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Miscellaneous.

The President and the Convention --- The

The President and the Convention—ine Final Proclamation of Peace.

The President's proclamation declaring "the re-establishment of civil authority throughout the country, and the restoration of the entire South to all its rights and privileges under the Constitution," is a fitting sequel to the proceedings of the Convention. It completes the case upon which the North will be required to pass judg-ment in the pending campaign. For the duty of the Executive is to determine the fact of peace, and by officially proclaiming it as a fact now actually accomplished, he removes the last hindrance to the logical force and constitutional completeness of the argument presented at Philadelphia. The insurrection being declared at an end, all excuse for dealing with the Southern States in any other light than as States enjoying full relationship to the Federal Government vanishes. The plea of Congress has been that the Southern States still maintain the attitude of insurrection, because but partially possessed of their original civil rights. The maintenance of military authority in Texas has imparted color to the allega-tion, since the South could not be said to be completely restored so long as a single State remained subject to provisional authority. But the objection is no longer plausible. The Executive recognizes the supremacy of civil au-thority, working through duly organ-ized local channels; the interposition

the Constitution assigns to the States is declared to be terminated; and the whole South is now duly recognized as in possession of its rightful constituional Government.

By this step the President has narrowed the issue between Congress and the Southern States to a single point, and that point one upon which the people are least prone to error. The country is at peace. The last vestige of the insur-rection has disappeared. The Southern States again wield the full measure of sovereign authority, to the extent of which the national Executive takes cog-nizance. If Congress chooses to continue the exclusion of the Southern neuroper the exclusion of the Southern members it will do so on the hypothesis which the lawful power of the President has swept aside. If the South is still to be treated by Congress as in a state of in-surrection, it will be in defiance of the fact, authoritatively announced, that the insurrection has been quashed and constitutional government restored.

The people see only peace, yet Congress acts as though war were in progress.

The people discern a restored Union—a Union with all it parts as truly republican in its local forms as before the war wet. Congress, by its leading spirits. —yet Congress, by its leading spirits, still asserts a right to proceed as though rebellions were in blast. Neither the motive nor the tendency of this policy on the part of the Congressional majority can be mistaken. Their object is not a restored Union, but a Union so changed in its essence that the Republic established by the fathers will not be distinguishable. And the obvious tendency of their measures in the control of the control of their measures in the control of their measures in the control of the contr of their measures is to destroy the principle of the equality of the States, which lies at the foundation of the

of Federal authority in concerns which

National Government, and to assert the right of some of the States to dispose of right of some of the States to dispose of other States as subjugated provinces. We do not believe that any party is strong enough in the North to perpetu-ate a policy which implies a gross usur-pation of authority on the part of Congress, and a disunited country as the inevitable consequence. Time will tell. The final and decisive proclamation issued yesterday leaves no escape from the issue which the Radicals have invi ted, and it remains to be seen whether they will venture to persist in a course which will, by-and-by, be equivalent to revolution. The country is at peace. Will the Radicals in Congress assume the responsibility of creating and continuing

The President's position in view of this possible contingency cannot be mis-understood. His speech in reply to the delegation from the Philadelphia Conention sends forth no uncertain sound. His words on the occasion were not the words of haste or passion. They indicate a deliberate examination of the ground upon which he and the Convention unitedly stand, and an unalterable purpose to maintain it at all hazards. The absence of everything like precipitancy in all that the President has hitherto done—the forbearance which has marked the exercise of the power vested in him—the consistent adherence to the principles upon which he and Mr. Lincoln were jointly elected, and to the policy which Mr. Lincoln deliberately inaugurated—are so many pledges

of the earnestness with which he will now co-operate with the National Union In that movement we have the conservatism of the country battling with the tyrannical and revolutionary elements which threaten its unity and imperil its peace. It is a movement to uphold the constitution, to prevent usuration and to approximate the constitution of the country pation, and to secure the fruits of victory. It is a movement to give effect to the principles for which the Union Party, as organized at Baltimore, contended successfully. The result of its triumph will be to perpetuate a restored Union, with the increased guarantees for its harmony, of which the late Convention has fur nished glorious evidence. The President has intimated his position in the contest. And as between constitutional Union and Radical disunion, the people of the North are not likely long to hesitate.—New York Times.

A Severe but Just Criticism.

The following from the pen of the brave, gallant, fearless and maimed Colonel Davis, editor of the Doylestown Democrat, is one of the most severe but just criticisms on the bombastic "Hero of Snickersville" that we have yet

GEN, GEARY AND THE SOLDIERS. We have never yet written a line in criticism or derogation of the military criticism or derogation of the military career of General Geary, the disunion candidate for Governor of this State. We have known him for years, and our personal relations have ever been of the most pleasant kind. We served together in the Mexican war, and were both officers in the late war, which were additio al reasons why we have never assailed his military record. We have opposed his election solely on the ground sailed his military record. We have opposed his election solely on the ground of want of capacity as a statesman, and because of the radical disunion platform on which he stands. It appears, however, that he has no regard for the military reputation of gentlemen who differ from him in politics, whom he assails regardless of truth or common decenve. At a snach which he made decency. At a speech which he made at York on the 9th instant, in speaking of the late Soldiers' Convention at Harrisburg, he made use of the follow-

ing paragraph:

"When I look around this assemblage, and feel that around me are fellow soldiers who have borne arms with me, from the first battle of Bull Run, not one or two of them from a regiment as was the case at Harrisburg, a few days ago,—shysters and cowards, skulkers and hospital bummers. I know such is the fact, for I have driven them from the army myself."

When General Geary made use of the

When General Geary made use of the above expression he knew that he was telling a LIE, but this knowledge did not restrain him from committing an act that disgraces him in the eyes of all honorable men. Such a known and wilful falsehood will render him infa-The cloak of charity, that has covered him in the past, will no longer shield him from the merited castigation his short-comings in military and civil life invite. For ourself, and the thirteen other delegates who attended the Convention from this county, we pro nounce the charge of General Genry to be false in every particular, and that in making it he has proved himself an un-

On the 9th instant, the village of Monroe, Ohio, was nearly destroyed by a hurricane. Some lives were lost and several persons injured. The storm is said to have passed over a narrow belt of country, destroying buildings and fences, and uprooting trees in its way.

The Press on the Convention. The profound impression which the Philadelphia Conventon has produced ipon the country is best attested by the comments it has elicited from the press. The violence of the Radical journalists s born of fear. Whom they dread they abuse, and that of which they are most afraid they assail with slander and falsenood. The failure of their prophecies

has irritated them beyond measure; and in the cordial alliance of Conservative Republicans with national Democrats and representative Southerners they see the development of a power which bids fair to be irresistible in the coming canvass. Upon the tone of the extremist newspapers, then, it is not neessary now to dwell. Rage has so verpowered sense, that they lie reckessly and vituperate blindly, as men might be supposed to do who find their choicest calculations upset, and their cherished plans predestined to destruc-

ion. More moderate journals, like the Springfield *Republican* and the Phila-lelphia *North American*, acknowledge the influence exercised by the Conver tion, without identifying themselves with the movement to which it gave rise. Our Springfield cotemporary has not been slow to appreciate the impor-tance of the gain realized in the unreserved adoption by the Southern dele-gates of the constitutional principles seaunciated in the resolutions. To have called forth an explicit affirmation of the supremacy and perpetuity of the Union, and a repudiation as explicit of the doctrine of secession, is, as the Reublican admits, an advance toward harmony which ought not to be under estimated. And inasmuch as the plat form adopted at Philadelphia is sub stantially identical with that which wa adopted by the Union party at Balti more in 1864, it is difficult to see how any member of the party not irrevoca-bly committed to the revolutionary crotchets of radicalism can honestly disapprove of the proceedings of the

