of the wise and con

stitutional restoration policy of President Johnson, and wish to see the Constitution and Union of our Fathers preserved in their purity and integrity; Who are in favor of representatives from the South, loyal to the Constitution and the

laws, being immediately admitted into Con-Who approve President Johnson's vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights

Who are in favor of the election of the Hon. Hiester Clymer, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; and who are opposed to negro suffrage, are in-

Distinguished speakers will be present to address the Convention. W. W. H. DAVIS, COLUMN J. WESLEY AWI.
OWEN JONES, R. P. McWILLIAMS, COLUMN JUNES, C. B. HIOCKWAY, Lt. Col. 50th P. V.
Lt. Col. 50th P. V.
Capt. 1st Pa. Art.

Soldlers' and Sailors' County Convention. By a resolution of the Soldiers' and Seamen's Johnson and Clymer Club of the City of Lancaster, Pa., the President of the Club was requested to issue a call for all honorably discharged soldiers and seamen of Lancaster county to meet in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Soldiers' Union Convention at Harris burg, August 1st, 1866.

Agreeably to the above resolution, the honorably discharged officers, soldiers and seamen of Lancaster county, favorable to the above principles, are respectfully invited to assemble in-convention in the City of baneaster, on SATURDAY, JULY 28th, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose o electing 28 delegates to attend the Harrisburg Convention, August 1st, next.

FRED, S. PYFER, President of Soldiers' and Seamen's Johnson and Clymer Club of Lancaster City.

The Campaign Opened.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania opened the political campaign of 1866 to-day with a grand mass convention at Reading, the home of the rising young statesman they have chosen to bear their standard through the contest. Although the Intense heat of the weather has doubtless restrained thousands from going who had intended to be present, yet we are sure that all truthful accounts of this convention will represent it as one of the largest political gatherings ever seen in Pennsylvania.

We trust this initiatory demonstration will speedily be followed by at least a of grand mass conventions at as many different and important points in the State. The Democratic masses are ripe for action, and the calling of them together in large bodies, where they can be addressed by our ablest speakers, is all that is needed to arouse their enthusiasm to a pitch that will render them irresistable at the polls. The Democracy of Pennsylvania never were in better spirits than they are now, and they never had better reasons for being so. Their candidate for Governor is personally one of the most popular men ever put up for that office in any State in the Union, and thousands of votes will be cast for him from personal considerations by men who never before voted for a Democrat. His great personal popularity is due to his high public and private character, his engaging manners and his liberal spirit. which are widely known and appreci-

ated. But in addition to these personal ad vantages, which result from his own good conduct as a private citizen and as a public man. Hiester Clymer has had tens of thousands of votes added to his own and his party's strength by the unpatriotic and wicked course of his Radical opponents. Whilst it grieves us to see the great body of the Republican party belying all its professions of devotion to the Union, and insisting with Thaddeus Stevens that the Union is and must indefinitely remain dissolved, we rejoice to find a respectable portion of the members of that party holding fast to the declared objects of the war, and honestly sustaining the President's patriotic efforts to restore the peace and harmony of the country, which have already been too long interrupted. These will vote for Mr. Clymer, because his views on the great and overshadowing question of Restoration are identical with theirs, whilst Mr. Gearv is committed to the dilatory and obstructive

policy of the Radicals. It is well that Clymer's election and Geary's defeat are so certain. The country needs rest, and this can be obtained only by the complete overthrow of the disturbing Radical elements. The conservative ball set in motion at Reading to-day will, we feel well assured, roll on with daily increasing momentum till the second Tuesday of October, when it will crush out forever the fell spirit of disunionism that now seeks the separation of these United

The Admission of Tennessee.

The Senate on Saturday, after a long debate, refused to adopt the House pre amble and resolution relating to the admission of Tennessee. The substitute reported by Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, for the preamble, was (after some amendment) agreed to by a vote of 23 to 20, and the resolution by a vote of 28 to 4. The nays on the latter were Messrs. Brown of Missouri, Buckalew of Pennsylvania, McDougall of California, and Sumner of Massachusetts. The preamble adopted by the Senate is much stronger and much more radical than that which passed the true Union men. From Andrew John-House, and is, in fact, a re-iteration of the Radical party platform, that the States formerly in rebellion are now out of the Union, and "can only be restored to their proper relations therein by the consent of the law-making power of the United States." It was no doubt put in for the purpose of compelling the President to veto it, or else stultify himself by approving a measure directly antag. onistic to his well-matured views on the subject of restoration. If the House concur in this substitute, it is difficult to see how the President can do otherwise than reject it.

THE Express has been trying to scold itself into public notice. We rally can't gratify it. Its editorials are too | nothing but fling filthy epithets which puny and stupid to demand any re-

Stevens, Forney & Co. of cant, slang and low terms, and is now reduced to the pitiable strait of con-The Radicals of this State have pick and choice among a lot of beautiful stantly repeating itself. We have taken the precaution of providing ourselves specimens out of which to manufacture with a long pair of tongs in which United States Senator, in case they to hold it while reading it. It is only should have a majority in the next Legislature. Thaddeus Stevens is too wella small stinkpot, but of late has grown known to need any notice atour hands. to be a very nasty one. His qualifications as a statesman bave been abundantly evinced in his gold bill

majority of the Republicans here seem to

court that disgrace rather than shun it.

be delivered up to Simon Cameron

writes as follows:

ause of human freedom.

J. M. W. GEIST, Esq., editor

'ameron would steal a red hot stove .-

old Thad's remark that he would not

demands explanation. By all means

et us have a whitewashing of Cameron.

an be as safely entrusted to him as to

such an uncertain scamp as John W.

his best friends. The negro is his bes

friend now-ergo, he will surely betray

Geary Favors Negro Equality.

Eversinge the nomination of Geary the

dared to attempt a refutation of the al-

platform on which Geary said he was

iegro equality, no Republican news

paper in this county had the hardihood

o deny it. Knowing that they could

not disprove what we asserted they re-

mained silent upon the subject. $W\epsilon$

Jeneral Geary himself nor any Republi

The Harrisburg Telegraph has an ar-

valent belief that Geary only left the

speaks of the "life long Democrat"

Long before Mr. Lincoln had resolved t

Long before Mr. Lincoln had resolved to issue his emancipation proclamation, long before what are now called the radicals, were convinced that slavery must fall in order to save the Republic, John W. Geary appreciated the necessities of the situation and calmiy urged a policy which was af-terwards adopted by the ablest statesmen and purest natriots in the land. In view

and purest patriots in the land. In view of these facts, it is not very likely that John

foul-smellingstinkpots. The noisy ora-

tors of the party sound the gongs, and

The stinkpot corps is now the most

their newspapers throw stinkpots.

terly routed.

and negro equality.

