

FOR GOVERNOR:
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

OUR CHOICE FOR CONGRESS:
Hon. Charles Denison,

The President and Secretaries Seward and Welles, in response to an invitation from the Tammany (Democratic) Society of New York, to attend their celebration of the 4th, wrote very pleasant letters, thanking the Society for the invitation, and endorsing the spirit of the invitation and the objects of the Society, but regretting that public duties prevented them from being present.

The Cabinet.

The needed renovation of the Cabinet has at length commenced—Postmaster General Dennison having sent in his resignation to the President in writing. Of course it will be gratefully accepted.

Forney, a leading writer in the negro party, boasts that within ten years every negro in the country will have a vote. Of course, if the so-called Republican party should rule, the negro will be the "leading man;" but the white folks have yet to be consulted before the negro equality business becomes a fixed fact.

The Democracy insist that they support the President and his policy. If this be so, why do they oppose what they call "nigger suffrage." Andrew Johnson is as clearly committed to negro suffrage as Wendell Phillips. We insist, therefore, that the Democracy must support the President in his entire policy.

Anybody who sees the Republican knows that the above is false; for if it were true, that paper would worship the President—negro suffrage being its present test of "loyalty."

Troubles in Congress.

The disunionists, who constitute a large majority in Congress, are sorely perplexed about the matter of adjournment. The summer solstice and the dog days have come, and yet they still linger at the Capital. They fear to adjourn and go home, lest the President may inaugurate a sweeping system of removals from office without any check or hindrance.

The people would be glad to see them go home; for so long as they stay there they will do little but legislate for the negro. They have neglected to pass any bill to equalize bounties for war soldiers; they have postponed the tariff question until December; so having nothing they are willing to do but guard negroes and office holders, and plunder the treasury, they had better adjourn or follow Jim Lane's example.

The plan for the Philadelphia National Union Convention, is "that there be sent from each State four delegates at large and two from each Congressional District, who favor the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and a like number from their opponents. Also, four delegates from each Territory, and four from the District of Columbia. In those States whereof a portion of the people were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the people generally who accept the principles stated in the call."

An association of Negroes in New Jersey, urged on by the abolitionists, are raising money to employ counsel and to institute proceedings, for the immediate enforcement of negro suffrage. Benjamin F. Butler is one of the counsel employed.

Are Deserters Disfranchised?

Some inquiry has been made as to the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court upon the question of the right of an election board to reject the vote of a citizen who is charged with desertion.—The opinions of the judges have not yet been published in full; but enough has been made public to fully settle the only material question involved, viz: Can an election board reject the vote of a deserter? The decision clearly is that it can not. Therefore the act of Assembly, act of Congress, and Lincoln's proclamation relating to that subject, are utterly void and of no effect whatever.

The only way in which deserters could now be called to account would be to establish a system of courts-martial all over the country, to try such as are charged with the offence—which of course will never be done.

An election board has now no more right or excuse for inquiring into or listening to the challenge of a voter for being a deserter than it would on the ground that he was charged with being a liar, a thief or a drunkard.

The only tests of the right of suffrage are as heretofore, and may be found in the old election laws of the State; and a judge or inspector who hereafter rejects the ballot of a voter because he is a deserter, willfully violates his oath of office, and may be fined or imprisoned according to law, and may also be compelled to pay damages and costs on a civil suit.—Such is the Law.

The National Union Convention.

The Republican friends of President Johnson met at Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia, on the 3d inst. to give expression to their views.

Robert L. Martin, of Delaware, was selected as temporary chairman.

The permanent organization consisted of Hon. Henry W. Tracy, of Bradford, President; Hon. Charles R. Williams, of Delaware; R. H. Foster, Centre; Josiah Hetrick, of Northampton; Archibald Robinson, of Beaver; Henry Simons, of Philadelphia; W. M. Allison, of Juniata; P. R. Johnson, of Luzerne; Thos. C. McDowell, of Dauphin; Hon. James Lowry of Allegheny; D. P. Harper, of Bucks; D. R. Davidson, of Fayette; C. Collum, of Crawford; and A. F. Swann, of Erie, Vice Presidents; S. S. Leidy, of Philadelphia; N. P. Sawyer, of Allegheny; Mr. Schloch, of Monroe; Col. Tully, of Chester; P. M. Hickenber, of Snyder; and B. R. Bradford, of Beaver, Secretaries.

Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the Baltimore Platform of 1864; declaring that "the war was prosecuted for the purpose of preventing the dissolution of the Union;" that loyal men are entitled to seats in Congress; that there can be no settlement of existing difficulties until representation is accorded to the States of the South; that home labors and interests—agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial—should be protected; that the country owes a debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors, and that their widows and orphans should be protected by the government, &c.

The following gentlemen were then selected as delegates for the State at large to attend the National Union Convention which is to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August:

Hon. W. F. Johnston, J. R. Flanigan, Hon. H. W. Tracy, Hon. Edgar Cowan. The alternates are, B. R. Bradford of Beaver, Hon. W. A. Blair of Centre, Hon. C. R. Williamson of Delaware, and N. P. Sawyer of Allegheny.

Mr. J. R. Flanigan was then elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, and the Convention adjourned.

The National Union Convention.

The response of the people and of the press of the country to the call for a National Union Convention is general, and the gathering will be the largest and most important that the country has seen since the war began.

Southern papers exhibit a very general disposition on the part of the people to respond to the call, and State and district Conventions are being called throughout the South to nominate delegates.

Governor Orr has issued an address to the people of South Carolina, in which he heartily approves of the objects of the Philadelphia Convention, and urges upon them the duty of immediately electing delegates to the State Convention which meets at Columbia on the 1st of August to appoint delegates to the National Convention. The Governor says:

"There is not one principle of this address to which the State cannot subscribe in honor and with sincerity."

The radicals may rage as they please in regard to this Convention. Many of the best men of the Republican party will be there, the whole country will be represented, and in all respects it will be one of the most important political gatherings the country has ever seen.

At Evansville, Ind., on the 4th, an intoxicated man was celebrating by shooting a pistol loaded with paper wads. In drunken sport he fired his pistol at a little girl. The wad happened to be a hard one and killed her.

The contested election case of Fuller vs. Dawson, was brought to a close in the House, by the adoption of the resolution reported by the majority of the election Committee, declaring Mr. Dawson entitled to retain his seat. The case of Koonitz vs. Coffroth will come up next, probably on Monday or Tuesday.

Johnson, Clymer, & the Union.

Call for a State Convention of honorably discharged Officers, Soldiers and Seamen, of Pennsylvania.

The Soldiers' Convention which met in Pittsburgh on the 5th of June last, and which pledged their comrades in this State to the support of the radical measures of Congress, in opposition to the just and Constitutional measures of President Johnson, and which promised their votes to John W. Geary, the radical candidate for Governor, misrepresented the sentiments of the great mass of the officers and soldiers of Pennsylvania. In order that a true expression of opinion might be had from the late defenders of the government in the field, and to counteract the injury attempted to be done to the cause of the Union, it was deemed advisable by the late officers and soldiers of the Federal Army in this State to hold another Convention.

A preliminary meeting of returned officers and soldiers, with this object in view, was held on Thursday, the 28th of June, when it was resolved to hold

A STATE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG, ON WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST OF AUGUST, proximo, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to be composed of such honorably discharged officers, soldiers and seamen of Pennsylvania, as subscribe to the following doctrine, viz:—

- 1. Who are in favor of carrying out in good faith, the joint resolution of Congress, adopted July 22d, 1861, which declared that "This war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired." These were the conditions of the bond the soldiers signed and sealed in blood with the government, and a refusal now to carry them out is a gross violation of a solemn agreement;
2. Who are in favor of restoring the States lately in rebellion to all their Constitutional relations with the Federal Union as they stood before the war broke out, according to the humane and Constitutional policy laid down by President Johnson;
3. Who are in favor of representatives from the South, loyal to the Constitution and the laws, being immediately received by Congress;
4. Who approve President Johnson's vetoes of the Freedman's Bureau and Civil Rights bills;
5. Who are opposed to any interference, by Congress, with the rights of the States reserved by the Constitution, and who are opposed to the right of suffrage being conferred upon the negro;
6. And who are in favor of the election of Hiester Clymer, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, the representative of the constitutional and conservative doctrine stated above.

Each county will be entitled to send seven delegates to the Convention; and where a county has more than one member in the House of Representatives, such county will be entitled to seven delegates for each additional member. The delegates are to be selected by the honorably discharged officers, soldiers and seamen of the counties respectively.