Convention.
The North American, indeed, in an article entitled "Republican Principles Accepted, adopts the conclusion demon-strated two days ago in the *Times*, and concedes that the principles upon which Abraham Lincoln and Andrew John son were elected in 1864 were in the as-cendancy last week at Philadelphia By what process of reasoning the North American justifies its continued ad-design to the Disunion Party in Congress in preference to the Union move ment out of doors, is not apparent. For if the delegates at Philadelphia accepted the principles on which the Republican Party fought its last fight at the polls, the inference is inevitable that the Congressional majority have leparted from the standard of the party they pretend to represent. And our Philadelphia cotemporary, in opposing elphia cotemporary, in opposing the National Union movement as it confessedly is, upon the platform which carried Mr. Lincoln a second time into the Presidency, really abandons the cause of which it claims to be an advocate. From this dilemma there s no escape, except by a repudiation of the Disunion Radicals on one hand or the Baltimore Union platform on the

The tone of the Northern Democratic press is, with scarcely an exception, all hat the friends of the movement could desire. There is little or no fault-finding, and absolutely no opposition either to the action of the Convention or the policy it indicates for the Fall elections. the conciliation, the moderation the patriotic anxiety for harmony as against the common foe, which characterized the course of the Democratic delegates, alike in the Committees and in th Convention, are visible in the com-ments of the journals belonging to the same party. The controversies of the past are forgotten in the effort to provide for the exigencies of the present and the salvation of the future. The declaration of principles is indorsed as sound and wise, and the address is railed as a just and constitutional state ment of the case to be submitted to the

people.

In the same category may be placed the no-party journals of the cities—journals whose influence is indisputable, and whose prompt and unreserved appropriate of the Court of the C royal of the Convention and its results betoken the direction of the current of feeling outside of the organized parties. The no-party class—and they are a host in themselves - are heart and soul with the movement.

Taking into account, then, the Con-

servative Republicans who are in the foremost ranks, the less ultra Republicans who begin to discern the source and soundness of the principles contended for, the overwhelming majority of the Democrats, and the "independents" who are not politicians—the amazing strength of the movement be-comes apparent. Against these com-bined forces, what can the Radical Disunionists accomplish? What in New York, for example? or in Pennsylva-nia? or in Indiana or Illinois? or in any one of the States whose citizens will, in a few weeks, be required to pro-nounce for the Union or against it—for the constitutional policy of the Admin-

istration, or the unconstitutional policy Istraton, or the unconstitutional policy of Congress? To ensure a sweeping success, it is only necessary to repeat in the States the forbearance, the unselfish patriotism, and the sagacious adjustment of persons and positions which triumphed so signally at Philadelphia.

But the Southern preservation is to But the Southern press—what is its verdict in the premises? We have already laid before our readers the utterances of the journals which have reached us from the South since the close of the Convention. The prevailing feeling is discriminating and—from the Southern stand-point—notunreasonable or unjust. Here and there is a paper which reviews

the proceedings with a good heart. But the greater number accept the resolutions with many protestations against the principles they affirm and the conclusions to which they point. As a matter of argument they object to the unqualified assertion of the principles of national supremacy, with the consequent extinction of the old doctrine of State rights as implied in secession. And they demur to the ac-curacy and taste of other points, both in the resolves and the address. In the main, however they accept the posi-tion as the best one possible in existing circumstances; rejecting certain abstract assertions, but nevertheless destract assertions, but nevertheless declaring their appreciation of the temper and purposes of the Convention, and their reliance upon the movement as the only efficient means of restoring the Union. More, perhaps, our Southern cotemporaries could not be expected to concede without doing violence to their self-respect.—New York Times.

The Philadelphia Convention and Our Securities in Europe.

The report of the harmonious pro-eedings of our grand National Union Convention was circulated over the whole of Europe on Saturday last, and read on every Exchange from London to Naples. What is the result? Last night's news from London by the cable, reports our Five Twenties as high as 70 at noon yesterday. When the pro-0 at noon yesterday. When the pro-seedings of the Convention are once reported in full on the other side of the Atlantic, there will be a further rise, which will drive the Radical disunionwhich will drive the Radical disunionists madder—if that were possible—than they are to-day. They are frothing at the mouth now. This late financial report from Europe will aggravate them beyond all power of endurance. The cable, like all other commercial and industrial appliances of the time, is against the Radical faction. They ought to cut it.—N. Y. Times.

it .- N. Y. Times. At Mobile, Ala., an insane woman on Saturday last threw her infant into the red hot furnace of a rolling mill where

the iron was fusing. Some curious genius has discovered that, out of ourthirty millions of people, two millions of them write their names with an "Hon." before them.

SOLDIERS' UNION CONVENTION. CALL FOR A MEETING AT CLEV ELAND IN SEPTEMBER

An Address to their Brethren in Arms.

They are Faithful to the Constitutions

JUSTICE AND MAGNANIMITY.

Devastation of the South a Sufficien Punishment for their Offences.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION. The following is the call for the Conven tion of Soldiers, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17, instead of Chicago as heretofore announced:

o the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Army during the late Rebellion : during the tate Rebettion:

In pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of the soldiers now or lately in the Union army, held in this city last evening, we invite those of you who approve the restoration policy of the President, and the principles announced by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, to assemble at Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, for consultation on the momentous issues now convulsing our country. We need not argue to you at length the importance of these issues, nor your duty to take part in their settlement. After five years of fierce and destructive war, in which our arms were gloriously triumphant, the

arms were gloriously triumphant, the Union for which we fought is still practi-cally unrestored. Why is this? We strugded to maintain the rightful supremacy the general government, to conquer all who The general government, to conquer all who in arms disputed its authority, and to make every rebellious citizen yield to its laws. We held throughout the war that the Union was indissoluble, and its power, as expounded by its courts, supreme; that no State can of its own motion withdraw, or at the will of its sister States be excluded, and that the duty of each State to maintain the Union, and its rights to take part in the government are alike absolute. Every

the government, are alike absolute. the government, are alike absolute. Every object of the war ever recognized by or known to the army and may has been thoroughly achieved. The Southern people, decimated, impoverished, and subdued, have for more than a year past abandoned the rebellion, and now only ask that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the Constitution and laws prescribe. For their anxiety to restore the Union, and bring harmony to its councils, they have gone beyond a

to its councils, they have gone beyond a mere silent submission to its laws. Through their delegates to the National Union Conrention, they solemnly denounced the doc-rines of nullification and secession, from trines of nullification and secession, from which the war arose; repudiated the rebel debt, and declared of sacred obligation the national debt; proclaimed the faith of the nation pledged to the continuance of the bounties and pensions to loyal soldiers and sailors, and their families; declared slavery forever abolished, and the freedmen entitled to equal protection of the laws in person and property with their former masters. Their platform is not only one of emphatic loyalty, but it is, moreover, most amphatic lovalty, but it is, moreover, most emphatic loyalty, but it is, moreover, most liberal in spirit on all the great issues growing out of the war. The character of the men who represented the Southern States in that Covention precludes us from believing their enunciation of principles to be insiquere. They sent to it their prominent statesmen—men who, like Rives, Graham, Orr, Parsons, Sharkey, Houston, Brockenbrough, Hunt, Manning and Stephens, were known throughout the land before the war as men of the highest character and influence. Among the five hundred dele-

influence. Among the five hundred delegates from the South, there was not a voice or a vote dissenting from the resolutions adopted by the Convention. If the best of the Southern people are ever to be believed, we must accept their solemn declarations as sincere. We do accept them as conclusive evidence that a great majority of the Southern people, sick of war and anarchy, and longing for a restoration of the free Government, are ready to bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the Union.

