FOR GOVERNOR Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co.

CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCER.

PRICE ONLY THIRTY CENTS!!

In order to aid in the circulation o political truth, we will furnish the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER until

capacity.

and claimed for the people of the South-

would give them the advantages of those

constitutional guarantees which, under

their own construction of that instru-

ment, every State in the Union was en-

titled to. This the Radicals had refused,

and hence Governor Orr urged the

union of all conservative men for the

purpose of defeating that party, and

thus effecting an early, full and com-

Hon. Montgomery Blair followed

issue between the Radicals and the Con-

servatives of the country. He traced

the Southern States from the date of their

secession, condemning that act in the

strongest terms, and dwelt on the per-

sistency of the Radicals in refusing the

representatives of the Southern States

seats in Congress, to which they had a

right. He made an able defense of the

policy of Andrew Johnson, and showed

that Thaddeus Stevens and his friend

Boutwell, both in the same committee,

were the leaders in the plot to centralize

the govdrnment and deprive the people

of their liberties.

Laughter.

dall's bread and butter brigade,

outter brigade." (Laughter.)

oncluded amid applanse.

The National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Nothing et has been settled in relation to the open of the Convention. The Executi

SECOND DISPATCH.
PHILADELPHIA, August 14-WIGWAM

Noon.—Arrangements are now being made for the assembling of the Convention. The

for the assembling of the Convention. The number of delegates present is comparatively small, owing to the uncertainty of the arrangements and the distance of the place of meeting from thecentre of the city. The Executive Committee are all present, and it is generally believed that Vallandigham's letter will be read at the Convention to-thy.

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF MR. VALLAN

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14—11.30 A. M.—
There is the best authority for stating that
Mr. Vallandighanf has written a letter
withdrawing from the Convention.
The temporary organization of the Concention will be held at the Wigwann.
The Convention was applied to prove at the

The Convention assembled at noon at the igwam. The delegates from Massachu-

igwam. The delegates from Massachu-Us and South Carolina entered arm in

lent for temporary organization. The Committee on Credentials and Resolutions wer

and are vectorfuls and Resolutions were appointed, and the Convention adjourned to meet at noon to-morrow. The Wigwam was crowded with spectators, and much enthusiasm provailed.

A Geary Hero.

The malignant assaults of the Harris.

ourg Telegraph and other Radical jour-

of the Clymer Soldiers' Convention,

have led to the institution of an inquiry

into the military character of the chief actors in the Geary Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg' The result is by no

means flattering to the Geary men. It

has been found that the President of

their Soldiers' Convention (Joshua T.

Owen) was so bad a soldier that the gal-

tried by court martial; and this court,

which was presided over by that brave

and accomplished officer. General Han-

three charges preferred against him,

and sentenced him "to be dismissed

from the service of the United States.

tion at Harrisburg. But the Radical papers, always reckless and unscrupu-lous, have been rendered desperate by

With such an official record as this

General Dix was selected as Pres-

yould not have remained there in Wash

plete restoration of the Union.

after the election for THIRTY CENTS. Let every one of our readers see to it. that his neighbor subscribes for a copy There never was greater need for the circulation of sound political reading. The Intelligencer is just what you and your neighbors need. Send for a

REMEMBER IT IS ONLY 30 CENTS. The money can be remitted by mail Cooper, Sanderson & Co., Lancaster, Pa.

## The Campaign Intelligencer.

We have already received several handsome lists of subscribers for the CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCER. It is one of the largest, handsomest and cheapest newspapers in the State. We offer it at a price so low for the Campaign as to put it within the reach of every voter in Lancaster county. We expect our friends to give it a wide circulation. A single dollar will pay for three

Let each one of our readers see that his neighbors all take it. Every Democrat in the county ought to have it. A small subscription from active Demoerats will put it into the hands of any who are too poor to afford to pay for it. Let the clubs in the different townships see to it that it is supplied to every man who will read it. Many votes can be made by a comparatively insignificant expenditure of money in this way. It will be one of the most effective electioneering documents which can be put into the hands of candid readers. We expect our friends to give it a very wide circulation.

Let each one who reads this go to work at once. Send the money and the names of the subscribers by mail; and be sure to write the name of the Post Office address in a plain hand.

### Appointments of the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMUTEE. Rooms, 828 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1866.} Hon, Hiester Clymer, Democratic candidate for Governor, will speak as follows

Allentown, Wednosday, August 22, Danville, Thursday, August 23, Lewisburg, Friday, August 24, Johnstown, Saturday evening, August 25, Somerset, Monday evening, August 27, Uniontown, Tuesday, August 28, Waynesburg, (Greene county.) Wednes

Waynesburg, (Greens Conday, August 29, Washington, Thursday, Aust 30, Beaver, Friday, August 31, Newenstle, Saturday, September 1, Eric, Monday, September 3, Mendville, Tuesday, September 4, Frankim, Wednesday, September 5, September 6, Se Franklin, Wednesday, September 5. Clarion, Thursday, September 6. Titusville, Friday evening, September 7. Warren, Saturday, September 8. St. Mary's (Elk County), Monday evening, September 40. Emporium, (Cameron County), Tuesday,

Lock Haven, Wednesday, September 12 Democratic newspapers please insert. By order Democratic State Committee, WILLIAM A. WALLACE, JACOB ZIEGLER.

# Secretary.

Radical Extravagance. Clay, Webster, Benton, Buchanan Wright, and all the other really great American statesmen who have filled sents in Congress, served their country at eight dollars perday. The first Congress to increase the pay of its own members above this amount, if we are not greatly mistaken, was the one that met In December, 1855, when the Radical N. P. Banks was elected Speaker of the House. This Congress screwed the pay up to three thousand dollars per annum, nearly double the amount re ceived by each member for the long ses sion at the old perdiem, and nearly four times the amount received for the short session. No further advance was made till the present time, when our patriotic Radical Congress raised the pay again. Each member now receives five thousand dollars a year. The session recently terminated lasted a little under eight months. Each member, therefore, received for his services a fraction over six hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

Among the people who help to pay these extravagant Radical wages are farmers, mechanics and laboring men who do not receive over six hundred dollars for a whole year's work! But unreasonable as is this rate of pay for the long session, it is still worse for the short session. This session is limited by the Constitution to three months It begins on the first Monday in December and ends on the 4th of March. The pay of each member for this session vill amount to one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars per month! Many a lawyer, many a doctor, many a business man, with far more intelligence than the one-half of these Radical Congressmen, pursues his calling assiduously and fet makes no more in a whole year than the present pay of a member of Congress for one month of the short session! Many a good farm, with all the labor that the farmer and his family can bestow upon it for twelve months returns less than the monthly pay of member, as fixed by this Radical Con-

Nowhere ought this startling extrav agance of the Radicals to awaken greater interest or excite deeper indignation than here in Lancaster county. The ruial population of Lancaster have made it "the garden of Pennsylvania" by hard work. The county is rich, but it has been made so by a hundred years of hard toll at moderate compensation and it is an outrage to tax the accumulations of this toil to pay members of Congress more for a month's services than three-fourths of them could make at home in a year. Retrenchment and reform are sadly needed, and to secure them the Radicals must be overthrown at the polls.

