

FOR GOVERNOR:
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

The State Convention.

We publish a report of the State Convention, which includes the powerful speech of our nominee for Governor. The Convention was a full one, and unprecedented harmony, both as to platform and candidate, prevailed; and all went home feeling confident of victory.

The Opposition Convention.

The opposition met in Convention on the 7th, to name their beaten man for Governor; and were fully under the control of those whom the President designates as Northern traitors. Opposition to the President; opposition to the Union; opposition to their race, were the leading features.

The Traitors vs. Seward.

Secretary Seward endorses the President, and made a speech at New York on the 22d in support of the veto. The next day on reading the President's speech, he telegraphed to Johnson at Washington as follows:

"New-York, Feb. 23, 1866. It is all right and safe. The Union is restored and the country safe. The President's speech is a masterpiece, and the country will be happy. (Signed) W. H. SEWARD." After reading this dispatch, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, a leader of the Northern traitors, said in a speech at Brooklyn, in reference to Seward:

"How art thou fallen, oh Lucifer, son of the morning. It had been far better for thee to have died beneath the stabs of the assassin Payne, than to have survived and forwarded such a besotted telegram to the Presidential leader of the rebel and copperhead forces of the country. God may forgive you, but a betrayed people never will."

A Sober Speech.

There is but one "slang phrase" in the President's great speech of the 22d; and the whole document bears upon its face no evidence of intoxication, but good proof of a clear, cool head, and an earnest heart. But as some of the northern traitors and their office holding followers allege that he was drunk when he made his speech, we disprove the slander by quoting what the N. Y. Tribune says in its Washington dispatch of the 23d:

"Some of the President's friends are to day endeavoring to palliate the President's performance yesterday on the ground that he was under the influence of liquor; this, however, is without foundation; the President, according to the accounts given by the most trustworthy witnesses, was entirely sober when he delivered his speech." "Yes, 'entirely sober,' and fully in earnest!"

The Republican statement that we claim the President as a convert to the Democratic party, is not true; we merely endorse him as far as he does and says to suit us, and shall approve or disapprove his future acts by that standard only.

We learn that the Reconstruction committee are about to report a bill to admit Tennessee into the Union without conditions.—Northern Penna.

Andrew Johnson will veto that bill, for he insists that his state is in the Union.

Next week we shall quote an important record made by Andrew Johnson in 1861, on the "object of the war."

OPPOSITION TO A SPECIE CURRENCY.—The fact has not been adequately shown up that Stevens, et al, in addition to being opposed to a restoration of the Union are also opposed to a return to specie currency. Linked in with and representing the monied class of the country, they are attempting to legislate for the benefit of that class at the expense of the working masses.

Johnson vs. Northern Traitors.

In his speech of Feb. 22d, the President denounced those who opposed the restoration of the Union as "traitors, at the other end of the line;" and to show that such is his deliberate opinion, we quote a few sentences from his speech to a Baltimore committee, a few days later. He said:

"I will simply remark that my policy, to which you have alluded as before the country, was not announced as the result of impulse. It was announced as the result of conviction, of mature consideration, as a necessary consequence of the principles upon which this Government rests. That policy, which I heartily regard as being the best for the country, will continue before the people without the slightest deviation, and without being swayed from my part. I do not say this in a spirit of menace or threat to any body, but simply to give assurance that there will be no abandonment of nor shrinking from that policy, because it is believed that the very existence and perpetuity of the Government depend upon the maintenance of the principles which have been enunciated.

I am impressed with the conviction that my duty must be performed, without regard to consequences.

I stand now precisely on the same ground I stood on in the Senate on the 18th and 19th days of December, 1860. I know that it has been said, and no doubt by many designedly, that here is a President who was elected by a party, and who, on coming into power abandoned that party; that he has "Tylerized" his Administration; that he has joined the Copperheads, and things of that kind.

Those things have no influence upon me. They fall wholly to drive me from the discharge of my duty.

I hope that the time will soon come when the country will be thoroughly reconciled, but to secure all that is necessary for this purpose will require a severe struggle, for I am free to say to you it is not worth while to disguise it, that the very same spirit which animated the Rebellion at one end of the line now exists at the other to some extent.