nion. We are, therefore, unwilling to see the Southern people held longer in vassalage. They are our countrymen, citizens of the United States, who have incurred penalties United States, who have incurred penalties but who have rights. Those who wilfully participated in the rebellion, and are unpardoned, are subject to the penalties prescribed for treason. But though individuals may be tried, convicted and punished, communities cannot, nor can the States and their people, without a plain violation of the Constitution, be denied the right of representation through men personally qualified in the councils of the nation. The intention of Congress seems to be to deprive them of of Congress seems to be to deprive them of of Congress seems to be to deprive them of representation just so long as it suits the purposes of the Radical party. Many assert that it will concede the right whenever the constitutional amendment shall have been adopted, and each proscribed State shall have ratified it. But it is quite certain that the amendment will not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and therefore, that it will not be adopted. Some, perhaps many, of the Northern States will reject it, and we cannot expect its legal ratification by any of the lately insurrectionary States. If there were no other reasons why the Southern States will other reasons why the Southern States will

other reasons why the Southern States will reject it, it is enough that it proposes to disfranchise nearly all-the men in the South who have influence over the masses of the people. If none were to be disfranchised except officers of the rebel army, we still could not expect the South to adopt it; for a large majority of the men in the lately insurrectionary States, through compulsions or choice, served in the rebel armies, and their votes would overwhelmingly defeat it. Would Union soldiers to recover political privileges, disfranchise

ingly defeat it. Would Union soldiers to recover political privileges, disfranchise their leaders whom they love and revere for their heroic virtues? How then can we expect Southern soldiers to disfranchise and degrade their old commanders? As there is no probability that the amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the States, the plan of restoration which Congress appears to have determined on is at best impracticable. That proposed by the President and approved by the National Union Convention, is icasible, and we believe safe. We have no fear that the South can ever overhave no fear that the South can ever over throw the Federal Governmentor even disturb its career of power and glory. They will be the last of the States to rebel, and if they shall again rise in insurrecrection the loyal people can and will subduc and, if need be, destroy them. The government has asserted its power for self-preservation, and the devastation and misery of the South proclaim to this generation at least the crune and the terrible penalties of treason. Beholding their week, and contrasting their weakness and our strength. throw the Federal Government or even dis

trasting their weakness and our strength, we could afford to show the confidence and courage of magnanimity. We might well let our vanquished opponents arise, and, like James Fitz James at Coritangle ford, like James Fitz James at Coritangle ford, staunch their wounds and forgive their treason. But we are not asked to be magnanimous, but only consistent and just. This we cannot refuse to be without a violation of the Constitution of our country, and a wish of its utter overthrow. We seek and will have no association in political action with men North, or South, who are not avowedly in our conjunctive superply

with men North, or South, whe are not avowedly, in our opinion, sincerely faithful to the constitutional principles for which we fought. But if men who have taught or practiced treason now openly renounce their errors and maintain with us the true principles of our government, we shall not reject their co-operation, when the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our form of government are in issue. However much we regret to sever cherished political associations and to co-operate with political associations and to co-operate with former enemies, we must prefer to act with those who have been wrong and are now right, rather than with those who were right right, rather than with those who were right and now are wrong. Believing that our government is again in peril, we appeal to you who have fought to save it and who hold it dearer and more sacred than al party ties, to come to the rescue. Let the soldiers and sailors agreeing with as in sentiment, but who cannot in person at-tend, send delegates through the action of sentiment, but who cannot in person at-tend, send delegates through the action of their societies, or of local conventions. Let us meet in force at Cleveland on the 17th of

us meet in force at Cleveland on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the day when the Constitution was proclaimed by our forefathers, and let us aid in restoring the Union it created and the liberties it was ordained to secure.

G. A. CUSTER, Major-General U. S. A.;
A. D. McCook, Major-General U. S. A.;
L. H. ROUSSEAU, Major-General, G. W. Cook, Major-General,
G. W. Cook, Major-General,
T. Ewing, Jr., Brevet Major-General,
Committee on Address.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1866.
We cordially approve the call for the Convention, and recommend the holding of local Conventions to co-operate in the movement.

John A. Dix, Major General, Larger, R.

of local Conventions to co-operate in the movement.

John A. Dix, Major General; James B. Steedman, do.; F. P. Blair, do.; H. W. Slocum, do.; Daniel E. Slokies, do.; Gordon Granger, do.; John A. McClernand, do.; D. N. Couch, do.; W. W. Averill, do.; H. E. Davies, Jr., do.; Orlando B. Wilcox, do.; A. S. Williams, do.; Gershom Mott, do.; Hugh Irving, do.; Theo. Runyon, do.; Thomas Keiby Smith, do.; Theo. Runyon, do.; Thomas Keiby Smith, do.; M. R. Franklin. do.; Thomas L. Crittenden, do.; M. R. Patrick, do.; Alvain C. Gillem, do.; J. G. Bartlett, do.; G. K. Warren, do.; Jefferson

mager, do.; H. C. Hobart, do.; H. C. Dunlap, do.; C. O. Loomls, do.; Cassius Fairchild, do.; Henry Bertrand, do.; Charles W. Blair, do.; James K. Mills, do.; Charles Black, do.; Durbin Ward, do.; John Lawrence, do.; Colonel Quinn Morton, do.; David Murphy, do.; John M. Richardson, do.; Marcus Boyd, do.; James O. Brodhead, do.; W. B. Rogers, do.; Jas. Peckam, do.; T. T. Crittenden, do.; Samuel R. Mott, do.; H. F. Baker, do.; P. H. Alback, do.; James Mann, do.; Henry Barnes, do.; Richard McAllister, do.; D. W. Bless, Surgeon U. S. V., do.; John At-Barnes, do.; Richard McAllister, do.; D. W. Bless, Surgeon U. S. V., do.; John Atkinson, do.; Colonel Graham, do.; M. H. Fitch, do.; Henry Starr, do.; W. W. D. Lewis, do.; O. F. Merre, do.; Levi A. Harris, do.; George Gray, do.; W. H. Ent, do.; John H. Linton, do.; James George, do.; John H. Heacock, do.; John H. Ward, do.; William R. McCreery, do.; H. M. Bulkley, do.; C. D. Pennipacker, do.; Joseph C. McKibben, do.; John F. Phillips, do.; Miles K. Green, do.; John M. Glover, do.; John E. Phelps, do.; K. Bern, and fitty other officers.

Byrne, and fifty other officers. Byrne, and fifty other officers.
The change from Chicago to Cleveland,
as the place of holding the Convention, was
made at the solicitation of gentlemen in the
seabourd States, who consider the latter a
more desirable and central location.

CESTER ON FORNEY.

