POLITICAL.

Republican Demonstration at Trenton.

An immense mass-meeting was held yesterday at Trenton, to ratify the nomination of the Republican State Central Committee of New Jersey, Hon. Amos C. McLean presided, and a Vice-President from each county, and a Secretary from each Congressional District were chosen.

Maj. J. K. Vaughan, of Cape May, was the first speaker, and was followed by Col. Warwick, of California.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was the next speaker. He said: I am very much obliged, citizens of New Jersey, for this pleasant reception. I am very glad to meet you to-day and to offer you a few reasons why I think it is the first duty of this great people to the selection of the rulers of the country for the coming four years to be carefully exercised by the power in competent, honest and patriotic hands.

I begin you to-day, citizens of New Jersey, the resolve of the great State on the other side of the river. We had in Pennsylvania a long, bitter and severe contest. We declared our fidelity to the country; we gave our votes in October in conformity with all the conduct of the State during the war; we carried our State and Pennsylvania, the second State in population and the first in wealth in this great Union, however it may be say others, will stand faithful to the country, faithful to the memory of the heroic dead, grateful to the party that has served us this people our strong, beneficial and pure Government.

We of Pennsylvania and you of New Jersey are no one each other; we are one in interest and sympathy. How well I remember once when Jersey came to the Keystone Commonwealth, we were in distress, in 1863; when ninety thousand rebels had invaded our State, and we contented with cruel foot our sacred soil dedicated to freedom. Then our sister Commonwealth, as we called upon New Jersey and New York for help. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, second show, and just before the battle of Gettysburg, I being then the Executive of the State, got a message and went to Philadelphia.

In the evening of sixty days upon the balcony of the Continental Hotel, and before me, for squares, was a dense mass of people. Men were all manhood—were willing to do all they could, and I plead with them to make the line of the Susquehanna the line of defence. While speaking, a number of soldiers gathered in the crowd. I asked, "What soldiers are these?" Was the "The soldiers of New Jersey." [Applause.] "Now," said two hundred thousand men, "are still, when the Jersey Blues are amongst us?" [Cheers.]

With some remarks about the beginning of the war and his connection with it, the speaker continued.

Both Pennsylvania and New Jersey rushed to the rescue of the nation. I called three hundred and ninety thousand men into the service. More than fifty thousand of the soldiers of that great State were Democrats. I had in the ranks troops in proportion to your population in New Jersey. My friends, three hundred and fifty thousand heroic men stood ready to die for our government. We expended thousands of millions of money, and the Democrat, I believe, could now be called from their green graves, they would be eloquent in their praise of the noble men the country they died to save.

My friends, what are we quarrelling about now? There can be no more success.

Alluding to the origin of secession in the days of Calhoun—the summary treatment of it by President Jackson—the speaker said the weapons of your own great State. I have seen much of all that goes to make up the material interest of our country. I have traversed the valleys of New York, have passed through the great West of the West, and coming from these fertile regions yesterday, for the first time I saw the mines of Pennsylvania. No man could traverse this favored country, and not feel proud to know in his heart an admiration for this our glorious land, and no man can fail to feel in his own breast a new desire to serve it in any way within his power.

As I marched from my home in Pennsylvania, I studied its industrial pursuits, I found that the basis of prosperity of our country was the different property all over the land. It is for us to see our country prosperous and good order sustained throughout the land, and it is our duty to see that those whom we have entrusted with power wisely conduct the affairs of this great country. The great questions of the day should be approached with an earnest desire to do that which should be for the good of our land, and in doing this politics should be eschewed.

Four years ago I spoke to the people of this city upon the question then involved in a Presidential election. Then war raged, the issue was doing its share work and we were dying for the life of the Union. The question then was, shall the rebellion be brought to a close by force, and shall the Union be saved? I then maintained that the policy of the Republican party would not only hinder the progress of the war, but in the future, would hinder us in making our Union what it was in its early days, a Union of people possessing sentiments of different nature. What has been the result of four years? Not only has the war been more bitter but our Union is not restored; our industry has not been brought back to the old channels, our prosperity is not what it was at other period in the history of our land have business men been so perplexed with reverse to the future. Money lying idle in large portions of our land, and distress is known in their breasts, and cloud that has overshadowed that existed before the unhappy rebellion.

