

Miscellaneous.

CUYMER AND THE UNION.

A GRAND POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN LANCASTER CITY!

The Masses Resolved that the Union Shall be Restored.

The Policy of Congress Repudiated the Home of Thad. Stevens.

White Men Determined to Perpetuate White Man's Government.

Speeches by Senator Doolittle and Hor Hlester Clymer.

SPEECH OF SENATOR J. R. DOOLITTLE. Senator Doolittle, upon being introduced by Mr. Hiester, was loudly cheered by the vast crowd which was assembled. In his culiarly impressive manner he proceeded o address the people as follows:

to address the people as follows: FELLOW OTTIZENS: We have passed through a gigantic civil war—such a war as the world never saw before. In that great war, which crimeoned so many fair fields with human gore, a half million of our fathers, our sons and our brothers have gone to premature gravés. If all the blood shed during its prosecution yere gathered in one reservoir, this assembly, large as it is, could swim in it. And not only did it cost this great number of precious lives and this vast amount of blood, but it occasion-ed the expenditure of five thousand mil-lion dollars—a sum which, taken in gold and put in wagons, would require five thousand teams to draw it. And now that this great war is over, and

thousand teams to draw it. And now that this great war is over, and the chargor of arms is no longer heard, the question naturally arises, what has it been for? What has all this gigantic war, with all its accompanying and unavoidableevila, been for? (A voice Niggers.) Oh no! Not for negroos. It was to sustain the Consti-tution of the United States and the Union of the States under the Constitution. That is the States under the Constitution. That is what the American people fought for. Tha s what your sons and your brothers fought pr—the Constitution of the United States for_the for the rights of the several States under it. For this, and for this alone, you sent your fathers, your brothers and your sons to the bloody scene of conflict. For this our sons in Wisconsin went to the field, and for this my eldest son hild down his life. For this errad nursons all these services were hude. ny eidest son hild down his life. For this great purpose all these sacrifices were made. The great question, and the only one we have now to consider, is, shall we preserve the Constitution or shall we permit Con-gress to abolish it? What does the Consti-tution say? It says that each State in the Union shall be entitled to equal suffrage in the Senate. No State is to be deprived of this right without its own consent. Con-gress, ruled by the inflexible, strong willed Radical lender who lives in your own town, Radical leader who lives in your own town (Thaddeus Stevens,) say ten States of th Union shall not have any representation under the Constitution at all—that they must make a new Constitution before right of representation will be conceded to them. The Constitution—the bond of Unior -the supreme law that binds all who live in this land, says just the reverse of this. Now I undertake to say that no man in this records account of the say that the pro-

this vast assembly, no matter what his po-litical antecedents may be, will assert the

this is not the precise issue. The President says every State has a righ to representation in Congress under the Constitution our Revolutionary forefathers Constitution our Revolutionary foreinthers made for us and bequeathed to us, and to maintain and preserve which we sacrificed a hulf million men and five thousand mil-lion dollars. Now that is the reason why, in this contest, if you wish to maintain the Constitution framed by our forefathers, and written in the blood of the patriots of the Revolution, you must vote for members of Congress who recornize the right of all the Songress who recognize the right of all the States to representation in the National Legislature. This is why you should vote islature wl

dred thousand men to prevent a conflict of races. The attempt to reconstruct Louisiana on the basis of disfranchising white men struction. But since the 17th of January dred thousand men to prevent a conflict of races. The attempt to reconstruct Louisiana on the basis of disfranchising white men and enfranchising negroes resulted in the riot at New Orleans. This proposition pro-duced that bloody conflict, and it will pro-duce the same bitter fruit wherever it may be attempted. That is human nature too. I say and can demonstrate that this effort of the Radical Congress to equalize the two races, between whom there is no at-traction but on the optnary. Bud ast, for some reason, Mr. Forney has last, for some reason, Mr. Forney has charged front. Now let me call your attention to still another fact. If there is any man in this vast concourse of free cilizens who voted in favor of Mr. Lincoln, I wish to call his spe-cial attention to it. Abraham Lincoln, three days before his assassination, made a speech in favor of the same policy of reconstruction he began, carried out and perfected.—

dictate.

of the Radical Congress to equalize the two races, between whom there is no at-traction, but, on the contrary, a strong and ineradicable repulsion, if put in execution, will be the death-knell of the whole negro population in the South. Its necessary ten-down is to subclevely columbtar

population in the South. Its necessary ten-dency is to wholesale slaughter. This is the issue pending. There is no other. The more timid Radicals may en-deavor to avoid it, to go around it, but the bold Thdddeus Stevens openly declares that there shall be no reconstruction till negro suffrage is adopted by the South. You in Lancaster must vote on that direct propo-sition, and no other, and the question is, whether you are prepared for it.

whether you are prepared for it. Another question in connection with this. To prevail on the people to re-elect Radical Congressmen, they say that President John-son has proved himself a traitor to the cause we are engaged in. This I deny. Mr. Johnson maintains the same policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln on the great question of re-construction. Mr. Lincoln reorganized Louislana, Tennessee and Arkansas. This was done in the winter of 1863-4, after the issuance of President Lincoln's proclamawhether you are prepared for it.

suance of President Lincoln's proclama tion, and Andrew Johnson was not even nominated for the Vice Presidency till 1864. You remeinber this. If there is a Repub-lican present, I desire to call his special atican present ention to it. Let me also call his attention to another

Let me also call his attention to another important fact. When the Union Conven-tion met in 1864-the same Convention that re-nominated Mr. Lincoln--the question was raised, whether Tennessee was entitled to representation in that body. Thaddeus Stevens objected to the admission of her delegates, and maintained that she had no right to be represented there. But the Con-vention overruled him and declared that Tennessee was a State in the Union and had a right to be represented in the Convention.

Tennessee was a State in the Union and bad a right to be represented in the Convention. Her delegates were admitted. The same Convention, after it had renominated Abra-ham Lincoln for President, proposed An-drew Johnson for the Vice Presidency. Thaddeus Stevens objected to that. He was consistent. He stood thon where he stands now. He said that Andrew Johnson, living down in Tennessee, did not live in the Uni-ted States! [Great laughter.] He belonged to a foreign country! [Renewed laughter.] He was not capable of nomination or elec-tion! Now just think of that.

tion! Now just think of that. What did the Union Convention do? Did it follow Thaddeus Stovens? No. It trampled his objections under its feet and nominated Andrew Johnson because Ten-nessee was in the Union and Andrew John-user une metition of the United State. on was a citizen of the United States. Great cheering.] And here comes in another mportant fact. The people of the United states maintained the same view and elected lovernor. States maintained the same view and elected Andrew Johnson to the Vice Presidency, notwithstanding Mr. Slovens' attempt to class him with foreigners. Now when any man stands up and tells you that Andrew Johnson has betrayed the men who elected him, do you answer by pointing to the action of the Union Convention which non-inated him and to the people who elected inated him and to the people who elected

