

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

On the committee of one hundred appointed to receive the President at Memphis, are Gen. Galloway, of the Avalanche, and the ex-confederate Generals Forrest, Jordan and Pike.

A call has been issued for a State Convention of North Carolina Unionists, to assemble at Raleigh on the 20th inst. Governor Holden declines it.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Baltimore has made presentment for Justice Thomas Watkins, of Washington County, Maryland, for refusing to take the testimony of a certain white man with committing an outrageous assault upon her.

Col. Woodward, late of the fourth regiment, Hancock's Corps, and for a time Commandant at Camp Chase, Ohio, has been appointed Major of the Forty-fifth Regular Infantry, V. R. C., one of the four Veteran Reserve Corps Regiments retained in service by Congress.

Mr. Baldwin, who died in Philadelphia last week, built the first model locomotive engine ever constructed in this country, about the year 1829, and at the time of his death had over 1,000 men employed in his locomotive works.

George V. Moody, late Colonel in the rebel army, and a delegate from Mississippi to the Johnson-Philadelphia Convention, was shot dead in his office at Port Gibson on the 8th inst.

The American Colonization Society have recently had applications from 600 colored persons to aid them in their purpose to emigrate to Liberia.

Gen. Hood, when in Austin, Texas, the other day, was waited on by a committee of the Legislature and escorted to a seat of honor in that body. All the members rose as he entered.

Dr. Winans, of Baltimore, the great Russian railway contractor, entertained Fox and the American party in princely style in St. Petersburg.

Hon. Henry Grider, member of Congress from the Third District of Kentucky, died at his residence in Warren county, in that State, on Friday.

The Houston Telegraph has good authority for stating that General Magruder will return to the United States shortly, and become a good loyal citizen thereof.

Mr. Collins, of Cincinnati, wrote a treatise on the cure of cholera, and died of the disease.

Bishop Wittingham, of Maryland, has sailed for the south of France, hoping to restore his health.

Joseph E. Davis, brother of the ex-confederate President, has been pardoned by President Johnson.

Tombs of Georgia, is going to Switzerland for his health.

The Republican vote in Vermont has increased 5,000, without the advantage of President Johnson's indecent exhibition. If he had taken Vermont in his tour, the increase would have been 10,000.

President Johnson, while denouncing the Union party at Seneca Falls, said the "party might go to the devil." But we beg to be excused. We don't want to travel in the President's company.

The Johnson Republicans say to the Democrats, "you get ready to vote while we eat our bread and butter!" Some of them "don't see it."

Tyler tried to buy a party and failed. So will Johnson. Political treachery may be excused by those who profit by it, but it is always condemned by the people.

It is significant fact that most of the Government officers removed thus far have always been recognized as earnest "Seward men." Montgomery Blair is having his revenge.

"We stoop to conquer" is the motto of the rebel politicians who are hurrahing for Andy Johnson.

The President is wont to boast of his "economy" in spending the people's money; but he is the first President who makes a regular electioneering tour at the expense of the public treasury.

A mysterious attempt to assassinate a young lady took place at Augusta, Ga., on Friday evening. The victim was asleep in her father's parlor when she was stabbed in the left breast, near the region of the heart, but a little below the vital part. No clue has been discovered either as to the motives or identity of the assassin, who is believed to have escaped through an open window.

The labors of the United States Burial Corps in removing the bodies of Union soldiers from the battle fields in the Shenandoah Valley to the National Cemetery at Winchester are progressing favorably. Twenty-six hundred have already been reinterred, and about the same number remain to be removed.

At a crossing on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, the other day, the train ran into a carriage containing two men, shattering it into a thousand pieces. When the train was stopped the men were found on the forward part of the engine, in nearly a sitting posture, and both dead.

Two men while attempting to cross the river just above Niagara Falls, on Wednesday afternoon, had their boat struck by a small floating ice into the Rapids and over the Falls. The men were Mr. Cooper (said to be Postmaster at Chippewa) and a ferryman.

Bishop Timon, of Rochester, has announced that that city will soon become the seat of a new diocese of the Catholic Church. The selection will be made by the approaching Council, to be held at Baltimore.

The annual convention of the National Carpenters' and Joiners' Union has just been held in Detroit. By a vote of the Convention it was resolved to keep the proceedings secret and accordingly no reporters were present.

