

tional convention, representing all the States, now assembled. (Loud and long-continued applause.) Six long and weary years!

As we look back, O what an interval of tears, and agony, and blood! During that period we have been engaged in the most gigantic civil war the world has ever seen—wasting our resources, drenching a thousand battle-fields in fraternal blood, and carrying to premature graves our fathers, our sons, and our brothers, by hundreds of thousands. But, thanks be to Almighty God, the war is over, [Applause.] Peace, blessed peace, has come (cheers); and the assurances which we here witness tell us that peace has come, "come to stay." (Applause.) Oh! my fellow-citizens, if the whole people of the United States could at this moment look upon this Convention, if they could see what we now witness—the North and the South, the East and the West, joining together in fraternal association as friends and fellow-citizens, our work would be already done. (Great applause.) If they could have seen, as we saw, Massachusetts and South Carolina, (cheers), by their full delegations, coming arm and arm into this great Convention; if they could have seen this body, greater in numbers, in weight of character and in brains, than ever yet assembled on this continent, under one roof, (applause), melting to tears of joy and gratitude to witness this comingling, there would be no struggle at the polls in the coming election. (Loud applause.) When I remember that it was Massachusetts and South Carolina, that in the Convention that framed the Constitution, voted against the abolition of the slave trade; that it was Massachusetts that in 1812, through some of her citizens, taught the doctrines of nullification which South Carolina reasserted in 1833, and in the form of secession again reasserted in 1860; when I call to mind that South Carolina fired the first gun in this contest, and that the veins of Massachusetts poured out the first blood in the struggle (applause); when I call to mind all these memories and, at the same time, ask the people to look in on this Convention and see those two leading States of the Union coming here in fraternal embrace, approaching the common altar of a common country, ready to make common sacrifices for the good of the whole—I say, could the whole people of the United States witness all this, there would remain no further work for us in the fall elections. (Applause.) If the people of Massachusetts could have witnessed it, not a single member would be returned to Congress from that State until he had given the most sacred pledge that he would do all in his power in Congress to recognize the equality and dignity of all the States under the Constitution, including the sacred, inalienable right of every State under the Constitution to representation in both Houses of Congress.—(Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Gentlemen of the Convention, I shall go into no argument of this kind yesterday, (Gen. Dix,) said all that I would desire to say, and much better than I could say it. I indorse, and take great pleasure in fully indorsing, all that he said, sentence by sentence, word by word.—Fellow-citizens, (unfortunately, it may be,) the whole people of the United States are not here to witness what is now transpiring. Therefore the great work still rests upon us. From this time until the election of the next Congress we should be untiring in our exertions to see to it that if the present Congress shall continue to refuse the sacred right of representation to equal States, the next Congress shall recognize that right. When this is done the Union will be restored, and when the Union is restored we shall be prepared, in my judgment, to enter upon a higher and nobler career among the nations of the earth than has yet been witnessed in the history of any government upon which the sun of heaven ever shone. We shall stand in the vanguard of civilization and of liberty. We shall lead the way, by the light of our example, for all the other nations of the earth.

Gentlemen, without detaining you longer, I will enter at once upon the duties of the Chair.

Mr. Doolittle took his seat amid enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.

General J. B. Steedman, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented a report of the Committee, which was read by the Secretary.

The report states that the committee has considered the credentials presented; that there was no contest for seats in the Convention except from the State of Maine, Delaware and New York, and that of those cases the committee made the following disposition:

The delegation elected by the meeting held at Portland, and headed by Governor Crosby, is entitled to admission as the delegation from the State of Maine.

The Committee recommends that the delegation from Delaware, elected at a meeting held at Dover, on the 26th of July, 1860, be admitted as the delegation from that State; and that the persons chosen at the meeting held at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 2d of August, be admitted to honorary seats in the Convention. The committee also recommends that the gentlemen attending from the United Service Society of the soldiers and sailors of New York, and the gentlemen elected by the New York delegation, represented by Mr. Tilden as chairman, be admitted to seats as honorary members.

The report was adopted.

A letter was received from C. L. Valandigham, withdrawing his name from the list of delegates, in order to promote harmony.

Senator Cowan of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each State and Territory be ap-

pointed to prepare resolutions and an address for the Convention.

The motion was agreed to, and the following were appointed such committee: Hon. Edgar Cowan, Chairman. (Other names omitted this week.)

The Chairman—I beg leave to announce a telegraph dispatch just received from the President of the United States.

The delegates and audience generally rose from their seats, and stood while the following dispatch was being read, which was received with great enthusiasm, cheers, waving of hats, &c.