But that Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson endorsed the policy of President Lincoln, and this reconstruction policy was the darling of it all. It de-clared the very terms on which the war should cease—the supremacy of the Con-stitution and laws and the integrity of the Inion. These secured by the surrender o the rebels, war should cease and we should

the reders, wir should cease and we should have peace. This was in accordance with the resolu-tion declaring the purpose for which the war was prosecuted and the terms on which it should be ended. What were they? Was it should be ended. What were they? Was negro suffrage among them? Not at all. Suppose Congress had declared that to be a leading object of the war. They never could have raised men or money. They de-clared that the sole purpose of the war was to assert and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, the integrity of the Union, and the equality of the States; and this at-tained, the war was to cease. You know this. My Union Republican fellow-citizens know it. his voice for universal confiscation. posed to force suffrage of emancipate proposed to force suffrage of emancipated slaves upon them. But the grand old Ro-man Camillus rose and said: "Senators, let us make them our fellow-citizens, and thus add to the power and the glory of Rome." [Immense applause.] There is nothing in the example of the wildest Indians to justify the line of policy which the Radicals propose to apply to the South. Even the Apaches, the Camanches or the Arapahoes could teach statesmanship to some of our members of Congress. Even they, savages though they be, know better how to make peace. They gather around the council fire; they bury the tomahawk; they smoke the pipe of peace, and they are no more enemies, but friends 1 How was it with our fathers in the war of Independence? They said in their Dec-laration, "we hold ihe people of Great Britain to be enemies in war; in peace friends," Do not we know enough to efficient. now it. Let us come down to a later period. Let us come to 1863, and see what the Repub-lican party did to sustain the Administralican party did to sustain the Administra-tion and carry the war to a successful issue. They disbanded the Republican party, and formed the Union party, into which the members of all political organizations were invited, to help to put down the rebels and sustain the government. To show their sincerity they nominated Democrats for the office of Governor in a number of Northern States—as Ohio and Wisconsin—men who had never voted Whig or Republican tickets. They did this to show that their only pur-They did this to show that their only pur-pose was to crush the rebellion and sustain pose was tojcrush the rebellion and sustain the Constitution. Not one orator or news-paper editor connected with the Adminis-tration but avowed himself for the Union, and asked of candidates for office just this one question: Will you sustain the Gov-ernment? Now, in order to fasten this point on your mind, I will read an extract from the New York *Tribune*. That and every other Union paper in 1863 used the same language. I call your attention to the circumstances under which it was uttered. circumstances under which it was uttered. It was in the gloom of the darkest period of the war. We had failed at Richmond. We had been defeated at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorville, and Washington iteelf was seriously threatened and believed to be in danger. [Our credit was down and gold was up; to the alarming figure of 275. At that dark period, when it was doubtful whether we could overcome the rebellion, we made this sol-emn appeal to the people. They responded. overcome the rebellion, we made this sol-emn appeal to the people. They responded. They sustained the administration. They filled both the exhausted army and the empty treasury. We appealed not alone to the Republicans, but to the Democrats as well; and to the eternal honor of the Democracy, they responded. [Immense applause.] In making this appeal, what did the Republican press and the leaders of the Republican party say? Let me read to you from the paper I have already named. It said : you from the paper I have already named. It said: "It seems to us of vital consequence to keep this, whole matter right end foremost —to satisfy the people that they fight for the Union, not for Emancipation. Make them believe and feel that the President has made the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the rightful authority of the Constitution and government the pole-star of his course. And imoreover, that the President always has power to accept the submission of the revolted States on such terms as the integrity and honor of the Union require." Every Republican and Union orator and newspaper maintained this same doctrine. All agreed that whenever the rebels laid down their arms and submitted to the Constitution and laws, we should receive them and there should be no more strife between us. No mun in Laneaster county can deny that this is what the Republican or Union party said a thousand times over —what its orators spoke from the stump and its witers affirmed in the newspapers. Suppose we had said what Thaddeus Stevens pow says—that the Southern States had ceased to be States; that they were mere territories; that they had no Constitutional right to representation and could only send representatives to Congress on terms to be prescribed by that body itself; and that as a condition precedent to their re-admission, they must adopt negro suffrage. Could we have raised men and money if we had said that? No. Here is the pledge given by this great party—as sacred a pledge as ever was registured on earth, and which nohonor-able man can deny. We are bound by it. We gave it in the hour of our extremily, and in the hour of vir umphwe cannot repu-diateit without dishonor. It saved the Con-suitation, it saved the Union, it saved the National life; and we must stand by it. When the Radicals turn on me and Presi-dent Johnson and charge us with treason to the principles we professed, they either know not the truth or else wilfully misrep-resent it. I wish to go a step further in the history t said: "It seems to us of vital consequence to est States in the Union, with a population of five hundred thousand white people, fur-nished meal and salt to one hundred and thirty thousand of them! The Southern people could not rebel again if they wished to. In alluding to their poverty I am reminded of what was said to ine by a Southern physician. He said these States were in the condition of a man who has held small-now in the matural way. They know hot the titul of class withinly misrep-resent it. I wish to go a step further in the history of this affair. I will come down nearer to the present time-to a date only one year back of last March-and will tell you what transpired in the Senate of the United States. Louisiana was reconstructed under Presi-dent Lincoln. President Johnson had no-thing to do with it. It was managed by Gen. Banks, in the lifetime and under the administration of President Lincoln. In March, 1865-only one year ago last March -this question of reconstruction came up in the Senate, upon a resolution declaring the right of Louisiana to representation in Con-gress. When it came up, Senator Trum-buil, Chairman of the Committee, pressed for action, and every Republican Senator voted in fuvor of it, except five. These were Summer, who believes as Stevens does, that there should be no reconstruction ex-cept with the negro as the foundation stone. esent it. that there should be no reconstruction ex-cept with the negro as the foundation stone, Chandler, Howard, Wade and Brown, (of Missouri.) These five opposed action on the resolution, and Sumner said he would talk out the gession to prevent it. By their factious course, final action upon it was pre-vented, for it was near the end of the ses-sion and the appropriation billhad not been disposed of, and it was important to come to a vote upon it. In that way reconstruc-tion was lost one year ago lash March. Another fact. To January last I made a

In favor of the same poincy of reconstruction he began, carried out and perfected.— If any man doubts this, I will read to him the very language Mr. Lincoln used on that occasion. I have it here in my hand, and I intend to mislead no man. My object is to get the truth before every man and let him act freely as his own judgement shall dictate Let me remind you of the circumstance under which Mr. Lincoln made this las

