

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864. SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. NATIONAL UNION SEWING MACHINES. **BATIFICATION** MEETING. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES, HESTNUT STREET. HESTNUT STREET. HESTNUT STREET HESTNUT STREET. HESTNUT STREET HESTNUT STREET HESTNUT STREET. HESTNUT STREET. 8e2-11 CURTAIN GOODS. WALRAVEN. Hon. JOHN CESSNA, SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRIS.I

MASONIC HALL.

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OHESTNUT STREET.

VINDOW SHADES, OUBTAINS:

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617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF ILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS. SHAWLS, LINENS, ND WHITE GOODS.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE ALIVE WITH FREEMEN. Lincoln, Johnson, and Victory. BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF PYRIC FIRES. The Union Must and Shall be Preserved. SPERCHES BY Hon. SIMON CAMERON. Professor E. W. DUNBAR, Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL. Hon, LEONARD MYERS, A. B. SLOANAKER, Esq., Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Esq., JOHN E. LATTA, Esq., Colonel THOMAS-FITZGERALD, Lieutenant LEMUEL C. REEVES, And others. Under the call of the National Union Executive Committee of the city of Philadelphia, a general meeting was held on Saturday evening, in Independence Square, to ratify the National Union minations. The Committee issued the call only four days before the demonstration, and, considering the short notice, the outpouring of the loyal people may be considered a spontaneous response to the call of the country. It may be safe to say that a larger meeting was never held in or about the Square. There was no time to prepare the arrangements for a grand procession, no time to arrange new banners with striking mottoes, indicating the spirit-stirring

loyal.

Speech of Hon. John Cessna.

He spoke as follows :

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benight may partake of a political of ask the indulgence of those who believe me when I say that it will in in principle from the political have delivered within the last

I am fully se

scenes in which we live, consequently the old Wide-Awake torches of 1860 were brought into requisition, and banners or transparencies that had seen service I many occasions were in the line. The ward processions came singly, and, with few exceptions, entered the Square through the south gateway, until the enclosure would hold no more. The first association that appeared on the ground was that of the Twenty-fourth ward. It was nine o'clock when this procession entered the Square. By this time there were at least thirty thousandomen within the enclosure, as solid a body of human beings as ever assembled on any occasion. At this period the different ward associations were on the near approach to the grand centre of demonstration, and, amid the blazing of pyric suns, rockets, Roman candles, and cheers of thousands, the mighty eddying flowing on of the great human tide, with banners and music, soon filled the square to overflowing. The scene at this time was grand beyond description. Red, white, and blue fires shot up through the stately elms in the Square, and flags and handkerchiefs were waved from the windows of surrounding dwellings. Everybody seemed to be in the most excellent humor. From the general expression that fell from the lips many in all parts of the meeting, everyhody mus

bless him ! the one Southern Senator who remained true to our country in the hour of her greatest trial. Resolved, That we approve and raily the nomina-tions for Congress, for the State Legislature, and for city and county offices, just completed by the various Conventions of the National Union party of this oity. The gentlemon who have received these nomi-nations are worthy and competent, as the principles which they represent are just and patriotic. *Resolved*, That the great National Union party is the true Peace party of our country, and that those who constructed and who uphold the Chicago plat-form are well named the Armistice Party. *Resolved*, That we confidently anticipate that an honorable and permanent peace will immediately follow the re-election of Abrakam Lincoln, the only present hope of the rebels being the success of the Chicago nominees. *Resolved*, That the so called Den ocrats exhibit in their professions and practices some strange phe-nomenal; they declare for an armistice, and nomi-nate a war candidate; they put up for the Presiden-oy a man who is for peace only on condition of Union, and for the Yice Presidency one who is for peace on any terms; they denounce the draft, and howing the mealing of the Maryland Legislature; they claim to be Union men, but have nothing to say against the rebellion; they love oursoldiers, and are sad when our soldiers are victorious; they op-pose the soldiers to vote for them; they profess to be for the Union as, it was, and oppose appropria-tions for the army and may; they indulge, with in-punity, in the most intemperate and treasonable language, privately and publicly, in speeches and in newspapers, and yet proclaim that freedom of speech and of the press are tyrannically suppressed; they blow hot and cold with the samo breath. *Resolved*, That the politicians and party leaders, whose hopes of success rise upon rumors of defeat to the Union as it Woble bay cannot be wholly loyal. office in the gift of the people has been unable to stand upon or endorse it without material alterations, corrections, and additions. This being the fact, it is asking too much to expect that the American people shall do that which the candidate cannot do himself. We sincerely believe that the people will overthrow it at the ballot-box. It has already received several heavy loads. The first was a large supply of shot and shell from the army of General Shorman. The next was a cargo of earth from the Green Mountains of Vermont. The next will be a layer of lumber from the forests of Maine. And so it will continue until the second Tuesday of October, when Pennsylvania will tumble upon it such a large cargo of from and coal as will sink it so deep that the hand of resurrection will never be able to reach it. The people of the nation will re-inforce the victorious armles of Grant and Sher-man. They will continue the fight until the rebel-horde of Lee and the fiying remnants of Hood shall be overthrown. The unity and integrity of the na-tion shall be preserved, and peace shall be restored

horde of Lee and the frying remnants of Hood shall be overthrown. The unity and integrity of the na-tion shall be preserved, and peace shall be restored throughout her borders. [Renewed cheers.] My fellow-eitzens, allow me to call your attention to the issues of the present crisis. They are most momentous—none greater have ever stood forth in the history of the country. Is man capable of self-government?. To establish this proposition was the great object of the American Revolution. At that time there were many inhellevers in the doctrine, and, notwithstanding the result of that revolution, and our remarkable and unexampled prosperity as a nation, there are and have always been among us men who have no faith in the doctrine, and who con-stantly predict the ultimate success of the present robellion. In this they are heartily joined by the tyrants and the aristocracy of the old world. The unprecedented progress of our nation has created an intense interest throughout the world. If we can survive the present shock, suppress the rebellion, and return to our former path of progress, the ex-ample cannot and will not long be resisted by the other nations of the earth. The success, or rather the continuance of civil and religious liberty, not only in our own country, but throughout the world, depends upon the result of the present onflict. Our failure now would rejoice the enemies of liberty and make glad the hearts of tyrants in every land, and depends upon the result of the present conflict. Our failure now would rejoice the enemies of ilberty and make glad the hearts of tyrants in every land, and bring additional grief and sorrow to the down-troddon and oppressed of every clime. The destruction of our Hepublic would do more to perpetuate despotism, to roll back the tide of progress, and check the ad-vance of civilization than any event which has ever occurred in the history of the human race. Words cannot describe nor language measure the import-ance and magnitude of the present struggle. It becomes, therefore, the paramount duty of every patriot to use his utmost exertions to secure its fayorable termination. The present civil war was informated, by those who maintain the doctrine of seccession. It requires no argument to show that the Resolved. That we discard and disclaim the perniclous dotrine of State rights and State supre-macy, which, in conjunction with the tyrannical and aristocratic sentiments engendered by slave-holding, caused, and have sustained, the unluoly rebellion which is now desolating a portion of our country. Resolved, That while we venerate the dear old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and cheerfully obey her laws, we owe a higher duty to the Consti-tution and Government of the United States, and our bosoms throb with particite. Fride not that we are Pennsylvanians, but that we are American citiin ugurated, by those who maintain the doctrine of secession. It requires no argument to show that the admission of this principle in any one case leads inevitably to dissolution, disintegration, and final anarchy. Admit the possibility of Northern and Southern Confederacies, and you thereby concede the establishment of an Eastern and Western or a New England and Border State, an Atlantic and a Pacific, a Mississippi Valley, or any other Con-federacy or number of Confederacies which the dis-content or ambition of individuals may require to suit their unworthy burposes. zens. Resolved, That our country owes an enduring debt of gratitude and affection to the brave soldiers and sailors, officers and men, who have so long bat-tled determinedly with her foes, and encountered danger, disease, and death in her behalf. The debt is so immense that it can have be paid, but our Go-vernment and our people will be always ready to show their appreciation of its justice by earnesfly striving, in every possible way, to make comforta-ble their future lives, and to honor their names for-

content or ambitton of individuals may require to suit their unworthy purposes. The history of our country during the Revolution is too well known to require repetition. The Arti-cles of Confederation and their inadequacy to sub-serve the ends and purposes of the nation are mat-ters of history known to all. Our forefathers—those to whom we owe our existence as an independent nation and our continuance, as a Government— speedily superseded those Articles of Confederation by a written Constitution in order to prevent, for all time to come, the practice of secession, and to strengthen the arm of the central power. This doctrine of secession is not only without warrant in the Constitution, but must lead to the widest con-fusion in the working of our political system—a The Hon. John Cessna was then introduced by the chairman, and welcomed with hearty cheers. Mr. President and fellow-citizens : Since the polls Mr. President and fellow-citizens: Since the polls were closed on the first Tuesday of November, 1860, I have very rarely appeared before my fellow citi-zens as a polifical speaker. Nor do I expect to change that habit to-night, because, although this is to a great extent a political meeting, yet in what little 1 shall say to my fellow-citizens, no matter what others may say on the subject, I do not wish to be understood as making a strictly political ad-dress. So far, however, as what I hav to say here ite-night may partake of a political compare. I shall fusion in the working of our political system a system without a model in all the ages of the pastsystem without a model in all the ages of the past-a perfect structure, distributing the powers of the Government in such a way as to make them a check upon each other while working in unity and har-mony in the promotion of all the great objects of its creation. The separate States may become great in territory, great in population, great in resources, but the germ of their greatness consists in their being parts of a greater whole-members of one great family. Our nation can only live and accomplish the purposes of its creation, and protect and uphold the cause of civil and re-ligious liberty on this continent and throughout the world, by adhering to one Constitution, one duriny. One flag, and that the stars and stripes, er, I shall ar me, to mee vary which I it any former time. I am fully sense to so over of the fact that is night I appear to so making of my fel-low-citizens with whom I have never heretofore po-litically acted in harmony. My position in appearing before you, so far as relates to my personal feelings, and so far as relates to the attachments of friends, is one of a somewhat painful character; yet I hold that these are times whon no mains justified in yielding to the selfish considerations of fpolitical monitorial monotonic factors in the political one destiny. One flag, and that the stars and stripes, should ever be permitted to float over any portion of our land; and silent be the tongue and palsied the arm of him who would dare to utter a word against or attempt to lower from its proud position the flag of our country. [Cheers.] To preserve

float in triumph over the walls of Fort Sumpter, and over every inch of territory belonging to four ancient inheritance; and when all the people of the land shall live in peace and amity, and treason shall no more ruise its wicked head, then will the most skeptical and timid be constrained to admit that this noble old Government of our fathers is not destined for premature decay, but that the hole old Repub-lic still lives, and shall live forever. [Long-con-tinued cheering.] tinued cheering.j Music-"Hall Columbia," by Hassler's Band.