In addition to the delegates selected, all other honorably discharged officers, soldiers and seamen, who sympathize with the object in view, are invited to meet at Harrisburg on that occasion

[Over three hundred soldiers' names are appended to the above call, including officers of different grades. We have only room to-day to append a few of the names, as hereunder:]

- W. W. H. Davis, Colonel 104th P. V. Owen Jones, Colonel 1st Pa. Cavalry. John P. Linton, Lieut. Col. 54th P. V. J. Wesley Awt, Lieut. Col. 201st P. V. R. P. McWilliams, Capt. 126th P. V. C. B. Brockway, Capt. 1st Pa. Art. Peter Lyle, Col. 90th P. V. and brevet Brig. General. William McCandless, Col. 2d P. R. C. James F. Weaver, Col. 148th P. V. Simon Harper, Major 3d V. R. C. I. C. Golden, Major 8th Pa. Cavalry. Levi Maish, Colonel 130th P. V. J. A. Mathews, Brev. Brig. Gen. Vol. F. B. McLennan, Brev. Maj. 205th P. V. Edward L. Dana, late Col. 143d, and brevet Brig. Gen. Geo. N. Reichard, Lieut. Col. 143d P. V. Charles M. Conyngham, Maj. 143d P. V. C. C. Plotz, Captain 143d P. V. E. W. Wandell, 143d P. V. P. DeLacey, Lieut. 143d P. V. C. K. Hughes, Major 143d P. V. R. P. Crockett, Lieut. 143d P. V. C. H. Crockett, Adj. 143d P. V. Max Bukark, Lieut. 143d P. V. Robert Anderson, Col. 9th Reserves, Jacob B. Sweitzer, late Col. 62d P. V. and brevet Brig. Gen. S. C. Simonton, Maj. 57th P. V. B. McDermitt, Lieut. Col. 54th P. V. Robert E. Taylor, Maj. 51st P. V. John T. Brannon, Col. 46th P. V. Issa M. Wertherill, Lieut. Col. 82d P. V. Levi Haber, Major 89th P. V. James Ellis, Major 83d P. V. Joseph Jack, Colonel, 186th P. V. H. S. Benner, Major 101st P. V. J. H. White, Adjutant 185th P. V. W. H. Ent, Colonel 6th P. R. Y. G. W. W. Corbet, Colonel 105th P. V. A. B. McCalmont, Brig. General. J. S. McCalmont, Col. 10th Pa. Res. Robert J. Phipps, Brev. Col. 4th Cav. S. T. Kennedy, Major 16th Pa. Cav. J. B. McAllister, Col. 14th Pa. Cav.

Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

Shabby.

Whenever the Radicals have the control of affairs, whether in local, state, or national affairs, they ignore everything and everybody that cannot be made to aid in the dissemination of radical doctrines. One of the most conclusive proofs of this declaration is to be found in the following article from the Philadelphia Age of last week.

"Much surprise has been expressed that the Hon. Hiester Clymer, who (in 1861) offered the resolution in the Senate of Pennsylvania, originating the flag ceremonies in Independence Square on the Fourth of July, was not an invited guest on that interesting occasion, while his competitor, Geary, was given the post of honor. Having been made acquainted with the facts of the case, we briefly lay them before our readers as a sample of the shabby conduct on the part of political managers that ever came within our notice.