Let me remind yon of the circumstances under which Mr. Lincola made this last speech of his, which may be regarded as his dying message to the American people. It was on the 11th of April, 1865. He had just returned from Richmond, which had then recently come into our possession. The great victories of Grant, Sherman and others had delivered that city into our hands, and President Lincoln had gone to the front and occupied Jefferson Davis' house in Richmond, and from there tele-graphed to the rejoicing people the glad tidings of victory. When he returned to Washington he regarded the war as over, the battle fought and the victory won, And then, in the fulness of his great heart, "with charity for all and with malice towards none," he spoke to the American people upon this great question of reconstruction, which he had inaugurated in Lonisiana, and pleaded with them to sustain and carry out this policy, and so make peace the bless-ed heritage of the whole country. Allow me to give you a few sentences from this speech, which ought to be printed in gold and treasured in the hearts of all true Annericans. "Twelve thousand voters in Louisiana," said he, "have sworn alle-giance to the Union and done all that the nation wants, and they ask the nation to re-admit them. If we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse. If, on the contrary, we recognize them, we accourage their baarts and nerve sylvania, that upon you reets a greater re-sponsibility than ever rested on you before. For as goes Pennsylvania in this contest for the life of the Union, so goes the rest of the country. You can neither overestimate your duty nor perform too match. Not one of you ought to eat or sleep without persuad-ing some one of your fellow citizens to join you in this struggle. Let each of you bring one additional recruit and the country is one additional recruit and the country is

Thanking you for your patience, I will now give way to your noble and eloquent nominee for Governor. [Three rousing cheers were given to Mr. Doolittle as he took his seat.]

Never was any candidate more enthusiastically received by the people than was Hiester Clymer, by the thousands of intelligent voters assembled in our city vester day. When he appeared on the stand, round after round of cheers greeted him, and it was some minutes before he could make himself heard. When the tumultous applause had to some extent subsided,

them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse. If, on the contrary, we recognize them, we encourage their hearts and nerve their arms to fight for the Union. It is ob-jected that the State is in the condition which the egg bears to the fowl. Granted, But we shall get the fowl sconer by hatch-ing the egg than by smashing it." His views were approved by every member of his Cabinet. to say I beg you to remember that I am inuch broken down physically by the severe labors of this campaign. nuch bröken down physically by the severe labors of this campaign. For weeks past I have been traversing the various sections of this great State. I have traveled from the east to the west, along the Southern border, followed the Ohio Ohio along its windings, went through the interior counties, visited the Africa of the State which lies along the Northern tier of counties, and addressed the masses in those counties, and addressed the masses in those which are watered by both branches of the

which are watered by both branches of the Susquehanna. Everywhere thelprospect is most cheering. Never were there brighter signs or surer indications of a great victory. [Cheers.] Yesterday I spoke to thousands of resolute freemen at York, to-day I address the ten thousand here. Every-where the same indications are manifest, everywhere in answer to the query: "What of the night?" the reply is, "All is well."

Loud cheers. The speaker who has preceded me has so ably discussed the great issues before the country, that I am relieved from any ne-cessity of going over the ground which he has so fully occupied. He has explained the great issues before the people, and has put them in so clear a light that no one can misunderstand them.

nisunderstand them. I stand before you to-day as a represen I stand before you to-day as a represen-tative of those great principles. As such I ask and claim your support. It is fitting that I should thus represent myself before you, being asI am, almost an entirestranger personally to the most of you. As intelli-gent men you are expected to inquire into the principles of the men who ask your suf-frage for any office. Men change, but prin-ciples are immutable, and he only is fit to represent the people who is in himself a living exemplification of the views they hold. If you approve of the principles hold. If you approve of the principles which I represent, I can boldly, and with-out the slightest presumption demand your support. This I do with a confi-

can understand why the small States of Europe should want guarantees in a treaty of peace. I can understand why Holland, Belgium and Switzerland should desire them. But what would you think of Eng-land, France or Russia demanding guar-antees against the little States? Such do-mands would subject them to the ridicule of the civilized world. Let me come nearer home. Suppose there had been a fight between Pennsylvania and Delaware. You and I can understand why Delaware. You and I can understand why Delawares abould demand guarantees against Pennsylvania, in settling with her, little Pennsylvania, in settling with her, little eighbor, should demand guarantees that Delaware would never invade Pennsylva. In a (Shouts of laughter.] What then are we to think of the moral and physical cour-age of the men in Congress who want guar-nates from theten miserable, impoverished and defeated States of the South? To nocclusion I say to you, men of Penn-sylvania, that upon you reests a greater re-sponsibility than ever rested on you before. For as goes Pennsylvania in this contest for the life of the Union, so goes the rest of the country. You can neither overestimate your duty nor perform too much. Not one

only asking that I shall be fairly reported, it will not be regarded as out of place if I make some allusions to a speech made by my opponent at York. I find it reported in Forney's *Press*, and as no word of it, as it there appears, has ever been repudiated by General Geary, I take it for granted he stands by it. Had the report appeared in less authoritative manner, I should have hesitated to believe that such a speech had been made. Finding it where I do, I have a right to conclude that it is correctly re-ported. In that remarkable speech what does he

In that remarkable speech what does he say? He had within a year declared him-self to be a "life-long Democrat without affix or prefix." He afterwards avowed affix or prefix." He afterwards avowed affix or profix." He alterwards avowed himself as Republican, and I think I have proved him to be a very extreme Radical. So many different political positions ought to satisfy any one man, but my opponent seems to delight in political tergi-versations. In his York speech he abandons versations. In his York speech he abandonis his Democracy, forsakes his new found po-litical friends and puts himself forward as the Fenian candidate. [Laughter and cheers.] He started out in that speech by declaring that he would "make some ex tended remarks on public affairs." Had I commenced here to day with such a broad commenced here to-day with such a broad commenced here to-day with such a broad assertion you would have expected me to allude to the great question of restoration, to have touched upon the Civil Rights Bill, to have made some mention of the Freed-men's Bureau, and to have discussed, to some extent at least, the many great issues now agitating the minds of the public. Did teneral Geary do this? Not he. He proposed to thank General Banks for his able report on the neutrality laws. "That is the only allugion to any public That is the only allusion to any public That is the only allusion to any public question which he ventured, after declaring that he intended to make some extended remarks thereupon. "Why, if this was the only public question he could think of or decined worthy of his notice, why, I ask, when proposing three cheers for Banks did he not also propose three cheers for the Re-publican majority in Congress, which con-signed the report on the neutrality laws to a committee, where it was permitted to sleep the sleep that knows no awakening. If there was a single Democrat in the audisleep the sleep that knows no awakednig. If there was a single Democrat in the audi-ence at York, I know he would have cheered as lustily as any other man any proposition which promised relief to Ireland, or an annelioration of the condition of that noble but oppressed people. I think I know the heart of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and I am sure [only vive utterance to what and I am sure I only give utterance to wh and I am sure forly give uterance to what is with them a universal and deep-seated sentiment, when I declare that the heart of every Democrat in the State beats re-sponsive to any movement, which has for its object the disenthrailment of the he-roic race, who so love their native land, the Emerald Isle. [Loud and prolonged ap-niause.]