Mr. Stevens and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Stevens stated in an early part of the late session of Congress, that Mr. Ruchanan had expended \$4,000 more than the usual appropriation of \$20,000 made at the commencement of each administration for refurnishing the President's House during the official term. Having discovered his mistake. Mr. Stevens frankly corrected it in the following language extracted from the Congressional Daily Globe of July 26,

1806:
"I wish to say that when I made some remarks upon this subject at an earlier period of the session, I did injustice to one of my constituents, the late President of the United States. I then stated that \$4,000 had been appropriated to supply a deficiency which arose during his term beyond the amount originally appropriated. Since amount originally appropriated. Since then I have looked into the matter and find I am in error."

The Great Union Convention. Good Spirit of the South.

In the selection of their delegates to All our advices from Philadelphia the Philadelphia Convention, the peorepresent that the city is literally ammed with strangers who have gone ple of the South have shown a wise and most commendable respect for the feel there from all parts of the glorious old Union, to give countenance and support ings and opinions of their Northern fellow-citizens. They have carefully to the Convention which meets to-day. passed over all their leading men who The hotels were filled up as early as Sunday evening, and every train that were supposed to be specially obnoxious to the North, and in general have arrived on Monday added its hundreds selected only such as originally opposed to the swelling crowd. Those who found sleeping quarters last night were the rebellion. esteemed very fortunate. Where the thousands are to lodge to-night who have been carried in on the trains ar

In Alabama, the President of the Convention affirmed for himself and the members of that body, that they had riving this morning, can not even be accepted, without mental reservation, conjectured. Standing room is scarce, the conditions dictated by the President, and are prepared loyally to sussitting room is very difficult to get, and tain the Union. They abide by the sleeping room for the latest arrivals is results of the war in good faith, and are not to be thought of. The streets, especially in the vicinity of the Contionly anxious to terminate sectional alienation and suffering. 'Ruined in nental Hotel and the Girard House, have been blocked up since yesterday fortune," he remarked, with a sad sincerity, "mourning for our dead, wearied morning, and the street cars and other conveyances are taxed beyond their with war, sighing for peace, we simply desire to see reinstated the old prosper-This, too, from a State which On Monday evening a Grand Restor-Mr. Speaker Colfax singles out for his ation Meeting was held at the National Guard's Hall. The attendance was

most emphatic malediction. Louisiana sends good men-men who large, and the feeling manifested argues have steadily struggled to restore the well for the success of the efforts now authority of the Union, and to enforce making by Democrats and Conservative men to sustain the restoration loyally the principles determined by the war. Of the delegates from this State policy of the President, and thus reunite the Picayunc says: "All these gentlethe country in a patriotic and practical manner. Governor Orr, of South Carmen are known to have been among olina, was present, and made an open. the earliest and most influential friends manly, and states manlike speech, which of the President, and of his wise, conwas greeted with repeated bursts of stitutional policy." The active part hearty applause. Speaking for the taken by Mr. Rozier and other well-Southern people, he accepted the decistried Unionists, in opposition to the ion of the war as final, disclaimed the revolutionary Convention, has shown idea that any man in the South would the harmony that exists among the consuggest or urge the repudiation of any servative elements of the State; and the delegates to Philadelphia will reflect part of the national debt incurred puttting down the rebellion, no dishonor upon the State.

Georgia has perhaps shown less favor ern section of the Union a full share of to original Union men, although even the confidence and trust of the nation. there the fire-enters have been passed They had appealed to the sword, and over as unworthy of seats in the ashaving been beaten, were now willing sembly. The Macon Journal has a statement upon this head which merits to fight for the honor of the whole nation with unfaltering faith and devonotice : tion. All they asked was that the North

"It is a remarkable fact that of all the lelegates so far named, we are unable to lnd more than one original Secessionist, and we are not certain about him. That one and we are not certain about him. That one is Gen. Gordon; but Stephens, Johnson, Warner, Winberly, Warren, Wright, Linton Stephens, Flemming, and we believe every other delegate so far named, was an original opponent of secession, and came into the movement only in respect to the views held by them and all other Southern men of a primary State allegance. So far in Georgia orimary State allegiance. So far, in Georgia, and we presume in other Southern States, Secessionists have not been selected; no have they seemed anxious to push them selves forward. They have quietly acqui-esced in the selection of men who were originally opposed to the secession move lov. Orr, and reviewed the questions at

The Journal might have gone further. Not only have original Secessionists stood aside, but conditional Secessionists like A. H. Stephens and Governor Brown have signified their unwillingness to serve, lest the utility and influence of the Convention suffer by the active opponents to the North in the war. They counsel the choice of delegates who have been regarded "as more Conservative and better Union men." a circumstance which in itself establishes their moderation and the earnestness o

Passing from the discussion of great their desire for a re-established Union. juestions to the notice of little public All that is at present known points to nen, Mr. Blair said Gov. Curtin, who the conclusion that the South, as a had mounted the Radical stump at York whole, is doing what it can to render last week. "was down in Washington the Convention the controlling and the a short time ago and wanted an office conservative power which is at this rom Andrew Johnson. [Laughter.] He moment needed in our national politics. was very anxious to join the bread and

# The Torch and the Sword!

butter brigade at once. [Laughter.] He At the outbreak of the rebellion there wanted to go abroad; his health was delicate, indeed he wanted to go, and I was a Democratic politician of considerknow he did. [Laughter.] It is said able prominence in Illinois, whose that I went to Andrew Johnson and sympathics were said to be entirely with the South. He was a member of represented the matter to him, telling Congress and his name was John A. him to wait until after the election. Logan. The Republican newspapers Laughter. | But no matter for that; he did not go out, but though he tried, and gazetted him as a traitor. Telegrams flew thick and fast from the west, deried, and tried, he did not get to belong tailing the treasonable utterances of this to the bread and butter brigade. man. He was represented as a danger-"You all know Forney, that patriotic ous character who ought to be taken hold of. The wish appeared to be unicitizen, (immense shouts and laugher.) a sort of modern Dalghety, a man | versal among the Republicans of the of all parties, when he wants an office, west, and it was largely shared by the s he always does. He wanted the Col-Republicans in the east, that he should ectorship of New York, and to show be mobbed. His wife's name was why he should be given the choice of | bruited about by super loyal papers as It, he showed that he had two newsfreely as his own. She was represented papers, both dailles, which could get as taking her stand at a Railroad station ip a capital party if the President would in Southern Illinois and cheering for nly appoint his (Forney's) man. The | Jeff Davis, and insulting and hooting President did not do it, and so, like at Union soldiers passing on the trains. Curtin, Forney does not belong to Ranthe dispatches, whether she could es-