Geary :

otter Radical for years past.

Surely "the cause of human freedom

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Dastardly Outrage Upon the United States

Flag---The Saturnalia of Mobs---Geary-ism Rampant. and other attempted legislation. Not a single scheme has he proposed which Wednesday, in company with a large has not eventually been repudiated on number of their fellow-citizens, a deleaccount of its impracticability. He will gation of the Soldiers' and Sallors' be re-nominated for Congress in this Johnson and Clymer Club of Lancaster listrict, and there is little reason to beattended the mass convention at Reading. They carried with them the flag leve that enough of honest and patriotic Republicans can be found to defeat presented to the Lancaster Fencibles him. It is a disgrace to be represented ov the ladies of this city. by such a fanatical old creature, but a

During the day numerous assaults were made upon detached parties of them, by citizens of Reading, who accompanied their assaults with cheers Old Thad's setting up for the Senate has puzzled many people. Here it has for Geary and vollies of select Black generally been regarded as a Cameron Republican expletives. Toward evening, the Gearyites having been worsted blind. The programme is believed to in numerous encounters, rallled in force be that Stevens is to carry the six delegates from Lancaster county safely in and prepared an armament of clubs his breeches pocket, said delegates to which they hid at various points along Penn street. The appearance of a Solwhenever they may be demanded and diers' and Sailors' Johnson and Clymer badge was, after this, the cause of an gamationist, announcing his willingaggravated assault, in many instances ness to run, had a hard hit in it, which upon unsuspecting individuals. was universally applied to the paid Bust before leaving the city, however,

libeller, Forney. No doubt the public the outrage culminated in a most daswere right in their conjecture. But by tardly assault upon the flag. The club some means Forney has succeeded in had assembled at Mishler's Hotel, to convincing Old Thad that he is parbe marched to the depot, and the flag ticularly sound on the black goose. had been brought out, when a cowardly Thereupon, at the earnest solicitation mob, cheering for Geary and with loud of the Dead Duck, our Congressman shouts of "take the flag," attacked the club. But the boys, trained in the ser-WASHINGTON, July 21, 1868.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1868.

DEARSIR:—I see your Copperhead papers suppose that some remarks in my letter had reference to Colonel Forney. This is a mistake. I know of no act of his in reference to that office which was improper under the following statements. vice of their country to the defence of the flag, would not permit that cherished symbol of the white man's rights and or to denounce any act of the party in liberties to be trailed in the dust and trampled upon by recreants. The ascircumstances. There is no man in whose hands. I would more willingly trust the sault was promptly met and vigorously repulsed, many a Gearylte experiencing how true American hearts love the flag of their country. Three several times Geist is the editor of the Lancaster was the assault renewed, and thrice re-Express. We shall expect shortly to see pelled. The flag was born back to the another letter from Stevens saying that depot, unharmed and unsoiled by the

The above is a statement of the facts in this case of dastardly outrage as detailed to us by an intelligent and highly respectable member of the Soldiers' and Forney. Forney has always betrayed Sailors' Club, who was present and witressed the transactions. Theorganized rufflanism of these rowdles did not end with the departure of the different delegations. Emboldened by night, which offered a cloak to their cowardly assaults, they made the usually quiet Democratic Press of Pennsylvania has streets of Reading hideous with their boldly, openly and persistently charged revelry and brutality. Assembling in that he is fully committed to the odious force, after nearly all strangers had left loctrines of negro suffrage and negro the town, they visited the different hoequality. The charge thus made has tels of the city, insulting and abusing never been denled. Neither Geary

cowardly wretches who dared thus to

those who remained. nor any Republican newspaper has For five years past the Republican party has educated its followers to relegation. When we avowed that the gard the mobbing and maltreating of political opponents as right and proper. roud to take his stand meant nothing During the active continuance of the f it wild not mean negro suffrage and war bayonets were used to coerce public opinion, and, when needed, force was employed to prevent Democrats from voting. Is that state of things to continue? Has it come to pass that the American flag is to be insulted and torn would call attention to this fact. Let when carried by Democratic soldiers? every voter remember that neither What say the soldiers of Pennsylvania to that? Has not the flag been suffician newspaper on his behalf has dared ently assalled by Southern secessionists to deny that he is fully committed to Must it now be torn by street mobs? In the infamous doctrine of negro suffrage the name of the white soldiers of Lan-Not only is this so, but an effort is caster we protest against this outrage

being made to prove that he has been a on the Stars and Stripes. The New Attorney General.

The President nominated to the Senticle intended to do away with the preite Henry Stansbury, of Kentucky, to e Attorney General of the United Democratic party because he thought States, in place of Mr. Speed, resigned, he could secure a nomination for Gov-The Senate, in executive session, referernor from the Republicans. That he red the nomination to the Committee lid so, many honest Republicans beon the Judiciary. lieve, and not a few despise him on that

Henry Stansbury was born at Zanes account. The Radicals fear to trust ville, Ohio: graduated at the Ohio Unimen of Democratic antecedents, and versity, at Athens, Ohio; was admitted some of them fear that Geary might to the bar in 1824, and commenced prove a traitor. To allay the apprepractice at Lancaster, Ohio, soon after, hensions of all such, the Telegraph thus and is at present about sixty years of age. He studied law seven years before commencing to practice, and took higher rank among jurists at-the outset than any lawyer of the present generation. He was Attorney General of Ohio under portion of the administrations of Gov. Bartley and Bebb, from about 1845 to 1848, and resumed his profession in Throughout the country the only hearts Columbus, Ohio, until 1854, and then moved to Cincinnati, where he has W. Geary will emulate the treachery of Andrew Johnson. been ever since, though nominally resi-The above paragraph is decidedly sigding in Covington, Ky. In politics he nificant. If what the Telegraph asserts was first a whig, then a republican, and be true, Geary was far in advance of finally a staunch member of the Union most. Radical politicians on the negroquestion. But there is another thing Johnson, to the platform of which he proven by the extract which we have still adheres. He is certainly one of the

party that elected Mr. Lincoln and Mr. given. It shows clearly how fully the most accomplished lawyers in the Uni-Republican party of Pennsylvania is ted States. His confirmation is considcommitted against the interests of the ered certain. white race. When the Telegraph deems