ic still lives, and shall live forever. [Long-con-tinued cheering.] Music-" Hall Columbia," by Hassler's Band. Speech of Mon. J. M. Scovel, of New Jersey. FELOW CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF DENNSTL-vanta: The words which I shall address to you to-night shall be brief. I am an humble Jerseyman. I am not here to speak, thank God; for "tardy George," sometimes called McClellan, or as some-times said of him, a man who bears, the banner of every dieloyal man in the United States. He would make a capital engineer for a stationary power. [Laughter.] But he is not the man to take the seat of honest, patriotic Abraham Lincoln, a states-man in every sense of the word. [Loud cheering,] Somebody lady said, suppose McClellan had died and been buried in Virginia, what flower would have sprung from his gravel: The Virginia creezer. [Uproarious laughter.] A Yankce down East said he tried to capture Richmond with his base in Washington, and he is trying to cap-ture Washington, with his base in Hichmond. Horatic Seymour and Vallandigham cannot capture Washington in that way. I have no political record that i will not read before my fellow-citizens. When I am ashamed of it I hope to sink into the obscurity of private Hie. I speak in behalf of the rights of my fellow-citizens. I speak the sontiments of the man who said that in times like this none can be meutral, and had he lived he would have said. "No comprise with trators!". Rebeillon cannot be put down by specimaking, but it is well for us to night to pay our tribute. of tears for those who died for Ilberty. Of these yea may say they died in Jefence of liberty, fighting - the battles which you and I are willing to fight when the time comes. We do not mean to settle this mat-teron the McClellan platform, or the Seymour plat-form. We mean to put down this rebeilton-we mean to put it down in the best way we know how. Tellow-citizeng, there is one thing it has cam-paign which is ourious : McClellan was nominated on the 29th of August ; ninte days atter that he came out with h

worth '' 10.1 we write over the worths '' 110er
and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable"
"Forever float that standard sheet, Where breathes the foe, but falls before us;
With freedom's soil beneath our feet;
And freedom's banner waving o'er us.'

Winniedoun's banner, waring o'er us.' We need not be afraid of these Copperhead ene-mies of God and man. We are not afraid of them in Jersey, where they are three to one. A man whose arm is nerved fighting for his country need not fear the devil nor Jeff Davis. We do not say, "Our country right or wrong i? we say our country when she's right, and when she's wrong we intend to make her right. McClellan, instead of fighting for battle for you and I instead of fighting for that flag which is the symbol of nationality and liberty, wrote a sneaking letter to Judge Woodward, the man who said that slavery is a blessing; who said that, to interfere with it was a crime, and who said that soldiers had not a right to vote. [Groans for Woodward.] I was told to day by a soldler, "Mr. Scovell, do not let the grass grow under your feet. The Army of the Potomac will vote to a man for Abraham Lincoln." [Cheers.]. The Copper-heads cannot vote after the 31st of August. When Mr. McClellan put on his kid gloves to write that a woman's boudoir, he thought he would catch a few Bewphigner works.

nce.] The Governor concluded by proposing cheers for the ticket, the general officers of the army and na vy, and the Union, one and inseparable. The next speaker was Prof. Dunbar. Speech of Prof. Dunbar.

Speech of Prof. Dumbar. The speaker was received with much enthusiasm. He said that he did not come to make a speech upon this occasion, though the temptation was very strong. It was pleasant to be in the midst of such a patriotic and enthusiastic gathering. It was one that he could not forget for many months. He congratulated his audience on the general healthful condition of the affairs of our beloved country; on the general health of Uncle Samuel, and the prosperity of his children. [Laughter and ap-plause.] Everywhere, with a few 'honorable ex-ceptions; the iew loyal brethren who are incar-cerated in rebel prisons, our brave boys are doing well. He congratulated his basers on the recent. successes of the army and navy—the gutting of Mobile bay by old Farragut. [Applause.] The prospects of the country were never more glorious. Another subject of congratulation was the Vormont election. This was especially gratifying as pre-saging a great victory in November for Lincoln. Johnson, and Liberty. Mr. Dunbar then, sang, with fine effect, the new campaign song called "The Union; Now and For-ever," which was received with great cheering. He also sang "We are coming, Father Abraham, 500,000 more," which was enthusiastically received. Lieutenant Lemuel F. Reeves followed in a

Lieutenant Lemuel F. Reeves followed in a spirited speech, and the meeting broke up at a late

Letter from Hon. Richard Cobden. Before the adjournment, Mr. Scovel read a letter from Hon. Richard Cobden, who is one of our ablest English friends. The letter is dated Medhurst, Sussex, August 18, 1864. It concludes as follows : In common with all your friends and well-wishers to the Federal cause in this country, I have been ooking with great solicitude to the progress of the

100Ring with great solicitude to the progress of the war. There seems to be something in the modern development of armaments which favors the defence over attack. Whichever side is the assaliant seems to be pretty certain of being unsuccessful. This must tend to prolong the war and make the issue depend on the comparative strength of the resources of the contending parties. In this struggle against exhaustion the North will be able to hold out the longer. onger. My household here, who remember your pleasant

appartition among them, join me in best wishes for your welfare, and remain, Very truly yours, R. CORDEN: R. COBDEN:

and an all and a second and a second se THE SOUTHWEST STAND.

The meeting at this stand was organized as fol ows: At half past 8 o'crock, sometime before the vard associations made their appearance in the square, Mr. J. F. Shelmire called the meeting t rder and nominated the following named officer who were accepted with great enthusiasm :

PRESIDEN A. B. SLOANAKER.

VICE PRESIDENTS. William E. Lehman, J. Shreeve, J. B. Kannay J. B. Kenney, J. D. Benneville, M. D., N. C. Reid, M. D., Dr. E. Ward.

SECRETARIES. Selim S. Thomas; James Porter, F. Bickerton, J. Shourds,

The President's Speech.

On taking the chair, Mr. Sloanaker, as presidir fficer, delivered a brief address, as follows : "FELLOW CITIZENS: No ordinary events have no FRILOW CITIZENS: No ordinary events have no-tified you to assemble, nor ordinary circumstances have convened you: upon this hallowed spot. Another of the periods in human affairs which con-stitutes part of our political history has transpired, and, summoned by the moral emergency from their usual vocations, the people have congrogated here to night upon the eve of another Presidential elec-tion, to take order upon that which so intimately affects them and the nation. I shall not detain you longer, my friends, than to express my appreciation of the position conferred upon me of presidency over a unceting of Unionists downgrad to declare

Atlanta? It has been echoed by the great moral Atlanta? It has been echoed by the great moral rictory in Vermont. Let me say that, next week, noin Maine will come another response to the vio-tio vin Mobile. I am here for the Chief Magistrate of the people, Abraham Lincoln, now, as four years ago: the choice of the people. We are upon the eve of a most important Presidential contest. Upon this co otest Union or Disunion depends. An un-sought a mistice ought to bring the blush of shame to our la test posterity. Mr. Seward, in his late speech, said if you vote out Mr. Lincoln now, you defeat the viry object of the war. They have pre-vented Abraham Lincoln from being the President of the whole American people. We have repos-sessed a number of forts and arsonals, and have driven them back acre by acre and. State by State. and we are now going to make him the President of the whole American people. I want to ask you who are against Mr. Lincoln and our cause to day. There are gome true men against him, and we want to solvince them they are wrong; the despots of Europe are against him ; the London Times, the organ of the aristooracy, is against him, jefferson Davis, the Richmond Examiner, and Val-iandigham are against him; Voorhces is against him, as he left his seat in Congress, I trust never gain to diagrace it. The twin brokers in inlugity. Ben and Fernando Wood, are against him, re-echo-ing the sentiments of the Richmond papers. Who else are against General George IS. McClellan; who, when in the army, was proud to recol-ies the is nailive State and naive city, but now, who is General McClellen of New Jersey Y it issaid he has partially kicked over the platform. While that may be so, in words he has accepted the nomination and runs with Pendleton, who is against the soldiers, and who, if ever these men should be elected, and any accident happen to George B. Me-Clellan, would be the President of the United States. a million of men was raised. Mr. Wells created a navy as if by magic, and, with an apitude that filled the old world with astonishment and admira-tion, the North resolved to make war its business until treason and rebellion should be driven back into their native hell! [A voice-"why hell?"] Because the first great rebel now presides in hell, where he patiently but confidently awaits the com-ing of Jeff Davis and his Northern friends! [Laugh-ter and applause.] The job has been a big onewhere ne patiently but confidently awaits the com-ing of Jell Davis and his Northern friends! [Langh-ter and applause.] The job has been a big ond--very large-but it is nearly over, and it would have been finished two years ago, but for the extent of territory over which we have been compelled to fight. Well, now that this monstrously wicked re-bellion, this forme which stinks in their nostrils of the world, has been punished almost unto death, the rebels, as their last hope, undertake, with the aid of Northern Democrats, to defeat the loyal people of the North in their choice of President. They offer us as their man, running on their platform, backed up by their candidate for the Vice Presidency, Major. General George B. McClellan. The General tells us that his voice is still for war! We know that Mr. Pendleton, makes it his boast that he never voted a dollar to the support of war! The platform favors an armistice! Do they think the -people are fools? Was there ever such inconsistency? Could absurdity go further? Now, I, like General McClellan, am for war, until every rebel lays down his arms, and comes again under the protection of the Constitution and the dag, but Mr. Lincoln is a good enough war man for me. He is extremely obnomious to the rebels, and this is ar-gument enough. When Gen? McClellan had an opportunity, with an army of 176,000 men, he did not enter heartily upon the enterprise-his leader-ship was for the most part a fallure, and it is greatly to his discredit now that he is surrounded and con-trolled by the worst men in the country-Demo-crats, whose highest ambitton is to be registered to place and power. The traitors at. Niagar Falls, who arranged the Democratic platform, and pro-cured the nomination of the General, would not suf-fer him to have his own way, if he were disposed to be honest and patriotic. The influences: which States.

