THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
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The Press.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1865.

THE NEWS.

On Thursday evening pilot-boat No. 3 came up from Fortress Monroe, and stated that she had been chased during the day, while outside Cape Henry, by pilot-boat Wm. Sharkey, with the Rebels, undoubtedly, of running into her. The captain of the No. 3 asked an explanation, he was told that he must either leave his pilots or be fired into. A detachment was put out on a steamer, and returned with the pilot, Sharkey. The matter is being investigated.

A report this morning, as a matter of curiosity, is one of despatches from Mexico via New York. They are not reliable, and we know of them to be false. Our special correspondent at Chihuahua, in his letter, which will be found in another column, says that it is reported there that Juarez is about to leave the Republic and join his family in New York, and that before he takes his departure he intends issuing an address protesting against the French invasion of his country.

The reduction of the volunteer military force of the United States is progressing rapidly. The total number of troops mustered out of service from the War Department, dated last night, was 29,600. Of this number 6,000 were serving in the Middle Department, 8,000 in Washington, 5,000 in Kentucky, 8,000 in North Carolina, and 2,000 in Mississippi. Orders dated on the 8th of the present month direct the mustering out of another large body of troops.

A strong warning, a most destructive fire occurred in Augusta, Maine. The entire business portion of the city, extending from the bridge bridge to Winthrop street, and to the river to above the railroad track, is completely destroyed. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The flames were discovered in a new wooden building, in Water street. The losses will not be less than

General Slocum's order revoking his former one forbidding the organization of the militia of Mississippi by Governor Sharkey, says that from information somewhat reliable, he learns important changes will take place in Mississippi regarding the power and action of the Freedman's Bureau, which will, without doubt, make a precedent for all other states lately in rebellion.

European advices of the 7th inst. have been received. The Confederate bondholders are not at all the shiny prospects they have of obtaining anything for their investments. Some of our Government responsible for the mo[illegible]. The cholera is still raging at Marseilles, and first occurred in Constantinople, destroying 2,500 buildings.

Since the close of the rebellion, the business of the United States Patent Office gradually increases. For the week ending September 12, one hundred and twenty-six patents were issued, from the office, and one hundred and [illegible] will be issued for the week ending the 19th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Hamlin, medical inspector United States army, has been for a time inspecting hospital property in Tennessee. An immense amount has been condemned and ordered to be sold. All female nurses have been discharged from the United States army general hospitals.

Recent developments show that stolen Government bonds have been passed upon innocent parties by altering the numbers thereon. These alterations are well executed, and are carefully scrutinized are likely to escape notice. Losses of these bonds by theft of late been quite frequent.

A semi-annual interest on the Confederate loan was due in London on the 1st inst., and Davis' financial agents informed the bondholders that they had no funds wherewith to redeem the obligations of the stock. The announcement created no panic in Thread-needle street.

On Saturday, the English capitalists, at Chicago, visited various points in and around the city in the evening they were entertained by a grand banquet at the Tremont House. On Monday they will leave the city by the Michigan Southern Railroad.

On the 11th of August vessels sailed from Honolulu for Ascension Island, for the purpose of bringing away the crews of the vessels burned by the Shenandoah. A list of the whalers in the Arctic ocean, which have escaped the pirate, will be found elsewhere.

The General Land Office is enforcing that compliance with the regulations requiring prompt deposits of public money on the part of all receivers of the United States land offices, so that the balances may be settled up by the end of the quarter, the 31st inst.

Saturday evening a convention of delegates from twenty different trades of that city was held in Washington relative to the eight-hour movement. A committee was appointed to draw an address to the workingmen of the country, and proposing a national convention.

General Slocum has endorsed the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of New York, and accepted a place upon the ticket as City of State. He says he will be in the State and it is therefore likely he will resign position in the army.

Captain Wirz is now permitted to see his wife, she having been given to her by the War Department. Mathew Hunter and others, his spiritual advisers, have not yet been him.

President Johnson will communicate the Mississippi amended constitution to Congress. This is the only action he will take with either of the constitutions of the other Southern States.

Provisional Governor William Smith, of Virginia, is expected in Washington in a few days, which is with the permission of the President to visit. The parole he received heretofore required him not to leave the county of Fauquier.

The Richmond *Times* is down on its marrowbones, beseeching the New York *News* to come down speedily in support of General Patrick. Poor Patrick.