The facts are simply these, and it is no more than right that the people of all parties, who must help to pay the expenses of the recent celebration, should know in what manner and for what purpose their money was spent by the Radicals, who tried to make the 4th of July a day of honor for the disunion candidate for Governor. The Committee of arrangements requested General Hancock to make out a list of generals, from which were to be selected those to command the respective divisions of the procession. This list was carefully prepared by him, and we understand, the name of General Geary was not included in it, simply because he was a candidate for a political office. The action of General Hancock in this matter was occasioned by his earnest and very proper desire to do nothing that would give the ceremony the slightest partisan aspect. In spite of this, decent and sensible course however, the committee forced Geary upon General Hancock, and in opposition to his sound judgment, placed him in command of the division that bore the colors which were not carried with their own regiments. This was intended to be the post of honor, and it was supposed by the political tricksters who manipulated the affair that all the cheers which would be given to the tattered and war worn flags would be reported to the credit of the great hero and statesman of New Cumberland! When General Hancock learned this we are informed he at once requested that Mr. Clymer should be invited, as the originator of the whole affair. Will it be believed that the committee absolutely refused to accede to this request, and positively declined to invite Mr. Clymer? Yet this they did, and thus indicated their willingness to prostitute the anniversary of the birthday of American Independence to partisan purposes, and meanly sought to make capital for Geary out of the festal day and its ceremonies. This fully accounts for the absence of Mr. Clymer from participating in the ceremonies. The public, as a judge of good manners, will not fail to pronounce this shabby conduct of a shabby committee an act of great discourtesy. In their overwhelming anxiety to make political out of a great historic occasion, they unfortunately lost sight of common politeness. But what better could have been expected from the Radical members of that committee, who were in a majority and of course entirely controlled its action, after they tried to have the Broad street League invited as guests on this occasion, and also wanted negro troops sandwiched among the whites? Their discredit efforts to turn this patriotic occasion to political account miserably failed. The appearance of the Radical disunion "hero" with his hat in hand, as if begging for votes from the crowd that lined the foot path, and with ordinate vanity appropriating to himself the hearty cheers that were given to the old battle flags, created in some instances, immoderate laughter, in others intense disgust, and clearly showed the unmistakable purpose that filled the weak head of Geary—to endeavor to make capital for himself out of the celebration that was intended to be without distinction of party.

Love for the Soldiers.

The Boston Post pertinently remarks that the men who "braved the battle and the breeze," who in the late war sacrificed their private business and offered themselves and all they possessed to defend the Union, are being daily rejected by the United States Senate for positions to which they are nominated by the President. Brig. Gen. Carman, who was nominated for Assessor of the Fifth New Jersey district, and Captain Goldsmith, a pet of Gen. Phil. Kearney's, who was nominated for Postmaster of Camden, N. J., have both been rejected by the Senate. Party tools must keep the places, the soldiers are of no account now in the eyes of the Radicals of the Senate.

The War in Europe.

The accounts of the late battles in Bohemia, brought by the Persia, are of the most contrary and conflicting character. Both sides claim the victory. The Prussians declare they were victors at Nachod, Skalitz, Munchengratz and Frankenu, driving the Austrians and capturing men and guns. Dispatches from Vienna turn all these contests in Austrian success, and plainly assert that the Prussian defeat was total at all points.

Battle Between the Paraguayans and the Allies.

A great battle occurred on the 24th between the allied forces and the Paraguayans, with heavy losses on both sides. The result was indecisive, both sides claiming the victory. Hostilities were proceeding. The Paraguayans commenced the attack with 13,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry, with desperate fury, but were repulsed and retired. Their loss is estimated at 5,000 killed and a large number wounded left on the field. The brunt of the battle on the side of the allies was borne by the Brazilians, who lost about 4,000 men killed and wounded. Argentines lost 400, and the Uruguayans also suffered severely. The Paraguayans had retired to their camp. No material advantage has accrued to the allies from the above engagement.

Iowa Politics.

The Conservative Republicans held their State Convention at Des Moines on the 27th, Gen. Thomas H. Benton presiding. They nominated a State ticket throughout, in opposition to the Radicals, and intend to run it thoroughly. Their resolutions are very emphatic for the whole policy of President Johnson.

The Medina Child Whipping Case.

A recent telegram announced that Mr. Lindsley, who whipped his child, three years old, to death in Medina, N. Y., because he would not say his prayers, was released on bail. It now appears that he is once more in jail. Fearing violence at the hands of an indignant people, he went to the house of his brother-in-law to stay; but the latter fearing that his house would be torn down by the infuriated crowd, refused to shelter him. With no place to go where he could be safe in his freedom, he voluntarily returned to jail at Albion to escape the summary punishment threatened him.

FLIGHT OF THE CHILD MURDERER.

The Rochester Union of last Saturday says: The Reverend Lindsley, who whipt his child to death in Medina, Orleans county, has fled to Canada to save his life, which he did not deem safe in the neighborhood where he resided. After giving bail in the sum of \$10,000, he went to his father's house, and not feeling himself safe he returned to Albion and offered his living body to the Sheriff for safe keeping, but the Sheriff refused to accept him, and Lindsley took the first train to Canada. These are the facts in the case.