The Supreme Court. it necessary thus to attempt to prove The unscrupulousness of the Radicals Geary's devotion to the negro, every in Congress is fairly illustrated by their white man may draw his own inferlegislation in relation to the Supreme ences. The truth is, Geary and the Court of the United States. During whole party, as an organization, are fully committed to negro suffrage and | Lincoln's administration they increased negro equality. They cannot and dare the number of Judges to nine, in order

to assure themselves a majority of their not deny that such is the case. own partizans on the bench. Two of Political Stinkpots. these Judgeships are now vacant. President Johnson some time ago made a The Chinese are wonderful warriors nomination to one of them. But inin their way. They dress up in pastestead of confirming this nomination, as board and buckram and arm themthey would have done very promptly selves with gongs and stinkpots. When if the nominee had been one of their an enemy is seen to approach they set own stripe, the Radical majority in the up a deafening racket by furiously beat-Senate passed a bill providing that "no ng their thousands of gongs. If the infernal din of these machines should | vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall be filled not frighten the foe away, a division is by appointment until the number of sent forward armed with stinkpots. Associate Justices shall be reduced to These consist of earthen jars filled with six, and that thereafter the Supreme the foulest and most noxious materials, Court shall consist of the Chief Justice and the valiant soldiers who hurl them and six Associate Justices." This bill at their adversaries are said to have was concurred in by the House on Wedconsiderable confidence in their efficacy. nesday last. Mr. Wentworth, of Illi-If neither the gongs nor the stinkpots nois, inquired whether it abolished the avail, the army in pasteboard and buck-Judgeship to which the President had ram is utterly routed. some time since sent in an appoint-The Radicals who are desirous of electment? Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, replied ing Geary, and returning some traitor that it did. The Radicals in the House like Thad. Stevens, or some political hief like Simon Cameron or John W. being thus assured that the Senate bill would prevent President Johnson from Forney to the United States Senate from l'ennsylvania, are fighting the adding to the number of conservative Judges on the Supreme Bench, passed political battle in this State after the Chinese method of warfare. Their it in haste under the operation of the only weapons are sounding gongs and

active. They are hurling whole columns such base motives as these will animate of the vilest abuse and the most unadul-Congress and control its legislation so terated billingsgate at the heads of all long as the Radicals have a majority in that body. son down there is not a friend of the THE old Jacksonian test of fitness for Constitution and the Union who is not office was, "is the candidate honest? is made the object of the foulest slanders he capable?" It is so no longer. The and the most unparalleled falsehoods. party now in powerdoes not want honest Our opponents will be forced to rely or capable men. Even the Governors during the present campaign entirely of the Northern States are, as a general upon their gongs and stinkpots. They rule, the mere tools of a set of designing have no more effective weapons. With partisans who use them to further their such an armament it is impossible they purposes. Should Geary be elected he should win. The second of October will would only be the cats paw of Simon see this imitation of a Chinese army ut-Cameron and a few men of his stamp. They own the hero of Snickersville body John W. Forney leads the stinkpot

and breeches, all there is of him. brigade, and far in the rear, feeble but THE GREAT Democratic Mass Meeting most foully dirty, comes the Lancaster Express. It never dares to argue any at Reading has furnished the Express a of the great questions now engrossing chance to tell inumerable lies and to get the thoughts of the people. It does off a good deal of very silly writing.— In a day or so we may expect to hear the old rub-a dub-dub. Meantime the would put a fishwoman to the blush. It brigade which intends to vote for Geary has exhausted Bailey's old Dictionary | and the negro will stand at ease.

previous question-yeas 78, nays 41.

The increase in the number of the

Judges was made solely from partizan

considerations. The reduction has been

made for no higher reasons. And just

Another Civil War Threatened. Committee of Fifteen appointed, to The Radicals are resolved to maintain whom was referred the whole question their hold on power. No sooner were of reconstruction, with the deliberate they fairly seated in the high places of design and the confident assurance that this Nation than they began to devise no restoration of the Union would be ways and means for perpetuating their allowed until the continued rule of the rule. There is abundant reason for be-Radicals was made sure, by forcing the lieving that the war, which cost so different States of the South to confer many precious lives and an amount of the right of suffrage upon the negroes. treasure to repay which must burthen An enumeration of a fact of the resolutions offered, and the bills passed at every laboring man in the country for generations to come, might have been the very commencement of the session verted but for the conviction of radiwill show with what intensity of pur al politicians that without a war their pose the Radicals entered upon their

nold upon office would be of very short revolutionary designs. Senator Wade, of Ohio, on Monday, duration. They know enough to know that the reign of a radical sectional the first day, introduced a bill conferring party must necessarily be extremely the right of suffrage on the negroes in brief, if the different States of the Union the District of Columbia, and imposing continued to maintain their harmonious severe penalties on any one who should relations under the Constitution .impede them in the exercise of that Hence their bitter opposition to every proposition which promised to end in a Senator Sumner introduced a bill pro

Chandler of Michigan to urge the sendof one-half negroes and one-half white ing of the most radical delegates to the l'eace Conference. His brutal declara-The same Senator proposed a new tion that "without a little blood letting test oath, requiring every man in the South to swear that he would discounmeant in plain terms that without a tenance and resist all laws making any sanguinary civil war the hold of the political or social distinction on account Republican party on power could not

viding that juries should be composed

compromise. This it was which induced

the Union would not be worth a rush,

No sooner had the war been precipi

tated upon the country than the Radi-

cals began to prevert it to partisan pur-

poses. Democratic newspapers were

denied circulation through the mails,

and their offices mobbed. Prominent

Democrats were arrested without war-

rant of law, thrown into prison, kept

there as long as it suited the pleasure of

their captors and then released without

any charge having been preferred against

power was to commit high treason.

These things were done with the design

in all these States were carried at the

point of the bayonet. No man could

vote or be voted for unless he was en-

dorsed by the radical revolutionists .-

To perpetuate a condition of affairs so

completely at variance with every prin-

ciple of free government they induced

the legislatures which they had elected

by bayonets in Maryland, Missouri and

Tennessee to remodel the Constitutions

of those States in such a manner as to

deprive a large majority of the best

citizens of the right to vote. Being

unable to control the whole of Virginia,

they did not scruple to divide the State

in order to establish a condition of

affairs in the part they held similar to

that which they had inaugurated in all

the other Border States except Ken-

tucky. Registration laws which pre-

vented any man from voting who was

the party in power were passed, and a

system of the most oppressive tyranny

inaugurated. Infamous test oaths were

and were cut to the heart when they saw

When the war ended the people of

Union speedily and perfectly restored.

thunked God that the war was over:

how lovensly the bells pealed out their

ing and impoverished people.

tion. No obstacles to a complete resto-

policy. They saw that with a restora-

tion of the Union they would speedily

be hurled from power. They resolved,

therefore, to keep the country disunited

upon the negroes of the South. If this

continued to be a white man's Govern-

the negrothe political equal of the white

dictator and leader of the House, had the arm as he was attempting to escape.