cledica, would be the President of the United States. I had the pleasure of conversing with Old Abe Lincoln yesterday about this meeting, and his eye kindled as I spoke of it. He has no fears of his elec-tion. Who are in favor of Abraham Lincoln? As rentered the square I saw a transparency at the McClellan club, "No forcible abolition of slavery." What do they mean? Do they mean to say that when your relatives and mine are fighting against an enemy we shall not take all power away from that enemy? They talk about being opposed to the forcible abolition of slavery. Why, not long ago, two thirds of the Senate amended the Constitution so as to for-ever prohibit slavery. In the House of Representa-tives, when 'it was moved to pass this resolution, Pendleton, Yoothees, and others of these men, pre-vented the passage of this resolution. This was not fordble abolition of it. The 'suffering masses of down-trodden Europe are in favor of electing Abraham Lincoln. The masses of this country who believe in they are in favor of electing him. The soldiers are in favor of him. There is a man on the ticket with him, true amongst the false, a representative of all they are in favor of all the Southern men, Andy Johnson. [Great cheering.] Peace on any terms means an assumption of all the Southern men, Andy Johnson. [Great cheering.] Peace on any terms means an assumption of all the Southern men, Andy Johnson. [Great cheering.] Peace on any terms means an assumption of all the Southern men, Andy Johnson. [Great cheering.] Peace on any terms means an assumption of all the Southern men, Andy Johnson. [Great cheering.] Peace on any terms means an assumption of all the Southern men, Andy Johnson Joy force of arms imeans traves of south Carolina, "Dis-union by force of arms imeans traves of south Carolina, "Dis-union by force of arms imeans traves of south Carolina, "Dis-union by force of arms imeans traves of south Carolina, "Dis-union by force of arms imeans traves for any what are Lin Craits, whose highest ambition is to de resure to place and power. The traitors at. Niegara Falis, who arranged the Democratic platform, and pro-cured the nomination of the Genoral, would not suf-fer him to have his own way, if he were disposed to be honest and patrictic. The influences, which warped and cover the old Public Functionary would straightway take possession of him, or they would straightway take possession of the straight and supple enough. Now, the best way to prevent all trouble on this point is to rally for Lincoln and Johnson. We know these men ; we have tried them, and can trust, them. Should poison, or disease and death overtake Mr. Lincoln, we have a sure friend, a sourd patrict, and a noble exemplar in that man of the people-Andrew Johnson. ""Three cheers for glorious. Andy "J. You can-not put faith in McClellan." He has always been and is, a pro-slavery man, a Southern sym-pathizer. When the rebellion troke out, he was classed with the War. Democrats; but, owing to bad influences, or to incompetency, he failed to satisfy, the judgment and expectations of the country, and he was remeved. Mark you, I do not call him a tray. The General is young, weak, without experience in State affairs, and his vanity is excessive. Witness his letters and his vanity is excessive. Witness his letters and his bulleting from the battle-field. Greatness has been thrust upon him. He does not deserve the rank he holds. In Western Virginia, his victories were wone by Rosecrans. I aim not sure that he was over under fire in his Hie. When with the Army of the Potomae, his career was aaything hu fortunate for his reputation and for his country. Resolve was defeated by h union by force of arms means trasson." What are Lincoln's terms ? He has said to them, "Orne back with all your rights," and slave property was among them, and they all spurned his invitation. Time advanced, and money was spent and blood was shed, and he said "Come back with compen-Time advanced, and money was spent and blood was shed, and he said "Come back with compen-sated emancipation," and they didn't come back; and he then issued that proclamation which stands next to the Declaration of Indpendence, the great proclamation of freedom, announcing that that curse which had brought about this war should be wiped out forever, and I-for one am opposed to at-lowing it to blot our escutcheon again. Jefferson Davis has reiterated again and again that he will have no talk or argument except upon the basis of dismemberment. What does armistice mean? It means that for the time the blockade shall cease, that the South will have an opportunity of recu-perating her exhausted strength; that if the Ala-bams, be seen on the ccean she shall not be sunk. The South is in the grap of her rulers, Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of rebellion could never take their seats in the United States Senate, and they would have to fly to other countries, and men would spit upon them as they passed by them. There is a threat of revolution if we interfere by military power in the election. What does that threat mean? It means that in the border States, in Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky, where there are plenty of rebels, yet if knowing a man going to vote to be a rebel, and we raise our, voice against it and require him to take a test oath, ihat

gainst it and require him to take a test oath, that hey will rise in revolution. I would like to see them

they will rise in revolution. I would like to see them try it. It wouldn't last as long as the riots in New York, generated, as they were, by Soymour, who pre-sided at the Chicago Convention. There is in the Chi-cogo platform a catch for the soldiers' vote. It is to the effect, when we get into power we will be kind to the soldier, not much stronger than that. It was agreed in the Senate of Pennsylvania that men of the Union party in Congress should be instructed to use their efforts to increase the pay of the soldiers, and every Demograf voided no on the resolution.

to use their efforts to increase the pay of the soldiers, and every Democrat voted no on the resolution, and it stands a blot upon their record. It was then moved to put to a vote of the people the question of allowing the soldiers to vote, and every Demo-crat except one voted against it. When the ques-tion came for the people to vote upon it, who voted against the amendment? In Berks and other Da-mocratic counties the Democrats voted against the soldier who they are going to protect when they get into office. Democracy in our day is a sham. Re-publicanism means democracy, the right of the peo-ple to express themselves without fear of threat or

ble to express themselves without fear of threat or

Hon. F. B. Penniman's Speech.

have been surprised at the vast extent of the num-LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF bers. Enthusiasm is what tells in a popular DRESS GOODS. meeting. The present demonstration surpassed in this essential any that ever preceded it. MOTTOES. LL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Taking a stand at the main gateway of entrance, our reporters noted the following mottoes on the BALMORALS, principal banners : "No compromise with traitors." UDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES. "No peace with traitors. Death before disunion," "Our army and navy." "No armistice with traitors in arms." COMMISSION HOUSES. "Uncle Abe, we will not forget you." "Copperheads and traitors must and shall be put ZARD & HUTCHINSON, down." No. 115 CHESTNUT STREET, MMISSION MERCHANTS. for us." YOR THE BALL OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. MILITARY GOODS. R THE ARMY AND NAVY. ANS & HASSALL, ILITARY FURNISHERS, 418 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. aners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, es, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Caa-, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, verything pertaining to the complete outfit of ad Navy Officers. beral discount allowed to the trade. se7-1m ENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. HE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. BRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION. MADS BY JOHN C. ARRISON, A 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN NTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, motto NEN. MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and WERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING ETS. TIES, WRAPPEES, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE. ALSO, GLOYES, GLAVES, BUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c. apl5-5m ARCH STREET. fore, abandoned. REMOVAL G. A. HOFFMAN, ST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S 1. John W. Lynn. 2. Titus Buckley. 3. James Moore. URNISHING EMPORIUM, REMOVED FROM 606 AROH STREET TO THE NEW STORE, ARCH STREET. Jesse Godley. John Haseltine. 825 HOUSMAN & CO., NO. 357 BROADWAY, NEW YORK .; IMPORTERS OF EN'S & LADIES' GLOVES. ERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY, EN'S FURNISHING GOODS, AOES & DRESS TRIMMINGS. to which they

"Rally 'round the flag, boys." "We love our liberty. No despotic government "Workingmen's interests must be protected." "No party but our country." "Lincoln, Johnson, and victory." In the Tenth ward banners representing all the States of the Federal Union, including South Carolina, were carried by members. "We will take care of the Copperheads." "Our ballots support the soldier, [while the soldier fights to sustain the ballot." <sup>4</sup> Houser Cadets. Our argument with traitors-Swamp Angel<sup>4</sup> An eagle clawing a man. Motto, "Uncle. I have him." "Let me alone." "Vermont O. K." "Our country shall be one country." "We don't take Mac-aboy." "Old Abe, like wine, improves with age," These were some of the principal mottoes that were carried in the different ward associations. The general tune played by the bands upon enter-ing the square was, "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," many hundreds, we may say thousands, joining in the chorus of "Down with the traitors." · DISPLAY OF PYRIC FIRES. During the proceedings of the meeting rockets with red, white, and blue fires were set off in the southwestern side of the square, but in the centre a very elaborate specimen of pyrotechny was displayed, that, for beauty and effect, has never been excelled in this city! It brought vividly to the mind the thrilling scenes that once enlivened Mc-Aran's Garden, many years since. The piece commenced with the firing of an Italian sun, almost rivalling in brilliancy the great centre of all light, gradually changing into Persian fires, with gold rain, spears, and emerald. Then suddenly, by means of a quick match, the superstructure, in the form of an arch, was illuminated in red, white, and blue colors, and amid the explosion of thirteen bombs, that sent a shower of parti-colored stars up. ward, there appeared in letters of silver fire the "LINCOLN, JOHNSON, AND VICTORY." This display of fire works was received with universal applause, not less than seventy thousand loyal men joining in the lively demonstration. THE MEETING. The main stand, was brilliantly illuminated, and gaily bedecked with the American flag and national shields. Above all was a large white screen, intended for stereoscopic views of battle scenes and other pictures; but the crowd of people was so great that it was entirely impossible to get the apparatus into good working order. The artistic work was, there-Mark Hassler's Orchestral Band was stationed at the main stage. The music was, of course, excellent. At s o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. John G. Butler, chairman of the City Executive. Committee, and the following organization was made amid the greatest enthusiasm : . PRESIDENT. >HON. SIMON CAMERON. VICE PRESIDENTS. Jonn W. Lynn.
 Titus Buckley.
 James Moore.
 Dan'l R. Alurphey, Sr. 17. James Bell. Edward C. Knight.
 Jesso Godley. J. James Bell.
 Wm. Cramp.
 J. Fletcher Budd.
 George O. Evans.
 Banj. A. Mitchell.
 Enoch Taylor.
 Samuel C. Willet.
 James House.
 James House.
 Wm. Barnett. Henry C. Carey. Joseph M. Cowell, John H. Southworth.
 Jacob Walker.
 Chas. M. Wagner.
 Edward H. Fitler. Vards.
1. Chas. S. Olose.
2. Wm. D. Moore.
3. Thos. S. Reed, M. D.
4. Thomas Smyth.
5. Charles Murphy.
14. Frances A.
15. John J. Kersey.
16. Chas. S. Riley.
17. H. A. B. Brown.
18. Joseph S. Allen.
19. James Tagert.
20. Geo. W. Moon
20. Geo. W. Moon
20. Geo. W. Moon
21. O'Harra. SECRETARIES. 14. Francis R. Gatchell, 15. John J. Kersey. Thomas Singel, Iu. D.
 Thomas Smyth.
 Charles Murphy.
 Isaac H. O'Harra.
 Geo. W. Myers, Jr.
 Wm. Bucknell. Joseph S. Allen. James Tagert. Geo. W. Mooney. John F. Preston. 20. 21. George Bullock.
 Sterling Bonsall.
 John Shreeve.
 Hall M. Stanton. Robert H. Gratz. Jesse H. Cottman John A. Brown. Barton H. Jenks. Sterling Bonsall.
 Jesse H. Oottman.
 John Shreeve.
 Hall M. Stanton.
 Barton H. Jenks.
 Oharles Nicholson.
 Samuel Johnson. Speech of Hon. Simon Cameron. GENTLEMEN. It is a very high honor, indeed