"The Radicals are the most patriotic cape personal violence. cople in the world, of course, or they After a time John A. Logan entered the Union army. Taking into considugton, sweltering in the hot weather. eration all the circumstances of his case. They never would adjourn for fear that it was a fair presumption that nothing ohnson would turn their friends out of but the fear of being mobbed influenced him to enter it. This, we think, was office. About the country and its condition they eared nothing-they would the construction pretty generally put keep in session lest Johnson might muster out their friends from the bread and the telegrams and newspaper statement affecting his "loyalty" at the outbreak After referring to the fact that the of the war. Subsequent events strengthpolicy of the Radicals tended to put the ened this impression. New converts are white laboring men of the North and proverbially zealous. Renegades are the negroes of the South on an equality ilways vindicative towards their former by enfranchising the latter, Mr. Blair friends. Logan soon became conspicuous for the bloodthirstiness of his threats against the rebels. Feeling that he was suspected by his new-made Republican friends, he sought to commend himself yet has been settled in relation to the open-ing of the Convention. The Executive Committee are debating the propriety of holding a meeting for temporary organiza-tion at one of the public halls, or post-poning it till to-morrow, by which time the Wigwam will probably be completed. to their confidence by the violence of his language towards the South, and he succeeded. Promotion came, and Logan congratulated himself, as well he might, upon his escape from the hands

of a mob into the uniform of a Major General. The war having ended and the Major General's commission expired, John A. Logan is looking up his old political fleshpots. "He aspires to Trumbuli's seat in the United States Senate, but fearing he might not reach it and desiring to take all the chances to be had. he has accepted a Republican nomination for Congress. We publish a sketch of the speech he made at Springfield, Illinois, in accepting this nomination. It has the ring of the vindictive renegade all through. Its abuse of the President is as coarse and brutal as that of Brownlow. Its proposal to "take the torch in one hand and the sword in the other, and sweep over" the South, stamps its author as a barbarian who is a burning disgrace to the country and to the age in which he lives. Such a man is scarcely entitled to the protection o the laws, since he avows himself in favor of the most flagrant and barbar ous violation of them. He has put the nals upon the most prominent members

wolf's head on his own body and shamelessly displays his bloody jaws to the whole country. But the temper of the country is not wolfish, and Logan's bloodthirsty utterances will only help him to lose his head. A kindlier feeling is growing up everywhere, and the miserable dem agogues who are attempting to stir anew the waters of fraternal strife, that they lant General Sumner ordered him to be may ride in on its bitter waves, are destined to go to the bottom. Such badhearted leaders as Stevens, and such rabid journals as the Press and the cock, found him guilty of two out of the Harrisburg Telegraph, will of course applaud every proposition for the barbarous punishment of the South; but thank Heaven their influence is declining and their power for mischief standing against the presiding officer of will soon be clean gone forever. the Geary Convention at Pittsburg, common prudence would suggest to our opponents the propriety of refraining from assaults upon the gallant soldlers who participated in the Clymer Conventional that the Clymer Convention

Tom Cochran presented John W. Geary a cake at York on Thursday. On the night of the second Tuesday of October, John W. will realize that "his cake is all dough. Returns from 69 of the 100 counties n Kentucky give Duvall, democrat, 39,the dismal prospect before them. They rush blindly forward and hurl missiles that recolland destroy their own friends. 297 majority.

Radical Bickerings.

The large crowd of Radical office seekers in this county are having a high time of it just now. The various candi- at the Geary meeting in York. dates have a haggard look, superinduced by continuous exertion, intense excitement and "drinks all round." Our streets and alleys have been carefully canvassed. There is not a tavera or a beer house in the city which has not been the scene of strong solicitations. Every countryman who entered the town has had half a dozen or more of the friends of candidates dogging his heels. This morning not only was every market-man buttonholed, but their wives and daughters were solicited to exert their influence. Cards have appeared in the newspapers, circulars have been scattered broadcast throughout every district, and no appliance known to wire-pullers has been left unemployed. The newspapers have each had their favorite candidates whose claims have been urged with an earnestness that has degenerated into bitterness. For a time the State canvas has been forgotten, and the radical newspapers of the country have taking to abusing each other. Faction has been assailing faction, until, if we were to believe one half of what the different wings of the Radical party in Lancaster county say of each other, we should come to the deliberate conclusion that there is not an honest or a decent man among the Republican politicians of Thad. Stevens' District. Each party has boldly charged the other

seemly and disgraceful scramble for office was scarcely ever seen elsewhere. To the irregular and much mixed contest over merely local offices is superadded the contest for United States Senator. At first the contest was between Cameron and Curtin, with the chances that Simon's money would overcome the popularity of the "soldier's friend." When Thaddeus Stevens stepped into the ring the affair became more complicated. At first all hands were puzzled, except a few who were in the secret. It is now conceded that the representatives from this county will be nstructed to vote for Mr. Stevens; but the contest is none the less a struggle between the friends of Curtin and the

with bribery and corruption, and with

making merchandise of the offices.

Every man, now a candidate, who has

been in the Legislature heretofore, has

been openly accused of using his posi-

tion to fill his pockets. Such an un-

paid emissaries of Cameron. As things look now we consider it safe to predict that Simon will win, and that the pretended endorsement of Stevens for United States Senator will turn out to be only a sharp trick to cheat Curtin out of whatever chance he had for securing votes from Lancaster county. The whole thing is being very adroitly managed. Curtin's friends are excited, but the probabilities are that presence of those who were known as after fretting and fuming for a day or two they will come down under the lash of the dominant faction.

#### . . -Indian Troubles.

Some of the Indian tribes on the great plains that stretch away from the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains are again threatening to give serious trouble to our government. A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Leavenworth, August 8, says:

While out hunting stock on the Republi can River a few days since, we were met by a party of 100 Cheyennes and Sioux In-dians, mounted on fine mules and Amerionn horses. Some of them had three recan norses, Some of their man. Many had sabers without scabbards, but few bows and arrows. A majority of them had on complete suits of United States cavulry and arrows. A impority of them had on complete suits of United States cavalry clothes, embracing caps, which had every appearanes of being new. They were committing the most dastardly outrages. They said that 500 Chayenne warriors had been in camp on the head of the Sabine, who sent their women and children south of the Arkansas, and acted very sullen, and morose to all whites. Col. Leavenworth, Indian agent, reports a very bitter, warlike spirit among the Cheyennes. They express great determination not to abandon the Smoky Hill routes, and they further say, in reference to the treaty, that they were made drunk and grossly deceived. They are determined that the railroad shall not go West through their lands.