blause.l Had General Geary been better posted or more honest, he could not have affected entire ignorance of the fact that it was owing to the energy and the persistence of my soundly Democratic friend and representasoundly Democratic friend and representa-tive in Congress, Mr. Ancona, that any re-port at all was ever had in regard to the Neutrality Laws. It may be, however, that my opponent did not wish to do credit to "Old Berks" in this matter, lest in some way it might be suspected by the Fenlans that I hadsomething to do with it. [Cheers.] But, my fellow-citizens, who stood be-side General Geary when he made that awkward attempt to win the Irish vote? awkward attempt to win the Irish vote? Those who were with him and around him, were the same men who had once sworn to were the same men who had once sworn to disfranchise every foreigner and everyCath-olic in the land. There, with him on the stand was Andrew G. Curtin, Secretary to the first, and, I thank God, the only Gov-ernor of Pennsylvania who was elected as an avowed Know Nothing. The truth of thematteristhat the negronas been plunged into a deep nit by his pretended Radical an avowed know Nothing. The full of the matter is that the negrohas been plunged into a deep pit by his pretended Radical friends, and General Geary and the rest of them, want to employ the Irish to dig him out, (Cheers.) I do not think they can be got to work in any such business, under such a set of bosses. (Cries; No, never). Having exhausted his ideas on public questions, having in his proposed extended notice of the great issues before the people, done nothing more than say be *fell* like thanking Gen. Banks for a report which a Democrat got up, General Geary turned his attention to the soldiers. He is pro-claimed to be their candidate. The people are asked to elect him Governor because he has been a soldier. Surely from him sol-diers had a right to expect decent treat-ment. Did they receive it? Let *Forney*'s report of his York speech answer. You remember that a convention of henorably discharged soldiers was held at Harrisburg on the lst of August. That convention which is true to the Union and the true de-fender of the Constitution. In my person, if elected, the cause of the Union triumphs (cheers and cries we will elect you.) . There must always be opposing candi-dates in a contest like the present, and they must of necessity be the representative of opposing principles. I have my opponent. He is agentleman who hasserved hiscountry in two wars. How faithfully he has served, of what value his services have been to the country I leave his comrades-in arms to say. Far be it from me to pluck from his brow a single leaf of any laurel which he has fairly earned as a soldier. (Cheers.] But, my fellow citizens, he appears be-fore you now in a new attitude. He is no longer a soldier. He has entered the po-litical arena, has allowed himself to be set up as the candidate of a party, and aspires to be the Governor of three millions of peo-ple. When General Geary, or any man, comes before the people in such an attitude the great question is, what are the princi-ples which he represents? The people then have a right to scan his public record closely, and it is their bounden duty as intelligent citizens so to do. I ave they not a right to examine the record of General Geary as much as that of any other candidate for office? So do I deem, my feilow-citizens, and I shall therefore call your attention to his record for a few mo-ments. He has a record. He made it for himself. Within a year past he has de-clared himself to be "a Democrat he has delared himself to be "up the assess to have a you, blossound at last into as ultra a Radical as can be found in the State of Pennsylvania. He has fully defined his position. This he has not done by letter, not by a newspaper article, but by holding up to view an ex-emplar, and selecting one man from the whole body of this nation as his pattern, his political guide, the model by which he choneses to be weighed and measured as the candidate of the garty which a period at a mi living in your midat, the candi-date of the Republicans of Lanca remember that a convention of henorably discharged soldiers was held at Harrisburg on the 1st of August. That convention was largely attended. The men who were there gathered, I fully believe, represented a majority of the gallant soldiery of Penn-sylvania. There were many distinguished officers present, men who had won honor and renown on a hundred battle fields, men who bore the marks of their heroic devo-tion to the Union on their bodies, armless, legless soldiers, the mained heroes of many a gallant fight. They put forth a declara-tion of principles. They declated that they had not fought four long and weary years for the Union to see it destroyedhnow by the Radicals who follow the lead of such men as Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. There being two candidates in the field for Gover-nor of this great State, they pledged them-selves to support me as the representative of the great principles they had fought for in time of war, and still cherished now that general efforts, shufters and hospital bummers." May God forgive him for that base slander ! I cannot, and the soldiers of Pennsylvania never will. [Indigmant cries of "Nover!" I may regret that any man should vote against those principles, but may my tongue be palsied, if ever my heart, should become which I believe the safety and the glory of this nation depends; but may my tongue be palsied, if ever my heart should become so depraved as to prompt the ulterance of such infamous words, [loud and prolonged cheers], or tempt me to apply a degrading epithet or an insulting term, to any brave man who went forth to do battle in defence of his country in her hour of need. [Con-tinued engleuse]

nail counterfeit dollars to the counter, when nail counterfeit dollars to the counter, when such things circulated, I will not ask a man of you to vote for me. If I do, I wish you to refute these slanders. Is it a bargain 7 (Cries of yes, yes.) I accept the terms, and when I have done so, I want these miser-able caluminiators to stop lying. First let us see about the voting business; Who first denied the soldiers of Pennsyl-vania the right to vote in the field? During the Maxican war, which was conducted by

he Mexican war, which was conducted by Democratic National and State adminis a Democratic Financian Sector Pannsylvania voted in the field, and no objection was made to their votes being received and counied. When the war which was lately ended bewhen the war which was intriviened be gan, no Democrat questioned the validity of the law under which the soldiers of Penn-sylvania had heretofore voted. In the first election which was held in this State after election which was held in this State after hostilities commenced there were two can-didates for Sheriff in the city of Philadel-phia as usual. On the home vote of the city the Republican candidate had a ma-jority, but when the "Boys in Blue," who were battling for the Union down in front, were heard from, it was found that they had cast votes enough for the Democratic candidate to elect him. What did the Republicans, who clamor so What did the Republicans, who clamor so What did the Republicans, who clamor so much about the right of the soldies to vote, do? They went to work, straightway, to procure a decision of the Supreme Court against the validity of the law under which they had voted. They carried their point. The law was declared to be unconstitutional and the Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia was turned out of office, notwithstanding he had been elected by the votes of the sol-diars