position or personal feeling. It is but natural to desire the good opinion of all our fellow-eltizens, and to regret when we are compelled to differ with those with whom we have long acted; but; as I have already said, there are duties devolving upon us which are of far more weight and influence than the more considerations of personal comfort, and it is the influence of those duties upon my mind, upon my conscience, and upon my judgment which has brought me here to-night. [Applause.] Although there are many painful considerations in connection with my appearance before you, there are those of a different nature. In the first place, these men and those political journalists with whom I formerly acted, and who, if they notice our proceeding to-night, will doubtless most rudely and extensively denounce me, are those who, for the last four years, have been the loudest, most eloquent, and most per-sistent in advocacy of the right of free speech and the enunciation of individual opinion. In the next place, these men and these papers who will perhaps denounce me as a renegade and a traitor for what I may say to you, may be improved thereby, for I know that I have not, and I believe you have not, heard many of them say anything about the rene-gades and traitors thus thy on onther part. of have already said, there are duties devolving upon know that I have not, and I believe you have not, heard many of them say anything about the rene-gades and traitors that live in another part of the country. [Applause.] If, when they get their hands in, they should the of abusing and denomning me and others who have been Democrats all our lives, but who have been unable to swallow the plat-form lately erected at Chicago, and will then turn to ir strength of a short time to Jeff Davis and bis follow member. his fellow rebels, I think we will have accomplished something in the interest of our common cause. And if any one of them, whether he be a public speaker or a public writer, should be bold enough and pairiotic enough to speak out against the ene-mies of our country, I think that Barnum will be able to make a fortune by transporting hith around the country as a kind of ouriesity, r[Laughter and anniause.] the courtry as a kind of ouriseity. [Laughter and applause.] Now, my fellow citizens, I have said that what little I may say to you to-night will not differ in its political character from anything I have ever said before the people of my native State. I am not here to night as the partisan of any man, or the advocate of any party. I am here in no such capacity. I have for two, three, or four years past earnestly de-sired to stand by the Demogratic party, and while it was possible, have done so to the best of my judg-ment and ability. I am not here to demounce that party nor any of my friends who differ with me on was possible, have suble so the base of the base of the present issue, but I am not here to denounce that party nor any of my friends who differ with me on the present issue, but I am here because I believe that the best men of that party, and the best men of all parties, are, called upon by the condition of our country, by the exigencies of the times, and the probability of the overthrow of civil and religious liberty in this land and throughout all the nations of the earth, to rise above party and to stand by the country, the country's cause, and the country's flag. [Oheers.] I have always been taught to believe it to be a part of the creed of the great party to which I have always been proud to belong to stand by the Union, to stand by the Constitution, and to uphold that flag But at the National Convention of that party, held at Charleston, there were men who came there determined to divide and distract the party. They came there, and with the aid of men in the Pennsylvania delegation, and in many other Northern delegations, they succeeded too well is their partice of the party in the count of the rest of the succeeded too well is the party. They came there is a succeeded too well men in the Pennsylvania delegation, and in many other Northern delegations, they succeeded too well in their netarious purposes. If the election of Abraham Lincoln; in 1860, was a national calamity, I charge it home that they are the men who did it. We stood there patiently for days and for weeks. We went to Baltimore. They followed us, some of them, and some of them went to Richmond, where they established their own platform. We came home; and those of us, although in a majority in our own party, who stood by the regular national nominees, were ridiculed, abused, denounced, in-sulted, and driven into the rear ranks of the Demonominees, were ridlouled, abused, denounced, in-sulted, and driven into the rear ranks of the Demo-cratic party. This merely because we would not follow the beck of such leaders. We stood it then, in 1861, when the Democratic party took ground in favor of a prosecution of the war. In 1862 they did the same, and I stood by them. I was with them in the campaign, and supported their ticket because I believed them to be honest in their professions. In 1863 they ignored the war po-licy of the country. I entreated them to reflect upon the consequences of their unwise position, and to adhere to their former policy in favor of a vigo-rous prosecution of the war, as sustained by them in 1861 and 1862. I told them, and others of us told them, that so sure as they repudlated that policy. rous prosecution of the war, as Sustained by them in 1861 and 1862. I told them, and others of us told them, that so sure as they repudlated that policy and adopted the doctrine of Vallandigham and his co-laborers of the Northwest, just so sure the people would rise in their might, and the party would be overwhelmed at the ballotbox. [Great cheering.] For this reason, I went home from the convention at Harrisburg in sadness and in silence, and re-mained silent during the campaign. The people of Ohio, by more than 90,000 majority, verified and ful-filled the prediction that I had made to the Demo-cratic leaders at the convention of 1863. Still we remained silent, hoping almost against hope, that our Democratic leaders at Ohicago would return to the jaith of our fathers, and to the true doctrines of the Democratic party, as proclaimed by Jefferson, Jackson, and all the best men of that party from that day to this. that day to this. My fellow-citizens, no man in Pennsylvania more anxiously or more earnestly hoped, even against hope, that he might be able to sustain the nominees of the Uhicago Convention than did the individual who now stands before-you. I waited even until the Convention had concluded its labors, and the pro-ceedings were officially proclaimed and sent forth to the world, and I stand here to-night to say to you that if that Convention had endorsed the true doc-trine of the Democratio party, and had declared for the Union, the Constitution, the prosecution of the war-against secession and in favor of suppressing the rebellion-and had placed before the people na-tional candidates, in whom we might have confi-dence, I would have supported the nominees of that Convention. But the same men that went to Charleston, and broke up the Convention there, the same men that went to Baltimore to continue the business, the same men that have been trying to break up the Union and the party, both together, went to Chicago, and unfortunately obtained controlling influence of that Convention. They have sent forth to the country a platform which I shall not ficescribe, for I have not time, and, besides, you all understand its contents, but I will say here, before the world, I would rather that any calamity should befall me, the loss of friends, party associates, property, all that I am, and all that I hope to be, in this illow-that all these

against or attempt to lower from its proud position the flag of our country. [Cheers.] To preserve our unity as a nation, to prevent dissolution, disin-tegration, fand final anarchy may, and no doubt will, require many and fearful sacrifices in addition to those already made; but the more that flag is crimsoned with the blood of herces, the dearer it becomes to the hearts of patriots. The right of self-preservation on the part of the Go-vernment has at all times in its history been clearly maintained by the ablest statesmen. George Wash-ington did not hesitate to enforce the law against those who attempted to resist it in the collection of taxes on whisky. In his message to Congress, soon after the occurrence, the Fatherlof his Country says: "Thus the painful alternative could not be discarded." I ordered the militia to march after once more ad-monishing the insurgents, in my proclamation of the 20th of September last. While there is scause to lanent that occurrences of this nature 'should have disgraced'the name or interrupted the tran-quility of any part of our community, or should have diverted to a new application any portion of the public resources, there are not wanting real and substantial consolations for the misfortune. It has demonstrated that our prosperity resis on solid foundations by furnishing an additional proof that my tellow citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty ; that they feel their insepa-rable upion : that notwithstanding all the devices my fellow ditizens understand the true principles of government and liberty; that they feel their insepa-rable union; that, notwithstanding all the devices which have been used to sway them from their in-terest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws against *licentious inviasions* as they were to defend their rights against usurpa-tion. It has been a spectacle displaying to the highest advantage the value of republican govern-ment, to behold the most and the least weathy of our difference stored in the seme-ranks as puttates our citizens standing in the same ranks as private soldiors, pre-eminently distinguished by being the army of the Constitution, undeterred by a march of three hundred miles over rugged mountains, by the approach of an inclement season, or by any other discouragement." These are the words of the first President of the Republic. Had his penetrating eye scanned the fu-ture and beheld the present condition of his native land, he could not have used language more com-pletely and conclusively establishing the right and pietely and conclusively establishing the right and duty of self preservation existing in the Govern-ment. As early as 1786, Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Monroe, declared "there never will be money in the treasury tillthe Confederacy shows its teeth. The States must see the rod, per-haps it must be felt by some of them. I am persuaded that all of them would rejoice to see every one obliged to furnish their contributions." In another letter, written in 1787, Mr. Jefferson says: "But with all the imperfections of our present Go-vernment, it is, without comparison, the best exist-ing, or that ever did exist. Its greatest defect is the imperfect manner in which matters of commerce have been provided for. It has been so often said as to be generally believed, that Congress have no power, by the Confederation, to enforce anything, for example-constributions of money. It was not necessary to give them that power expressly; they he cossary to give them that power expressly; they have it by the law of nature. When two parties make a contract there results in each a power of have it by the law of nature. When two parties make a contract there results in each a power of compelling the other to execute it." Thus spoke the author of the Declaration of Inde-pendence and the father of Democracy. Had all of his pretended followers and admirers in the South obeyed his teachings and practiced his theories, the present crisis would not now be upon the nation. In 1832, James Madison, in speaking, of the Vir-ginia Resolutions, written by himself, used the fol-lowing language: "The essential difference be-tween a free government and a government not free is, that the former is founded in compact, the parties to which are mutually and equally bound by it. Neither of them, therefore, can have a greater right to break off from the bargain than the other or others have to hold him to it; and certainly there is nothing in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798 ad-verse to this principle, which is that of common sense and common justice." It is remarkable that the nullifiers, who make the name of Mr. Jefferson the pedestal for their colos-sal heresy, closely shut their eyes and lips whenever his authority is clearly and emphatically against them. In his letters to Monroe and Carrington he speaks of the purpose a naval to a military force, also remarking that it was not necessary to find a right to coerce in the Federal Articles, that being inherent in the nature of a compact. In 1822 the State of South Carolina attempted to inaugurate the heresy of secession. At that time Andrew Jackson occupied the Executive chair of In 1822 the State of South Carolina attempted to inaugurate the heresy of secession. At that time Andrew Jackson occupied the Executive chair of the nation. His views and opinions are fully and clearly set forth in his proclamation of that date, in which, among other truths, he declares that "the Constitution of the United States forms a govern-ment, not a league; and whether it beformed by com-pact between the States or in any other manner, its character, is the same. It is a Government in which all the people are represented, which ope-rates directly on the people individually, not upon the States; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted, with so many powers as to constitute, jointly with the other States, a single nation, cannot, from that period, possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break a league but destroys the unity of a nation, and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the cop-travention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union." the whole Union." "
Thus speaks Andrew Jackson in 1832. His ac-tions corresponded with his words, and it was fortu-nate for the nation and for mankind that General Jackson then occupied the Executive, shair of the United States. The views entertained by these statesmen have been fully endorsed and affirmed on repeated occasions by the Supreme Court of the United States. I might refer particularly to the control of Chief Justice Marshall on the subject, but I have not now time to do so. The same voice comes to us from the tombs of Mount Vernon, Mon-ticello, the Hermitage, and the grave of Madison. ticello the Hermitage, and the grave of Madison. Ashland and Marshfield poured forth their unsur-passed elequence in defeuce of the same vital prin-ciples, and all the great men of our land, of all par-