"WASHINGTON, August 14, 1860.

To the Honorable O. H. Browning, and Honorable A. W. Randall, Convention at Philadelphia:

I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success. ANDREW JOHNSON.

After some miscellaneous business, adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Thursday's Proceedings.

An immense crowd again in attendance. Proceedings opened with prayer.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

The Chairman rose and said: Before proceeding to any other business, the Chair begs leave to announce as the first response in political action to the call for this Convention, the result of the Colorado election.

The following Dispatch has been received:

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Aug. 15.

Returns from all parts of the Territory render certain the election of A. C. Hunt, Administration candidate for Delegate to Congress, over Chillicoet the Radical.—(Long continued applause.)

UNION NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crowell, of New Jersey, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a Union National Executive Committee be appointed, to be composed of two delegates from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, (who on rising, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers,) submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two delegates from each State, one from each Territory and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States, and present him with an authentic copy of the proceedings of this Convention. (Loud applause.)

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Hon. Edgar Cowan—Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee who were appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, I desire to state that the committee on the subject during all of yesterday and a good part of last night, and I beg leave to report a declaration of principles, adopted unanimously by the committee, (which the Secretary of the convention will read,) and an address to the people of the country, which will be read by the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York. (Applause.)

The Secretary then read the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and to forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors; regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever; looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following Declaration of Principles and Purposes, on which they have, with perfect unanimity agreed:

First. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war, and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government, unabridged and unaltered; and it has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States, perfect and unimpaired. (Applause.)

Third. Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the electoral college, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people—fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the general government, has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof. (Loud cheering.)

Fourth. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein, loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. (Applause.)

Fifth. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are "the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the general government nor prohibited by it to the States are "reserved to the States or to the people thereof," and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. (Long continued cheering.) No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. (Great applause.) The Union of these States is perpetual and cannot be dissolved.

Sixth. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a Convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and inalienable right to a voice and a vote thereon. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

Seventh. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited—and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all other inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property. (Applause.)

Eighth. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed, or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we proclaim our purpose, in discharging this as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

Ninth. It is the duty of the national government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.—(Loud cheers.)

Tenth. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interest of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach—having faith unshakable in the people and in the principle of free government—we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support. (The reading of the last resolution occupied ten or fifteen minutes. "High cheers," ladies their handkerchiefs, and the Convention presented a scene of enthusiasm altogether indescribable.)

The Chairman then put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, and the response from the Convention was a most earnest and general "aye." The Chairman then said: "Those opposed to the resolutions will say 'no.' Not a single negative response was heard; and the Chairman declared the resolutions unanimously adopted. The result was greeted with a universal cheer, and the band struck up "Hail Columbia." The harmonious action of the Convention caused a general hilarity of feeling; and it was some minutes before business could proceed.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Colonel Thomas C. McDowell of Harrisburg, rose and proposed three cheers for the Hon. Edgar Cowan.

The cheers were given with hearty good will.

Mr. Cowan, in acknowledging the compliment, said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention: I claim to be the host of this Convention, (laughter,) and one of my distinguished guests will now address you by virtue of authority unanimously derived from the Committee on resolutions and address; I mean the Hon. Henry J. Raymond. (Cheers.)

READING THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, then proceeded to read the address. Parts of it were received with considerable applause, so that the Chairman appealed to the Convention to withhold such manifestations until after the reading should be concluded. One of the sentiments expressed in the address was, however, so congenial to the feelings of the members that, notwithstanding this request, they broke out into tremendous applause, whereupon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, arose and requested that Mr. Raymond repeat the sentence which had been applauded. Mr. Raymond thereupon read as follows:

"No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and impair; and the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of heroic ancestry, unfit ever to be guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliation thus sought to be imposed upon them."

The members of the Convention rose, clapped their hands, and cheered most lustily, after which Mr. Raymond proceeded with and concluded the address, which is as follows: (Address will be published next week.) At the close of the reading of the address, Gov. Perry of South Carolina, rose and moved its adoption.

The question was put by the Chair, and the address was declared "unanimously adopted."

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, then rose and said:

Mr. Chairman: The delegation from New York have instructed me to propose that the convention give three cheers for Mr. Henry J. Raymond, who has prepared the address just read.

General Patton of Pennsylvania, rose and on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, seconded the motion.

The cheers were given accordingly.

Several committees were announced and complimentary resolutions adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING REMARKS.