A Scathing Letter to the Secretary of the Scnate.

forney's Harangue to the Mob

Custer's Testimony in Regard to the Col dition of Texas.

The National Union Convention. Peace, Prosperity and Preservation the Country its Only Aim.

Union, Concession and Harmony Everything for the Cause, Noth-ing for Men."

From the National Intelligencer, August 21. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1866, W. Forney, Esq., Secretary of the U. S.

Departing from what I have ever considred a judicious custom, I deem it not only appropriate, but incumbent upon me, to correct the false impressions regarding my past and present position which at this time are being so assiduously disseminated throughout the country by a subsidized, unserpulpuls and fantical press. It is to be scrupulous and fanatical press. It is to be expected, in times like the present when a new political era is being inaugurated—an era which is destined to remodel and devel era which is destined to remodel and develop the character of our political structure—that the views and sentiments entertained by men, themselves the victims of passion and prejudice, will embrace a wide and unlimited scope, and that, blinded by resentment, their judgment be clouded and impelled by malignant, unworthy, and most wicked ambition, none who endeavor to interpose an obstacle in their path, or who differ from them in opinion, can hope to escape their villification and misrepresentation. A few of the most extreme Radical tation. A few of the most extreme Radical journals have pretended to discover an inin my testimony before the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction in March

Committee on Reconstruction in March last, and in my present action as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and a supporter of the principles enunciated in the resolutions and platform proclaimed and adopted by that illustrious national and patriotic assembly, composed of representatives from every State and Territory in the Union, and therefore the first truly national convention which has assembled in our country during the past six years. Prominent in this misrepresentation and wilful counvention which has assembled in our country during the past six years. Prominent in this misrepresentation and wilful perversion of truth is the organ controlled and edited by yourself, and, were it not for the official position which you hold, I would not deem myself justified in referring to you or anything emanating from you. I will not refer to the seditious and inflammatory epithets you applied to that Convention, of which I am proud to have been a member, but will only class them with your insidious and wicked harangues pronounced in the City of Philadelphia during the sitting of the Convention, in which you endeavored to stir the passions of what you supposed a mob to deeds of violence and blood. Neither will I occupy time in exposing your baseness in characterizing those gallant soldiers of the Union who took part in the Convention as being influenced by any but the highest, noblet and most patriotic impulses which govern the human will. Much less were they, as you insinuate, tinctured with disloyalty. Such unwarranted, unjust, and unprovoked assertions come from you with bad grace when directed against those who, during the entire wer

come from you with bad grace when directed against those who, during the entire war, have freely and unselfishly perilled their lives to restore, defend, and perpetuate the principles of a constitutional government, which you are laboring to destroy. What have you done or accomplished to justify you in maligning and traducing those whose patriotism has undergone the test of battle and is beyond impeachment?

My sole object in addressing you now is to correct the misrepresentations which bave been made by you and other Radical journals, regarding my testimony concernhave been made by you and other Radical journals, regarding my testimony concerning the condition of one, and a portion of another, of the Southern States. In the first place, you would have your readers believe that I had submitted testimony in regard to the Southern States as a body, whereas I testified with reference to Texas and Western Louisiana alone, and particularly with reference to the former. Furthermore, before giving my evidence, I remarked to Senator Williams, of Oregon, who conducted the examination, that Texas had always been, more or less, regarded as a State in been, more or less, regarded as a State i certain parts of which the local or domesti been, more or less, regarded as a State in certain parts of which the local or domestic laws had little or no power; where citizens as a class were lawless, ungovernable, and uncontrolled by any other law than the one that "might makes right." Consequently the condition of affairs as represented by me at that time (seven months ago) could not justly and wholly be considered as a result of the war, insumuch as the same condition, to a certain extent, existed before the war. And to that class of population who were responsible for this condition of affairs did I refer when I stated that they "accepted the situation" from "motives entirely selfish." That a large number of the citizens of Texas, embracing the most in telligent and prominent men of the Statemen, too, who had been prominently engaged in the rebellion—accepted the situation in good faith, I know to be true. That the condition of the loyal men in that State would have been endangered by the complete withdrawal of the United States troops I do not entertain a doubt, but the danger would be shared by all descent.

do not entertain a doubt, but the dar would be shared by all classes. It universally known and conceded the animosity existing between the sans on the frontier of the Son universally known and conceded that the animosity existing between the partisans on the frontier of the Southern States was more bitter and unrelenting than that existing between the masses of the people North and South. Owing to the lawless character of a considerable portion of the population of Texas, I regarded it at that time as beyond the power of the civil government, unaided and unsupported by military authority, to preserve perfect peace and order within the limits of the State. I therefore, in my testimony, which was given with reference to "that portion of the Southern country in which I have been," viz.: Texas and Western Louisiana—gave it as my deliberate opinion, that the people of that section of country were not at that time "in a proper condition," and had not manifested "a proper state of feeling, to be restored to their former rights and privileges under the general government," and that the national control over those States should be exercised by the government "until satisfied that they may, without detriment, be entrusted with their former rights and privileges." I have herein briefly referred to those points of my testimony in reference to which, through wilful perversion, the public were liable to be deceived. And, now, notwithstanding the prominence you gave to my testimony, as reproduced in the Chronicle of the 18th instant, under the captious heading of "Custer vs. Custer," &c., &c., &c., thereby conveying the idea that the views entertained by me then differed widely from those I now entertain, I desire, notwithstanding the fact that "there are none so blind as they who refuse to see," to assure you that there exists a strict accordance between the opinion and sentiments then expressed and now advocated by me. And to prove that my suggestions set forth in the testimony referred to were in harmony with the course since maintained by

C. Davis, do.; Joseph F. Knipe, do.; A. H. Markland, Superintendent United States Mail; Martin S. McMahon, Brevet Major General; H. H. Heath, do.; John M. Oliver, do.; William G. Ward, do.; Henry A. Morrow, do.; Geo. P. Este, Brigadier-General, G. C. Maxwell, do.; Anson G. McCook, do.; George Spalding, do.; J. B. Sweitzer, do.; W. W. H. Davis, do.; Walter C. Whittaker, do.; John L. Cuxton, do.; W. M. McCandless, do.; A. B. McCalmont, do.; J. S. Fullerton, do.; G. Winters, do.; M. M. McCandless, do.; A. B. McCalmont, do.; J. S. Fullerton, do.; G. Winters, do.; G. H. Hall, do.; R. A. Vaughn, do.; James McFerren, do.; Joseph W. Frizell, do.; Ferd. Van Derveer, do.; Lewis C. Hunt, do., J. G. Parkhurst, do.; G. Fred. Van Derveer, do.; Lewis C. Hunt, do.; E. T. Bragg, do.; C. Thomas Curley, do.; E. T. Bragg, do.; C. Thomas Curley, do.; E. T. Bragg, do.; C. Samile, do.; H. C. Duniap, do.; G. O. Loomis, do.; Cassius Fair-child, do.; Henry Bertrand, do.; Charles W. Blair, do.; James K. Mills, do.; Charles W. Blair, do.; James K. Mills, do.; Charles W. Blair, do.; Clonnel Quinn Morton,

many victories achieved upon many a hardly-contested field by the courage, fidelity and perseverence of our noble and patriotic armies, and which I am proud to have been an humble participant, I place as a crowning victory the harmonious assembling of that convention, composed as it was of representatives from every State and Territory, men who for years past have been opposed in principle and policy but who, casting aside all prejudice and personal feeling, assembled intent upon one purpose, and that purpose to secure the peace, prosperity and preservation of the country. To achieve this grand purpose, it seemed as if one and all were inspired by the sentiment, "Union, concession and harmony—everything for the cause, nothing for men." And as a result of their deliberations, the platform and principles adopted by that convention may be expressed in six words—National integrity, constitutional diberty, individual rights. Upon this platform all who desire to promote peace, harmony and justice throughout the length and breadth of our land may stand.

narmony and justice throughout the length and breadth of our land may stand.