they have kept their vow.

poverished.

ready sacrificed so much.

usurping despotism.

dominant political party.

be maintained.

nenalties. He also introduced a series of resolutions, one of which provided that there should be no State restored to the Union except upon "the complete enfrunchisement of all citizens, so that there shall be no denial of rights on account of race or color, and all be equal before the law." Senator Wilson introduced a bill conferring the right of suffrage on all the negroes of the South On the same day, in the House, Wm.

of race or color, under severe pains and

them. To speak against the President D. Kelley introduced a bill conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes of the South. Provost Marshals assumed to dictate On Tuesday, the second day of the what should be written, published and session. Senator Foot, of Vermont, ofspoken in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

fered a series of resolutions, urging the

confering of the right of suffrage on the

of crushing out all opposition to the regroes of the South. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced Another infamous scheme entered a bill repeafing all laws of the District upon and carried out in furtherance of of Columbia which made any distincthe same desperate design was the astion on account of color, and extending sumption of complete military control the same to all territories of the United in all the Border States. The elections

States. The determined purpose of thus force ing negro suffrage upon the country, with the design of maintaining themselves in power, was persistently followed up by the Radicals.

The Civil Rights Bill, by which the legro is to be made the equal of the white man, has been passed over the President's veto.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, by which millions of money are to be squandered to support negroes in idle ness, and an army of Radical officials kept up with the design of controling the Southern States, has also been pass ed over the veto.

The Constitutional amendment, designed to force negro suffrage upon the whole country, and passed in Congress by a two-thirds vote, has been put through the Legislature of Tennesse unwilling to become the supple slave of by the strong hand. The Radicals who compose the Con-

gress have resolved themselves into a

Central Directory, and have not scru-

exacted, and outrages of every possible pled to usurp powers not conferred on character were perpetrated upon a peothem by the Constitution. After havple borne down by military violence and ing granted the most unlimited powers trodden under foot by the minions of a to Mr. Lincoln, and encouraged him to extend the functions of his office for Such was the course of conduct debeyond Constitutional limits, they are liberately adopted and persistently pracnow engaged in a deliberate attempt to ticed by the Radicals during the condegrade the present Executive, and to tinuance of the war. While the people deprive him of the power properly of the North mourned over their perconferred upon him by the Constitution. versions of the power they had granted, Having denied the doctrine of State rights and done all they could to dethe Constitution rudely trampled under stroy the legitimate powers of the States, foot and laws the most ancient and they now propose to put arms and amsacred utterly disregarded, they still munition in the hands of the Radical endured the evils which existed rather Governors of the Northern States, with than destroy the last hope of restoring the deliberate purpose of having them the Union, to save which they had alused against the people should they refuse to submit to a continuance of their corrupt and tyrannical rule. This thing the whole country expected to see the has been deliberately proposed in Congress. Mr. Raymond exposes the pro-How sincere and earnest were their reject in all its infamous audacity. That joicings when the news of Lee's surthe Radicals will dare to go that far no render spread with electric rapidity one who knows them will doubt. Hav throughout the length and breadth of Ing plunged the country into one war the whole land; how heartily the masses in order to maintain power and plunder

the public treasury, they would not hesi-

tate for a moment to venture again on glad notes, which announced that the a similar experiment. Union, the sacred, holy and revered When we say another civil war is Union of the fathers, was saved. threatened we do not sound a false alarm. The Radicals may deny that which were not filled with rapture were they have any such intentions and enthose of the Radical politicians, the deavor to cover up their revolutionary thieves and plunderers, miserable and designs, but the people should not forloathsome harpies who had grown rich get that they acted a similar part during on the blood and treasure of a bleedthe excitement which preceded the war through which we have just passed. The people of the North expected a The honest masses must rise up in their speedy restoration of the Union. The might and hurl these Radical revolu-Southern armies were completely detionists from power. The coming Gufeated, and the whole military power of bernatorial, Legislative and Congres the South utterly broken down. The sional elections are equally important. generals who had commanded the rebel The election of a conservative Governor forces accepted the situation with all its in Pennsylvania will ensure that the consequences and responsibilities; the State administration will side with the leaders of the rebellion were ready and people and the President; the election willing to acknowledge their utter deof conservative members of the Legisfeat, and to submit peaceably to the delature will prevent the return of the cree of fate; the soldiers who had Jacobin leader Thad. Stevens, or some struggled so long and so desperately, such corrupt scoundrel as Forney, or returned to their homes, willing to live Cameron to the United States Senate henceforth the lives of peaceable citithe election of a majority of conservazens of the United States: the whole tive Congressmen will check the power mass of the Southern people were willof the Radical Revolutionists who are ing and anxious to return to the fold ready and willing to precipitate the of the Union, and to live and die under country into another civil war in order the protecting shelter of the Constituthat they may maintain their hold on

power. The people can avert the im-

ration of the Union existed anywhere pending danger, and we believe they in the States recently in rebellion. The representative men of the South aided The New Postmaster General. President Johnson in his efforts to reap Alexander Williams Randall, whom the precious fruits of peace. Cheerfully the President has just nominated to the and in good faith they accepted the con-Senate as the successor of ex-Postmasditions imposed upon them and their ter General Dennison, was born in people. They abolished slavery by con-Montgomery county, New York, in stitutional enactments, though by so 1819, and is forty-seven years of age. doing many of them were utterly im-When very young his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, where he afterwards What were the Radical office-holders studied law and was admitted to practice. and fanatics doing meantime? Thad-In 1847 he was a member of the Terrideus Stevens speedily laid down a protorial Convention that framed a State gramme which they all followed. In a Constitution for Wisconsin, and in 1856 speech delivered here in Lancaster he was elected Governor of that State, denounced the wise and judicious policy being the nominee of the Democratic of President Johnson as sure to destroy party. He continued in office as Govthe ascendency of the Republican party. ernor until 1861, and having joined his His warning alarmed the many thousfortunes with the Republican party, ands who were living on public plunder. was soon afterwards appointed by Presi-They had possession of all the State dent Lincoln American Minister to Governments of the Northern States Rome, whither he went in 1862, and and held all the innumerable profitable held the position for a short time. offices under the General Government. Returning home in 1864. he was appoint-They were unwilling to abandon their ed First Assistant Postmaster General, hold on such power without a desperate which position he now fills. If not struggle. Stevens' speech stirred every confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Randall

man of them up to flerce opposition to will still by virtue of his present office the President's wise and conciliatory be the acting Postmaster General. A Murderer Caught. Campbell, the desperado who shot Campbell, the desperado who snot Constable Bear three or four weeks ago at Smith's store, in Potter township, Centre county, killing him dead on the spot, was arrested in Clearfield county, about two weeks ago and brought to Bellefonte, where it is to be hoped he will be accounted to the state of the st until they could confer the right to vote ment, they knew very well that decent conservative men would soon control will be securely kept till the gallows claims and receives him. After com-mitting the murder, he fled to the house its destinies. Their only hope for a continuance in power was in making of a brother-in-law of his, in Clearfield county. The Sheriff of Centre county went there to arrest him and surrounded man. They vowed that the Union should not be restored until this infamy the house at night. Campbell jumped out of a window and fired at one of the was perpetrated, and up to this time Sheriff's posse, wounding him severely, and escaped to the woods. He wa When Congress assembled, on the When Congress assembled, on the very first day of the session, before the party of three or four persons, among President had time to send in his an-President had time to send in his an-President had time to send in his annual message, Thaddeus Stevens, the through the upper part of the villain's