The chairman, (Senator Doolittle) then said: Gentlemen of the Convention.—For the kindness and courtesy by which you have sustained the Chair in the efforts to which, by your resolution you have been pleased to allude, I return you my sincere thanks. Before putting that motion which shall terminate the proceedings of this convention, I shall ask you once more to join with the Rev. Mr. Elliott in invoking the benediction of Almighty God, by whose support we are sure of success, but without which we should inevitably fail.

CLOSING PRAYER.

Rev. Mr. Elliott then came forward and made the closing prayer.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Chairman then put the question upon the motion that the Convention do now adjourn sine die, and declared it carried unanimously. The Chair, therefore, at half past twelve o'clock, pronounced the Convention adjourned without day.

The band thereupon struck up the appropriate air of "Home, Sweet Home," while the members of the Convention and the vast audience mingled together in a most friendly manner, before separating finally. Cheers were given for President Johnson, and for Senator Doolittle; and members and spectators gradually disappeared, thus closing in perfect harmony and without the occurrence of a single disagreeable circumstance, this great National Convention.

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following resolution has been adopted by the National Union Executive Committee:

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1860.

At a meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, held at Philadelphia, August 16, 1860, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Union Executive Committee earnestly recommend to the friends of Peace, Union, Liberty and Law, in each county of the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the American Union, as early as practicable to hold Mass Meetings for the purpose of ratifying the action of the National Union Executive Committee, and to place its proceedings in the hands of every citizen of the Republic. (Signed) JOSEPH S. CROWELL, Chairman National Union Executive Committee.

The Radical Riot in New Orleans.

A communication to the President, signed by Albert Voorhes, Lieut. Governor of Louisiana, and A. S. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana, and J. T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans, dated New Orleans, dated New Orleans, August 7th, has been given to the public. This communication confirms the accounts already given of the revived convention of 1864, its revolutionary character and object, and firmly fixes the cause of the riot and the bloodshed that ensued on the Radicals, in their efforts and determination to overthrow the existing government of the State, and substitute for it one in harmony with their fanatical and partizan plans.

How CONSISTENT!—The Radical disunionists profess to be highly scandalized at "the proscription for opinion's sake," which, they allege, is now being practiced by the President. But while they are whimping over their loss of the loaves and fishes, and in their intense agony, denounce the administration for adhering to the same policy they carried out ever since their advent to power, they show their consistency by turning out the Postmaster of the Senate, because he was said to be in favor of Andrew Johnson!

Senator Lowry says: "Hiester Clymer is the fittest man for Governor in Pennsylvania." His only objection to him is on the score of politics.—*Eric Observer.*

What Mr. Lowry objects to, is the very thing that will secure Mr. Clymer thousands of votes from the conservative masses of Pennsylvania, who prefer the "fittest man" to an unfit radical, who is the acknowledged tool of D. D. Forney & Co.

Mr. Ross, the Radical appointed by the Governor of Kansas to fill Jim Lane's seat in the United States Senate, hurried on to Washington and was sworn in and served three days. For this his Radical brethren in Congress voted him six thousand dollars and mileage! Just two thousand dollars a day! Working of your money.

Any one having the least doubt of the success of President Johnson over the radical and disunion element of the country, must be convinced by the spontaneous uprising of our best and ablest statesmen, and that this truly national policy will be adopted by the people. We might occupy columns to show our readers the rapid progress being made in this direction.

High among the proud historic annals of our time-honored city will be written the history of the assembling of the first National Political Convention that met in the United States, after the triumphant close of the war for the maintenance of the Union.

So says the Philadelphia Inquirer, a radical organ.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - - Editor.

TUESDAY, AUG. 21, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Convention and its Fruits.

The sober, sensible, intelligent men of Philadelphia have seen the great Restoration Convention of 1860. They have witnessed the first step toward a practical union of the dissevered States. The men of the North and the South have met for the first time in six years as brothers, with the olive branch of peace in their hands, not as foemen, armed and ready for the deadly strife. The representative men of the late revolted States have been here, and the citizens of the North have heard from their lips, in language not to be mistaken or misunderstood, the views of the people of the South upon the important questions now agitating the nation. The conduct of the representatives of the Southern States has been of the most commendable character. Like brave men, they have not endeavored to conceal any portion of the past. Like sensible men, they look the present and the future in the face, and accept the situation with all its responsibilities. The questions which entered into the armed contest are declared by them to be settled, never again to be revived. Slavery is gone—the doctrine of secession is abandoned, and all they now ask is that a perfect Union may be established, under which the States will be equal in constitutional rights, and the people peers before the nation and the world. They ask for peace as a healing agency, in order that the people may begin anew the race for individual happiness and prosperity, and the country resume its onward march to more than Roman greatness and renown.