woman's boudoir, he thought he would catch a a woman's boudoir, he thought he would catch a few Republican votes. He has only succeeded in losing a great many Copperhead ones. [Applause] We understand this fight: it means a fight for Abraham Lincoln against the devil and Jeff Davis, and we know which is going to win. With your help we do not even mean that poor God forsaken Jer-sey shall go for McCleHan. We mean that even New Jersey shall keep step to the music of the Union. There is nothing that loyal men on God's side and their country's side cannot accomplish. The gentleman closed with a few additional re-The gentleman closed with a few additional remarks on the prospects of the coming election.

Speech of Ex-Governor Pollock. I cannot appear before this immense assembly without giving my voice in support of its objects. I see it has but one; and that is all—it is my country, first, last, and all the time. I am, like you, for the maintenance of that country in its integrity. [Ap-plance.] When I see here before me this outpour-ing, this outbursting of the loyal men of Pennsylva-niz and of America. I am just as certain as the sun rises and sets that the destiny of the country is in-flexibly determined by the people. I am certain thy will, as they did four years ago, declare Lin-coln and Johnson President and Vice President of the United States. Do we net yet consider Abra-ham Lincoln fit for the exalted position? What has he done to lose the confidence of the American people ? The Copperheads will tell you that he instigated this war. [Shouts from the audience "They are Hars."] Yes, fellow-citizens, it is a is ! a cowardly lie! The war was forced upon him by traitors and knaves, and he met it with the manhood that should always belowing the first on the out of the United States. He has marshalled his brave, and true, and loyal sons in numbers such/as the world never before bacad of the base query historias through (Generals Speech of Ex-Governor Pollock. He has marshalled his brave, and true, and loyal sons in numbers such/as the world never before heard off. He has gained victories through (renerals whose fame the pages of history will vie in record-ing. And tonight, upon the banks of the Potomac, no doubt, a grand victory has been gained, bringing back under the flag of our Union territory that has too long owned the despots and the traitor's rule. And, away off to the South, those noble mer, Far-ragut and Sherman, rival Grant in the splendor of their achievements. From Richmond to Mobile the power of an outraged nation is left, for military

too long owned the despots and the traitor's rule. And, away off to the South, those moble men, Far-ragut and Sherman, rival Grant in the splendor of their achievements. From Richmond to Mobile the power of an outraged nation is felt, for military leaders are the best peace commissioners. They will make for us a peace and a compromise worthy of our manhood. They will make our Union once gain perpetual, once again a nationality, one and undivisible. [Applause.] To me the peace cry and treason differ? Let us look for it to the Onleago platform. See what peace it would bring? Not such peace, I am sure, as that which repre-sents lawful authority-such peace comes only through warf. Shall the blood of hundreds and Housands, as they propose, be shed in vain 1 Shall the money we have spent be for naught, be cause the Onleago platform prakes peace it the langinge of cowardly traitors? Never, in the world ' No, no! I have no words to characterize that On-vention or its platform. It in neither heart nor soul is for the Union; it never felt even the prompt-ings of love of country, and believes nationality is but a figment. He who observes it is ashamed of his manhood; is, ashamed of his country. That man who can put faith in the candidates or the platform of such a convention, and support them stabbornly and steadfastly, striving to win for them the popular approval, can be scarcely short of infamous. Now, what can be said of the position of Lincoln and Johnson for years in Congress. He is a noble, self made, honorable, hardfisted man, who has raised Thinself. from the randisted man, who has raised thinself. from the randisted man, who has raised thinself. from the randisted man, who has raised thinself. from the andisted man, who has raised thinself. from the randisted man, who of those amouscades it fell. Many a brave man was mirdered, and their blood cries for vengoance upon him who made that armistice. [Loud ap-plause]. Oh that I could raise my voice this night, and point out to the universe these facts, written upon the broad pages of American history ! They would teach all, and us particularly, to have no more armistices and comprohises with the enemies of our country. In this war let us have no more playing with danger or treating with rebellion, but rather let us shake the strongholds of treason till they totter to the ground. Accursed be the villain, the mean coward, the vile traitor, who could stand up, while the hands of assassins were seeking our life, and advise submission to outlaws by crying peace! "Never, never, for the sake of the coun-try ! McClellan, the hero of Antietam and of compromises, is the candidate of such men. While our battle flags float o'er many a vic-torious field, would that those valiant isol-diers could see the great sight I now see-the massee assembled outside this hall. And with such a sight before me, we have no fears that their work a sight before me, we have no fears that their work shall be undone, for we now know that practically the American people are aroused. The platform re-

longer, my friends, than to express my appreciation of the position conferred upon me of presidency over a meeting of Unionists, convened to declare their intention to uphold the Government, to sus-tain and support the Constitution and the flag of the United States, by re electing Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. [Loud applause.] We have failen, indeed, on troublous times. Rebellion is abroad, and still the peace at any-price Democracy attempts to overthrow the Government or its consti-tutional war measures, and it is for you, for us, to say by our ballots at the coming election, as our brothers are saying by their bullets and bayonets in the field, that the work that has been made shall stand. [Rénewed applause.] Yes, stand it will, in spite of the rebellious traitors and their Northern sympathizers of the Vallandigam. Wood, and Reed school of Democracy. Thank Heaven that by the experience of this rebellion I now lock upon a multitude that knows none of the old or, former party divisions—no Whigs, Democrats, or Republi-cans. We are all Americans; and for the Union. [Great applause.] There is no party but the Union. The only distinction now, until this contest shall be settled, till order shall be established and the rebellion crushed, is that of loyal citizen and partisan traitor. Fellow eitizens, there is a though or two desire to draw your attention. Previous to this re-bellion there was a political power in this country that ruled with a rod of iron. I was under the influ-ence of it, I admit, and so were you. We never dared even to dispute its supremacy. Slavery, then, was not a question of political power in this country that ruled with a rod of row. I was under the influ-ence of no political power, and we all, coward like, shrank before it. That day has passed in loyal America. [Cheers.] The while men of the North have been emancipated, and wasdara.now.say.to the world that this great and proud Republic, though bleeding and torn, shall come ott of this fearful comhave been emancipated, and weddars how say to the world that this great and proud Republic, though bleeding and torn shall come out of this fearful con-test like a goddess, disenthralled, with a crown of freedom upon her brow. My countrymen, our path of duty is plain; let us finish the work we have so nobly begun, which can only be done by electing. Lincoln and Johnson, and thus surely advance the standard of liberty. [Applause.] I have from the beginning of these troubles held but one faith, which I hope is in common with yours, it being the duty of all citizens. I have stood by the constitutional authorities in the exercise of all its constitutional functions. I have given to the Presi-dent all the ald, material and moral, that was in my humble power to do, to enable him to administer the dent all the ald, material and moral, that was in my humble power to do, to enable him to administer the Government over which he presides, and proserve it for his successor with all its rights and powers un-impaired, and I shall continue, with the help of God, in common with you, to do so to the end. Let us take the Constitution for our guide, and the pre-servation of the Union, with all its "precious bless-ings, as the end, and we will labor on, and hope on, trusting and believing that a beneficient Providence will yet have mercy and rescue our beloved country from impending herls, and rescue peace and happiwin yet have merey and rescue our beloved country from impending perils, and rescue peace and happi-ness to its distressed and suffering people. Fellow-citizens, I again thank you for the honor you have done me, and will now proceed, in conformity with my duty, to introduce the orators of the evening. Mr. Sloanaker retired amid rounds of applause. After the President had finished his speech he inquarters of the globe to find prosperity and safety in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Let us resolve to do our duty, and the republic will be safe from pretended friends and open enemies. Cheers.] Speech of Mr. Thomas J. Worrell. Mr. Thomas J. Worrell was the next speaker. He said that on the night previous he had made a visit to the Continental Theatre, in order to see how the Democrats would reconcile the letter of General McClellan accepting his nomination with the Chi-cago platform. One speaker announced that Mc-Clellan was an unconditional war man, and would Soft the war out to the bitter and at which the troduced Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald to the vast audi-

ence as a War Democrat, who preferred country to party. [Applause.]