Those who desire to perpetuate strife, discord and disunion will reject it. Duty, as well as interest, demand that this government should be national; this cannot be so long as twenty-four States legislate for thirty-six States, and ten millions of our citizens are unrepresented. The constitution citizens are unrepresented. The constitution makes each house of Congress the sole judge of the qualifications of its own mem-

Judge of the qualifications of its own members.

It is not required by that instrument, nor is it demanded by any consideration of right or justice, that the two houses of Congress should conjointly pass upon the qualifications and claims of members of either branch, and by no law or principle of free government can one or both houses deprive an entire State of that fair representation to which, under the constitution, it is entitled, unless by the exercise of an assumed power. You can testify with what earnestness I engaged in the late struggle—with what earnestness I fought until that struggle was declared ended, the victory won. With that same earnestness I still desire peace—that peace for which our armies contended. And now that the national authority is every where recognized, the doctrine of secession forever settled, the public debt acknowledged, the rebel debt repudiated, and peace, order and harmony proclaimed in every State, it only remains for Congress "to receive to seats therein loval representative from earn street in

Congress "to receive to seats therei for Congress "to receive to seats therein loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members."

If a further vindication of my course was necessary, I might refer you to the proclamation of peace this day issued by the President of the United States. In that welcome document the President distinctly states, that by proclamation of April 2, 1866

states, that by proclamation of April 2, 1860 states, that by proclamation of April 2, 1866, issued subsequent to the date of my testimony, "there no longer existed any armed resistance of misguided citizens to the authority of the United States in any or all of the States, excepting only the State of Texas." Did not my evidence, which applied to Texas alone, accord with this view? And further, does not the President in his proclamation of to-day assert, that "where

proclamation of to-day assert, that "subsequently to the said second day of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successful." ily of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions? This proves—First. That if you will compare the condition of affairs existing in Texas in March last, and as testified to by me, with the condition declared to

ing in Texas in March last, and as testified to by me, with the condition declared to exist by the proclamation of the President of one month later date, you will discover no discrepancy of opinion between the two. Second. If you desire to know by what principle of action I am now guided, I refer you to those parts of the President's proclamation already quoted, and to the final clause in which he, the highest authority we recognize on earth, proclaims "that the insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now nsurrection is at an energy order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America."

G. A. CUSTER. Address to the Fenian Brotherhood.

NEW YORK, August 20.-The followng is the address of General Sweeney o the Fenian Brotherhood concerning political complications:

To the Fenian Brotherhood: The old and tried members of the Ferrier The old and tried members of the Fenian Brotherbood regret to find that some political papers are endeavoring to make it appear that our organization is about to be used for party purposes in the approaching political campaign, and I cannot allow such an impression to go abroad without a protest on my part. The Fenian Brotherbood was established for the liberation of Ireland from a state of foreign misrula and explain from a state of foreign misrule and subju gation which, for the continuation and in

gation which, for the continuation and intensity of its persecution, has no parallel in
history.

While solely devoted to the grand object
of their mission, the members of the Fenian
Brotherhood sympathize with every struggling nationality and are ardent lovers of
freedom for all men in every land. Two of
the fundamental rules of the organization
are that the religious and political questions
should be entirely excluded from their
councils, and it is owing chiefly to those
wise provisions that the Fenian Brotherhood, without the aid of a single dollar from
any political party in the country and in the
face of the most fierce opposition, has spread
its branches into every land and has become
the great power in America which it is today. While every citizen in his individual capacity has a right to vote
as his judgment dictates, I apprehend
that disruption, disaster and the utter
blighting of all our hopes would be the result of turning the Fenian Brotherhood
into a political organization at this juncture.
Although the attempt may be made by
some ambitious men, who must necessarily
exercise influence in so wide spread a combination, still I am sure the great majority
of the Fenian Brotherhood are too devoted
to the grand cause to which their lives are ensity of its persecution, has no parallel in

of the Fenian Brotherhood are too devoted to the grand cause to which their lives are pledged to allow that cause to be swallowed up in the vortex of American politics, or to permit themselves to be diverted for a single moment from the direct faith which must eventually lead them to success. The Pittsburg Congress held in February, 1866, was very explicit in reference to this matter. In the sixth day's session, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Congress, in the name of the Fenian brotherhood, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, disclaim any of the Fenian brotherhood, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, disclaim any intention, desire or inclination, to use the power of this organization for the purpose of influencing, in any form, party politics in America, such policy being entirely foreign to our aims and repugnant to our particitism, and those who would attempt to traffic in the sacred impulses of Irish hearts, deserve, and should receive, the scorn and detestation of all brave men.

Whoever attempts to violate, abrogate or eyade that resolution, will incur a serious responsibility which I am not prepared to sanction or to share in my official connection with the Fenian Brotherhood.

Exhorting all the members of the organi-

Exhorting all the members of the organization to persevere in the safe and successful course which they have hitherto pursued less their factors. ul course which they have a much 1 am theirs, fraternally, used, 1 am theirs, fraternally, T. W. SWEENEY, Secretary of War, F. B.

Geary's Platform.

"When I look around this assemblage and feel that around me are fellow soldiers, who have borne arms with me from the first battle of Bull Run, not one or two from a regiment, as was the case at Harrisburg, regiment, as was the case at Harrisburg, a few days ago, shysters and cowards, skulkersand hospitalbummers—I know such is the fact, for I have driven them from the army myself. They say they are going to elect Hiester Clymer."—Geary's York Sneach "When the question of negro suffrage

A melon rind upon the sidewalk caused the death of a lady in Norfolk.

SENATOR COWAN His Great Speech at Greensburg.

He Defines His Position, and Gives the Radicals a Raking Fore and Aft.

From the Pittsburg Post, Aug. 23. On Tuesday evening, Senator Cowan was announced to speak at the Court House, and the announcement drew to Greensburg a large crowd of strangers. A delegation went out from this city on the 3 P. M rain, headed by the Great Western band On arriving at Greensburg the visitors formed in procession, and marched to the residence of the Senator. Hearty cheers were given in his honor, and in obedienc o loud calls, he made his appearance and briefly addressed the crowd, expressing his personal gratification at this evidence that nis public course had met the approval of is immediate constituency. It cient recompense he observed for the abuse which had been so liberally showered upon nim by the Radicals and Disunionists.

THE MEETING TUESDAY EVENING. In the evening, the Court House ensely crowded to hear Senator Cowan at length, on the public questions of the day. Great curiosity was manifested by men of all parties to hear this speech, as it was the irst occasion he had spoken in the State in his own vindication, for several years. The composition of the meeting itself, was a lattering compliment to Mr. Cowan. Th ubstantial men of Westmoreland and adolning counties were present in large num ers, and his words of counsel and admoni tion fell upon an intelligent and appreciative audience. It was easy to see from the general tone of the meeting that Edga Cowan has a host of attached person iends and admirers of whom any public man may well be proud. The enthusiasm on his behalf runs at flood height in West noreland county. His name was universally coupled with that of President Johnson in the cheers at the meeting, and it was difficult to tell from the demonstrations who stood highest with the people, the President or Senator.