he had been elected by the votes of the sol-diers. When the question come to be considered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania the Re-publicans had a majority in the Senate and the Democrats a majority in the House. Had the Democracy been opposed to allow-ing the soldiers to vote, how easily could they have strangled the proposed bill in the House. They did nothing of the kind, but with a strae unaminity voted for the prowith a rare unanimity voted for the pro posed amendment to the Constitution. In posed amendment to the Constitution. In the Senate they did the same thing, and I cheerfully cast my vote for it with the rest. By the Constitution of Pennsylvania it is provided that no amendment shall be added thereto except after it has been apstract furnished us by our special reporter SPEECH OF SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, ESQ. proved by two successive Legislatures Such was the case with the amendmen onferring the right to vote upon the soldiers u the field. The Republicans who assailed in the field. The Republicans who assailed the old law and procured the decision of the Supreme Court against it knew that this delay must necessarily occur; but they were bent upon turning the Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia out of office. When the second Legislature assembled at Harris-burg it so happened that the Democrats had sixteen members of the Senate present and the Berublicans, precisely the same numhe Republicans precisely the same num-er. There westood sixtcen votes to sixteen. the Republicans precisely the same num-ber. There westood sixteen votes to sixteen. There was an attempt at Revolution made. From the first days of our Senate, the first business done on its assembling has always been to elect the officers of that body, and it had come to be the law of the State that until that was done no legislative function could be exercised. The Republicans find-ing themselves without the necessary ma-jority to elect, amounced their intention of proceeding to business with the officers of eding to business with the officers of he last session holding over. That the Democratic members resolved to oppose to he bitter end. We vowed we would not be the bitter end. We vowed we would not be overborn by any such revolutionary action, and we carried our point and maintained the majesty and the supremacy of the law. They labored hard to drive us from our posi-tion. First they tried a religious dodge. They othered a resolution inviting the minimum. They labored hard to drive us from our posi-tion. First they tried a religious dodge. They offered a resolution inviting the ministers of Harrisburg to pray for us. On the call of the ayes and nays the Senate stood 16 ayes to 16 nays. We could not vote with them without sanctioning their revolution ary schemes, and we told them in plain terms that not even for a resolution affirm-ing the divinity of the christian religion could we vote under the circumstances. Failing to catch us on the religious trick they tried the military dodge. They offered resolutions thanking the Generals of the armies for their gallantry and the pri-vates for their gallantry and the pri-vates for their bravery, and resolutions proposing to increase the pay of the sol-diler. Gladly as I would have voted for any and every one of these propositions I could not conscientiously do so then. I knew they would attempt to make use of these forced votes by base misrepresenta-tion, but the principle for which we were contending we regarded as sacred, and we were prepared to run the risk of popularity when doing right rather than do wrong. For weeks together we did the largest amount of nothing ever you saw. Slateen ayes never yet bealsizteen noes. We voted daily, always 16 to 16. Like the celebrated French King we marched up the bill every morning only to march down again. At length the Republicans, finding we would not abandon the stand which we had taken for a great principle, produced what they had in their possession all the time, the resignation of Harry White. Then about the middle of March an election was ordered to fill the vacancy. As it turned out, the newly-elected Sena-tor was a Republican, and on the 31st of March he took his seat. That gave the Re-publicans a majority. What did they do then? They tried to bully us into the be-trayal of principle at the last moment. They brought up the amendment granting the soldiers the right to vote. We could no more vote for it how than during the weeks which had passed. I (hought I would offered a resolution inviting the ministers of Harrisburg to pray for us. On the call Abolitionists in the North, when this beau-tiful country of ours, reaching from the At-lantic to the golden shores of the Pacific, with her beautiful valleys teeming with the choicest products of every clime, and her mountains heavy with inexhaustible wealth—a/people peaceful, happy and pros-perous, protected by wise and gonerous laws, under a written Constitution made by great and good men, the like of which never before was vouchsafed to any people—was converted into a scene of fratricidal bloodconverted into a scene of fratricidal blood boly of the line is been been and despair. He shed, devastation, ruin and despair. He stood by the party then because he knew that we could only be saved from utter de-struction through the generous, concliating and omnipotent principles of Democracy. He said the great issues involved in this contest had been so ably discussed, that it would be a work of supererogation on his part, were he to attempt to add anything to what had been so well said. The Restoration policy of Mr. Johnson had been ably defended, and the fact es-tablished that those who do not support that policy are what they have been so truthful-ly styled—the traitors and disunionists "at the other end of the line." That all men who love their country better than party support in his noble effort to vindicate the support in his noble effort to vindicate the inalienable rights of the white men of the country, to restore a shattered Union, and es-tablish among us again republican institutablish among us again representations. He said a few months since the party that supported Mr. Lincoln proclaimed itself the party of the Union; in this the rank and file were sincere; they sustained the war with a unanimity and earnestness unparal-leled in history, believing it was a war for the Union. the Union. For four long years a bloody fratricidal war was fought, and thank God, through the patriotism of our people and the valor of our soldiers, the strong armies of the re-bellion were broken and scattered to the winds; then hope filled the hearts of the people, and they sent up to heaven their joyful thanksgivings at the return of peace, believing with peace they had secured a more perfect Union, which neither Seces-sionists by ordinances or Traitors in arms could ever destroy. Would that the success of our arms had brought with it more than the name of peace; would that the success of our arms had brough avoid that the success of our arms had brough avoid that the than the name of peace; would that it had brought union and harmony; would that the men who so freely gave life and prop-erty to further the cause of Constitutional Liberty and Union, could to-day realize their fond anticipations; and why is "hope deferred until the heart of the patriot grows sick?" We answor because the men who led the people by their clamor for Union and their loud professions of loyalty, are now as earnestly at work to destroy the Union as they once seemed anxious to save it. They declare we have no Union; they never desired to preserve the Union; a new Union, a Union of their making, must take the place of the enero, must supersede our old Constitution and the theory of govern-ment, governing the relation of States and the status of the nero, must supersede our old Constitution and the theory of govern-ment who with honest purpose in the Union. For four long years a bloody fratricida Senate in due legal form. No sconer was this done than I asked leave to record my vote for the Constitutional amendment which I had freely and fully supported the year before. I wasrudely refused this priv-ilege which the common course of proceed-ings in a legislative body and all the rules of courtesy demanded should be granted. That, soldiers and fellow-citizens, is my record upon that question, as it can be read by any one on the journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Is it not a record of which no man need be ashamed? Upon it I can look any soldier in the faceand say, never in any way did I ever oppose your right to vote. [Cheers.] A week after this Mr. Hopkins, one of the best and purest men in the nation, offered a resolution instructing our repre-sentatives in Congress to vote for raising the pay of the private soldier so as to make it equal to gold. I sustained him in a speech. What did the Republican majority of the Senate do? They fought it all day long, and finally killed it by passing a reso-lution that a committee be instructed to in-quire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the private soldiers To inquire into the expediency of it remember. I knew if the subject went to the committee it would never be heard from. I so told them, and I voted against its reference. They passed their pitiful, emasculated resolution over our heads, and the proposition to increase the pay of the Boys in Blue. That is how I voted against increasing the pay of the soldier. [Cheers.] A little more of this record which has been represented as so terrible. I want to nail down every one of these lies forever. the status of the negro, must supersede our old Constitution and the theory of govern-ment which our fathers taught us. The men who with honest purpose in 1861 followed Stevens & Co., can follow no longer in the lead of men who have so base-ly betrayed them. They must seek refuge in the arms of the party which stands by the President of their choice, now advo-cating his wise and generous policy. They find in the ranks of that party the true lovers of the Union, men who would scorn to drag the mangled corpse of the Constitu-tion in the filth and mire of partisan poli-tics, men who love the Union because it is based upon law, justice and truth-who believe the blood of our sons, our brothers and our fathers was shed to cement the people of the North and South together with more perfect bonds of love and affec-tion, and not to distract, degrade and hu-milinte them. Before concluding he would briefly refer to the fact that he and his honorable oppo-nent, Mr. Stevens, differing on all the great questions of the day, the theory of govern-ment and the object of the war, especi-ally differed upon the question of Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality, which he Mr. S., had declared in his Bedford speech, "the *issue to be decided in October.*" Heappenled to the white men of the country, who for four years had been the unresisting victims soldier. [Cheers.] A little more of this record which has been represented as so terrible. I want to nail down every one of these lies forever. It is alleged that I voted against arming the State. True it is that I voted against the first crude and imperfect bill of the kind which was gotten up. I did so because in it there was no provision against frauds. That I was right in fearing outrages of the grossest character would be perpetrated under its loose provisions was aban-dantly proven. The brave men who wore the paper-soled shoes that were provided and the miserable' shoddy uniforms that would scarcely hang together for a day, need not be told how the Stateand the Gov-ernment were swindled by a set of greedy and unprincipled men who amassed huge fortunes by their thieving. The Girard House and the Crowingshield frauds attest them; and all the work of the whitewash-ing committee which was appointed never could efface the infamous record of outrage and wrong-outrage upon the soldiers and robbery of the public freasury. If you say I did wrong in endeavoring to protect the soldiers and the State, yote against me. [Loud cheers for Clymer.] to the white men of the country, who for four years had been the unresisting victims of a thousand acts of tyranny, to rise up and in the majesty of their strength declare themselves opposed to this last revolting proposition, which will debaach and degrade the white man and bring him down to the level of the negro. He said: White men where is your pride? has the blood of your noble and patriotic fathers ceased to flow in your yeins, do you forcet that at Bunker noble and patriotic fathers ceased to flow in your veins, do you forget that at Bunker Hill, Yorktown and Saratoga the best blood of America was shed to form a white man's government, and will you now give over this government, built upon the graves of well-tried patriots, into the keeping of negroes? Never, no, never! Upon this question Pennsylvania must speak out. Her silence or acquiescence, in the policy of Mr. Stevens will be fatal to the country, and fatal to the race he proposes to elevate. The constitutional power of our great State, her geographi-cal position make her of all the States, best fitted to pronounce the law of the future. Let her declision be in favor of white man-in favor of the supremacy of [Loud cheers for Clymer.] When a second and proper bill was pro-posed in relation to the arming of the State, with provision properly protecting both the soldiers and the State, I gave it my full con-currence and my most hearty support. So completely was Governor Curtin convinced of my cordial swmathy with him in the the future. Let her decision be in favor of white men—in favor of the supremacy of the Constitution—in favor of a restoration of our once happy Union—then she will re-gain her reputation for honor and political integrity, and retake her place as the Key-stone of an unbroken arch. He said: Your meeting has been a great success. He congratulated them on the bright prospect. Here, as everywhere throughout the length and breadth of this old Commonwealth, the people are aroused to a sense of the serious importance of the issue involved in this contest. You have come here to day to see and hear the man who will certainly be the next Governor of Pennsylvania—if you but do your duty. Go forth then from this place, carry with you the weapon of truth he has placed in completely was Governor Curtin convinced of my cordial sympathy with him in the matter, that he asked me to name the offi-cers for companies of soldiers from Berks county; and I had the pleasure of then ap-pointing the man who comes here to-day at the head of the delegation which represents the "Boys in Blue" of Reading. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] is either ignorant of my record or a willing falsifier. (Loud cheers.) It is said I voted against arming the State, against increasing the pay of the soldiers, and gainst me? [Cries of yes.] Have I nailed down each one of the falsehoods which have been so industriously circulated? [Cries of yes and loud cheers.] Such, my fellow-citizens, is my record, honestly and fairly stated, as it can be found on the an infamous lie, just as your fathers used to