Before the recent Rebellion there were one set of men who were trying to dissolve and break up the Government for the purpose of preserving the institution of slavery, and another set of gentlemen were willing to break up the Government for the purpose of destroying slavery.

Through these respective parties succeeded in the object they wished to accomplish, they agreed in one thing, and that was the destruction of the Government; and so far as that point is concerned, the one was as culpable as the other.

The blow was first struck at the southern end of the line. It being struck there, the spirit which was making war upon the principles of the Government must have been in the west as well as in the east, and it is a manifestation of the same spirit which attempted to break up the Government. I stand opposed to both."

The Issue Made Up.

J. W. Forney, the Republican leader, the bitter enemy of the President, the Union, and the white race, announces that negro suffrage is the issue before the country. Read what he writes:

"When the question of Universal suffrage came up in the House of Representatives on the 18th instant, there were 116 votes in the affirmative and 54 in the negative, of which there were only fourteen Unionists—the balance being so-called Democrats. The issue is thus made up between the great Union party and its adversaries. Shall these 116 patriotic representatives be discarded and disgraced, because of their vote in favor of universal suffrage in the District of Columbia?"

Geary was nominated for Governor by the influence of Forney and other negro-equality radicals.

Remember the issue they make for themselves.

Negro Equality Avowed.

Hawley, Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, defined his position in a speech to the returned colored regiment, in Hartford, November, 24, 1865. He said:

"Thank God, one thing has been settled by the war. It is settled that the black man is entitled to all rights and privileges of the white man! [Cheers.] And with the help of God they shall have them." [Cheers.]

"All the privileges" of the white man including voting, marrying white women, and a good many other things.

J. W. FORNEY, D. D.—The President has commenced conferring degrees, and it must be acknowledged, that his titles are more appropriate than some of those conferred by the colleges. Forney has now D. D. added to his name, which it is doubtful if any college in the land would have given him. Senator Nye, of Nevada, who, by the way, is something of a wag, proposes to make it a title more significant. He has notified some of the Senators that he intends to offer a resolution expelling Forney from the Senate, on the ground that the Senate chamber is no place for dead ducks.—Herald, Correspondence.

The State Convention—the Platform—the Nominee.

The manner in which the recent Democratic State Convention discharged the important duties imposed upon it, cannot fail to meet with the cordial approval of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. As no period in the history of the Commonwealth, did a Convention assemble charged with graver responsibilities. The work before it was no ordinary political labor. The nomination of a candidate was not its only duty. Its action was not only to be shaped in a way calculated to win mere partisan approval, but it was called upon to assume a position that would invoke to the support of the banner it uplifted, all the true and honest patriots in the State, who are now longing for that peace and prosperity which the wise and conciliatory policy of Andrew Johnson must inevitably bring to the nation.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention are brief, but pointed. They set forth in clear and unmistakable language the faith of the Democratic party. The immediate restoration of the Union is pronounced to be paramount to all other issues. "Taxation without representation," is declared to be tyranny; and the admission of representatives from the States whose people were lately in rebellion, is demanded in positive terms. The faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and Congress is urged to pass all laws that may be necessary to carry out that purpose.

Each State is claimed to have the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own citizens; but the control of the government is committed exclusively to the hands of the white race, and the doctrine of negro suffrage is condemned in strong and decided language. The policy of restoration enunciated by President Johnson is earnestly commended to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country, and a proper tribute is paid to the brave men of the army and navy for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union. These resolutions will awaken the hearty approval among the conservative citizens of Pennsylvania, and their endorsement at the polls, in October next, by a large majority of the members of the Old Keystone, is one of the certain events of the future, if the Democracy fight the approaching political battle with that zeal and energy which characterized their struggles in the better days of the Republic.

The nominee for Governor—the Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks county—is a gentleman of the highest personal worth, acknowledged mental abilities, and extensive acquaintances with the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in the year 1847, and immediately commenced the study of law, in which profession he gained considerable eminence. The writer of this article knows him well, and during long years of acquaintance, dating back to his entrance into the dusty arena of every day life, he always found him a true friend, an accomplished scholar, a devoted citizen, and a true hearted and courteous gentleman. No one ever breathed the slightest breath of suspicion against his personal or political integrity.