Indian outrages on the plains have een so frequent and of such long continuance that it is high time for our government to put in operation some plan for their entire prevention. We are sick and tired hearing of the murder of emigrants and small detachments It seemed doubtful, from the tenor of of troops. There must be something wrong in the management of Indian affairs on our western frontiers. If the Indians have real grievances, these should be redressed but if their neverdevillshness of their nature, they should be punished with a severity that would make them quake at the sight of a upon his motives by those who had read the bounty of our government, which faction of seeing all of them released. has bestowed presents and annuities upon them for years, they ought by this time to have learned to live in peace and friendship with the whites.

The employment of an Indian police for the plains was some time ago suggested. It was argued that a force of friendly Indians, taken into the pay of the grovernment and properly organized and equipped, could do more for the security of our frontiers and for the protection of emigrants across the plains, than any force of white troops that we could maintain in that region. Knowing the haunts, the habits and the mode of warfare of the hostile tribes, and accustomed themselves to the privations of a life outside of the confines of civilization, it would not be surprising if, on trial, a force of friendly Indians should | pine above ground for the want of one. be found just the one thing needful to our security in the far west. Of their | pikes for old John Brown will provide fidelity we should entertain no misgiv-The history of America furnishes ings. abundant evidence that the red man is capable of becoming the warm friend and trusty ally of the white. But he must be generously and honestly dealt with and never deceived. We hope the experiment will be tried, for the outrages of the wild tribes must be put a stop to in some way.

# Alleged Outrage.

day alleges that "a murderous fire from revolvers in the hands of Copperheads, was directed at the car occupied by Gen. Geary and Gov. Curtin, in the train carrying the Dauphin and Cumberland that it is impossible to say whether creself as "Hessians" and "traitors." little doubt that it was done by one or these insults and slanders, inexcusable as they are, furnish no justification for such an outrage as the Telegraph alreally were fired at the car in which them ought immediately to join the Radical Republican party, which has monopolized the shooting and mobbing business of the country for the last five without the votes of such men,

A Radical Wolf Howling for Blood. LANCASTER, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1866. "Indge Safford." (whoever he may be.) of Alabama, was one of the speakers

probably some bastard Southern "Yahoo" who has hired himself at low wages to lie for the benefit of the Black Republicans. We should not be as tonished if he would turn out to be the We all feelland know that the condition of identical Yankee who emigrated to the South some years ago and boastfully wrote home to his relations that he thad not been in Alahamy six months afore they made him Judge at a horserace." He said that "Hiester Clymer's name was quoted in the rebel news-

papers during the rebellion as one of the Northern men favorable to a recognition of a Southern confederacy." If as settled by recent events, and a distance of the errors and irregularities by which its action is disturbed. A fair presentation of these matters to the public, with-"Judge Safford" didn't lie at York, the rebel newspapers must have lied about which its action is disturbed. A fair presentation of these matters to the public, without a mixture of the passion or prejudice of party, that they may apply the corrective, is, as I understand it, the object of the proposed Convention.

To this object I am desirous to lend my leable and as one arrows the there are Clymer "during the rebellion," for Clymer never was favorable to a recognition of the Southern confederacy. posed Convention.

To this object I am desirous to lend my feeble aid, as one among the thousands whose aggregate judgment make up public The "Judge" displays the true spirit of a Southern "Yahoo." He is as stern

and inflexible as 'the most cruel overseer that eyer laid the lash of the slavedriver on the back of the shricking slave. He "wants the law executed sternly and inflexibly, against traitors; and he says that "when this is done the rebels will recant their heresies and repent their crimes." The law makes treason punishable with death. Its stern and inflexible execution, therefore, as demanded by "Judge Safford." would bring nearly every white man in the whole South to the scaffold, and leave no rebels alive to recant their heresies or repent their crimes. Does Geary stand on the Safford platform? is ne not satisfied with the ocean of blood that his own valiant sword drew from rebels and traitors? Does he too demand the death of nearly every white male inhabitant of the South? Or will he come out and repudiate and condemn the bloodthirsty utterances of his principal speaker at the meeting in York?

Mr. Ewing's Letter. Our readers will not find fault with us for surrendering somuch of our space to-day to the letter of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, cordially commending the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia. The veteran statesman has calmly reviewed the wholesituation of public affairs, the condition of the country, the action of the Executive and the errors of the majority in Congress, praising where praise is due and censuring where censure plainly ought

o be bestowed.

If the great mass of the Republican party had not run mad on national affairs, the counsels of such a man as Thomas Ewing might be expected to have some influence with them. He has been Governor of Ohio, a Senator in Congress and a member of the Cabinet. and has always ranked among the purest of our public men. He was the personal and political friend of General Harrison, of whom our Republican friends of the "Old Guard" may retain a faint recollection, and by whom he was called to a seat in the Cabinet. His voice, which for many years has not been heard in the councils of the nation, comes up like a voice from the grave of the old "hero of Tippecanoe," invoking those former members of the Whig party who are now following after Stevens to "return to the path of constitutional rectitude,' and, laying aside all vengeful and mere partisan feeling, give their support to a policy "which shall make it the inter-

### and order to anarchy." The Fenian Prisoners.

President Johnson's appeal to the British Government in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in Canada was not made in vain. Immediately before his retirement from the Colonial Office. Mr. Cardwell, acknowledging the good faith of the United States in maintaining the neutrality law, advises Lord Monck not to sanction any unnecessary severity of procedure in dealing with the captured raiders. And immediately on Lord Carnaryon's accession to office, he repeats Mr. Cardwell's injunctions to the Governor-General of Canada in even stronger terms. The prompt action of our Government, then, in first enforcing the authority of United States Municipal Laws in the case of the Fenian raids, and next, in asking lenient treatment of the Fenian prisoners, ought to make the Roberts branch of the Order. at least, feel grateful. They had a narrow escape in attempting an invasion after the fashion they did; and instead of joining the Radicals to denounce the President, they ought to thank him for ending outrages result from the inherent | rescuing them from a most perilous situation. We have no doubt that our Government will continue to intercede for the captured Fenlans, and we trust white man. The constant recipients of | the President will soon have the satis-

The Natick Cobbler. Senator Wilson, of the righteous colony of Massachusetts, a short time ago pathetically announced that if he were to die then he would not leave be hind him enough to buy a pine coffin This shows that he is no better at financiering than at statesmanship. But what has turned the Natick Cobbler's attention to the subject of death? Does he desire to pcy out? Is he seriously thinking about breathing his last? Has it occurred to him that he is more than half sold to "old scratch?" Does he feel that his end is near? Is he waxing afraid that it is awl up with him? Let him not vex his righteous soul about a pine coffin. His corpse won't be left to The New England Yankees who bought a coffin for his beloved disciple whenever it may be needed. The Natick Cobbler needn't put off dying on that account, if he is otherwise prepared to toe the mark.