before yon, ask your suffrages, and boldly declare here, as I have done elsewhere, that there is no part of my record of which I need be ashamed or destre to have altered. [Cheers] Under the dircumstances I will be pardoned for having made my speech so much one of a personal character. The contest in which you are engaged is one of the greatest magnitude. Principles are to be settled which must tell for weal or woe upon the destinies of this great nation for all coming time. Every voter should think seriously before depositing his ballot. The little alip of paper you bear to the polls on the 9th of October will be big with destiny. The pros-pect for the triumph of the right is most cheering. My extended tour through the State enables me to give you this pleas-ing assurance. The Democracy are every-where straing every nerve in a noble re-solve to win. Thousands of true hearted and patriotic men, who have heretofore been against us, are now zealously laboring shoulder to shoulder with us. The soldiers who so nobly did battle for the Union will not desert that sacred causenow. I believe a decided majority of them are fully and enthusiastically with us to-day. We can, and, by the help of God, we will win in this great struggie. great struggle.

As Mr. Clymer concluded, cheer afte cheer attested the devotion of the masses to heir gallant and gifted leader. The effec produced by his speech, to which our re-port fails to do justice, was marked indeed.

Samuel H. Reynolds, the candidate of he Union-Conservative men of Lancaste county, followed Hon. Hiester Clymer. A: he appeared upon the stand he was greeted with tremendous cheers. He is a great favorite with the masses, as will be demonstrated when the votes are counted on the 2nd Tuesday of October. We wish we could give a full report of his speech, which was listened to with deep interest by the thous ands present. The following is a brief ab-

Mr. Reynolds said that he appreciated the honor of being called upon to address the immense assemblage of free white men who stood before him, and was profoundly grateful for the cordial reception they had given him. It was not his intention to make i set speech, the day was far spent, and th ubject had been exhausted by the distin guished gentlemen who had preceded him They had listened to the thundering elo They had listened to the thundering elo-quence, and unanswerable arguments of the great expounder of Constitutional law from Wisconsin, Hon. J. R. Doo-little; they had heard the thrilling appeals of their gallant standard-bearer, Hiester Clymer, who with magic power had dissipated the fallacies of the opposition, holding up to contempt and ridicule the po-litical record of John W. Geary, and vindi-cating his own from the ruthless attacks that had been made by a wicked, falsifying and subsidized press; boldly advocating the principles of our party, defending the Con-stitution of the country, and maintaining the rights of the States. He said Mr. Clymer was worthy to be the standard bearer of the great Democratia and Conservative party of

great Democratic and Conservative party of Pennsylvania, and would command th votes of all men who could appreciate pri votes of all men who could appreciate pri-vate worth and public integrity. He had been faithful among the faithless, he had battled for the Union and the Constitution, and defiantly proclaimed and defended the principles taught by Jefferson and Jackson in the Senate of your State; he had stood by the party of the country when it seemed to be defeated, discomfited and broken by treason in the South, and the treachery of he North Senate of your state and the second treason in the North. When this beaubolitionists in the North, when this bear

your hands—say that you will win the great battle in which you have enlisted, of white men against negro equality—ahow the world what you can do when you present a united front, armed with justice, law and right to resist that infuriated fanaticism which has lifted its awful form clothed in the armer of followed travely clothed in

which has lifted its awful form clothed in the armor of falsehood, treachey, and fraud — Be true to your party, be true to your country—heed the voices of your fathers as they cry out from their graves, bidding you as grateful sons, to preserve inviolate and isacred your precious inheritance—then, by the blessing of an All-wise Providence, on the 9th day October, 1866, "from every city and from every hamlet, from the moun-tain top and from the valler, will ascend tain top and from hevery hame, non the moun-tain top and from the valley, will ascend to heaven a grand and swelling anthem, at-testing a nation's joy at its deliverance from the body of our political death." Hiester Clymer will be proclaimed "Governor of Pennsylvania, and a degraded, plundered, and astroned neorid will become a paw march and outraged people, will begin a new march on the road of progress and prosperity.