When the Court House had been so com oletely packed, that it was not possible for mother person to obtain admission, the meeting was called to order by the election of Hon. Joseph F. Kuhns, President, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. General Kuhns in a brief introductory speech, tersely referred to the organization of parties during the war: to the reconstruction policy as first enunciated by President Lincoln, and subsequently adopted by President Johnson. Upon this question the Republican party was now livided, and it became all good citizens to calmly investigate the differences between the President and Congress and assumtheir position. In warm terms of admiration, the President then referred to Senato Cowan, and introduced him to the audience, stating that it was fitting that in this temple of Justice which had been the radle of his genius and falent, he should be heard in his own defence.

'SENATOR COWAN'S SPEECH. Senator Cowan on making his appearance on the platform was greeted with most up-roarious cheering. The Senator was in good voice and spirits, and spoke with decided animation and confidence. We never witnessed a political speech listened to with closer attention. The arguments appeared to sink deep in the hearts of the audience. The speech was devoid of clap-trap or apand argumentative. At some points made by the Senator, the applause was very decided, but on the whole the audience seeme oo powerfully impressed by the solomnit and force of the argument to indulge in much cheering. They listened, however with all their might and main.

AN APPEAL TO THE PROPLE.

Senator Cowan expressed his gratification at seeing men of both political parties present. He had never doubted that his public conduct would be justified and sustained by his constituents and by the American people. He had never spoken or written a line in his defence, hoping that the fit time for an appeal to the reason of the people would come. It has come. An appeal has been made to the reason of the citizens of thirty-six States, and that appeal will be sustained and the Government of our fathers as it was transmitted to us, will be handed down in all its purity to those who are to come after us. The speaker then referred in glowing terms to the power of this Government; it was powerful beyond all ancient or modern republics and empires, and AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE. cient or modern republics and empires, an would remain so if we were a united people would remainso if we were a united people, and at home preserved peace and tranquillity. To do this it was necessary we all should yield up something of our pre-conceived opinions on the altar of the country, that the wounds of the nation may be healed.

PARTIES AND THE WAR.

Mr. Cowan then went into an experiential

PARTIES AND THE WAR.

Mr. Cowan then went into an examination
of the history of the parties in connection
with the war. In the hands of ambitious with the war. In the hands of ambitions men, he declared the Union party had become a Disunion party. He was elected to the Senate as the candidate of the People's party, and not as an Abolitionist. At that time the Republican party was not an Abolition party, but simply opposed the extension of slavery into free territory. He found when he entered the Senate, two sets of men in the Republican party who differed as widely as Democrats and Republicans. One set was composed of Abolitionists, who had no party among the people, but whose One set was composed of Abolitionists, who had no party among the people, but whose constant cry was that the people must be educated up to their radical views. The other was composed of moderate men. In the excitement of the war, the little knot of reckless agitators managed to push themselves to the pout, and then we parted company.

pany.

Mr. Cowan next defended his vote against the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the Senate, and showed that the Senate could just as properly expel a Pennsylvania Senator for entertaining views differing from the majority of the body, as expel Mr. Bright

Senator for entertaining views differing from the majority of the body, as expel Mr. Bright.

THE WAR POLICY HE ADVOCATED.
When the country became involved in war, he was in favor of making it a war of the whole people. He recollected the Democratic party constituted balf the nation, and he would do nothing to alienate them from the great end in view of restoring the Union. The Democrats had to help fight and they would have to help pay the great debt. He would never do anything to divide the country, but the Abolitionists had done all in their power, by bringing forward radical measures, to force the Democrats into a position of opposition. They had got up measures for this express purpose. They pursued a policy calculated to divide us at the North, and injure us at the South among the people, for when the war broke out the majority of the Southern people were for the Union. The negro was the last question that ought to have been thrown into politics. Thousands of good Union men South looked at slavery from a different point from what we at the North did. The radicals pursued the very policy to strengthen Jeff. Davis—and he had no doubt the main strength of the rebellion lay in the effect of radical policy at the South. Andrew Johnson said to him in the Senate, in referring to the radicals, that they were taking the very words out of the mouths of the Union men at the South, when they defended the people of the North. The radicals demonstrated to the South that Jeff. Davis was correct in his statement of the abolition purposes of the Northern people. When negroes were captured in the war, he was in favor of treating them as other people who might be captured; but Congress had passed laws effecting their status; laws intended to go into operation where our armies, 20,000 strong, could not penetrate.

Lincoln And Johnson.

Mr. Cowan then referred to the position of LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Mr. Cowan then referred to the position of President Lincoln, and showed how he had resisted the radicals from the beginning, and that he had been as bitterly opposed by Stevens, Summer, Wade, Winter Davis and others as Mr. Johnson now is. They managed to drive Mr. Lincoln from point to point, and if he had further resisted them the radicals were prepared to sacrifice the government itself. Only three days before he issued his emancipation proclamation, he declared it to be as absurd as the Pope's bull against the comet. The speaker then went into an examination of the doctrine of State suicide. He compared it in absurdity to the doctrine of bank suicide or the suicide of a turnpike company. If all the officers of Pennsylvania died to-day the State would still exist. The State cannot die. The ordinances of secession did not State would still exist. The State canno die. The ordinances of secession did no effect them. He then took up the reconeffect them. He then took up the reconstruction policy initiated by Mr. Lincoln, and carried out by Andrew Johnson. He showed that the position of these two statesmen was identical. He explained at length

the action of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson in regard to Louisiana, and traced the origin of the New Orleans riot to the machinations of the radicals. The President had no more to do with them than any of the audience. Mr. Lincoln invented the present method of reconstruction. Be it good or bad, Mr. Johnson had no more responsibility for it than an executor for the debts of an estate he is called upon to settle. On this point, he challenged discussion at all times and with any person. He cared not to meet oint, ne challenged discussion at all times and with any person. He cared not to meet be riff-raff, but bring on your Sumners and Wades and Stevenses. He defied any one o show that Mr. Johnson had done anyhing in opposition to the policy set forth by Mr. Lincoln. He had no objections to the adicals running away from their principles

thing in opposition to the policy set forth by Mr. Lincoin. He had no objections to the radicals running away from their principles, but they must not call him apostate.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

Mr. Cowan next referred in graphic terms to the sufferings of the Southern people. The only thing that could create a soctional party in this country was slavery, and slavery being abolished, we could all now stand together in promoting the power of the nation. He showed that the fundamental error of the radicals was their fear of trusting the people. They do not take them into account at all. When it was perceived that the Union could be restored—that the States were coming back, these radicals found they had caught a tartar. They did not want a restored Union, for they were fearful the Southern people would ally themselves with the Democrats, and take charge of the government. Well, what if they did? The Democrats would not destroy the government. We were all equally interested in preserving it. He believed the best and purest plan would be for parties to wo in and out. turn about, as they interested in preserving it. He believed the best and purest plan would be for parties to go in and out, turn about, as they did in old Whig and Democratic times.