CLYMER AND THE UNION.

ormal Opening of the Gubernatoria Campaign in Pennsylvania. 25,000 Freemen in Council. Grand Uprising of the People.

The Union Must be Immediately Restored and the Constitution Preserved. President Johnson and His Policy Enthusiastically Endorsed. peeches by Hon. Hiester Clymer, Hon Wm. A. Wallace, Hon. George F. Pen-dieton, Hon. Hontgomery Blair, Hon. Richard Vaux and Other Distinguished Gentlemen.

The Gubernatorial campaign in Pennsyl

ania was formally opened by the Demo cracy at the immense Mass Meeting at Read ng yesterday. This assemblage, convened at the call of the State Central Committee for the purpose of bringing together the emocracy of the Eastern Counties of Pennsylvania in Mass Convention and o sembling representative men of the party from all sections of the State, was a magnificent success. The intense heat which prevailed for a week previous to the meetng, and of which there was no abatement intil after it had adjourned, led many to fear that it would be but slimly attended Doubtless many thousands were kept way on this account and thousand of farmers who were busily engaged harvesting their crops were prevented from being present. In spite of all these drawbacks the assemblage was one of the largest ever witnessed in Pennsylvania. A careful estimate gathered for us by a gen leman connected with the Reading Rail oad shows that nearly twenty thousand persons were transported to Reading over he different railroads centering there. Besides this large number of persons, who went principally in delegations from the surrounding countles, there were other housands from Berks and Lancaster who went in their own conveyances. When we put down the number present at Reading it twenty-five thousand, we feel sure that our estimate is below rather than above th

nark. It must have been evident to every man who witnessed the immense gathering at Reading yesterday, that the masses of Pennsylvania are heartly tired of the rule of the nfiguous crew of Radicals who composi the majority of the Rump Congress now in session at Washington, and resolved that there shall be a speedy and complete change. A purely sectional party cannot long continue to rule in this nation. The interests and the feelings of the people are alike opposed to it. The masses are rising in their might. The first great wave of popular emotion was felt at Reading yesterday, and the tide will sweep on from this hour until the election in October, when the Radicals will be completely overwhelmed and buried beneath the righteous indignation and the avenging scorn of the thoughtful voters of

this great Commonwealth. After the arrival of the different trains of ears, which reached Reading almost simultaneously at about 11 o'clock in the morning the wide streets and immense public square of that city presented a stirring and inspiriting scene. Delegations numbering three thousand, bearing banners and flags with appropriate mottoes and watchwords poured into the heart of the town, cheering ith lusty lungs, while from the assembled thousands who lined every sidewalk and filled every window and available stand point, a glad shout of greeting and welcome went up. The many magnificent bands of music which accompanied the different delegations usingled their shrill notes with the music of rejoiding human voices, and a annon presented to the Keystone Club of Philadelphia by the lamented Douglas, added its thunders to aid in the general rejoicing of the many thousands of Democrats ssembled in the home of their chosen tandard bearer, the gallant and gifted son

of "Old Berks," Hiester Clymer. This great meeting was remarkable in me respect. Among the thousands assembled were many men who had never before acted with the Democratic party, but who were ready to join hands with those whom they found ready to afford substantial aid o President Johnson in his efforts to restore the Union and to rescue the Constitu tution of the United States from the hands of the reckless radicals who seem bent upon destroying it. Another cheering sight was the presence of numerous large delegations composed exclusively of the brave defenders of the Union. The soldiers thus showed their appreciation of those men who would now prevent the perfect restoration of the old Union which they fought to pro serve and maintain.

Besides the vast crowd from two-thirds o all the counties of Pennsylvania, there were lelegations from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Washington city Lancaster county was largely represent i, and the number of excursion tickets sold shows that not less than 3,000 votors were present from this county alone. Among other organized bodies were the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of Lancaster city, a similar club from Columbia, the Young Men's Democratic Association of Lancaster City, the Warwick Democratic Club, the Columbia Club, the Marietta Club and others. The different delegations from this county were accompanied by bands of music. The Democracy of Lancaster always fight as if they had the whole patronage of this great county at their disposal. Their devotion to principle is proverbial, and they well deserve the encomiums which were so freely passed upon them yesterday.

The meeting was organized at the different stands about 2 o'clock. So vast was the throng that in addition to the regular stands speaking was going on at the same time from the balconies of the different hotels and at other remote points. Everywhere the eager, earnest crowds listened with marked attention to the exposition of the great principles involved in the pending contest.

At the main stand the proceedings com

nenced with a short but able address from

Hon, William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He made a brief statement of the issues involved in the present all important campaign, and noticed as most prominent the admission of the South to representation in Congress a necessary to a restoration of the Union. At the conclusion of Mr. Wallace's speech Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, was elected Chairman of the Convention, Mr. Vaux on taking the chair, made a somewhat lengthy and most carnest speech during the delivery of which it commenced o rain heavily, but a large crowd continued o stand listening in spite of the shower. Before Mr. Vaux had concluded, the rain