Intelligence has been received that Sgt.-Gen. Barnes, who has been seriously ill of congestive chills at Chicago, is much better, and considered out of danger.

A number of physicians of Philadelphia have been prosecuted for not making returns of the cholera cases occurring directly under their professional notice.

The New York Herald says: "We regard the contests between the President and Congress as virtually decided by Maine. We bow to the judgment of the people of the mighty North, and we trust that the President will shape his course accordingly."

Secretary Seward, who was taken ill at Pittsburgh with cholera, has arrived at his house in Washington. Though feeble, his symptoms are not deemed alarming, and his entire recovery is looked for in a few days.

The way of the transgressor is hard. Senator Doolittle, on his return home to Wisconsin, vainly attempted to address his townsman, but they would not listen.

The Fredericksburgh (Va.) Herald announces that a steam sugar refinery is in operation in Richmond—the only establishment of the kind in the South, outside of New Orleans.

A large fire occurred among the oil wells of Burning Spring, West Virginia, on the 10th inst. Five wells were destroyed and three lives lost.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, September 20, 1866.

Union State Ticket.
FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. U. MERCUR, OF BRADFORD CO.
Subject to the Congressional Conference.

Union County Ticket.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
G. W. KINNEY, OF SHESHEQUEN,
JAMES H. WEBB, OF SMITHFIELD.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
J. W. VAN DYKE, OF CANTON BORO.
FOR SHERIFF,
WM. GRIFFIS, OF STANDING STONE.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. A. THOMAS, OF TROY TWP.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEN. H. J. MADILL, OF WYSONX TWP.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
WM. B. DODGE, OF TOWANDA BORO.
FOR AUDITOR,
ISAAC D. SOPER, OF BURLINGTON TP.
FOR CLERK,
CAPT. J. H. HURST, OF HERRICK.

UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING!



HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
AND
Hon. J. R. G. PITKIN, of New Orleans,
WILL SPEAK AT
Towanda, September 22,
COMMENCING AT 1 P. M.

The Republican Union Mass Meeting at this place, on Saturday next, promises to be one of the largest gatherings held here since the days of 1856. Should the weather prove favorable, thousands will unquestionably be present to greet and hear the able and distinguished men who will be present.

No man has fought the foul spirit of treason with more unflinching courage, with more persistent energy than John W. Forney. He has made himself a reputation in the conflict of the age, which will endure him forever to the friends of freedom and human rights in all ages to come. A graceful and eloquent orator, to hear him discuss traitors and treason will be a rare treat.

The presence of Governor Curtin, the "soldiers' friend," as he has been aptly named, will draw together all the "boys in blue," who remember with gratitude, the many favors they received from him while in the field, and his tender care for them while they were in the hospitals. We trust that he will be welcomed to Bradford by an able speaker, and one of that band of loyalists which has upheld the flag of the country, in the crescent city. A spectator of the dreadful scenes of carnage recently occurring in that city, he is well qualified to speak of the disloyalty and intolerance of the "reconstructed."

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR ENDED.

The President has swung round the entire circle, and having deposited the Constitution at several hundred places, in the hands of the people, has finally returned to the White House, to the great relief of his partisans. The country, which has been thoroughly shocked and disgusted by his insane and intemperate conduct, will be relieved from daily accounts of the humiliating spectacle presented by the Great Egotist, and the demented Seward. No sadder incident has ever occurred in the history of the nation than this electioneering tour of President Johnson. Even that thorough lick-spittle RAYMOND has been obliged to apologize for the President's indecent conduct and intemperate language.

The President can now settle down in the White House, and prepare for the thunders of popular disapprobation, which begun in Vermont and Maine, will sweep across the whole Continent, and would teach him how low he has fallen in the nation's estimation, has he not become besotted in his own self-conceit and bad passions.

SOLDIERS, LOOK OUT FOR THE ASSESSMENTS.—There are a large number of returned soldiers who, during the four years of the war, lost their assessments at their usual places of residence. Some of them secured the right to vote under the article of the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote; but many of them no doubt neglected to be properly qualified last Fall. To all such, we would suggest that it is their duty to watch the assessment lists which are required to be posted at various places in their township in a short time. If they should not find their names there, they should be particular to attend the extra assessments and secure their rights. Once assessed, and having paid their taxes, they will be ready to vote in October, as it is their privilege and duty to do as faithful citizens.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S SPEECH.