ONLY A WHITE GIRL.—As there is no opportunity now a days to shed tears of sympathetic sorrow over the sufferings of the "scourged slave," even in unconstructed Texas, we commend to the attention of the easy moved to tears women and men of Massachusetts the recent case of a young lady, sixteen years of age, who was soundly flogged in the Allston Grammar School, of Cambridge, Massachusetts within sight and sound of Sumner's Alma Mater, Harvard, and almost under the shadow of that cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall. The evidence shows that the young lady, for a "somewhat" impudent answer when reprimanded for whispering, was ordered into a recitation room, where twenty blows with a strap were administered by the lady assistant, while another held her hand over her mouth to stop her screams. During the punishment the master came in and assisted in holding her, and a piano was playing to drown the noise. But the most singular circumstance connected with this outrage is the vote of the school committee that the whipping of a young girl sixteen years of age, "in accordance with the rules for the government of the public schools of Cambridge." Therefore, the committee declined to take notice of this case; but it promises to be brought before the grand jury. Meanwhile had this punishment been inflicted upon some tough old dorky in Mississippi, the whole State of Massachusetts would have been horrified and indignant.

Terrible fire in the Oil Region.

A terrible fire occurred on Bennehoff Run, in the Pennsylvania Oil region, on Saturday night last. During a thunder storm the lightning struck the gas pipe in the Western Union Telegraph well. The fire quickly communicated to the tank, which exploded, and the oil ran down the run, causing the flames to communicate with several other tanks, which in turn exploded, and caused one of the heaviest conflagrations ever experienced in the oil regions. Between eighteen and twenty large producing wells were burned up, including two or three large flowing wells, among which were the Sheridan and western Union Telegraph wells, both of them large flowing wells. The Sheridan had eight or nine tanks filled with oil, all of which were destroyed. As far as ascertained some 20,000 barrels of oil were destroyed, and some estimate the number at a much larger figure. The oil was a foot deep as it ran down Bennehoff Run to Oil creek, where also between twenty and thirty derricks were destroyed, the wells of which were in various stages of completion.

The Philadelphia Age of the 13th says: "We are called upon this morning to chronicle the destruction by fire of one of the largest industrial establishments in the United States. The premises destroyed were known as the Tacony Print works—situate in Frankford, in the southeastern portion of that suburb, just above Frankford creek." There were twelve buildings occupying seven acres of land. The loss is about \$2,000,000. Cause incendiarism.

The President has nominated Captain D. H. Winfield, of Patterson, New Jersey, for the Internal Revenue Collectorship of the fourth District of that State, in place of Eugene Ayres, removed.

Captain Winfield was a soldier during the late war, and served honorably for over four years. Similar appointments are constantly being made, but are rejected, generally, by the negro Senate. It is reported that Ben. Butler is to stump this State for Geary. Ought there not a proclamation to be issued, advising people to secrete their silver ware? Governor Curtin has appointed Samuel P. Bates, LL. D., to the position of State historian, in accordance with the act of Assembly of 1865, authorizing the appointment, and appropriating five thousand dollars to the work of collecting and writing a complete history of the Pennsylvania regiments in the service of the United States during the rebellion. In reply to a letter, numerous signed by citizens of Erie county, irrespective of party, requesting Dan Rice to become a candidate for Congress, Dan says he will do so with the understanding that he is not to be the nominee of any party, but simply the people's candidate. The New York World yesterday published the following: The New York Herald and the Chicago Tribune, every week or two, write the obituary of the Democratic party. That has been done several thousand times during the last half century. Yet the democratic party still lives, and will live in its principles, its organization, and its name, so long as the United States themselves endure. More truth and wisdom were never before contained in an equal number of words. The publication of the long list of honorably discharged soldiers and seamen who unite in a call for a Johnson and Clymer Convention, has somewhat startled the Radical diannionists. Among the names are some of the best and bravest of the Republic's defenders. These are "the boys" who were denounced by Geary as "Hessians and cowards," because they refused to support him for Governor! Another veto is expected from the President—the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It is evidently a bad bill, and should not pass. Within a few months Gen. Grant has been twice arrested and fined for fast driving in Washington city. Some day he will run over and break the back of some luckless little contraband, and then there will be a row, and one candidate less for the Presidency.

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