On motion of J. D. Davis, of Berks, the

On motion of J. D. Davis, of Berks, the Convention was further organized by the appointment of the following gentlemen: Vice Presidents.—Colonel Jacob Zeigler, Butler; Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Capt. Geo. F. Harvey, Bucks; Williamson H. Jacoby, Peter Ent, S. Snyder, Columbia; Hon. Jno. D. Stiles, Hon. S. A. Bridges, Hon. S. A. Schall, Lehigh; C. R. Painter, Hon. John Latta, Westmoreland; R. Bruce Petriken, John S. Miller, Huntingdon; A. J. Keenan, Venango; Wm. Kennedy, S. M. Wherry, Cumberland; Hon. Wm. Hopkins, W. W. Smith, Washington; Hon. A. H. Glatz, J. W. Bittinger, York; Hon. J. V. Smith, Wyoming; Jasper B. Stark, Col. M. Hannum, M. Philbin, Luzerne; H. J. Stahle, Samuel Wolf, Adams; Major John Cummings, Dr. Isaac Hottenstein, Snyder; Hon. George Weis, Hon. E. C. Schultz, Elk; Jas. Stevens, Blair; Hon. Owen Jones, Hon. A. D. Markley, Hon. Rufus D. Longnecker, Montgomery; H. G. Smith, Henry Houseal, Lancaster; Hon. A. H. Coffroth, Somerset; Hon. Myer Strouse, Hon. Bernard Reilly, Hon. Wm. M. Randall, Colonel M. Wetherill, Schuylkill; Charles M. Mayer, Clinton; Jacob Leisenring, Gen. Wm. Case, Northumberland; Thomas Chalfant, Montour; Gen. J. A. Matthews, W. H. Weber, Mifflin; Lieut. J. P. McWilliams, Dr. S. Crawford, Juniata; J. H. Orvis, Jas. Sipton, Centre; Anthony Drexel, Hon. D. M. Fox, James McCutcheon, Tatlow Jackson, Wm. McMullen, Philadelphia; Robert McCormick, Charles T. Huston, Lycoming, Hon. Oliver Edwards, Dauphin; P. Kerr, Allegheny; Hon. George W. Stein, Colonel W. W. Hutter, George H. Goundie, Thos. W. Linn, Northampton; Jas. Place, Monroe; A. G. Brodhead, George Fegely, Carbon; B. F. Miller, Samuel Willom, Chester; Dr. Gloninger, Lebanon; Hon. Wm. H. Miller, Dauphin; Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Wm. Knabb, Michael T. Leibert, David Fiste, David Wenrick, Dr. Wm. Herbst, James Haley, Frederick Lauer, Captain Jacob Leckhart, James McCarty, John C. Evans, Amos Wisiler, Berks.

Seectaries.—Edw. H. Shearer, Berks; Nelson Weiser, Lehigh; E. A. Banks, Montgomery; George W. Crabb, Dauphin; Alfred Sanderson, Convention was further organized by the ppointment of the following gentlemen:

vious kindness had hardly left life enough vious kindness had hardly left life enought in him to enable him to address them at length. He was sure that the men who had come here from all sections of the State would not be disappointed if he addressed them briefly. The harvest was over, and for its abundance they should thank God. But there was another harvest to be reaped amid the frosts of October, when they were to be the reapers, and it would then be seen whether they had strength enough to cut down the weeds of secession and rebellion everywhere growing around them. (Cheers.) Were they prepared to enter upon a canvass like that now opening? He could ask the whole State this question, as every section of it was represented in those he saw around

of it was represented in those he saw around this Democratic altar. Had they come here swayed by one purpose, that after all that had been expended in war, the Constitution and the Union should be restored? (Cries of "yes" and cheers.) The war is over.—The armies of the South had melted away like snow before the sun. There ought to be peace, but why was it that when open war was over, peace had not followed?—The South had been obedient to the Constitution since, had chosen representatives fit was represented in those he saw around The South had been obedient to the Constitution since, had chosen representatives and wished for peace, but because they would not bow the knee to New England fanaticism, they were kept under the heel of despotism. (Groans for the Radicals. A voice, "They never will.")

No, the speaker said, and they never ought. (Cheers.) It was not the Democracy who kept the Union divided, but a Radical faction in Congress, who proposed terms

who kept the Union divided, but a Radical faction in Congress, who proposed terms which honorable mon could not accept. The conservative men of all parties were united against this faction, and in favor of a rostored Union. (Loud cheers.) The question to be decided this fall was, whether there should be peace or perpetual war.

The Democracy had throughout its entire history been a party eminently catholic for istory been a party eminently catholic for is sympathics extended over every inch of and covered by the flag of a comm innd covered by the nagot a common Union. This being so, the party would be recreant to every sense of duty, if in this, the direst hour of the nation's necessity, it was not willing to strike hands and make plighted faith over the common labor of a common country with any man or set of men who were willing to preserve it. That had been vere willing to preserve it. That had been be mission of the Democratic party, and the principle upon which it was founded, and on that principle, by the grace of God and the virtue of the people, it would continue to exist. tinue to exist.

and the virtue of the people, it would continue to exist.

The Speaker said, further, that the position he occupied, by the voice of the Democracy of the State, was one so full of responsibility and care that, did he not know that throughout the length and breadth of this Commonwealth there was not the heart of a single Democrat which did not bent in unison with his own, and who would not, in the hour of trial and danger, stand him to the bitter end he would shrink from the place. But he had been made the candidate by the unbought, unsolicited, and free, and almost unautimous choice of the Democracy of the State. He had no political history hat was not recorded; his history as a politician was the history of the State for the last six years, and he would not to-day after a line or blot and he would not to-day alter a line or blo out a particle of it. (Loud cheers.) H night have been mistaken, but if so it w might have been mistaken, but if so it was an honest mistake, and he challenged any one who did not believe in his course to meet him before the people and discuss it. (Cheers.) It was true he had never bent the knee to power, and that in the Senate of Pennsylvania he had never quaited before the Abolition majority (loud cheers); and for this he believed the people were supporting him to-day. He had not intended to speak at length, however, and would give way for others.

Mr. Clymer, amid great enthusiasm, re ired. After Hiester Clymer had concluded, Hon. Montgomery Blair was introduced by Mr. Vaux as "a man in whose father Andrew Jackson reposed confidence, as Andrew Johnson now confides in the son," Mr. Blair was received with great applause. As we intend to publish his speech in full we will not attempt a synopsis of his remarks in this report. It was a most admirable exposure of the infamous doings and the dangerous designs of the radicals, and was fre-

quently interrupted by loud applause While Mr. Blair was speaking from the main stand, the chief outside attraction was a German meeting in front of the Keystone Hotel, where a number of fine speeches were made. When Mr. Blair concluded, Hon. George H. Pendleton addressed the mass from the porch of the Keystone Hotel. We will publish Mr. Pendleton's great speech in full hereafter. When Mr. Pendieton had concluded, the crowd slowly dispersed. It was expected that a meeting would be held in the evening, but a heavy rain storm set in, which prevented. Linon the conclusion of Mr. Blair's re-

marks, the following series of resolutions | down by the prudence and moderation of marks, the following series of resolutions | Washington, Franklin and Madison, and end and unanimously adopted

Resolutions.