This is the light in which the Restoration Convention has presented itself to the men of this city. What say they to its purposes? Are they such as should be accepted? Has there been a word said, or a principle enunciated in that day, or out of it, by the distinguished delegates who have addressed their fellow-citizens, to which a patriot or Union man could object? Have not all the doings and sayings of the Convention and its proceedings in the hands of every citizen of the Republic. (Signed) JOSEPH S. CROWELL, Chairman National Union Executive Committee.

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Colorado for Restoration.

Information has been received from this Territory of a most gratifying character to the friends of the Union. The candidate of the Conservative Restoration party for delegate to Congress has been elected by a decided majority over his anti-Restoration Radical competitor. The fire kindled in the breasts of the people by the manly and patriotic course of the President with reference to a speedy restoration of the several States to their old places in the Union, is beginning to burn brightly in all parts of the country.

Kentucky lighted the beacon by her noble course in electing the Restoration candidates for State and local officers, Colorado responds, and soon the hill tops in all the States will be ablaze with the watchfires of the great Conservative army. The future is full of hope for the real friends of the Union and the people of all the States. The reign of Radicalism is drawing to a close. Pennsylvania, upon whose soil has just been held the great Restoration Convention, inspired by that event will soon declare for the Union and the Constitution, and join her influence with her sister States to bridge over the past, and make the future of this nation resplendent with the brightness of national renown and individual prosperity.—*Age.*

Disunion Falsehoods.

The negro suffrage party, fearing defeat at the polls, are resorting to the most infamous falsehoods, in order to defame Mr. Clymer. Among other shameful articles in the African papers, we find a long list of pretended questions and answers, from which we copy:

6. Who voted against defending the State at the outbreak of the rebellion? Hiester Clymer.

7. Who voted to deprive "the Boys in Blue," of the right of suffrage? Hiester Clymer.

8. Who voted against an increase of pay for men who were periling their lives in defence of the country? Hiester Clymer.

9. Who refused a vote of thanks to Gen. Grant, his officers and men, for services rendered in defence of the country? Hiester Clymer.

—These are samples out of 22, and are malignant falsehoods, designed to deceive the people. Not one can be established, but all have been refuted.

The Radical Governor Wells of Louisiana, has made an address in which he admits that the negroes were purposefully armed and that they fired the first shots at the late riot in New Orleans.

Presidential Appointments.

The New Hampshire delegates to the National Convention waited upon the President on Friday, and expressed it as their belief that it was the duty of the President to remove all federal officers who were violent in expression against him, or refuse to support his policy; and that when such are removed, conservative Republicans should be appointed; and that they did not ask office for Democrats.

Mr. Johnson expressed it as his settled intention to do as they had requested in reference to removals.

Appointments of the Democratic candidate for Governor.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE }
ROOMS, 828 WALNUT STREET, }
PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 9, 1860. }

Hon. Hiester Clymer, Democratic candidate for Governor, will speak as follows: At

- Doyletown, Tuesday, Aug. 21.
 - Danville, Thursday, Aug. 23.
 - Johnstown, Saturday evening, Aug. 25.
 - Somerset, Monday evening, Aug. 27.
 - Uniontown, Tuesday, Aug. 28.
 - Waynesburg, Wednesday, Aug. 29.
 - Washington, Thursday, Aug. 30.
 - Beaver, Friday, Aug. 31.
 - Newcastle, Saturday, Sept. 1.
 - Erie, Monday, Sept. 3.
 - Warren, Tuesday, Sept. 4.
 - Franklin, Wednesday, Sept. 5.
 - Clarion, Thursday, Sept. 6.
 - Oil City, Friday, Sept. 7.
 - Petroleum Center, Sept. 8.
 - Titusville, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.
 - St. Mary's, Monday evening, Sept. 10.
 - Emporium, Tuesday, Sept. 11.
 - Lockhaven, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
- Democratic newspapers please insert. By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.
JACOB ZEIGLER, Secretary.

—For five or six years the Radicals boldly proclaimed that any opposition to the President was "disloyalty." At present, they believe that everybody is "disloyal" who don't denounce him.

A "Freedwoman" who had been condemned by Col. Bailey to work on the streets, told him very significantly, "Dat dis freedom was a good deal like Confederate money, de more you has ob it, de worse you is off!"

FOR THE UNION.—The Irish citizens of Washington City held a mass meeting at Grover's Theatre on Wednesday night last, and pledged themselves in a body against the radical Disunionists and was most enthusiastically cheered.