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SPEECH OF HON. HIESTER CLYMER

he spoke as follows: FELLOW CITIZENS: I am highly gratified by the reception given me to-day. In at-tempting to address you I fear I shall not be able to make myself heard by this vast crowd. If you cannot all hear what I have

is Cabinet. When Mr. Lincoln fell and the adminis when Mr. Lincoln feil and the adminis-tration of the government devolved on An-drew Johnson, in what circumstances was he placed? He took the government with President Lincoln's Cabinet as he found it and went right on with Mr. Lincoln's poli-tic Ard to the he do downword as trained ey. And yet he is denounced as a traitor ! A few words more, my fellow-citizens, and then I will give way to one whom you will be delighted to hear, your nominee for The question is, what is the best way to

The question is, what is the best way to make peace? We have had war enough, God knows, Another war, brought on by the rish counsels of such men as are en-leavoring to force negro suffrage on the South, would blast and destroy this govern-mant if following the counsels of these men ent. If, following the counsels of these men Loud cheers.

we continue to deny six or eight million white peoplea voice in the Governmentunwhite peoplea voice in the Government un-der which they live, and at the same time tax them by millions, we will give them the same right that our Revolutionary fathers had to rebel against Great Britain. Is that the way to make peace? No, fellow-citi-zens, no other policy is so likely to produce conflict, rebellion and civil war. We should be just; we should be magnanimous, as heccomes the concuering party, and not op-

comes the conquering party, and not op eress the South and give them just cause or rebellion. We should give them their rights under the Constitution—equal repre-sentation in the Senate and a just voice in sentation in the Senate and a just voice in the House of Representatives. There is nothing in the history of nations to justify a harsh and cruel policy. When Rome had subdued the people of Latium— when the revolted province had submitted, the cuceiting come up, what to do with the question came up, what to do with the people? There was no Thaddeus Stev-ens or Charles Sumner there. No man raised

for members of the State Legislature who entertain the same views, and would re-elect Edgar Cowan to the Senate of the United States. I would reloice to see Cowan re-elected—a brave and sagacious states-man, who recognizes the inalienable right of representation—and I trust you will elect no other in Pennsylvania. And so in your choice of Governor. Genry represents the Radical Congressional policy of subjugation and deprivation of political rights, whilst overy vote given to Clymer will be a vote in favor of the Constitutional right of each and every State to representation. with its

in favor of the Constitutional right of each and every State to representation, with its guaranteed equality unimpaired. I propose new to discuss the question of restoration as between the President and the great leader of the House of Represen-tatives, (Thaddeus Stevens.) When you be-gin to build a house, you look well to the foundation. You take pains to see that it is laid on solid rock—on the blue limestone that underlies the rich soil of this removed hat underlies the rich soil of this renowned that underlies the rich soil of this renowned county of Lancaster. So shall I begin this discussion, laying it on the solid rock of indisputable fact, so that it may withstand any storm that may beat against it. I shall begin at the beginning of reconstruction, and read from the proclamation of Presi-dent Lincoln, made two years before An drew Johnson became President. What does President Lincoln say in this procla-mation? On what foundation did he build up Southern Sinte governments? He built up Southern State governments? He built on the solid rock of the white man alone— They were white ment of states of the solid or the solid rock of the white man alone-the blue limestone of political society-rest ing no part of his foundation on the black, unstable, shifting sand of the negro. He required all men who should vote in the reconstruction of any Southern State to be qualified voters under the laws of such State before its secession. Who were they? They were white ment No colored men were permitted to vote. President Lincoln confined the right of suffrage to those quali-fied voters. Will any man deny this? Does any Republican deny what I now state? Here is the book. I build on the bed rock. Here is the proclamation.

[Mr. D. read from President Lincoln' roclamation of the date specified.]

What is the plan of Thaddeus Stevens To get at the foundation and avoid misrep-resentation, I will read from the law introresentation, I will read from the law intro-duced by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in the House of Representatives has whiter. No friend of his shall say I have treated him unfairly. I shall quoto him as he stands upon record. Here is the law he proposed for the reconstruction of the Southern States. "Uncombr. Decliftla read from Mr. Stevens" [Here Mr. Doolittle read from Mr. Stevens' bill authorizing the President to call State Conventions to form Constitutions in the States lately in rebeilion. This bill provides that all male citizens above twenty-one

vears of age, excepting Indians not taxed. shall be entitled to vote, &c.]

shull be entitled to vote, &c.] Under this bill, continued Mr. Doolittle, all mate persons, without distinction of race or color, excepting only untaxed Indians, were to participate in the reconstruction of the Southern States. Any of these persons, colored as well as white, might be members of the Convention to be called to form Con-stitutions for those States. Now consider these two foundations, on which President Lincoln's plan of recon-struction and that of Thaddeus Stevens rest, Mr. Lincoln's rests on the white man alone.

Mr. Lincoln's rests on the white man alone. Mr. Lincoln's rests on negroes as well as whites. What would be the effect of Mr. Stevens'. Let us look it squarely in the face. Some of the Southern States have more negroes than whites. This is true of South Carolina and Mississippi, and it it may become true of other States. What would result from Mr. Stevens' plan in States having a preponderance of colored population? Would not negroes be elected to State Legislatures, to Hower House of Congress and to the United States Senate ? If you give the negro the right to yote, he Mr. Lincoln's rests on the white man alor Congress and to the United States Senate 7 If you give the negro the right to vote, he will vote for his own race and color. That is human nature. What will be the next step? Give him the right to vote and hold office, and full political and social equality between the races must follow. You can't exclude from social equality men who hold the office. The nexessaion of these forces

the offices. The possession of these forces this, and with it comes amalgamation. Is such a state desirable or even tolerable? I maintain that it is not, and for the very strongest reasons. Suppose universal amalgumation to take place, what would be the result? The mulatto is not equal physically either to the white man or the negro, and this physical inequality becomes more marked the further, you get from the first cross of the races. Amalgamation would therefore result first in deterioration and finally in destruction. I say that look s such a state desirable or even tolerable and finally in destruction. I say that look ing at it without passion, in the calm, clear, guiding light of history, not as a partisan but as a statesmau, no man in his senses could desire to force such an unnatural state

as that. But consequences more immediate would follow. It would produce a conflict of races in the Southern States. What does that great political philosopher and wise Repub-lican statesman, Thomas Jefferson, teach? He declares it to be utterly impossible for the two races to live side by side on terms of coundity. Such conflact must produce a the two races to live side by side on terms of t equality. Such contact must produce a t conflict that would destroy one race or the other. Every prominent Southern man, and many observant and thoughtful North-ern men of high distinction and unques-tioned patriotism, say the same thing. Tresident Johnson says so. Grant, Sher-man, Ord, and every other General of real merit, concir in this opinion. Force this issue upon the States of the South, and it will require a standing army of three hun-