Now, why have our Republican friends failed? Why is it that our Union is not restored? Why is it that the business man does not go forward with confidence in his enterprises? Simply for this reason. As an early period, I do not blame men in power adopted measures which were very far reaching in their consequences. Among that war, we of the Democratic party gave them a generous support in many of their measures, and many of us in official position rendered them a generous support in the conduct of the war. Certain it is that it was carried on in an extravagant and wasteful manner. I think that the present condition of our country nearly proves we were right in our predictions.

Why to-day is the honor of our country held in such low regard in the markets of Europe? Why is it that, if you would go to that selfish and imperial tribunal, the money markets of the world—and offer your bonds, you would receive no more for them than for the securities of the United States? Simply because of our resources. After eight years' rule of the Republican party, why is it that we find the credit of our country a by-word in the financial markets of the country? The war is over, and the cause was that the securities of our nation were sought after in the Republic.

He then considered the consequences of this direction to the expenditure of money and said that the day was when a young man wished to go into business, he would have his father or would give him assistance, but now the government says, "Don't lend money at six per cent, when we have to pay ten or twelve per cent." Now we have gone through a country checked, and why is it, with the vast resources of a great nation, the Republican party has signally failed in the conduct of the finances of the land? It is unjustly charged that the national obligations rest more lightly upon the Democrats than the Republicans.

From the commencement of our government up to 1860, a period of more than seventy years, the government only had expended hundreds of millions of dollars, yet during that time we carried on our government, our population and our resources of country twice as large as the original area of the Union; we carried on the industry of the public ocean. This position we owe to the conduct of the Republican party in expending government millions of dollars, made our country one of the greatest nations of the world.

During four years, from 1860 to 1864, the Republican party in power in Pennsylvania squandered money. We were told in 1861 that if we allowed force to settle these questions, we would have to pay millions in bounties to our people in New Jersey. My friends, three hundred and fifty thousand heroic men died for us, to death for our government. We expended thousands of millions of money, and the Democrat, I believe, could now be called from their green graves, they would be eloquent in their praise of the noble men the country they died to save.

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Mr. Seymour Holds a Constitution with Lincoln and Grant—Jonas Wants the Democracy—The Letters they Received and the Questions Jonas did not Answer.

(From the Sheboygan Dock.)

NOO YORK, (WHICH IS THE CITADEL OF DEMOCRACY,) October 28, 1868.—I was down in New York unedifiedly to act or rise mine be called a counter, the more property and exactly speaking, the coroner's jury, on the body of the Dimocrisy w this was peaceful but now terribly stretched country. We met by nite with closed doors (nobis like four or five in a) and we set down ex cherrily a organizbshun or I hev seen. In silence we drank the cup of bitterness and smoked our cigars—in silence our heads bowed down—in silence the mourner at the mectin—he who had called us together and remarkt that it had been evident to him for some months that the Dimocratic ship was in troubled waters. The seas wur rough; the clouds wur lowerin the Dimocracy wuz terribly; the billows wuz pecrin, and the old ship—not so much as she wunst wuz, for her spunk wuz gone, wuz barely keeping herself above water. But he hoped, he sez, that the Dimocratic ship, Democrat, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvany, Injeanny, and Illynoy, would yet be safe. He hoped to see the noose observer that sailin must be did. He sez he hoped to see the Dimocratic ship all on board. They wuz a Jonah somewhere, he sez, and the ship hadn't thrown over board. The original Jonah had a whale prepared for his reception; he hoped they wuz going to find sich a one, but overboard he must go, while he sez he hoped the Dimocratic ship would be safe. That he sez he hoped, with the utmost accuracy determine just who was that Jonah, he sez he hoped, he sez, he hoped, he sez, he hoped, he sez,