We listened, for a few moments, to the speech of Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, late Post Master General of the United States, and like many others, were disappointed. Much has been said and written of that gentleman's ability, and of his tact to interest an audience, and it may all be true, nevertheless, but we failed to discover it. We think the Republican party may well afford to pay his expenses for the service he is unwittingly doing them. We happen to know that the Democracy of this Borough thoroughly regret his appearance among them, as a herald of their faith, although what that faith is, we believe they do not know themselves; at least, we believe, it is rare to find two who agree about it. How can they agree when new standards are sought for as often as the moon changes; when to-day it is orthodox to praise the Emancipation Act, and will be orthodox to condemn it to-morrow; when to-day Mr. Lincoln's policy is regarded as patriotic, and is sure to be vituperated to-morrow? Mr. BLAIR took especial pains to impress his audience with the fact that he had been in the Cabinet of the late President, and if we correctly remember, that he claimed to have been his best, his very best friend, and the very man who originated the measure of emancipating the slaves, and that he urged it upon the Administration long before it became the last, and only resort, to save the country. Whether this unsolicited avowal was politic, in the view that he had before him many who had, from the first official act of M. LINCOLN, cast contempt upon him as a statesman, in general, and opposed the Act of Emancipation, in particular, as the certain ruin of the country, and a flagrant and wicked violation of the Constitution, we leave to be settled by the wire-workers who imported the astute orator from his sunny South, to warm the blood in our frigid veins. Settle it as they may, dispose of it as they will, it fell from his lips like a wet blanket, smothering all their party enthusiasm, and henceforth, through that long three hours' declamation, a gloom was apparent upon the spirit of the gathering boding a deeper gloom at another gathering in October.

But why should Democrats complain at this harmless egotism of Mr. BLAIR? The success of Mr. LINCOLN's policy is known to all the world, and they cannot render it unavailing to those who are struggling for the right; neither can they prevent the success of those who still adhere to it. It has cast in its wake a brilliancy which misconstruction cannot gloom—it is a safe conduct to all who love country, and freedom, and why denounce Mr. BLAIR for the part he bore in inaugurating it? If he did pioneer the work of emancipation, as he says he did, his co-workers should be proud of him, and not meet him with averted faces. Is it possible that they fear his stability; that even now they suspect him of a disposition to change his politics from what they seem, and return to his first love? Is it not natural that they should wonder a little that one who gave the last Administration such a zealous support should support the present one with the same, or even more devotion? And, indeed, they have some reason to wonder. Not one of his present associates give him the merit of consistency. Not one but saw the shallowness of his argument to prove he had not changed. Well might they exclaim, What! what! Mr. BLAIR, a radical Republican in your support of Mr. LINCOLN, and a radical Republican now in your support of Mr. JOHNSON! It can not be. Mr. BLAIR has changed, or else we are radical Republicans, for we are acting together.

The Republican party is, to-day, pursuing the same policy it has pursued ever since its earliest organization. It has always made a determined opposition to class legislation, whether it be to favor the rich at the expense of the poor, or to perpetuate power in the possession of one race of men, at the expense of the freedom of another race. Equality before the law, is its motto, and it will take more than the eloquence of Mr. BLAIR to convict it, in a single instance, of a departure from the letter and spirit of that sentiment. It is Mr. BLAIR who has changed. By what method of reasoning can he show that Mr. LINCOLN would have stumbled on "My Policy" when every act of his life was kindness and mercy to the colored man, and "My Policy" is but a continuation of the old system of oppression, even to blood and death.

Through the whole speech, the orator was evidently laboring under a strong feeling of ill-will against Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet, and we knew he resigned his place as one of its members, but we cared little for his private animosities. Mr. STANTON is no favorite of his, but as Mr. STANTON has endeared himself to the country by his services during the war, the people will be loth to pronounce him unpatriotic, though he has incurred Mr. BLAIR's displeasure. Even the Democracy did not seem to care much about the merits of a private quarrel between these two men, and they listened with the same indifference to the "character" over the late President's hand and seal, they would have listened to Bridget's.