Resolved, By the Democracy of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, in Mass Convention assembled: That the contest upon which we are now entering is simply, whether the Federal Union under the Conwhether the Federal Union under the Constitution as adopted and construed by its llustrious authors, with the reserved rights of the States unimpaired, shall continue to be our form of government, or whether we shall have forced upon us by Congressional usurpation and revolutionary action a con-tral consolidated government, bound by no constitutional restraints, in which the liberties of the people would be at the mercy of a bare majority of Congress, controlled by a self-constituted and irresponsible central

a self-constituted and irresponsible central directory. Resolved, That the Democratic party are now, as ever, the only true Union party of the land; that we point with pride to the unselfish and untiring efforts made by all Democrats and Conservatives in and out of Congress to preserve the Union before the variable of the property of the constitution and conservative of the co war commenced by conciliation and compromise, the only means by which it was formed and without which it will never be formed and without which it will never be more than a name; that the refusal of the Republican party to yield their partizan prejudices for the sake of Peace and Union, was the immediate cause of the war, and posterity will hold them responsible. Resolved, That we will hold all the depart-ments of the government of the United ments of the government of the United States to its official and solemn declaration, that the war was not prosecuted for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States uninpaired; that the war having ended by the surrender of the rebel armies the people of the South are subject only to such penalties as the Constitution of our common country and the laws passed in pursuance of it may prescribe, and are enoursuance of it may prescribe, and are en-itled to all the rights which that Constituion ensures to all the people of all the states.

Resolved, That the Federal Union is composed of thirty-six States; that under the Constitution each State is entitled to an Constitution each State is entitled to an equal representation in the Senate and to its proper representation to the lower House; that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; that the President is sworn to enforce the laws, and that we call upon him, in the name of an outraged and violated Constitution and an imperilled Union, to make the Congress what the Constitution make the Congress what the Constitution requires it to be—the representative body f the whole people.

Resolved. That we denounce the proceed.

ngs of the Radical majority in the so-called Congress as lawless and revolutionary, and ntended by its leaders to utterly subvert and destroy our wise and benificent system of government, and to establish in its place a consolidated despotism, controlled by the worst spirit of New England fanaticism. Resolved. That we tender to President Johnson our hearty thanks for his bold and steadfast determination to restore the Union of our fathers, "in its original purity," and we adjure him by the memory of the immortal Juckson, to convince the Radical disputonts by word and dead that the lisunionists by word and deed, that the 'Federal Union must and shall be pro-

served."

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, believing that the white men of America are able to govern themselves, without the aid of an inferior race, and that we disapprove of the amendment to the Constitution, lately proposed by the so-called Congress, it being nothing but the offer of a reward to the States for granting pages suffrage and the threat of a pushely

oner of a reward to the states for granting negro suffrage, and the threat of a punishment in case of refusal.

Resolved, That the soldiers who fought for the Union and the Constitution deserve well of the country, and that the repeated declaration by the Radicals that the rebellion could not have been subdued without the sid of black troops in a gross and wanthe aid of black troops is a gross and wan-ton insult to the brave and gallant white

the aid of loack troops is a gross and wanton insult to the brave and gallant white soldiers of America, which they well know how to resent at the polls.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Democracy are now, as they have ever been, with our brave brothers of the Emerald Isle in their gallant efforts to free their native land from the foul tyranny of England; and that we owe nothing to the English government which should prevent us from repealing or modifying the neutrality laws so as to give the Irishfair play, which is all they ask.

Resolved, That we endorse and reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 5th of March last; and we present with pride to the Democratic and Conservative citizens of Pennsylvania, our worthy candidate for Governor, Hon. Hiester Clymer. He answers, in an eminent worthy candidate for Governor, non. Ries-ter Clymer. He answers, in an eminent degree, the requirements of Jefferson; he is knonest, he is capable and he is faithful.— The most malignant of his political enemies can find no spot on his fair fame; and to the slanders and misrepresentations of Radical disputonists we answer that he is now, as

lisunionists, we answer that he is now, as the has always been and under all circum-stances, in favor of the Union of our fathrs—a union of white men.

Resolved. That the Tariff men of Penn ylvania may see by the votes of Senators sumner and Wilson of Massachusetts, and Foster of Connecticut, that the professions of friendship for Pennsylvania by the Radicals of New England, are as sincere as their professions of regard for the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we approve of the call for a National Union Convention of all the

The proceedings upon the main stand had been brought to a conclusion, after the able address of Hon. Montgomery Blair, owing to the intense heat, which warned the officers of the meeting that it would be safer to adjourn to some cooler place. The balcony of the Keystone House was selected. Orators were holding forth to vast multitudes from this location the entire afternoon; but when it was announced that Mr. Pendleton had arrived, they closed their speeches. Shortly after, the distinguished Ohioan appeared. He was greeted with prolonged enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer rent the air, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, the bands added inspiring music, and for several minutes the scene was most remarkable. Finally, silence being restored, Mr. Pendleton spoke as follows: SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

States, to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th

of Angust next to sustain the President in of Angust next to sustain the President in his patriotic policy of restoration, and we recommend the State Central Committee to take such action as will best advance the purpose of the call.

speech of hon, george H. Pendleton,
Fellow-citizens:—Whon I received the
invitation of your committee to be present
with you to-day, I was impelled by an
almost irresistible impulse to accept it. I
had onloyed the hospitality of your beautiful city. I had sat side by side in Congress
with your faithful and able Representatives
for many years in dark and perilous times
—with Jones, and McKentick, and Ancona.
I had known most agreeably your worthy
candidate for Governor. I desire once more
to recew these agreeable associations. But
fair more did I desire to see the Democrats
of Borks county—those Democrats whose
renown is as extensive as the Union—those
Democrats who have been enabled, throughrenown is as extensive as the Union—those Democrats who have been enabled, throughout a storm of obliquy and contumely and reproach unparalleled in political warfare, to adhere with unfaltering fidelity and unblenching courage to a party whose principles they believed would secure life to the government and liberty to the people. (Loud cheers). I had attended a thousand Democratic meetings in the West. I knew the tone and tempor and spirit of the party there. I wished to know it as well here, I love the Democratic party: I admirate disthere. I Wished to know it as well here. I love the Democratic party: I admire its discipline and organization; I honor the name and fame of its founders. I revere its principles so broad in their application, so beneficing the intermediate ont in their influence, that in all this broad land, dissevered as the States have been, as they still are, there is not a State, nor country, nor township, nor town year neighborty, nor township, nor town, nor neighborhood, nor family, nor house in which it has not a representative and member. (Cheers.) I knew I would find here disciples of the same faith, bellevile, bellevile. I knew I would find here disciples of the same fulth—believing in the same croedand I desired, with you, to worship at a common altar, that I might eatch the inspiration of your pure faith, and be warmed by the fervor of your enkindled zeal. And so I accepted the invitation; and I came to day, though to do so I was obliged to leave some true New England Democrats in Boston last night. I am glad I have come, This meeting shows that your zeal and This meeting shows that your zoal, and vigor, and courage are unimpulsed; and fills me with renewed hope for the future. It shows that whoever else may fall, Berks county will do her duty to the country. (Cheers.) THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOT DEAD.