In the Senate of his native State, during five years of faithful service, and in all his contact with partisan politics, he has been known as a thoroughly honest man, and whatever enemies he may have made by his public and official conduct, no word or syllable has ever been uttered in derogation of that good name, which, in man or woman, is the immediate jewel of their souls. No political hucksters will approach him without rebuke, and if elected to the high position for which he was nominated by the Democracy, he will direct public affairs with an ability, a statesmanship, and an honesty of purpose, that will open a new path of glory and prosperity to our beloved Commonwealth.

The platform and the candidate are now before the people. With an anxiety commensurate with the importance of the issue at stake, we go into the contest, and, from this time forth, will labor with all our humble abilities for the success of that great organization which we honestly believe now holds in its hands the destinies of the millions of white freemen who are scattered from the icy waters of the Arctostock to the golden sands of the Sacramento. We believe that the Democratic party whose past history is bright with the glory of our common country, can alone save the nation in its present peril. The bold bad men who are driving their country on to ruin, must be speedily checked in their wild and reckless career of destruction and desolation. The people must set their seal of condemnation at the ballot box upon the mad and traitorous schemes of Stevens and Sumner and Phillips. They must stand by Andrew Johnson because he stands by the Union and the Constitution. They must have no other light to guide their footsteps; and if they are only true to themselves in the great political battle which is to be fought in the present year, not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the Union, the cause of constitutional liberty will be placed upon such a basis that no efforts of its foes, open or secret, can ever shake or topple it from its secure and safe foundation.—Age.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Reading on Saturday, endorsing the President and his reconstruction policy.

The disunion Fifteen have reported in favor of the admission of Tennessee—by going through the course laid down for Territories. A minority of the committee are opposed to the report, and in favor of immediate admission without any disqualification. The report was committed.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Monday, March 5th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Committee.

Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland, was chosen temporary Chairman, and made an appropriate speech, thanking the Convention for the honor.

After the selection of Secretaries, a Committee of 33 was chosen on permanent organization. In the absence of the Committee, brief speeches were made by Messrs. Wallace, Carrigan, Col. Kerr, Ross, Brewer and Miller.

The Committee reported the Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington, for President, with 33 Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The President made an excellent speech, after which a Committee of 33 on resolutions was chosen, and the Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock, the Convention again assembled, and was entertained with speeches from Zeigler, Strouse, and others. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve:

1. That the States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and Laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be admitted.

2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we oppose the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and President Johnson's message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union; and that we cherish with tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

Nominations being next in order, ballots were taken as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 53, 58, 60, 72. Rows: Clymer, Cass, Vaux, Stiles, Packer, Fox, Denison, Galbraith, Jenks.

Hiester Clymer having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared by the Chair to be the nominee of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for Governor.

Much enthusiasm greeted this announcement, and a salute was fired from the Capitol Hill.

The nomination was made unanimous. A committee of three was sent to invite the candidates who were in the city to address the Convention.

It was agreed that the present State Committee continue until the next Convention.

Mr. Zeigler offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania be tendered to the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew and Hon. Edgar Cowan, for their patriotic support of the President's restoration policy; and that such thanks are due to all the Democratic members of Congress for their advocacy of the restoration policy of President Johnson.

Agreed to unanimously.

At this point a band of music entered the hall, and shortly afterward the Hon. Hiester Clymer was introduced, amid deafening roars of cheers and applause.

After order had been restored, Mr. Clymer was introduced by the chairman, when he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HIESTER CLYMER.

To you, my honored friend, Mr. President; to you, gentlemen of the Convention, and through you to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I return my profound thanks for the honor you have done me. I feel that it comes laden with vast responsibilities; that to discharge them properly demands faith, courage, hope—firm reliance upon the enduring principles of our creed, and unyielding devotion to the rights and liberties of the people. He who would lead you to success should stand unwavering by the presence of usurped power; uninfluenced by the blandishments of patronage. He should be the stern advocate of civil liberty, the bold defender of constitutional right and privilege, the uncompromising opponent of official and legislative corruption, the hearty supporter of all that tends to promote the welfare and happiness of our whole people, to develop the boundless resources of this State, and advance her material and social prosperity. Then, too, he should stand the avowed and undoubted champion of the Union of these States, in its original purity, ready and willing if need be, to sacrifice life itself defending it from the assaults of all enemies, be they Southern rebels or Northern disunionists—be they bad, bold men, who have dared bare the sword and proclaim their treason by deeds, or the dastardly miscreants who, under the garb of loyalty and guise of friendship, would undermine and destroy it.