But does Mr. BLAIR really fear that any thing unpleasant will follow an attempt to alter the Constitution? Is there—can there be danger to the stability of our institutions in changing, or amending, the organic law? How can it beget such fearful results as are pictured to the imaginations of some, and were implied in the speech under review? Mr. BLAIR need have no fears. An amendment by a convention is a peaceful resort to a method provided by the Constitution for the purpose. Better that, than a delay which inaugurates a revolution by blood. It is more than eighty years since our present Constitution was framed, and we were not then the great people we have since become. Then the organic law was made to avoid protection to slavery—it only recognized it, letting it be a creature of state policy. Now, slavery is abolished, and is not a recognition of that fact necessary in the Constitution?

The Mass Meeting to hear MONTGOMERY BLAIR, was a complete failure. Not more than two hundred and fifty persons were in attendance, including Republicans, women and children. The Democratic leaders were thoroughly disgusted with his harangues, and more forcible than complimentary in their comments. He was introduced by the acting chairman of the Democratic County Committee, but he betrayed the Democracy and Mr. BUCHANAN very soundly. We trust the Democracy will keep him travelling. The fruits of his labors are so very apparent in Maine, that we should be rejoiced to hear that he had been engaged for the balance of the campaign in Pennsylvania.

As conditions change, so should legislation change. A necessity of to-day may have had no existence eighty years ago. An imperative duty of our age might be destitute of fulfillment if the organic law made no provision for it. All progress would cease while the State confined the law-making power to past history only. Why, the old monarchies of Europe are many of them, embodying in constitutions new bases of legislation, and why should we tie ourselves to the past? There is now an exciting struggle in England to alter the British Constitution, in the article of suffrage, and nearly every year, by enactments of Parliament, or by decisions of her highest courts, that instrument is amended and changed, enlarged to permit legislation of a more progressive character. We have outgrown the instrument of Eighty-Seven; the American mind has expanded and risen to the level of higher duties. Capacity requires a theatre commensurate with its power of performance, but the Southern school of statesmen would limit its action to the exploded theories of the past.

To make us more contented with our present Constitution in respect to representation, or rather, we suppose, to show us that we never asked for an amendment of a feature still more repugnant than that of which we do, he brought to our attention the great wrong of permitting the little States of Delaware and Rhode Island to have the same number of representatives in the United States Senate, that Pennsylvania and New York have. He implied that representation in the Senate should be based on population; and if so, why, then the larger States have ever been cheated, inasmuch as they have each but two Senators, while the smaller have the same. "Here is an injustice of which you do not complain, one of which you ask no abatement; why clamor so loud in respect of a matter not half so bad?" Now our respect for Mr. BLAIR, our estimate of his intelligence, will not permit us to believe him so ignorant as all this driveling implies. He knew—we know he knew—that there was a wanton perversion of the truth. What Northern statesman acquainted with Northern audiences would risk his reputation upon the success of such a ruse? It was a poor attempt to deceive, such a one as his father, or Mr. CLAY, or Mr. CALHOUN, or any statesman of character would have spurned as dishonorable and infamous. Mr. BLAIR knew that representation in the Senate is one of States and not of population—that it is a representation of State sovereignty, of a State as a State, of a body corporate; and here is a peculiarity of our system, one for which we look in vain to all other systems of national polity under the sun. It is a check upon the exuberance of popular power, a vindication of State right, preventing the absorption of the small States by the more populous, and giving them in the final passage of a bill or resolution, a veto upon each encroachment upon their legitimate privileges. No, Mr. BLAIR, we consider this provision of the Constitution of immense value to the Union, and while we desire its preservation, shall oppose its abrogation.

In many respects this effort of Mr. BLAIR was worthy of commendation. The eulogy and praise bestowed on Mr. LINCOLN was responded to by three-fourths of his audience, however distasteful it may have been to the remainder. The same may be said of that portion of it which had reference to emancipation. Very few dare, now, to lift their voices against it, and the "My Policy" politicians are sorely puzzled to avoid its inevitable logic. It embarrasses every step they take in the field. It assails them in front, flank, and rear; it vanquishes them in battle, and slaughters them in retreat. Like the ghost of the irrepressible Banquo, it pushes them from their stools and will not "down at their bidding." Ah, the sooner they make peace with the "obstinate nigger" the speedier their admission to Uncle Sam's banquet of loaves and fishes.

We must forego any allusions to many other topics presented in Mr. BLAIR's speech. His style of oratory is altogether argumentative, not glowing and impassioned, as we have always presumed characteristic of Southern eloquence. His whole effort, considered in all its parts, was not really discreditable, his key-note being the worth and patriotism of Mr. LINCOLN, and the wisdom of emancipation. As Republicans agree in these, and agree with him, we have not much to complain of and would be glad to have him repeat his whole speech in every school house in the State. He is, no doubt, a high toned, gentlemanly, Southerner, and his unjust effort in behalf of a sinking cause.