GETTING READY.—Passing New Cumberland, on the Northern Central road, on Friday last, when within a few niles of Harrisburg, a gentleman on the train pointed out the residence of General Geary, quite an attractive place. It looks as if it has, within a few works hear resisted day. within a few weeks, been re-painted and re fitted, the General, no doubt, anticipating a visit from his friends early in October, and making preparations to receive them. The Harrisburg Telegraph of yester

When you find the occupant of a

house re-painting and re-fitting it, you may set it down as certain that he expects to stay there. No man ever was known to re-paint and re-fit a house delegations from York" on Thursday. | that he was about to remove out of The Telegraph is such bad authority | Geary has found out that he is going to remain at New Cumberland, and he is dence should or should not be given to | trying to give his residence as cheerful this story. But if anything of the kind a look as possible. This is right. If did occur, the cause of it can readily be that rusty old cannon from Harper's conjectured. John W. Geary visited | Ferry adorns his grounds, we hope he York once before, where he had the will give it a good coat of whitewash. want of decency and the want of sense He will have enough to make him to denounce braver soldiers than him- | gloomy after the election, and he does right to brighten up his house and its simply because they had avowed them | surroundings before the clouds of Octoselves the friends of Clymer. If he was ber settle down upon him. We conshot at on Thursday, there can be but | gratulate him that he lives in a section where limestone is plenty and burnt more of the soldiers whom he had thus lime is cheap. We advise him to lay meanly and unjustifiably insulted and the "wash" on thick, and to apply slandered on his previous visit. But | as the patriotic negro proposed to go to war-" permiscusly." Don't be content merely to whitewash the house, the pallfence and the trophy of Harper's Ferry leges to have been committed. If shots | Lay it on the trees, the shrubbery, the current bushes and the slop-bucket Geary and Curtin sat, those who fired Don't forget the pig-pen, and be sure to let the "squirrel-tail" of the bake oven come in for a few artistic touches. The General's own face might be improved by the application of the brush, as it or six years. Clymer can be elected has completely changed color since the date of his letter to Sam. Maguire,

Letter from Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio.

Hon. O. H. Browning:
DEAR SIR: Your letter enclosing a copy
of a call for a National Convention, to be
held at Philadelphis on the 14th inst., has
long been before me. I at once expressed
to you my hearty concurrence in its objects,
but causes not within my control have thus
far delayed me in glying, as I then promised,
more definitely and at large my views on the
subject.

the country is unsettled—it is, in some re spects, anomalous; the different depart ments of the Government do not move har ments of the Government do not move harmoniously in their proper spheres, but in
some respects, retard and disturb the action
of each other. The evil requires a remedy,
which can only be applied on a careful investigation of its causes.

It is most important that we have a distinct understanding of the present condition
of our country, the state of its organic law,
as settled by recent avents and a considers settled by recent events, and a consider

A large portion of the leading men of the South have, for more than thirty years past, been taught in the school of disunion, reared up and educated in the political faith that allegiance to the State is paramount to allegiance to the Union, and that a citizen of State ways at the commend of his better. a State may, at the command of his State, lawfully bear arms and wage war against the United States, and, as a corollary, against

the United States, and, as a corollary, against any one or more of the sister. States.

This is not new doctrine; it is the same which, under different forms of government, distracted Europe for more than six hundred years, made every barony a castlegenerally a robber's stronghold—and the whole country a military encampment.

Those holding the physical force in eleven States, in 1861, declared in convention their secession from the Union, expelled its of cers and repudiated its laws, and stood precers and repudiated its laws, and stood pre pared to maintain, as far as they might, by force of arms, distinct and independent order of arms, distinct and independent nationalities, confederated for the purpose of attack or defence against the Union as a common enemy. On the other hand, we asserted the absolute integrity of the Union; that no State could secede from or cease to be an integral part of the Union; that its laws constitutionally energed were of hindlaws, constitutionally enacted, were of binding force in all the States and Territories, and that to levy war or oppose armed resistance to the execution of the laws of the sistance to the execution of the laws of the Union was treason, even though such resistance were in obedience to a law of a State and to the mandate of its authority.

And it is this on which the issue was taken, between the Union and those who

held the physical power in the eleven seced-ing States. A civil war was the consequence reat in its magnitude, great in its results The supremacy of the Union has been maintained; the illegal and revolutionary declarations of secession have been an decirations of secession have been an-nulled, together with the ordinances in their support and their maintenance; and the several States, so far as their official acts can effect that object, have resumed each its place as members of the Union and acnowledged the supremacy of its laws.

We have contended throughout—the cor test that the seceded States were States o the Union, and that the citizens of those States who in any way aided in the revolt were guilty of treason. This point is now yielded; it is settled, and not open to dis-

yielded; it is settled, and not open to dis-cussion. Your call invites only those who hold "the Union in every case indissoluble and perpetual;" and it declares, "that no dele-gate will take a seat in the Convention who does not loyally accept the national situ-ation, and corduitly endorse the great prin-ciple above announced.

ation, and corduitly endorse the great principle above announced.

This I most heartly approve. I would not willingly meet in counsel or join in political action with those, if such there be, who would again open that question, the agitation of which has inflicted such untold misery upon the country.

I assume, therefore, that the laws of the Union enacted pursuant to the Constitution are puramount, neither weakened nor affected by the laws of the State; that no State can secede from the Union, either temporarily or permanently; that the ortemporarily or permanently; that the ordinances of secession, though bearing th name of the State, were the acts of unauthorized men, who temporarily usurped the power; that during the whole contest, from its beginning to its close, each and all the States, notwithstanding their ordinances of secession, were States of the Union and in the Union, and at the close of the contest the usurped power was withdrawn and the supremacy of the Union acknowledged by the authorities of the States, It follows, as a necessary consequence, that even in the heat and violence of the rebellion, the States in which rebel violence most prevailed were, such and all of them, name of the State, were the acts of unau est of men to prefer the Union and law

as States, entitled to their representation in the two Houses of Congress. Such was clearly the understanding of the

statesmen who then ruled the stormy scene Tennessee was represented after the ordi-nance of secession in that State was passed nance of secession in that State was passed, and I know it was the expressed wish of President Lincoln that Mr. Sebastian, the Senator from Arkansas, whose term was not expired, and who had taken no part in the rebellion, should come to Washington and resume his seat in the Senate.