These I humbly conceive should be among the elements in the composition of him who would lead you in the impending civil contest. I am painfully conscious of my own inability to approach this standard of personal and political excellence. But if the desire to do right may in some measure compensate for the lack of ability to achieve it; if a sincere purpose to be guided in every act by the supreme law of the land, and in all things to be governed by the views and teachings of the sainted heroes and patriots who framed it, may challenge the confidence and support of the good men of this Commonwealth, then to them and their verdict do I appeal with unshaken confidence; and through you, gentlemen of the Convention, who represent such goodly numbers of them, I make that appeal. Tell them I know no higher law than the Constitution, of which Jefferson and Madison were the founders, Jackson the defender, Webster the expounder, and of which Johnson is the upholder! Tell them that I know no other standard of political action than equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none; that I have no other political creed than that given to us by Washington and Jefferson; that I believe in the social superiority and will ever maintain the political supremacy of the white race; that I worship at no political altar whose foundations are not based upon the sacred Union of these immortal States! Tell them in advance for me of its peril, and conjure them by the love of past memories, by the blood and carnage of our civil strife, by the dangers of the present and the hopes of the future, to rally to the support of him who in this crisis of our country's fate, by a mysterious Providence of God, has been entrusted with the helm of State! To them he has appealed in terms of patriotic devotion to his whole country. Above the wild storm of prejudice, fanaticism and treason now raging in the National Capital, clear and loud are heard the words of the First Andrew, and defiantly reasserted by the Second, "The Federal Union, it must be preserved." They are the watch-words of national safety. They embody the holiest aspirations of every true patriot, and afford a platform broad and strong enough for good men of all parties, no matter how wide their differences of opinion may heretofore have been.

Let us dedicate ourselves to this great purpose, with unselfish and unshaken faith, that its accomplishment will be its greatest reward. Let us go forth, bearing aloft the banner of our country, emblazoned with the words—"The Constitution," "The Federal Union!" Let us appeal to the whole people—from the Northern border to the Maryland line, from our inland sea to the Delaware—and if public virtue be not dead, if patriotism be not extinct, if devotion to principles still lives, if treason (though latent it may be) is still abhorred, then indeed, in October next, will victory—thrice blessed victory—crown our efforts, bringing with it a Constitution preserved, a Union restored, a land redeemed from the madness and folly which now threaten to destroy it.

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HO, FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE FLORENCE Sewing Machine.

WITH REVERSIBLE FEED. THE BEST MACHINE IN USE! MAKING FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES.

Buy one for your wife. A Written Warranty Given if Required.

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We claim for the FLORENCE the following advantages over any and all other Sewing Machines: 1. It makes four different stitches—the lock, knot, double lock, and double knot, and the zig-zag machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

2. Every machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run on either the right or left, to stay any part of the work, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric.

3. The only machine having a self-adjusting shuttle (without one amount of tension always being in exact proportion to the size of the bobbin).

4. Changing the length of stitches, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

5. The needle is easily adjusted.

6. It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

7. Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

8. It does not require any thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seams, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, or fasten the ends of seams.

9. The Hemmer is easily adjusted and will turn any width of hem desired.

10. The other machine will do so great a range of work as the Florence.

11. It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruff, and is not performed by the taking up of the slack thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of wire levers. The pressure is exerted by means of which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached in any Sewing Machine hitherto offered on the market.

We furnish each machine with "Barnum's Self-Sever," which guides the work so that it is of inimitable accuracy, and is not excelled or equaled by any other first class Machine, and our Patent is a full and complete substitute for all that we have claimed for, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for, and will give a written warranty if required. Liberal arrangements made with respect to terms of sale. Further references may be had by addressing H. C. TYLER, Montrose, Pa., AGENT FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, Dec. 19, 1865. 3m

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