Mr. Cowan then reviewed the theory of Senator Fessenden in his report from the famous Committee of Fifteen, that the people of the South were not fit to be restored to their former relations to the government. If that was true, then indeed was the Union If that was true, then indeed was the Union gone. He characterized the clap-trap cryabout admitting bloody handed rebels back to their old position under the government, as silly balderdash. What was the war for but to bring them back? The war was never made for conquest. So Congress declared in 1861. Was not that enough? What good would a war for conquest do you? A government of the people never makes conquests; and especially conquests of men of the same race and religion—of your own kindred, your brothers and cousins. Kings and emperors may wage war for conquest to increase their revenue. If that was true, then indeed was the Union

cousins. Kings and emperors may wage war for conquest to increase their revenue, but the people can gain nothing by such a war. Why then should you enslave the people of the South? Thank God you cannot do it if so disposed. God has placed a barrier to such an outrage in the very character of our people, If you could enslave them, they would not be fit to live with you under the same form of government.

WHY THE REBELS ARE NOT TRIED.

The South had been punished sufficient already. When that section invoked war it suffered all its horrors. The speaker here pictured the condition of the Southern poople—their poverty, and the universal

pictured the condition of the Southern people—their poverty, and the universal mourning in every household. Yet Congress proposed to punish them further, by depriving them of all their civil rights in the government. Why were not the leaders punished then? it was asked. The speaker then showed whose fault it was that Mr. Davis had not been tried. He had been authorized to say on the floor of the Senate, to the radicals, that they could have as many rebels punished as they desired—no matter whether it was five or ten thousand—but they must be tried and punished according whether it was five or ten thousand—but they must be tried and punished according to law. The President was not the person to try them. This duty belongs to the hum-blest individual as well as to the highest. If you wish Davis punished, try him ac-cording to law. Indict him by a grand jury, and then try him before a petit jury. If you convict him or other rebels, then comes in the province of the President, as an executive officer, in the exercise of the power of elemency if he thinks proper to use it. The reason Davis had not been tried was well known. Judge Chase, the very leader of the radical fanties, had refused to do so, when asked by the President, although the indictment was laid in his (Chase's) district. Judge Lindaugued he

though the indictment (Chase's) district. Judg (Chase's) district. Judge Underwood had offered to try him. He would be well tried by that man, if the attempt was made. If Underwood lived in Greensburg, he might possibly be considered competent for a petty inagistrate, but he would have to take good care of himself. Judge Chase don't want the question of the legality of secession and the extent of State rights to come up for settlement before him, and the reason is well understood. The question is surrounded by difficulties the people do not is well understood. The question is surrounded by difficulties the people do not understand, and the Radicals do not intend they shall. All the Radicals advocated secession before the war. What was the position of the men who declared "the Union a league with hell and a covenant with death?" Were they not secessionists? At this late day to hang a man for acting out their doctrine would be too much for even a Radical stomach. That is the reason Judge Chase does not want to try Jeff. Davis. The Radicals are fearful of their own records on this question.

this question.

REPUBLICANS STAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cowan urged upon the Republican
party to stand by the President. He was a party to stand by the President. He was a good man—a wise and honest man. He is a safe man, too, and will do nothing rashly. If we do not follow his guidance what leaders shall we follow? Shall we submit to the leadership of Stevens and Sumner? Are they safe mon? Why, Judge Scott, at the Republican meeting yesterday, had repudiated them as leaders. Thaddeus Stevens was and always had been a dangerous politician. Do you remember that buck-shot war he got up and engineered? It was precisely similar to the war now waged by the radicals upon the rights of the South to representation. In the buck-shot war the attempt was made to exclude rep-South to representation. In the buck war the attempt was made to exclude war the attempt was made to exclude representatives from our Legislature, who had been duly elected, until Stevens was chosen to the United States Senate. But the attempt had been thwarted by the determination of the people, precisely as this attempt will be frustrated. The radicals hope, if the South is kept out, they will maintain their position in control of the government, and that is the secret of their opposition to representation. He was personally friendly to Messrs. Stevens and Sumner, and with all the members of Congress, but he would not for millions follow the lead of such men. They believe in neuro equality, and

not for millions follow the lead of such
men. They believe in negro equality, and
the speaker could not believe with them.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

The speaker next entered into an examination of the condition of the negro race of
the South. He believed the advocates of social and political equality for the negro
were the worst enemies the negro were the worst enemies the negro had They could compete with the white race

Since the war commenced, it was estim that one million of negroes had peris because thrown out on the world, wit Since the war commenced, it was estimated that one million of negroes had perished, because thrown out on the world, without the guidance of a master, they were as children and could not face the battle of life. The poor man North, has a severe struggle himself, at every stage of his life to lay up sufficient for sickness and old age. But the negro, naturally indolent and improvident, would waste in one day the accumulated earnings of a life-time. He never looked to the future. He has but 81 inches of brain to 92 inches in the white race. His fate when brought into competition with the domineering, enterprising, rapacious active white man, will be the same as that of a weak plant alongside one of strong and healthy growth. One-fourth of the negroes in this country before the war, are now gone, and before one hundred years they will all be gone. There is nothing horrible in the thought, for in thirty years, probably none of us will be living. But we will propogate ourselves, and live again in our children. With the negro it is different. Unucustomed to care for themselves or their children, now that they are deprived of the protection of the white man whose interest it was that they should live and thrive, the race will in time become extinct. The abolition of slavery is the extinction of the master. He can not get that now, but must fight out his own way in the world, and struggle in competition with a race that buys everything as low and sells everything as high as possible. Throw the negro into politics and what chance would he stand with you, or any other white man? The same law that sweeps awny the Indian, the Bushman, and the Australian will govern the negro, and drive him before he all-powerful white race, into mere oblivion. The speaker here referred to the mental and physiological peculiarities of the negro. Whatever horrors may have existed under African slavery at the South were eliesed. The speaker here referred to the mental and physiological peculiarities of the negro. Whatever horrors may have existed under African slavery, at the South, were cellpsed a million of times, in Africa, by the slavery that exists there to-day among the negroes. When left to themselves they enslaved each other, and what could be more terrible than being a slave to slaves? Yet that was their condition in their own land. Mr. Cowan condition in their own land. Mr. Co-referred to the fact that the shrewd and referred to the fact that the shrewd and in-telligent among the negroes themselves were opposed to the attempt to thrust them forward into politics. He said that when he moved to amend the bill regulating suffrage in the District of Columbia by con-fining its exercise to white men, delegations of influential and prominent negroes waited on him, and thanked him for his motion. They did not want to vote, for they appre-ciated the inevitable effect of being brought into political contests with the dominant race.