Jeff Davis, on Friday, was taken from his adjoining room to a room in Carroll Hall, in Fort Monroe. The change was made on account of the declining health of the prisoner. Brevet Major General Dana has made the following State appointments: At Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Harvey Denny postmaster, vice Hiram H. Lindsley, resigned.

Captain Hill's company of the Provisional Cavalry, V. R. C., has been detailed for duty at the White House, in place of the Union Troop Guard, mustered out of service.

A patent office for sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine acres of swamp and indemnity lands has just been sent from the General Land Office to the Governor of Iowa.

Colonel Parker and Secretary Irwin, of the Indian Council, are to proceed to Colorado to negotiate a treaty with the tribes there on the 25th inst.

On Saturday the Union Berks county Convention met at Reading. The list of officers will be found elsewhere.

Hon. William O. Baldwin, of Georgia, formerly a member of Congress in the United States House of Representatives, has been pardoned.

L. M. Murray, on Saturday, received from President the appointment of surveyor of Customs for the port of Paducah, Ky.

Two more New York yachts—the Restless and Henrietta—have having an ocean race to New London, Conn., and back.

Secretary Stanton and Surgeon General Barnes are in Boston, the guests of Hon. Samuel Hooper.

On the 11th the Charleston delegation to the South Carolina Convention left that city for Columbia.

Gen. Spinner has left Washington for New York. During his absence, Standish Barry will act as U. S. Treasurer.

On September 12th the 26th Mass. and 76th New York left Hilton Head for home.

Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, has been discussed.

There was an active demand, on Saturday, for railroad stocks, and prices were higher in consequence. Government loans command a ready market at better figures. The stock market generally is moving smoothly.

The State Fair closed on Friday. There was dull and dreary business unsettled. In Wheat there was very little doing owing to the difference in the views of the buyers and sellers. Corn and Oats are unchanged. Cotton is firmly held at former prices. Sugar is in good demand at full prices. Provisions continue quiet. Whisky is more active and prices are looking up.

LETTER FROM OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1865.

There is matter worth thinking about in the following extract from the letter of a Democratic politician who lives in New York, and writes full of enthusiasm of the platform of the Democrats of the State:

Paradoxical as it seems, slavery was undoubtedly the strength and weakness of both the great political parties. The death of slavery has taken the backbone out of both, and the elements of which both were composed have been in part sifted with reward to themselves, but with regard to each other have largely amalgamated in the war. War has done that which politics could not—give a national character to the people, and this character must be reflected in all future politics. It is impossible to delay much further the construction of political parties, and it does seem rational and natural and peculiarly appropriate to the crisis that a national party should find just inspiration and direction in a policy aiming at the restoration of the American system by the means and appliances of that system whose guaranteed perpetuity is the achievement of the war. The action of the convention leads to that course, and ought to meet coequal breadth of consideration from those like you, who control elements of influence and position. The most successful leaders of public opinion are those who receive their commands from it, and it seems beyond doubt that the public mind tends to, and demands the formation of, what may be called, on the moment, 'a Johnson party.'"

It is a hopeful sign of the times that utterances like these are not only common among individual Democrats, but are beginning to be acted upon in good faith. We had so much profession and so little practice from these men during the rebellion, that what looks like a symptom of permanent political health deserves to be noted with honor. That shrewd observer, Thurlow Weed, wishes that the New York politicians had talked two years ago the way they talked at Albany last week, and thinks if they had so spoken, a good deal of money and a good many lives would have been thereby saved. But let us forget the unsavory past, and try to remember only the plain duties of the present. I am for joining hands with all good men in the honest fulfilment of these duties. That part of my old friend's letter in italics is evidently his strong point. But there is a wide new field of work opened for the reformer now that slavery has been destroyed. If it be true "that slavery was the strength and the weakness of both the great political parties," it is equally true that the end of that wickedness has imposed many new obligations upon these organizations. That they must be national to win and to wear I have already shown in this correspondence. I claim that the Union party is the only national party extant, but if the Democrats were all like the New Yorkers who nominated Gen. Slocum at Albany last week there would then be a respectable rival for the honors. Unhappily, however, the Democrats of nearly all the other States are in deadly contrast and contradiction to the Knickerbockers—still adhere to the wretched sectionalism that fomented and forced the war, and are not even generous enough to give a little verbal praise to the President. Nay, so poorly impressed are they with the example of the New Yorkers, that they have not the courage to drop their factious pledges and follow it. There is one fact that all the politicians must accept before they begin to lay the foundations of their new temples, viz: *The majority of the American people are resolved that slavery shall be buried so deep that it shall never strengthen or weaken either party or country.* This is not a condition to the formation of a party; it is the condition of *its existence*. The men who accept that fact will carry the elections, whether they call themselves Republicans, Democrats, or Johnson men. The Southern people are at last made sensible of their obligations in the premises. Why should the Northern politicians attempt to keep it away from their hearts? It is a great misfortune that these latter, even while they talk of the necessity of a national party, are still deluded by the hope that there is enough slavery left in the South to give them the victory in the elections; or, to state it more plainly, that by catering to the men who were made strong by slavery other days, they may control the Government in the future. When this delusion has vanished from them, as it has from the Southern people, they will be prepared to build up a truly national Democracy. Antecedent to this, however, they must induce their party associates everywhere, to join with them in honest professions of principles. It is a sorry beginning of a national party to have the Democrats of only one State talking and promising loyalty, while their brethren of nearly all the others revel in the rankest copperheadism.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 17, 1865.