The difficulty existed, not in the right of the State to be represented, but in the means of electing and certifying Senators and Representatives. With that difficulty the Houses of Congress had in the first instance nothing of Congress had in the first instance nothing to do, but when the State returned its Senators and members, then it was the province ators and members, then it was the province of the two Houses of Congress each to examine the credentials of the proposed members of its own body—ascertain whether they were duly appointed, and whether personally they conformed to the regulates which each House had established for its members.

It cannot, therefore, be rationally contended that a State in which the regulation

to earning, and the control to the c sion rescinded and minulled, and the power of the Union acknowledged, can be denied its representation in the two Houses of Congress, because it has been for a time controlled by men in a state of revolt, when that very condition, while it existed, did not deprive it of its right of representation. But thus far those States without question as to Houses of Congress, without question as to the qualifications of the individual members, or the regularity of their election. It will be difficult to establish the position that a pogion of the Senate and the House will be difficult to establish the position that a portion of the Senate and the House which has thus rejected the representation of a part of the States, as Mates, is a legally constituted Congress under the Constitution. They of course have the power which the Constitution gives them—the Senate to reject any and all such members individually, for the reason that they do not represent their several States; the House because they are not shown to represent their appropriate district. The Constitution defines, in express terms, the powers of each House n express terms, the powers of each House over the members who offer themselves for

ecognition. The second section of the first article of The second section of the first article of the Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States"—that is to say, of each and all of the States. To this there is no exception and no limitation. It includes States which have been in revolt, as well as those which have been always loval. vell as those which have been always loyal Another clause of the same article pro ides that when vacancies happen in th epresentation from any State, the execu ive authority thereof shall issue an orde or an election. Here is no qualification to requisite condition of the State to entitle to its representation.
How does any portion of the two House

of Congress, or a committee selected by a part of the members, acquire the power to ay down conditions and deny representations to States that do not conform to them?
The third section provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years.
The fifth article provides, that "no State without its consent shall," even by an amendment to the Constitution, "be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." So clear is the construction of the Constitution, so fixed the purpose of the Convention, that even an amendment of the Constitution, the construction of the constitution, so fixed the purpose of the Convention, that even an amendment of the Constitution, the constitution of the Constitution ons to States that do not conform to them? ion, that even an amendinent of the Consti-ution would be void that should attempt deprive a State for a single day, under an onditions, of its due representation in the

But the Constitution makes ample pro-But the Constitution makes ample provision for the prevention of illegal intrusion in either of those bodies, and puts it in the power of each to exclude from itself all members and Senators who are unit from any cause, national or moral, for want of due election, due certificate, defect of loyalty to the Union, or moral character, to hold their places in either of those bodies. Hence it is very clear to my mind that the

Hence it is very clear to my mind that the exclusion of States as States, for any reason, supposed or alleged, is the indirect violation of their constitutional privileges. The members who may be in possession of the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives have the same right to assume that New York as that Georgia is unfit to be represented until it complies with their prerepresented until it complies with their pre scribed requisitions; and if they may exclude eleven States they may exclude twenty, and each will affect alike the constitutional legitimacy of the body which thus lays down conditions for admission, and refuses it to those who do not comply with those conditions.

and refuses it to those who do not comply with those conditions.

The wrong would be more glaring if a majority were excluded, but the principle would be the same.

It may be said that in the Senate there could not be a constitutional quorum if twenty States were excluded. But what of that? Admit the binding efficacy of the Constitution, and there is an end of the argument. with a view to the present and future

pulet of the country. I am anxious that he present state of things should cease to Laws formally enacted by the members, and certified and approved by the officers of the two Houses and the President, must be recognized by our courts without inquiring into the regular constitution of each

of the powers enacting them; but whatever comes in the form of law, emanating from a single branch of the law-making power, a single branch of the law-making power, is, in my judgment, open to examination; as for example, if but one-third of the States should meet and take possession of the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives, enact resolves in the form of law, without Executive sanction or recognition, it would be absurd to say that the courts would be bound to hold that such resolves were law, without having power to inquire into the constitutionality of the assembly enacting them. This is but an a fortioricase; the principle is precisely the same with that before us; it is quite immaterial whether one-third or two-thirds of the States be excluded from participation in the enactment. Admit the right of inquiry into the constitution of the enacting body: the same right follows in the other. quiry into the constitution of the enacting body; the same right follows in the other and the illegitimacy in the one case is as clear as in the other. This difficulty applies to the Civil Rights bill, to the last Freed

nen's Bureau bill, and to the Constitutions amendment.

This objection, together with the constitutional difficulties in the several bills, can be brought before the courts, and it is not too much to say that their decision will be doubtful on that point, if on that alone. On such reflection as I can give it, I think enactments would be each and all o

those enactments would be each and an of them held void.

This, of course, does not apply to cases where the States did not appear at the proper time and place and offer their Senators and Representatives. It would have a quieting effect, and be but a reasonable exercise to the Constitution and law to resacrifice to the Constitution and law, to repeal at the earliest possible momentall such enactments of the last session of Congress emethments of the last session of Congress which have not received the sanction of the President; for whatever the decision of the courts may be on the subject, it is quite clear that the opinion of the bench and bar of the United States, out of political circles and beyond political influence, will not be unanimous in favor of the validity of those laws; they will not be absolutely and entirely respected by the mass of the people, as they would have been if enacted by a Congress in which all of the United States were supposed to be represented.

There are reasons urged for the refusing the admission of the eleven rejected States into the legislative councils of the nation. Stripped of all ambiguity, the result is the same; exclusion is necessary in order to retain power in the hands of the present majority, and I think it is not generally claimed to be strictly constitutional, but right and reasonable in the present anomalous case. which have not received the sanction of the

us case.
But allow this as a precedent and special-But allow this as a precedent and specially expected, and anomalous cases will continually arise in the opinion of the party in power. The present Congress, in establishing the precedent, cannot say authoritatively, thus far and no further.

The Constitution allows no exceptions, it remaids for no anomaly, if violated but

provides for no anomaly; if violated but or a day, it is violated. This I look upon provides for no anomaly; it violated who a day, it is violated. This I look upon as the great source of evil, pregnant with litical mischief. It is a sap applied to the very foundation of our national editice, and if pressed forward to its results must shake, if not destroy it.