Mr. Fitzgerald's Speech. Mr. Fitzgerald said he had come to listen, not to talk, but he would not decline the invitation to say a few words in behalf of a cause so near his heart. Air. Fitzgeräld säld he had come to listen, not to talk, but he would not decline the Invitation to say a few words in behalf of a cause so near his heart. Every War Democrat in the land resolutely supported the Administration, because they believed that Lincoln, and Seward, and Stanton, and Welles, and Butler, and Grant, and Shermau, and Sherladan, and Farragut, were doing all in their power to keep the glorious old flag aloft, and preserve the integrity of the Union. These great men had the configure of a very large majority of the people of the country, and if they could not put the rebellion down, no set of men could. [A voice—" That's so."] Judge the Administration. by what it has accomplished. Mr. Lincoln found the country beggared by the thieves and traitors who surrounded poor old Buchanan—the weakest and vainest, and meanest of all our Presidents. [" That's right, give him fits "] The treasury had been tobbed of fis last dollar—the ships of the name of the War Department, the army had been tampered with, and a majority of the officers had broken their so the country which had educated, fed, clothed, and honored them. The history of the world does not furnist instance of Dlacker turpifude. [" Good !"] All the departments of the Government were filled with traitors. The bottom of the ship of state had falien out, and "chaos had come again." We had not a plank to stand on. The night was dark—the waves ran high-horrible noises assalled our ears—a blinding sleet filled our eyes; indeed, we had almost lost faith in ourselves; for a braver, a purer, a more single minded, a more scincting based since he told me that he would cheer fully resign his office and go back to his little home in springfield, if, by so, doing, he could braver, a purer, as say the would be the state of God. Matters were as bad as bad could be, when Abraham Lincoln came upon the scene. [" Three cheers for Old Abe."] Euclide and the deverting the word for a braver, a purer, a more single minded, a more conscientious Demo crat never pre Democrats cheered vociferously. Soon after another speaker said that McClellan would stand on the Democrats cheered vociferously. Soon after another speaker said that McClellan would stand on the Chicago platform, and was a peace man; at which the Democrats also cheered. Mr. Worrell said that he was never so disgusted in his life. The Democrats made a great outery against arbitrary arrests. He the speaker, too, thought that they were wrong, for instead of being sent to Fort Lafayette, the Copper-heads ought to have been hung as high as Haman. The speaker, referring to the present lights of the Democracy, said that only the other week Ingersoll said that if Judge Woodward had been elected in October, the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennylvania would have fallen back on their State rights, and set the Government at defiance. And now this "tyrant," this "despot" Mr. Lincoln, has not arrested Mr. Ingersoll. He is too small game for that. The Democratic party threaten, in case Mr. Lincoln is reelected, to revolt. This is a direct subversion of the popular rule, that the majority should govern. If the op-position to the Republican party had united four years ago they could easily have defeated Mr. Lincoln. That was not their object, however. They wanted to dissolve the Union and set up a separate government, and desired a pretext for revolt. It is all very well to ray that McClellan is a war Demo-crat. He is bound hand and foot to the Chicago platform. If elected he would be compelled to recog-plate the political independence of the South. How long after that, with its aristocratic associations, would it take to make a monarchy of the South. But we will never permit our country to be divided to serve the purposes of despots and tyrants. The president then introduced Col. William H. The president then introduced Col. William H Maurice, who recited the following admirable poem: VICTORY 1 What mean the mighty pealings scross the Northern hills? What means the grand n\_starting, as with electric thrills? As though a million clarions, pent up with thunderous sound. Had broken through the barrier walls and changed the wide land round. Three cheers for Old Abe."] But, fellow citizens, as I was saying, when this man, so fairly elected, entered the White House, the country was gone, "hook and line, root and branch." There was no navy, no treasury, no army, no guns and munitions of war with which to fight treason. The Southern wing of the Democratic party had plotted for thirty years, and their monstrously wicked scheme had ripened, and it looked like success. What did these Democratic leaders propose to accomplish 1 Nothing less i than the overthrow of Liberty, by destroy-ing the Republic, and founding upon its ruins a vast slave empire. Now I, as an old Demo-crat, know something of the Democratic party, and Whence all-this grand uprising? this joy among the free? What news from bill and valley? what tidings from the sea? Oh wires that-flash with burnings, what message comes to day, To kindle such rejoicings along the nation's way? See, where the shadows rested, as with a deadly pall, On city, town, and hamlet, in high and lowly nalls, Now shines a new-born glory, now rolls the welcome And not a cloud is lingering to darken on the sky. orat, know something of the Democratic party, and I tell you, my friends, that there is no greater ty-ranny to day than the lash of that party. Dare to Oh stars that gleamiso brightly, what do ye see solgrand? Why all this mighty turnalt that sweeps across the

the United States. Fellow-citizens, 1 am against him, and I confidently believe that tens of thou-sands of life long Democrats, like myself, are against him. I have nothing but contempt and loathing for the men who would pull down the sacred temple of-liberty, that a slave empire might be erected in its stead. In this great struggle I care nothing for men, excepting as they embody and illustrate the beneficent principles of civil and religious liberty. The men who are against traitors and slavery, and in favor of law and order, shall have my vote and support. We hear a great deal about military arrests, and the suppression of free speech, and the surpension of the habeas corpus, and mili-tary interference with elections, but what does it amount to ? Have any of you been arrested ? ['4 No, sir-ee.''] Assuredly not; and why? Because, you have not talked treason against the Government which has so securely protected you. "We that have free souls it touches us not: let the galled jade wince, our withers are unerring." And they, talk of the frightful expenses of this war against treason, and complain of necessary taxation. Why, gentlemen, if this war should cost a thousand millions of lives, and all the real and personal property in the world, it will still be cheap, if we keep our country sacred to the cause of freedom.

millions of lives; and all the real and personal property in the world, it will still be cheap, if we keep our country sacred to the cause of freedom. Why, these traitorous leaders do not know the peo-ple. How can they, when they never feel the public pulse? Now, I am of the people; I mix with them; I know their fears, their joys, habits, tastes, desires, and I say with that "noblest Roman of them all," Andrew Jackson, [tumultuous cheers for Jackcon,] that the people are honest and patriotic. They may be misled for a time, but give them time to think, and the sober second thought will be, "Union and liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever," Said. an Irishman to me the other day, "I came here poor and friendless. I came from a land of oppres-sion to one of liberty, where I could working God after the maner of my fathers, with no one to make me alraid. I have been industrious and thave other property; but, as God is my judge, I would yield it'al, rather than see this country bro-ken up, as it certainly will be, if treason is not crushed out by the strong hand of military power, under this Administration. "We must stand up re-solutely," said he, "for Stanton and Grant and Sheridan, and the other great men of the nation. We must give them our voices and voices, and men and money, and all will be well. Why," continued this patriotic Irishman, "the Copperheads talk of the expense of this war, and the debt we are piling up, as if money could be set up, for a moment, against the eternal principle of freedom! After the war is over we'll astonish these fellows by the ease with which we will pay our debt?" So speaks one of the people, and these sentiments animate millions of breasts-men who have come from all quarters of the globe to find prosperity and safety in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Hon. Mr. Penniman, of Wayne county, Pa., was next introduced. He said: FELLOW-CITIZENS: In addressing, you this eve-ning I shall appeal to the reason rather than to the passion, to judgment rather than imagination, to the instinct rather than to self interest. My apolo-gy, if any be needed to night, must be found in the gravity of passing events, evens which have desola-ted the fairest portion of the Republic; which have put upon the shoulders of our people a heavy debt, and of the means of suppressing it; and first of its causes. Who brought it on? For sixty years of my lifetime the Democratic party has been the only party which had control of the destinies of this re-public, and so far as the condition of the republic is concerned, every other party can put in and prove an *alibi*. The old Whir party to which I claim to have be next introduced. He said :

party which had control of the destinies of this re-public, and so far as the condition of the republic is concerned, every other party can put in and prove an altoi. The old Whig party, to which I claim to have be-lorged, never had control of the guistative and executive departments of the Government' at one time, and never had it had control of the julciary. They never held the Legislature concurrently with any other branch except upon one occasion, and that only for about two weeks. They have been entirely excluded by the Democratic party. and whatever right has been impugned of any citizen or of any State of the Union, that right has been impugned by the Democratic party. Tell me, fellow-citizens, was Jefferson Davis ever suspected of being a Whig? He belongs to a party that has for a lifetime controlled the destinies of this nation, and he was as active as any man in it. The men who conceived the rebellion are Democrats, and if they are in revolt on account of any griev-ances done by the Administration, they are in re-volt on account of their own actions. Suppose Mr. Greeley entertained and promulgated sentiments objectionable to the South, what right had they to complain of that? Had they any right to deny the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press!. The Democratic party have always deported themselves as though they had a right to win at a Presidential election, and as though they had a right to construe the Constitu-tion; but I say they have become runken with their successes, and they have said that every man who did not agree with them was a traitor, and the great the next election there will be a revolt in the North-ern wing of the Democratic party. Up where I live, all the Democratic, party. Up where I live, all the Democratic, party. Up where I live, all the Democratic party. They told us that if we car-ried the election there will be a revolt in the North-ern wing of the Democratic party. Up where I live, all the Democratic party. They the replic shall be disfranchised, but that ev

energy. There are many inlets to anarchy—there is but one

There are many inlets to anarchy—there is but one outlet, and that is by putting a crown on the head of a military leader. The history of Europe and of the Caucassian race all the world over, demon-strates that fact, and we must be careful how we allow any headway to be given to anarchy. Four years ago the American Union challenged the ad-miration of the whele world. We now know how much we awed Europe by our power, and how much they feared us. Their fear is the measure of our suc-cess.

cess. And now as to the means of suppressing the re-bellion and restoring the Unical McClellan, it is said, not being able to take Richmond with Washing-ton as his base, now propose to take Washington with Richmond as his base. If Davis could have made a platform could he not have made just such a platform as that made at Ohicago ? Is the North prepared to succumb to the dismemberment of the republic ? What does Jefferson Davis demand? He demands that we shall withdraw our armies inside our own territory, that is this side of Mason and Dixol's line; that we shall withdraw our navy from the points of blockade, occupation, and threatened atpoints of blockade, occupation, and threatened at-tack; and that then he will treat with us.