Mr. BLAIR's observations upon the scope and designs of the Hartford Convention, were, we think, very unjust. Either he is much mistaken, or we are. His secret history has been published to the world, and in that history, supposing it correct, we see nothing to countenance the inferences of Mr. BLAIR. But our space does not permit further notice of his speech. The meeting was very orderly and peaceable, and there being more Republicans than Democrats on the ground, was respectable in point of numbers.

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ORGANIZE AND WORK.

That the defeat of the Copperheads, and their "bread and butter" allies is to be universal and overwhelming is already certainly indicated by the results in Vermont and Maine. But it should not be sufficient that they are defeated at the polls. The situation of the Country demands that the popular voice should be significantly expressed. Every thousand votes added to the majority against "my policy," is of the greatest consequence. It is not enough that Governor and Congressmen are elected who are loyal and true. A popular verdict is demanded against the usurpation and domineering insolence of Andrew JOHNSON, which will signify that the course of the peoples representatives meet with their hearty approbation. Vermont and Maine have already spoken, Pennsylvania but waits the coming second Tuesday of October, to add her response. But the glorious voting in Maine was not achieved without systematic effort. The State was thoroughly canvassed, and the result is seen in an increased majority of 10,000.

The Republicans of Bradford are expected to contribute largely to the Republican majority in Pennsylvania this fall. We can give GEARY 5,000 majority, if the unionism of the County will thoroughly organize and work with the day of election. The great effort to be made is for a full vote. Everything depends upon having the voters at the polls. An organization should be immediately effected in every election district. Committees should be formed in every school district to make a list of voters and arrangements for bringing every voter to the polls. ORGANIZATION AND LABOR should be the watchwords.

THE MAINE ELECTION.
The glorious result of the Maine election, is at the present time of unusual importance and significance. That State has always been looked to to indicate by its election in September, what the popular verdict was to be throughout the country at the later elections. Tremendous efforts were made by the supporters of "My Policy" to secure a result which might be heralded as a triumph for ANDY JOHNSON. A gain of Congressmen was confidently expected. But the doubtful districts have given majorities for the Radical candidates of from 4,000 to 6,000. The confident expectations of the Copperheads have been terribly disappointed. The people are aroused, and have turned out at the polls to manifest their detestation of ANDREW JOHNSON's treachery, and their unalterable hostility to his scheme for bringing the rebels back into power.

As it was in Maine, so it will be in all the Northern States. The blandishments of office, the corruption of patronage, failed to reduce the people of that State, from their duty. The same influences that brought out the voters of Maine to sustain their faithful representatives will certainly operate in other States, and secure to the Republican party a victory more decided than has been known for years.

ARE YOU ASSESSED.—The law requires voters to be assessed at least ten days before election. Consequently Saturday, Sept. 29, will be the last day on which assessments can be made. We call upon every voter to see that his name is upon the assessors' books. We also call the attention of our Republican Committees to this important matter. Have a thorough enquiry made in each town, that no votes shall be lost by non-assessments.

There is danger that some of our returned "boys in blue" may lose their votes by not being assessed. This should also be attended to. Our brave soldiers would be half performing their duty if, after having fought the rebels on many a bloody field, they now neglected to put down the Copperheads at home.

CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF VOTING.—At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed changing the manner of voting in the several counties of this Commonwealth. Hereafter the voting will be done in the following manner: "One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of the courts voted for, and to be labelled 'judiciary,' one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and labelled 'State;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, Members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled 'county;' one ticket shall embrace the name of all township officers voted for, and be labelled 'borough' and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes."

THE EXTRA TWO THOUSAND.—Mr. JOHNSON, while swinging round the circle, has taken pains to frequently repeat—and he repeats ad nauseam every idea which struggles to his brain or is suggested to him by others—that Congress has voted \$2,000 additional pay to each of its members. He has, however, omitted to state that the proposition to increase the pay of Congress was moved in the House by the "bitter Copperhead," Mr. NIEBLACK, of Indiana, and in the Senate by the "four-thirds rebel," RIDDLE, of Delaware; and that a majority of the Democrats of the House voted for the increase, while a majority of the Republicans opposed it.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

We commend to the attention of the reader, the following article on the President's Tour, from the New York Examiner and Chronicle, a religious and an independent journal, of great ability, moderate in its political views, and which has rather been inclined to look with favor on President JOHNSON. That the accidental occupant of the White House, is disgracing the nation by his coarse harangues, and general vulgarity of demeanor, is very plain. His inordinate vanity, and self-conceit, are disgusting.