It is needless and idle to dwell upon the past, that which belongs to history; but it

It is needless and the to dwell past, that which belongs to history; is not, perhaps, improper for me to so I have not, in all things, concurred etlon of the past or the present Executive In the direct political movement necessary to preserve the integrity of the Unior and enforce its laws—in the conduct of the and enforce its laws—in the conduct of the war—I felt no hesitation, no difficulty; and I felt, too, the necessity as a war measure to remove from those the power of mischier who actively and openly attempted to obstruct the ruising of our armies or to induce described from the army.

Their crime approached treason, but did not fall within its definition. The position of these in its commission was ambiguous.

not an within its definition. The positior of those in its commission was ambiguous occupying middle space between traitor and spy, but whatever the judgments of courts might be upon their cuts. and spy, but whatever the judgments of courts might be upon their acts, the per-formance of a duty which the President owed the Constitution required that they should be deprived of the power of mis-

cinet.

It was necessary to protect our armies in the process of formation against hostile obstructions, as well as to protect them against meeting and opposing armies in the field.

William commissions are unsantable out. dilitary commissions are warrantable n cases in which the commanding general s justified in ordinary execution on his wn mandate without trial; then he may properly organize a commission to advise and share with him the responsibility; but and shire with him the responsibility; but I have never been satisfied with trials and convictions by military courts, where our civil courts held undisturbed sessions, and our civil haws could be executed. Such things have, novertheless, been done, and I have not failed to protest against it in the proper quarter, and use all my powers of reason and argument to prevent it. The prevention of mischief is one thing; the trial and punishment of a crime complete is an-

For this the administration of President Johnson is not entirely free from responsi-bility, but, as far as I know, it was only when he was fresh in his office, near to the when he was fresh in his office, near to the surrounding elrounstances which influenced the action of his predecessor and of his counsellors, that he fell into what I considered a vital error; and he early showed a purpose to apply to the mischief, whenover possible, an efficient remedy.

Thus, in the only instance in which he greatly erred, it was by uniting in the policy of those who now most condemn him; it was by suffering himself to be borne onward by the wild tide of events which threatened to sweep away and obliterate the ancient land-marks of our Republic; and it was only when he attempted to check the ancient land-marks of our Republic; and it was only when he attempted to check the mischief that he encountered fierce resistance, contumely, and reproach. Besides the illegal constitution of the two Houses of Congress, by the exclusion of the cleven States, there was a vice, a novelty in the proceedings of those two assemblies by the appointment of a joint committee on all the important questions of reconstruction, and the admission of members to each body—a committee similar to that of public safety in the constituent assembly of France

safety in the constituent assembly of France in the days of the revolution, and almost equally potent.
The two Houses, by the appointment of The two Houses, by the appointment of this committee, and the powers granted it, consolidated, and there were no longer for the more important purposes of the session two Houses of Congress—two deliberative assemblies. Indeed, there could be no deliberation in either of those bodies. They were fettered and bound by the action of the joint committee, and no member could be permitted to introduce a measure without it first passing through this ordeal; and it was as much as the political standing of any Senator or Representative was worth iny Senator or Representative was worth to dispute its behests. In a few. instances to dispute its behekts. In a few instances it was attempted, but on each occasion followed by an explanation and an apology. Men are drifted by the strong current of events wheretheir own deliberate judgment would not earry, them—in the composition of most, even men possessing intelligence and some force of character, there is more of the oxier than of the oak; hence it is that in times of high political excitement the more reckless and violent govern in political assemblies sober-minded men, their assemblies sober-minded men, their superiors in knowledge and intellect. superiors in knowledge and intenset, illence measures were adopted almost unanimously which would not have passed the two Houses by the free votes of the members without this restraint. Itsefficacy must have been understood, and its necessity foreseen, or this strange anomaly in American legislation would not have been resorted.

resorted to. By the report of the Committee on Reconstruction, it appears to have been their opinion that what is generally understood as an executive duty—the right of determining when the insurrection or rebellion in a State has ceased, and it is in a condition for Stite has ceased, and it is in a condition for self-government—pertain to the two Houses of Congress and not to the President.

They say it was his duty to execute the laws of Congress, and they ignore and, in effect, deny his right to do his duty under the Constitution, except as they may direct or impel him; this is their first radical error, and the close of the report shows how unfit a legislative body is for the performance of axentive duty. It was well shown ance of executive duty. It was well shown in the long Parliament in England, when they undertook to exercise executive powers—t is equally well shown here.

Not only could not Congress agree as to what should be done to effect reconstruction—when it should begin and how far it what should be done to effect reconstruction—when it should begin and how far it should advance—without the aid of a committee of reconstruction, but that committee so selected say that the result of their report was a mutual concession after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opin ions.
It would seem their inability to agree

might have well admitted of some deference and respect for the opinions of the Presi-dent, who, with more knowledge, certainly an equally patriotic spirit, much larger in-formation and longer deliberation, differed from some, and perhaps all of them; and if he were mistaken, and mambers were If he were inistaken, and members were returned to Congress from States not or-ganized so as to be competent to retain them, each House had the power to determinate the question for itself in the case of each individual member, and on full in-

of each individual member, and on run information to reject or admit.

There seems to os no agreement on the points in which it is charged that the President erred, and every act, and each conceivable omission to act, is objected by different individuals. The only particular in which they unite is, that he did not in all things the will of Congress. He had they unite is, that he did not in all things conform to the will of Congress. He had conform to the wind of Congress. He may opinions of his own, and expressed them in time and form as prescribed by the Constitution. But other grave objections were urged. Senator Trumbull, in a speech lately delivered to his constituents, claims that the urged. Senator Frumbul, in a speech lately delivered to his constituents, claims that the President did not punish traitors sufficiently, in other words, that there had not been blood enough shed, or that there had not been ruin and misery, poverty and priva-tions enough brought upon the people of the South to teach them that rebellion was

of his party,) seemed to yield to the opin-

of his party,) seemed to yield to the opinion, or expressed the opinion that the laws should be rigidly executed against those who violated them.

When he conversed with Mr. Trumbull, according to the account we have of the conversation, he seemed to be smarting under the infliction of heavy recent wrongs, and he spoke with feelings of indignation and resentment common to men and justifiable in their private station; but when he became President of the United States those feelings ought to have been, and I trust they were, suppressed and his personal wrongs forgotten.

His office was then the restorer of the public peace and order, not the avenger of private wrongs, or the instrument by which private vengeance was to be gratified; and it became a question, what was the best mode of reconciling all men to their conditions and establishing peace and harmony in the country.

ditions and establishing peace and harmony in the country.