-[The speaker was here interrupted by the arrivals of a number of ward delegations, headed by a band of music. j

of music.j If youllook at the map of the country I aver that you can find no natural barriers; no division lines that God has made for the separation of two governments. Look at our rivers; see how they alt tend to the Gulf. I imagine you would not allow the keys of the Delaware to pass out of your pos-session, and yet these men propose to cede to Jeff Davis the keys of the Mississippi. I would as soon cede to me enewy the keys of the front door of my cede to my enemy the keys of the Mississippi. I would as soon cede to my enemy the keys of the front door of my house. The idea that the opening of the Mississippi should be given to an enemy is just as ridiculous. I would as soon cede to Jeff Davis our own Allepha-tors of the Mississippi.

INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE	TO, Oliaries Michaison, 120, Damaon Bonnson,	will say nore, before the world, 1 would rather	ciples, and all the great men of our land, of all par-	a sight before me, we have no fears that their work	crat, know something of the Democratic party, and		nouse. The idea that the opening of the Mississipp
ISVITS THE WEATHDOWN AND A	Speech of Hon. Simon Cameron.	that my right arm should fall from my shoulder, that any calamity should befall me, the loss of	ties, have at all times, in the Cabinet, in Congress,	shall be undone, for we now know that practically	I tell you, my friends, that there is no greater ty-	Oh stars that gleamiso brightly, what do ye see solgrand?	should be given to an enemy is just as ridiculous,
-3 <u>78</u>	GINTLEMEN : It is a very high honor, indeed, to	friends, party associates, property, all that I am,	snd on the bench, agreed upon this question.	the American people are aroused. The platform re-	ranny to-day than the lash of that party. Dare to	Why all this mighty tumplt that sweeps across the	would as soon cede to Jeff Davis our own Allegha
TIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.	he called upon to preside over such a meeting as	and all that I hope to be, in this life-that all these	Now, my fellow citizens, our enemies attempt to	pudiates the candidate, the candidate repudiates	step out of the ranks, and that lash cuts to the bone.	The rills down to the rivers go singing with new joy 1	nies as the Mississippi. There are no Alps, no Ap
TIUNEILL & ABBIAITA BOULS.	this. Such a sea of patriotic heads I never saw be-	shall perish before I will support the Chicago plat-	dishearten the people by portraying to them the	the platform, and the American people repudiate	Dare to question the utility of a certain measure,	The valleys seem to nestle some boon without alloy	penines, no Rhine, no Amazon. There is no nati ral barrier. Suppose you divide, what do yo
COMPANY DIRECTORY-CON-	fore. [Cheers.] Thousands and tens of thousands	form or any man that stands upon it. [Long and	magnitude of our national debt. This debt has been	both. [Laughter.] If McClellan cannot swallow	and every hound in the party is let loose to hurry	WD1	find ? Perpetual discord. We are able to settle
UUMITANI DIIMUIUINI -OOM	seem to be here to do honor to their country, or	continued cheering ] I take this stand because I	variously estimated, but it is now officially declared	that platform, I think it will be a difficult matter.	you into subjection and acquiescence. Ask my	What answer from the Northern hills ! what saith the	this question : we will settle it. Will we not ? Upo
a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents,	rather to save their country from destruction. This	believe my country demands that sacrifice. My	to be less than two thousand million of dollars, and	for them to swallow both candidate and platform.	friends Dan. Dougherty, or N. B. Browne, or Benj.	What is the giant hand hat wakes a nation from its	what principle ? [A voice, "War !"] Well, gentle
a List of Companies, their Ourses, Tresidents,	is a time for all good men to come together and help	fellow-citizens sacrifice their lives mon the battle.	no well-inforn ed man will calculate a greater in-	It is refreshing to know that the minds of patriots .	H. Brewster, or any of the thousands of honest Do-	slien?	men, war. In my youth I heard a gentleman speak
rers, and Secretarics. We are also prepared to	save the Union. [Cheers.] I thought, gentlemen,	field, and why should I not sacrifice my political	crease than one thousand millions per year. But	and citizens cannot understand peace, except for the	mocrats who dared, in an hour of darkness and peril,	Who forged this wondrous clamor? What Master of	ing to a neace society upon the beauties of peace
New Companies with	that at my time of life I should not be called upon	1 DOSILIOD, INV DOISONAL Standing, my prospects before	figures cannot estimate the value of the Union-it is beyond all price. However, for the benefit of	henor of the country, and that they will continue	to forget party and stand up for their country, if	the keys	1 The cocordiand heart improvements in STE WP. CON
	to enter into the strife of politics. If this were	the country, and with my friends, rather than that	those who worship the almighty dollar, and those	onward and forward in that path of glory, brilliant	these things are not so? These men are pursued	Has poured a mighty choral on every Northern breeze?	i stantiv being made and how all the clements of l
CERTIFICATES OF STOOK.	a mere difference between partisans, between	fiag should go down, as I believe it will. If the normal	who are too mean to pay their taxes if they can	and bright as the 'sun at midday. Who can tell us	with malignity-even little boys are set on to scoff	The mighty tocsin rolls its tide far up the granite hills!	1 metionel prosperity ware developed, all Willied
TRANSFER BOOK.	office scekers, I should go my way, and let them fight it out thomselves. But I be-	nations and platform at Chicago are sustained by	escape their payment, I will occupy your attention	where the hero candidate is, for he does not in his	and jeer at them in the streets. Well, it was this	Vermont shakes at the tidings and sends her answering	had not nearly through, he said, unter all, lellow
ORDER OF TRANSFER.	lieve now that the election of Mr. Lincoln will	the American people. Great cheering 1.1 helieve	for one moment on this subject. At the end of the	letter on the platform? Is he looking to the North	Democratic party-the Southern wing of it-aided	thrilis:	Athenne it is comparing necessary to usult. I us neon
	decide whether we have a country or not. [Cheers.]	that the only sale remedy for all true. Demo-	Peninsula war the debt of England was about five	or is he looking to the South? Where does he stand? Not on the platform. [A voice: "He is	by Northern leaders-["Name them."]. Why, any	Down in the piney forests the lumbermen of Maine	af the mighty North are instituted predicament
	It will decide not only whether the country is to be	crats is to unite in defeating the nominees of	thousand millions of dollars. It is now a little less	stand? Not on the platform. [A voice : "He is under it."] Yes, I suppose the nominee is under it.	child can do that. Where are your Seymours? One of them-he of New York-a false-hearted, disloyal	Lay down the axe and lever and join the mighty strain.	I my and is no outlot to peace DILLEC DELLIC-BEID. VO
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,	divided into two Governments, but whether it is to	the Chicago Convention, in rebuking those who	than four thousand millions of dollars. Her last	When it falls it will crush those who are before it.	knave [" True as preaching !"] elected Governor of	Hark to the bells of victory ! hark to the chrystal chime!	have, first, General McClellan's letter of acceptance
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.	be divided into ionumerable fragments. Therefore,	1 destrojed mo, party in root, mild hild bollings	war loan in that war was sold at fifty three cents	those who are upon it, and him who is under it.	the Empire State as a war Democrat, yet false to	And all ye people listen - a melody sublime!	in which he propounds his idea for the perpetuation
DIVIDEND ROOK	They a come if chi my nome to aid with you the owned	to keep it in a false position before the na-	1 On the dollar, navable in depreciated names Dut	Now, gentlemen, I desire to be very brief. God	every profession from the hour of his election. A	The star of triumph glistens; now on the golden page	of the Republic, and on the other hand you have th
	contest before us. I believe it is the duty of every	tion and before the world in 1864. If they will	not a single bond of the United States is below par.	speed all in the cause of my country. Never before	traitor who makes speeches "as false as dicers'	Are valorous deeds recorded—the grandest of the age.	Baltimore Convention and the letter of acceptance
	man to give DOL ONLY HIS LIMB, but his talanta Li-	not listen to our advice, nor heed our entreaties, we	1. 2nd nearly all command a premium. The income	have I felt myself impressed so deeply as now in	oaths"-a panderer to the scum of New York-a	Within our southern borders one heart and hand to-day	of Abraham Lincoln. I look upon McClellan's le ter as an improvement on the Chicago platform
ACCOUNT OF SALES,	labor, and, if it is possible, his money, to prevent	must, in self defence, and in the discharge of our	1 OI OUR ITEASURY for the mast year in the wory midet	the presence of the American people. We have	plausible scoundrel, who calls thieves and murder.	To free the world forevermore is welcoming the fray;	He says he proposes to fight it out. I don't propos
Cast state tate and at Low Delega	bad men from getting possession of this country T	duties, assist in teaching them that they cannot,	I OF THE WAT, WAS BEATIV three hundred millions of	our armies to do battle in the field. They are beat-	ers his "friends." Then tehre are the Woods, and	How holds he to the iron wheel! how looks he but be-	to go into any inquiry of how long it will take his
그는 그는 것 같은 것 같아요. 이 것 같아요. 이 것 같아요. 이 가지 않는 것 같아요. 이 같아요. 이 같아요. 이 가지 않는 것 않는 것 같아요. 이 가지 않는 것 않는	only rese, gentlemen, to thank you, and introduce	and shall not, use us as instruments for the accom-	1 Collars. The increase in the value of our real and	ing down armed treason everywhere, and are re-	Brooks, of the Express, and that vulgar demagogue	fore!	to do that, judging from his past career, but I re
MOSS & CO.	to you others who will address you much better than	plishment of their unworthy purposes. If we suc-	1 Cersonal property from 1840 to 1850 was sixty form	storing the supremacy and unity of our Govern-	Vallandigham, and Harris, and Long, and weak-	Till Victory is the watchword on every hill and shore.	spect him nevertheless for it. He proposes to re
DW LWTO YWYN	I cen, [Applause.]	ceed in convincing them that they cannot be suc- cessful in foisting take coetrines upon the American	per cent.; from 1850 to 1860 it was one hundred and	ment. We have sneaking traitor sympathizers to	kneed Bigler, and Reed, and Ingersoll, and Whar-	How marsh the servied columns on to the bloody strife,	store the Union with slavery in it, and you don'
STATIONERS,	Speech of Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq.	people they will, perhaps, in the future listen to our	twenty seven per cent. The income of our produc-	settle with, who have met in solemn conclave to	ton-fine Democrats, these-and a host of smaller	Where many a brave, truehearted one shall leave his	want it restored in that way. [Ories of "No