"The journey which President JOHNSON is now making, from the capital to the city of Chicago, is certainly an event of more than usual interest. He is accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Welles, by General Grant and Admiral Farragut, and also a large company of invited officials and friends. The object of the journey is to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the monument about to be erected in Chicago, to the memory of the late Senator Douglas, and it is a distinguished compliment to the memory of a statesman whose most conspicuous public acts were so much condemned at the time, and certainly were not in harmony with the principles that are now triumphant. It is also understood to be the first time in which Mr. JOHNSON has ever visited Philadelphia and New-York, or had the opportunity of looking upon the people of the Middle States in their own homes. The arrival of so distinguished a party of course awakens the utmost enthusiasm in every town and city through which it passes, and the spectacle which is thus presented, of whole populations turning out to utter their welcome, is one which cannot fail to be very gratifying to the President.

But what, after all, gives the greatest peculiarity to this journey, is the occasion which Mr. JOHNSON continually finds in it to address the people on the unpleasant issue, between the Administration and Congress, respecting the restoration of the States. The visit of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic to the towns of the Middle and Western States is thus converted into a series of occasions for controversial, not to say partisan, harangues; and the spontaneous civilities which all delight to pay to the President, seem to be interpreted by him as demonstrations in approval of the peculiar course he has chosen to pursue respecting the reconstruction of the Union. In other words, the President, as he accosts the localities of the States and cities through which he passes, prefers to lay aside his true character as the head of the Government, and to present himself merely as the representative of a policy for which he everywhere challenges the unpopular approval. We cannot but think that in thus doing he makes a serious mistake.

Nor are the speeches of Mr. JOHNSON in keeping with his high office, any more than the special purpose for which he makes them. It is certainly not a good judgment for him everywhere thus freely to arraign the Congress of the United States, and more than insinuate that it is animated by traitorous designs, which it is his special and peculiar mission to thwart and destroy. Besides all this, what can he mean by such language as the following, used by him in his address to the crowd from the balcony of Delmonico's hotel in this city? "The rebellion has been completely crushed in the South. I intend now to fight the enemies of the Union in the North. God willing, and with your help, I intend to fight out the battle Northern traitors." Who are these Northern traitors whom he is about to fight and crush, as the rebels of the South have been crushed? Are they the Northern sympathizers with the rebellion, who during the war constantly gave aid and comfort to the enemy? By no means; for all these, with one accord, profess to approve the President's policy, as affording the surest means for their own restoration to political influence and importance. The "Northern traitors" are the men who stood by the Government through all its terrible trials—in its days of deepest anxiety as well as in those of its final triumph—who poured out their treasure for the cause of the Union, and gave themselves and their sons to be its champions on all the battle-fields of the war. Citizens like these, in whose hearts and homes there is still the burden of a mighty sorrow for loved ones slain by rebel hands, are now held up in the cities where they live, as examples to the restoration of the States, and as "Northern traitors." The consequences of utterances such as these cannot fail to be bad, and that continually, and Mr. JOHNSON ought to know it. Because a portion of the people—many of them of the highest character and the purest patriotism—shrink from giving their approval to his peculiar views, they do not deserve to be stigmatized by him as "Northern traitors," nor will they tamely submit to it.

Mr. JOHNSON's style of oratory, however it may be suited to the stump, especially in Tennessee, is singularly unbecoming the President of the United States. Official dignity and propriety always demand conciseness in expression and carefulness in what is expressed. But he rambles on through a speech with endless verbosity, not knowing what he is going to say, and constantly repeating what he has said, and what often were better if never uttered. The crowd in the streets will vehemently applaud, and well-bred people generally will listen respectfully, because it is the President who speaks; but he must not therefore conclude that this amounts to an approval of his sentiments or his mode of presenting them. Coarse sentiments and offensive images cannot be employed by a person in so exalted a station, without reflecting upon their author; for, after all, there is an instinct of propriety in the popular mind, which is sure to be offended in such a case, by what is unworthy of a man of good breeding.