That popular passions and prejudice still exist in the South is undoubted. The opinions of men as to their abstract rights are unchanged; for no man or men were ever reasoned into a change of opinion by the cannon or the bayonet, though they may well be taught that it is better to live at peace, and enjoy freedom and safety of life and property under a regular consti-tutional government than to suffer a repeti-tion of the horrors and desolation of a civil

It is the remark of a writer who lived through the French Revolution, who reasoned sagely, and who observed much, that "the remedy for popular passions is to be found, not in despotism or arbitrary infliction, but in the assured sovereignty of the law." I concur in this opinion, and for these reasons: I do not unite in the censure which Senator Trumbull casts upon the President because we discover humane decling in his official action for the mieries of those who had most wronged him, especially as I am conscious that his kindness and forbearance tended much more than severity to the establishment of union and harmpny.

I am not the apologist of the President; it is simply my aim to do him and all others right and justice, according to my own conceptions. In these I may greatly err, but my opinions are founded on the observation of passing events, and with a view only It is the remark of a writer who lived

tion of passing events, and with a view only to the interests of my country.

It is idle to impugn the motives and apply personal abuse to those who differ with us in political opinion, to call names, to use contemptuous epithots, and thus depreciate personally those whose arguments we found to be unanswerable. There is much of this that is neither creditable nor statesmanlike in the speech of Mr. Trumbull, which is now before me, but I will not comment upon it.

My with is that the Danielle ion of passing events, and with a view only

My wish is that the Republican party, very many of whose members I highly respect, may return to the path of constitu-tional rectitude, and walking in that path, I wish them a long and successful adminis-tration of their appropriate sphere in the affairs of government; but if they and the Constitution and the Union cannot exist toether, I as earnestly desire their speedy and final overthrow.

Practically, my opinion is that a humane orbearance in the execution of penal laws which shall make it the interest of men to oreter the Union and law and order to an irchy, is the only sound policy.

Some will undoubtedly become outlaws, but as fow as possible should be driven to that condition; and the few that, having that condition; and the few that, having been allowed the privileges of citizens and the rights of property, choose to form themselves into predatory bands, whether they plunder upon the land or water, should be exterminated as enemies of the human race.

I hope much from the good effect of your convention. I am sure that it will be conducted in a spirit of kindness and concilination, at the same time with firmness and tion, at the same time with firmness and decision. I trust much in its effect upon public opinion, much, indeed, in its effect on the opinions and actions of the present longress. I hope at the next session of this longress to find a state of feeling such that Congress to find a state of feeling such that no considerable change may be necessary to secure a triumph of constitutional law and the Union, peace and prosperity of each and every part of our common country. I am, very respectfully, yours, T. EWING.

## Convention at Saratoga.

The National Union Convention of the State of New York met at Saratoga yesterday and elected General John A. Dix, Henry J. Raymond, Chas. J. Myers, H. L. Comstock, S. J. Tilden, William Kelley, Hiram Devine and Sanford E. Church as Delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention, Four members from each Congressional district were also elected. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was present and addressed the Convo

Mr. Doolittle said he had been so long a resident of a Western State, that he felt almost as a stranger here in his native State. He was a delegate from his own State, on his way to Philadelphia. He came here because he was anxious to know the feeling of the great State of New York on the vital question of the day. The war has ended, and peace has come. He trusted it had come to American people can be as great and magnanimous in peace as they were powerful in war—how powerful, the world now well knows since the war is over. Can we meet the problems which peace has brought? In his judgment we should follow in the Lincoln, in that same path which his successor is now treading. (Cheers.)

But if we shall follow the suggestions Thaddeus Stevens and his followers in their cry for vengeance upon the conquered, we shall be unworthy of America's earlier traditions. (Cheers.) There are some who say that the South has not been sufficiently punished. This he denied. They have lost that institution for which they staked their all. They have been desolated, while we of the North, although our suffer-ings and losses have been great, are not to be compared in this respect with the people of the South. The war was car-ried to their very doors, their property destroyed by hundreds of millions, and their population fairly decimated. They have indeed suffered most terribly and almost beyond precedent in the history of either ancient or modern warfare.

The desolution created by the famous and proud march of Sherman to the see was enough to satisfy the spirit venge of Thaddeus Stevens; by the spirit of revenge exhibited by some men, it really seemed that there were those who believed we were stillat war. There were some men who were most warlike in peace. He confessed to no respect for such men. When we must have war, let it be as sharp as a people can make it, for it is a mercy to their adversary; but when that adversary cries enough, and laying down his arms submits to the conqueror, men who would still continue the warfare upon him are not fit to govern and ought not to be trusted by a magnanimous people. The wildest Indians on the plains when at war practice all sorts of enormities, but even they could give lessons in humanity to the Stevenses of to-day. There are some who say that Mr. Johnson does not use the same language to the rebels of the South that he did two or three years ago. That is so. I do not—do you? Then they were at war. They lost, we won, and we are at peace with them.

The speaker briefly alluded to the patriotic career of the President in the Senate, and especially from the begin-ning of the rebellion. After the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, after our great victories, and after the Southern armies victories, and after the Southern armies had surrendered, he proved himself true to his country, and he proved to the world that he, and through him the people of America, could be as great and magnanimous in peace as they were strong and powerful and brilliant in war. (Cheers for President Johnson war. (Cheers for Pres and Senator Doolittle.)

As our Radical cotemporaries are asserting the legality of the Convention gotten together ten days ago by the professional agitators and revolutionists of New Orleans, we commend to their attention the following from the Springfield Republican:

"It may seem cruel, but we cannot help reminding our Radical friends, who are now so carnestly maintaining the legitimacy of Gen. Banks' Reconstruction Convention in Gen. Banks' Reconstruction Convention in Louisiana, that it is the very same Convention which Senator Sumner pronounced 'nothing but a stupendous hour,' and moreover, 'a mere seven months' abortion, begotten by the bayonets in criminal conjunction with the spirit of caste, and born before its time, rickety, unformed, unfinished.' On this ground the Radicals united with the Demorats to exclude the Senators and Representations. rath to exclude the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana from Congress. They have now discovered that Gen. Banks' Congression of the Congress of Louisiana from Congress. wention was not only legitimate in 1804, but that it is still a living body, with vitality onough to hold on as long as it pleases." The Cincinnati Commercial states that

the South to teach them that rebellion was unprofitable. Mr. Trumbull, had his views been carried out in detail, would have taught them well that submission was even less prolitable than rebellion.

And I would ask, under what law, after the war had ceased, could the President hang or shoot or imprison those who had been traitors? The matter must have been submitted to our courts of justice, and notime had elapsed sufficient to organize and officer courts and bring to trial a hundred thousand criminals for treason.

Mr. Trumbull claims that the President, in a conversation with him, (and I take him as a fair specimen of the violent men Thaddeus Stevens not only denounced the Convention as bogus in 1864, but racently refused to anction its resurrection The journals which are busily striving to invest the reassembling of the Conventionists with importance, wage war upon upon their leaders as well as upon the