WHO SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT. WHO SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cowan urged the Union men to stand
by their trusted and tried leaders, in this
emergency, and not wander off after such
strange radical goods as Stevens and Sum-

ner. Of the leaders of the Union party in 1860, William H. Seward was an earnest supporter of the President. Was he not a safer advisor than Charles Sumner? Secretary Welles, than whom no American stood higher in Europe, because of the genius he had displayed in building up our navy to be the wonder of world, stood by the President. So did Secretary McCullough, one of the first financiers of the age, who was now struggling to get us out of the financial difficulties into which Chase had involved the country. Stanton stands by the President too, and endorses everything he does. And where is the first military man of the world—where does General Grant stand on these questions of reconstruction? which Chase had involved the country. Stanton stands by the President too, and endorses everything he does. And where is the first military man of the world—where does General Grant stand on these questions of reconstruction? With the President. The last we hear of General Grant is his receiving, in company with the President, the congratulations of the Committee of the great Philadelphia Convention. You will recollect how he was assailed by the radicals, when he went South and reported upon the condition of the Southern States. Lieutenant General Shorman was with the President heart and soul. This he knew more decidedly than he knew of General Grant's position, through Mr. Ewing, of Ohlo, Sherman's inther-in-law, one of the most able and influential supporters of the President's policy in the Union. Sherman was with the President with al. his great and characteristic earnestness of purpose. So was Ord, Sheridan, Hancock, and in fact every General who had acquitted himself as a thorough soldier. One of your own Generals—one of the brave—who had been shot through and through, and round and round—General Richard Coulter stood firmly by the President in his great work of reconciliation. But what military men were with the radicals? Why every sham General that served in the army—every pole with a cocked hat stuck on it—all the Butlers and Schurzs. Every fellow who blew his own trumpet, and carried a newspaper correspondent with him to write his bloodless battles up—every General who made stump speeches—all these fellows as a matter of course are with the Radicals and very free in denouncing the President. [It was generally understood by the audience, that course are with the Radicals and very free in denouncing the President. (It was generally understood by the audience, that Senator Cowan in his description of the sham Generals who train with the radicals, had Geary especially in his mind's oye, and the cheering and laughter of the nudience grew uproarious as he opened his batteries of ridicule and denunciation on the hero of Snickersyille.]

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year,....EGAL AND OTHER NOTICES

of Snickersville.] Those who adhere to the President in

Those who adhere to the President in his policy of peace and restoration, have with them the patriotism and intelligence of the whole country, North and South. We have appealed to the people, and the speaker believed the appeal would be triumphantly sustained. But, if we cannot get the victory—if this radical rule is to continue to afflict the land—there is something in waiting for us, worse—far worse—than all the horrors of the late war. THE REMEDY.

Mr. Cowan next proceeded to discuss the remedy for the disorganized condition of the country, and the certain preventive of the greater evils impending in the near future. This remedy was very simple, and lay in a faithful adherence to the plain provisions of the Constitution. Each State has the undoubted right of representation; not only that, but it was the duty of every State to send representation were entitled by the law of 1850—a law voted for by one of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting yesterday—they were entitled under ng yesterday—they were entitled under his law to fifty-eight representatives in

this law to fifty-eight representatives in Congress. Obey the law, by admitting the representatives already elected to seats, and that ends the whole trouble, and gives pence to the country. But Congress says the people of these States are not entitled to representation. They must submit to the burthens of taxation, without being represented. Of the three co-ordinate departments of the government, two of them, the Executive and Judicial, have decaded that the Southern States have been restored to their pracern States have been restored to their prac-tical relations to the rest of the Union. The Court has done the same thing, and in that august tribunal the States lately in rebelion are regularly called, and cases a rising in them heard the same as causes from other in them neard the same as causes from other States. But Congress refuses to recognize these States, and admit them to representa-tion, on the broad, flat ground that the States and the people of the States are not antifluit to representation! That doctrine tion, on the broad, that ground that the States and the people of the States are not entitled to representation! That doctrine is the doctrine of dissolution—of disunion—of anarchy. If we keep these people out of the Union we throw the country into a state of anarchy. It is your right, equal with their own, that they should be represented. When I address the Senate to-day, on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, I have a right to have—it is your right—that there should be twenty more Senators there, If they had been there, the wise and moderate in Congress would have had the lead in shaping legislation, instead of the noisy and fanatical demagogues who now rule

in shaping legislation, instead of the noisy and fanatical demagogues who now rule the legislation of the country.

Mr. Cowan concluded by expressing the hope that we may be able to restore the Union of our fathers. That achievement will be glory enough for this generation.

The report we have given in no respect does justice to Mr. Cowan's eloquent effort. We have been able to do little more than present the leading points of an argument elaborated by him in a speech of two hour's duration. He concluded amid hearty outbursts of applause. "Three cheers for Cowan" were given with a will, and so engrossed had the audience become with the matter and manner of the speech, that they demanded he should go on. Every one demanded he should go on. Every one seemed astounded when informed that Mr. seemed asounded when informed that Mr. Cowan had spoken two hours. No one seemed to think he had occupied half the time, and this, we take it, is about as great a compliment as a public speaker can well receive.

OTHER SPEAKERS. OTHER SPEAKERS.

Ex-Governor Johnston followed Mr. Cowan in a forcible speech, on the general subject of reconstruction. Col. James K. Kerr, of the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, and J. R. Rutterfield, also made brief addresses. The meeting adjourned with rousing cheer or the President and Senator Cowan. for the President and Senator Cowan.

We must not omit to state quite a large number of ladies graced the meeting by their presence, and that the good order maintained was something unapproachable in our city metherings.

their presence, and that the good order maintained was something unapproachable in our city gatherings.

AFFER THE MEETING.

The enthusiasm of the crowd at the meeting was not allowed to abate at its adjournment. A series of serenades was improvised and carried out in good spirit. A procession was formed, and, headed by the band, marched to the residence of Hon. Henry D. Foster. He was called, out and spoke briefly and well. Next, a call on Gen. Richard Coulter was declared to be in order, and to the residence of the gallant General Dick the crowd wended its way. He made a soldierly speech—a model of frankness and genial humor. Next, the procession called on E. J. Keenan, Esq., and cheered him into a brief speech. R. L. Johnston, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress in the Cambria district, also spoke from Mr. Keenan's office. The procession then formed into line again, and called on Senator Cowan. The band treated the Senator to its most melodious sounds, and the crowd stretched their lungs to the ultmost, but failed to again bring out the hero of the day. "Mr. Cowan had retired," was the announcement. By this time it was pretty near train time, and the Pittsburg delegation marched to the depot, took the one o'clock train, and arrived at home, in a remarkably upright condition, about three o'clock yesterday morning.

Radicalism Exploding. We call attention to the infuriated resolutions adopted by the Pennsyl-vania Radicals in their convention at Reading, yesterday. "The man made President by J. Wilkes Booth," is their decorous designation of the President of the United States, and they speak of of the United States, and they speak or the Democratic party in language equally dignified and tasteful. This brutal ferocity is excited because the President adheres to the policy pro-claimed to the world by both Houses of Congress the first year of the war, found-ed on the explicit language of the Con-stitution of the United States, and cor-dially indorsed by the most respected statesmen of the country and the most brilliant soldiers of the war. It is the policy of General Grant, as well as of President Johnson, which calls forth this torrent of indecent virulence and vituperation. It has been publicly sanctioned by explant insist like vituperation. It has been publicly sanctioned by eminent jurists like Judge Curtis, who pronounced the admired dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case, and Thomas Ewing, the ablest surviving contemporary of Webster and Clay, to whose school of politics he belonged; by accomplished scholars and statesmen, like Mr. Winthrop and William C. Rives; by eminent citizens remarkable for their moderation, good judgment, and great stakein the public tranquility, like Hamilton Fish and William B. Astor; and, though last not least, by the distinguished generals who have signed the call to the great have signed the call to the great

Soldiers' Convention,
And itis men like these, who, together with the President, are aspersed in such blackguard language by such fellows as John W. Forney and his malignant Radical confederates.—N. Y. World.