The question of reconstruction turns mainly after all, upon the security of the Freedmen. There are those who honestly believe that the rights of these people ought to be fully guaranteed, and their political status distinctly fixed among the representative population of the country, before the States lately in rebellion are again admitted to participate in national legislation. Their opinion on this point has been strengthened by recent events, and by recent manifestations of the dominant sentiment in the Southern States; and they do not like the antecedents of the men who are now the stoutest advocates of the opposite policy. Now this opinion may be erroneous; it may have its origin in an excessive distrust of the South; but the President may not call it treason, nor may he impute evil motives to those who hold this opinion or place them on a level with traitors lately in rebellion at the South, unless he is willing to forfeit the respect of all good men. He knows that these imputations are wholly groundless, and he would never utter them, were he not controlled by the impulses of passion instead of the dictates of reason.

On the whole, we think this excursion of President JOHNSON to Chicago, in the man

ner in which it is conducted, is much to be regretted. He does not appear to advance the government which he holds, and evidently part with his prestige in the presence of such exhibitions as he has been making of himself. He should have travelled only as the President of the United States, and maintained the simple dignity and comprehensive courtesy which belong to that unique station. He has, however, unfortunately chosen to present himself everywhere as the champion of a special policy, in advocating which he appeals to the passions of the people, and holds up those who differ from him to the public opprobrium. He will return to Washington, we greatly fear, with less of the national respect and confidence than he had before.

THE JOHNSON NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

Judge Elwell has been nominated for Congress by a conference that does not venture to give itself a name. We find, however, that the conference unanimously adopted the resolutions and address of the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August last.

The committee appointed to wait upon Judge Elwell returned with that gentleman, "who in a few brief and pertinent remarks expressed the nomination."

What those "few remarks" were, we are not informed. We do not know how Judge Elwell will feel with respect to the conference, but we are sure that his friends are quite jubilant in the hope that they can coax over, buy, steal, borrow enough votes to elect him. In this they are doomed to disappointment. There is nothing in the new cause, nor in the man they have nominated, to win popular favor. The Johnson cause is already condemned by discriminating men of all parties. The Cops give only a tacit support to every personal candidate, and they intend to leave JOHNSON in the mud, as soon as their wings, which get badly scorched in the rebellion, are unfolded. Personally Judge Elwell is a respectable man, but has few of those qualities which make an influential Congressman. Judge Elwell has been successful as a lawyer; his head is full of reported cases and legal technicalities, but in politics he has never risen above mediocrity. Those who have known him well for twenty years know that he has failed in almost every political step which he has taken. He never rose to be a political leader, even of the few Democrats left in Bradford after the Republican party was formed. He is a stronger mind of Ptolet always led the way and Elwell followed. He has frequently been a respectable tool for unscrupulous men, and that is his position now. We will find that his pretended friends have proved his worst enemies by thrusting him into a position for which neither his turn of mind or habits of life have fitted him. Sullivan Free Press.

HON. ULYSSES MERCUR.

As all the counties in this Congressional District instructed for Mercur, the Conference had nothing to put the nomination in due form. His first nomination was a high testimonial to his personal popularity. He did not seek the nomination; he rather preferred the honorable and pleasant position which he then held on the Bench, but he was regarded as the strongest man in the District, and was unanimously called upon to accept the nomination for Congress. His services in Congress during the late session have been in a high degree honorable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. True to principle, active, and industrious, he devoted all his talents to the interests of his constituents and his country. Eminently qualified as an orator, he did not seek occasions to "show off," but rather chose to urge business forward, to hinder it with unadorned speaking. When the President raised a great issue with Congress Mercur stood firm against the blandishments and threats of the Autocrat at the White House—and for this alone, if for no other reason, he deserves to be re-elected. The Copperheads hate him with intense hatred and assail him in every possible form. The campaign will be fierce and bitter. Money will be used by the Johnson men with a lavish hand, and promises dealt out to greedy office seekers with even greater liberality. Against such a contest to hinder it with unadorned speaking. When the President raised a great issue with Congress Mercur stood firm against the blandishments and threats of the Autocrat at the White House—and for this alone, if for no other reason, he deserves to be re-elected. The Copperheads hate him with intense hatred and assail him in every possible form. The campaign will be fierce and bitter. 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