Another fact, In January, last I made a speech in advocacy of the same policy I now advocate, and the publisher of the Philadelphia Press and Washington Chron-

your support. This I do with a confi-dent assurance that by you I will be sus-tained. When I am failse to the Unien, when I fail to stand by the Constitution, when I do any act deserving of your ceusure it will be your duty to repudiate me as a man and as a candidate, if such I should chance to be. Voting forme, you yote for the great principles which the gentleman who preceded me has so fully and so ably explained in your hearing to-day. I stand before you as the candidate of that party, which is true to the Union and the true de-fender of the Constitution. In my person, ives upon them. But the grand old Ro

ulate the example of our forefathers? Do not we know enough to use the language of peace and not of war? Some don't ap-pear to know we have peace. They print newspapers and make speeches just as if we were still in the midst of war. I must say for myself that I have no respect for men who are peaceful in war and warlike in peace. [Cheers.] When necessary for the protection of the country against foreign invasion or domestic insurrection, my volce nvasion or domestic insurrection, my voic hall be for war. But when the war is over et us have peace in reality, not a miserabl

et us have peace in reany, according to be a spirit of proscription, hate and unbridled lust. To remind you of our duty to be merciful and kind to those who have erred. I night repeat to you the story of the Prodical Son. You know that after he had left is father's house and spent his patrimony his father's house and spent his patrimor in rictous living, he came back, ragged and hungry, to the home of his youth. You know how his father received him, and how the fatted calf was killed for him, and know how his father received him, and how the fatted cali was killed for him, and what rejoicing there was in that house. But a short time ago, in one of the New England States, I heard the Radical ver-sion of this story It runs that when the young man returned, his father, closing the door against him, said, "You can't enter here. You poor, miserable, dissipated wretch, you have squandered everything. You can't enter my house till you buy a. silk robe and array 7ourself in it. And after you have done that, you must do two things more:-first, swear that you have mever been away; and second, give the amplest guarantees that you will never go again!" [Tremendous laughter and ap-plause.] Now this Radical version of the story of the Prodigal Son is not the version the Holy Book has taught me from my childhood to reverence. On this point of giving good guarantees, allow me one word and I am done. The Radicals say we must have guarantees of the story will be ruined for a slow the

allow me one word and I am done. The Radicals say we must have guarantees or the country will be ruined if we allow the Southern States to be represented. Why, fellow-citizens, is it possible ten States cau govern twenty-six States? How can that be ciphered out? And such States—impov-erished to the last degree of impoverishment. Their property is utterly ruined. When the war closed, Alabama, once among the rich-est States in the Union, with a population est States in the Union, with a population

has had small-pox in the natural way. They have had "secession" and gone through with it in due course; and to ask them to

with it in due course; and to ask them to give guarantees not to go through it again, was like asking a man to give bail never to have small pox a second time! [Laughter and applause.] The clamor for guarantees rominds me of what the secessionists suid in 1860, Davis, Toombs, Hunter, and others, in the Senate Committee, demanded new guarantees. They wanted us to change the Constitution so as to give new guarantees for slavery, just as certain Northern men now insist that we shall change it in order to give new guarantees to a Union that is sufficiently guaranteed by the triumphant result of the war. [Here the Mount Joy delegation, headed by a magnificently decorated wagon con-

y a magnificently decorated wagon conaining thirty-six young ladies dressed in white, and accompanied by a Band of which he and the Radicals who follow his lead are engaged are revolutionary, de-structive to the Union, destructive to the Constitution, and destructive to the form of free government bequestibed to us by our fathers. Such is the man whom my oppo-nent has held up as his exemplar, his pat-tern for a model statesman, all of whose words and deeds he declares he heartily approves. Thaddeus Stavens was John W. Geary's platform before he was nominated. music, arrived in the Square and were received with shouts that compelled the speaker to suspend his remarks. Not in the east disconcerted by the interruption, Mr. Doolittle remarked that the people were not done coming yet. After a pause and the restoration of quiet, he went on to say:]

This is a most beautiful emblem of our Union. These lovely representatives of the States want all their sisters in the Union. The family circle would not be complete wien ten were out. We want all and we will have them. I don't see any black sis-ters among them-llaughter]-they are all of our own race, our kith and km, whom we love and can associate with without social degradation. Returning to the question he had been discussing when interrupted, Mr. Doolitile said these men insist that we must have good guarantees from the Southern States before you. If ten were out, would twenty-six say to them, you must give us guaran-tees before we let you in ? But let me pass to another illustration, I

of his country in her hour of need. [Con-tinued applause.] Such, my fellow-citizens, is the record of my opponent as he has made it up for him-self. By it he must stand or fall. If you approve of it you will vote for him. [Loud cries of "never, never!"] But, what is my record? My enemies have been busy making up one for me. They have distorted my public acts and have not hesitated to utter and persist in the most bare-faced and unblushing false

he most bare faced and unblushing false the most bare-faced and unblushing false-hoods. I believe they have never dared to charge me with being dishonest. You have never heard your candidate stigmatized as a thief, have never heard that he was the servant of any corporation, have never known any man to charge him with being a corrupt legislator. But, you have beard the stale cry of disloyality. All I ask is that the honest masses shall examine my record as it stands. Let that speak for me.

Early in the struggle I laid down m Early in the struggle I laid down my platform in plain terms. In almost the first speech I ever made in a deliberative body, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, speaking for my constituency and to some extent for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I made use of the following language, which may be found on page 74 of the Legislative Record of 1861:

found on page 74 of the Legislative Record of 1861: "I am here to-day to deny for myself, and I be-livere for the great body of the Democratic party of this State, that they recognize anything like the right of secession of any State. I deny, I say, the right of any State to secede. and I go further-I tell you that the Democracy of this State, with one heart and feeling, applaud the gallant Anderson for his defense of the prop-erty of the United States. If he should go furtherstill, and allow no flag but the Stars and Stripes to float within the range of his guns, I, for one, would say amen to his deeds. There I stand. I say that South Carolina has no cause for secession or rebellion, and that it should be put down by the strong arm of the Government."

Government." Such was the platform which I laid down for myself as early as the lith day of Jan-uary 1861, and, before God, as I know my own heart, I have neverswerved one haft's breadth from it. It was my position during the entire war. He who asserts otherwise, is either ignorant of my record or a willful falsifier. (Loud cheers.)

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