THE DEMOGRATIC PARTY NOT DEAD.

In my own State, in my own city, we have several Republican newspapers, which lelight to tell us that the Democratic party is dead. We try to convince them to the contrary; we hold our conventions, make our nominations, conduct campaign wo hundred thousand votes, scare dways, (laughter), best them sometimes always, (laughter), beat them sometimes, and yet each day more positively than the day before, they tell us that the Democratic party is dead, and the disease of which it died. They will learn, if they live long enough, that it can never absolutely die so long as government shall last; that in this country it will maintaff its vigor so long as the States shall have free governments, and the Union shall be a confederation; for in the States, it is the purty of the peculiarginal the States, it is the party of the people against power, in the Union it is the party of con-federation against consolidation. It has always been so.

CONFEDERATION VS. CONSOLIDATION. CONFIDERATION VS. CONSOLIDATION. In the discussion which preceded the convention to form the Constitution in that convention listelf, in the conventions in the several States, in the early administrations, two different and opposing theories were networted by oble and extractions. advocated by able and patriotic men. The one insisted that the country should be strong and centralized—the other maintained that the general offices of government should be performed by the States, and as little duty and power as possible should be confided to the federal Union. In the convention, there were extreme views and extreme men on both sides. The extreme men trome men on both sides. The extreme men gave up the work—Hamilton left the convention, Luther Martin refused to sign the Constitution—the extreme views were tone the Constitution was the result—that Constithe Constitution was the result—that Constitution which has given us for seventy years prosperity and liberty; that Constitution which, by its origin at the hands of the men who I have named, by its beneficent influences, became sacred to all American citizens, till the fanatics of our day dragged it from its high place and degraded it in the name of their partizan schemes. (Loud mire of their partizan schemes. [Loud

cheers.]
THE EARLY STRUGGLE OF DEMOCRACY.
The opposing forces were gathering strength during the administration of Washington, but they were held in check by the power which he possessed. They met in there collision in the term of Mr. Adams. The Democratic sentiment could not be neutral in that struggle. It was indeed the chief combatant. It emerged victorious in the election of Mr. Jefferson, and brought with it a compact, vigorous, disciplined the election of Mr. Jefferson, and brought with it a compact, vigorous, disciplined organization to support its policy and opinions. Our Democratic party is that party, and it misits to day as it insisted then that these fundamental maxims of political science are applicable to our government all times, in every emergency, and never more applicable than to-day in this crisis of our history—that government is best which governs the least—that confederation is best which leaves the greatest possible amount of nower with the constituent States, and of power with the constituent States, and confides the least possible power to the federal head—that all just government confides the least possible power to the federal head—that all just government derives its power from the consent of the governed—that taxation without representation is tyranny—that all the States in the Union are equal—not in territory and population nor wealth, but in duties, in rights, in powers granted and powers reserved—and that therefore Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have no more constitutional power commercial right to govern Georgia and Missachusetts. or moral right to govern Georgia and Mis or moral right to govern Georgia and Mississippi than have Georgia and Mississippi to govern Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. (Cheers). Yet this is the claim that is made to-day. It is no less than this—it touches the very foundation and organization of the government. It goes to its essence and snirit. sence and spirit.

THE OREAT QUESTION,

THE GREAT QUESTION.

What is the great question, I do not say principle, of to-day? Shall the Southern States be represented in Congress? Around this question is grouped every other q tion which the war has raised—and by tion which the war has raised—and by the principle on which it is decided will every other question be determined. The President says that they are entitled to representation—that they have resumed their normal and harmonious relation to the Union. The Democratic party asserts the same position. The Republican party, speaking by its leaders in Congress, says that although they are at peace with the Union, they shall not are at peace with the Union, they shall not be represented till they buy the enjoyment of that right by consenting to amendments of the constitution, which the Southern people loathe from the bottom of their hearts, and will never yield to except by corricion. (Cheers.) This is the quostion remitted to the people for decision—and oppon their decision depend peace and order, and the perpetuation of the government, or discontent, disorder, revolution and anarchy—despotism. Is not this true? If these States are not entitled to representation in cny—despotism. Is not this true? If these States are not entitled to representation in Congress, they are not entitled to vote in the electoral colleges. If they are not permitted to vote in 1898, and their vote combined with that of either party at the North received of the control of the would elect a president, will that party submit to the decision? Will it consent that the will of the whole country should be defeated by a known and acknowledged minority, and if it will not submit, wil minority, and if it will not submit, will there not be disorder, turbulence, probably war? WHY SHOULD THE SOUTH BE DENIED REPRE

SENTATION.
Why should not these States be represented? Pennsylvania and Ohio are represented.
Why not Virginia? Ohio recognizes the supremacy of the federal government within the constitution; so does Virginia. Ohio obeys the federal laws; so does Virginia. There is not an armed enemy in all the confederal States. There is not a beyon of There is not an armed enemy in all the confederate States. There is not a show of opposition to federal authority; not even so much as a shadow when it declineth. The confederate government is dissolved; the ordinances of secession are abrogated; the old constitutions are set asido, new ones are established; the old State governments are displaced; new ones are in their stead. The old officers have been expelled; new ones have been elected. The States are performing all the functions necessary to the maintenance of civil society; they preserve maintenance of civil society: they preserve maintenance of civil society; they preserve order, punish crime, protect life and property, collect debts, enforce contracts, regulate the relations of husband and wife, father and child, guardian and ward; they regulate the descent and distribution of real and personal estate; they charter cities and colleges; they exercise the right of eminent domain, build railroads, and establish common schools. Why should then not be repdomain, build railroads, and establish common schools. Why should they not be represented? Ohio pays federal taxes; so does Virginia. A tax gatherer rides every county; a custom house officer is at every port. Virginia took up arms against the federal government; alas! she did. Seduced by the advice of fanatics at the South; gonded by the acts of not less wicked fanatics at the North; unwisely she took up arms to resist the execution of federal laws. But when you sounded the tocsin of war, and called upon the people to maintain their constitution, their government, you told them that so soon as federal laws were obeyed the war should cease, and it should leave the States with their rights, their powers, their equality unimpaired. (Cheers.) Ohio is a free State, so is Virginia; Ohio