422 CHESTNUT Street.	Now, gentlemen, I have been invited to read	appeals. For the present they have taken from us	tive labor for 1860 was nearly two thousand millions of dollars.	select for themselves a candidate. They have secret	fry. ["Quite right, nuff ced."] I say this Demo-	noble life;	no !"] With regard to the emancipation procla
T taxa	these resolutions. [Annlause.] Before I begin T	every hope and every remedy but this one-to open-	Or upitars.	organizations whose end is to menace the existence	cratic party that precipitated the rebellion, and	Not long shall treason battle, not long their ensign	mation, that is a matter for the courts to de
KING GLASSES.	want to say one and only one word. I am for Abra-	ly oppose them in their endeavors. The American	these alone, at one dollar per acre, to pay our de	of the country and to further the ends of treason.	the leaders of this party in the North, are justly	For rebel bands that dared before are palsied by a	termine; whatever the court says on the subject
	ham Lincoln now, and I would rather be whipped.	people have solemnly determined that this perion	at the end of the war. We have more than 30	lecting arms, they threaten war in our country this issue is determined. I, before God, be-	chargeable with all the anxiety, and toil, and appuish, and treasure, and blood caused	GRANT	I as one and you as others will stand by.
AMES S. EARLE & SON.	with him than be successful with any other man, for	i shall not be divided. They have resolved this upon	miles of railroad, finished at a cost of \$1,200 000	the election of McClellan would be the de-	by the rebellion. To say that the Abolition-	How glorious is the music of Victory's golden strain!	shall bow to the decision of the court. The speaker
SIG CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.,	the sake of the principle involved-that's it:	i then kiels and in their closets, and if the rehals in	Fifty thousand vessels of the Republic whiten	on of the American Union. The character	ists caused the war is to utter a lie. The Abolition-		here remarked that while he confessed he had been
	RESOLUTIONS.	arms will not submit to their decision the military	ocean. The increase in the tonnage on our W	Convention which nominated him may	ists were in a contemptible minority, and without		amongst those who were, by an English paper, just ly styled crazy haters of the negro, he stood here
10W in store a very fine assortment of		power of the rebellion must and will be overthrown.	waters in eight years, was 320 per cent. O	esumed when that hell-deserving traitor.	power. The slaveholders were united, strong, and	And so the hero pushes on o'er heaps of sparr'd and	to stand up for the manliness with which the negri
OOKING GLASSES.	Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for re-election as President of	The Ohicago platform contains no such decla-	ports of grain have reached, in a single year, to	mandigham, rose and moved, in a way that	insolent. When they cracked their whiles not slaves	dead.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	the United States. We honor and love him for his	ration-not one word against the doctine of	000.000. Agriculture gave the nation in 1860 sh	stamps it with eternal infamy, that the nomi-	alone trembled and obeyed, but white men in the	A nation's thanks to all the brave-the living and the	
of every character, of the	many great and good qualities, for his straightfor-	Secession, or against the rebellion, and nothing	1 too, oo too tand when our fertile lands are well and	nation be made unanimous. But is it unani-	free North moved with alacrity to do their behests.	● 1977年7月7日には非正式 しんしょうしん しゅうしん しょうしんだい 考えきない しかん しょうよう	I LEARN A MAN HARA WHAT WAITH HAU TO SURU THEIR DECK
BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.	ward Lonesty, for his devoted love for our whole	in favor of its suppression. For this reason	tivated, this sum will be multiplied a hundred for	mous? The outburst here to-night, of ten thou-	This state of things had existed for more than half	who thrill the mighty nation with Victory's golden	1 to 11 to the second on ( ODD PSSUES: 1 HE HUBSEIND A
	country, for his noble magnanimity, for his manly	the American people will not endorse it. Pretonded leace commissioners from the South may suggest	Our territory is nearly as large as all Europe, with	sand free citizens of Philadelphia, will say to	a century, during all which time the South-the	All hall the good old banner, soon glorious as of vore!	the bond of CONLERGION DELWARD the
	simplicity, and for the untiring industry, the indo-	at Ningara theories for a Democratic platform-	its forty different empires. The increase of our	McClellan and Pendleton-"The Union must	slave orivers-had governed the country, held all	Yes, soon the mighty ensign shall float from shore to	and why hot lust applied that the hone t
PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAP	mitable energy, and the enlightened statesmanship	I HECHINTIO VI VULKIESS WIG GROADIN advo. Atad the he	population since 1790 has been six times greater	and shall be preserved." The Union must be main-	the offices, dispensed all the patronage of the Go-	shorel	in a signe on the Southern uprizon, like your rockets
IN PIPE, DRAIN PIPE	with which he has so successfully striven to perpe-	I TEST UL DEGERRIUH, HEH HONED the rehal amentagent at a	than that of England, and ten times greater than that of France; therefore the burden of our debt	tained by war if necessary, but at all events it shall	vernment; and these slave-drivers had become so .	At the conclusion Colonel Maurice proposed three	in a might of Victories in progress-victories de
TRIFIED MADDA COMMA DDATE DITE	tuate cur alorious Union, and "to secure the bless-	I DO VICLOFICES HID LEO LINION COmmission de Castel		be one of freedom, liberty, and truth. You, fellow-	bold, so exacting, so defiant, that it seemed as if	cheers for the authoress, which were loudly given.	pisive and conclusive. 1 trust, before we come to the
TRIFIED TERRA COTTA DRAIN PIPE-all	ings of liberty to curselves and our posterity." We	I ATTREF HIGHINGTO VI LADITTERS Who prototed in maketing	continent, whose soil embraces the products of	citizens, with the rest of the noble men of this	riot and anarchy must ensue. "They armed them-	cheers for the authoress, which were foundly given.	ballot box in November, we will stand a united, free
as, bends, and traps, for sale in any quantity.	do well to love him, for all our country's enemies	ing those members in their seats more to this age	every land, whose people, by their industry, thrift	Union, have been always willing to support the Go-	selves with bludgeons and pistols, and occasionally,	Colonel Maurice then gave a poetical sentiment,	and happy people. [Great applause.]
2 inch bore ber yard 35c.	hate bim.	I and shomit to the dictation of such non a commentation	and skill, multiply their resources an hundred fold.	vernment in its stupendous undertaking—to willing- ly agree to its system of taxation—to pay all that	when a Northern man differed from them in opi- nion, he was shot down in the streets, or beaten al-	the burden of which was, "For our Union, right or	Speech of Mr. John E. Latta.
3 906	Resolved. That we hall with heartfelt joy the no-	i signers-the proceedings of the Convention man be	and whose population grows with a rapidity which	the country demands, and hundreds of thousands of	most to death in the Senate Chamber. Well, this	wrong."	Mr. John E. Laita followed. He would not ad
9 5 64 66 68 70a	mination for the Vice Presidency of Andrew John-	endorsed in Nova ScotiaRichmond traitors may	is without a parallel in history. As I said before the	others have given their service and even their lives	war, brought on us by the leaders of the Democratic	Hon. Leonard Myers' Speech.	dress the assembled multitude, as partisans, but as
8 A 11 14 86 86	son, of Tennessee, because he is upright and incor-	long for the triumph of the theories thus expounded	is the purpose of our enemies to dishearten the neo.	to preserve this Union for you and for me. There	norty is in its tourth year and we can congratulate	· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	patriots. This was no time to talk of politics. The
	ruptible; because of his tried and distinguished	-foreign enemies of the American Republic may re-	ble with rumors of our inability to pay the National	are others-negro soldiers-in the field. Two hun-	amments of the bit is meeting noor its close. AS I HAVE	Hon. Leonard Myers was next introduced. He	time for such discussion has gone by. When w
"Bages, Villag, or City Houses, Patent Wind-	ability; because of his extensive and practical	echo the hope-Lindsey, Roebuck, and their friends in Ergland; Louis Napoleon and John Sidell in	i debt : but they have not examined the question and	dred thousand colored men are now in the uniform	and the country was at death's door, but the	said:	have again a blessed peace, it will then b
<sup>10ps</sup> , formating smoky chimneys, from 2 to 8 feet	knowledge of public affairs; because, when traitors	France, and the enemies of civil and religious liber-	do not wish to examine it; they only desire to draw	of the nation, and with strong hearts and arms are	meanly tool has to The NOTLE TOSE as OLD HIGH.	MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: It would at all times of	proper to discuss party measures. Almost with in the sound of the speaker's voice lived those
	were preparing to assail our Government and our	ty everywhere may join in the issue, but the Ameri-	away from their allegiance the friends of the Union,	batiling in delence of the flag. The colored sol-	and not on its armor: honest Democrats came	difficult for me to be heard by this vast audience,	who had spoken treason on these very sacre
"As Podoutola and Chotwome Monhio Rusta	Union, he was found faithful among the faithless, a	can people will rise in their might and overwhelm	and induce them to accept an ignominious peace	diers demand the respect of the American Republic.	out from the ranks of narty and said : "Uoun-	and I shall especially ask your indulgence, having	grounds. The only men in the North who
H and Mantel Vases	rock of truth in a sea of falsehood, and because he	them all in one common ruin. The friends of this	upon the terms of dissolution. But the hour is growing, late, my fellow-citizens.	The soldiers are all fighting the mean traitors in	try first, party afterwards;" new governmen-	just come from a sick bed to attend the meeting. I	are opposing the Administration of Mr. Lincoln
	hesitated not to offer up all that as a man he held most dear-fame, fortune, family, and friends-a		But the nour is growing late, my fellow-citizens, Bud I find myself compelled to curtail my remarks,	the neid, while we at home must crush the sneaking	tal machinery was improvised; Mr. Lincoln ap-	and how able to be more dreasted there it was my	are descendents of the Tories of the Revolution.
IUWWI 1010 CHESTNUT Street.	willing sacrifice mon the alter of his acoustry (Cod)	candidate nominated upon it for the highest	When the prond old flag of our fathers that	treads, Now, then, gentlemen, before I am dono I	rointed skilful and faithful engineers ; and a		The traitor, the aristograt, and the rebel are the
	TIMANA DAVING UNTE DE BICAF DI HIS COUNCEY. "LTUU"	I FRETERENANA STATE WITH A STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE	* IT ACH LAO DIVILL VILLIGK VI UNI AUUUUS SNAH ADAIN	I TRASIS, LUCK, LUCK, DENTIAMAN DOLATA T am dawa T	ARRAT REARCHED SYSTEM WAS USTICED. ALL SPINT AT	1 (1973) TAL DA - HOVA VOU UDILL VIV - HVUS - NY***	Warner Annetter Ant Mrth Mtth Annet anter and anter anter