Florida and Restoration.

The intelligence from Florida indicates rapid progress in the way of reorganization. The northern district at the time of the breakdown of the rebellion was a part of "The Department of the South." At that time it was occupied by three regiments, two of colored, and one of white troops. The white regiment was subsequently mustered out. All the interior garrisons are now composed of negro troops, principally recruited in Philadelphia. The vexed questions of compensation for colored labor, trial by jury—rights of witnesses, marriage, &c., were early met and settled in Florida. Gen. VODDES administered martial law wisely but firmly. Under his rule, subsequently adopted by Provisional Governor MARVIN, planters made contracts to secure the gathering of the crops, and when the freedmen and their old masters could not agree the dispute was left to referees chosen in the usual manner. Planters were also authorized to procure labor when it was most advantageous to them. No restraint was placed upon the freedman hiring himself when it was most to his interest. Vagrancy was stopped; idle persons, who would not work, were set to labor. The Military Commission tried offences fairly, taking testimony of white and black. In some cases planters have been acquitted on the testimony of their former slaves. Order has been enforced easily. At no time has Florida been so peaceful. The planters are generally reconciled to the new condition of affairs. The freedmen are happy and industrious. The colored troops are obedient, and satisfied in their officers. Intelligent men have been sent to the plantations to explain the change in the political status to the former masters and slaves, with admirable results. Large crops of corn will be raised, enough to supply the State, and to leave a large surplus for exportation. The election for delegates to the State convention called by Governor MARVIN will take place on the 10th of October, and the convention itself will meet on the 25th of the same month. The only annoying question is that of colored suffrage, but it is believed that Governor MARVIN's views, in his well-known speech, will be embodied in something like a qualified system, based on property or intelligence. My informant concludes by stating that the State should never be allowed to revert to the people until the condition of the freedmen is specifically settled.

"The Oath."

The over-sensitive, who dread the return of the rebels to power, must not forget that, apart from other obstacles, there is a double protection against any such calamity. There is not only the oath adopted by the States of Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana, &c., but the oath of Congress, more potent than these, if that is possible, standing like grim and inexorable fate to prevent the danger.

The Unpardoned Leaders.

Nor should good men in the North, who keenly recollect the hell-born treason of the slaveholders, and the hundreds of thousands of precious lives it cost, fail also to remember that the President has pardoned very few of the authors of the rebellion. Colonel JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, waited for three months before he got his pardon. PERRY WALKER, of Alabama, has been here for weeks and is not yet pardoned, and though R. M. T. HUNTER has made a number of efforts, no favorable reply has yet been returned to him. It may be added that many of the most active of the late rebels refuse to ask to be relieved from the penalty they have incurred, not only because they know this would be in vain, but because they know they could do no good among their people.

(By Associated Press.)

The Late Letter of Major General Meigs.

It appears that the clerk who copied Major General MEIGS' recent note on Fort Pickens, accidentally transferred a sentence, which somewhat alters the relations and sense of several of the paragraphs. His note is in respect an answer to FOX's statement, in which he finds nothing contrary to the facts, and no charges or inferences against the Secretary of State. In using the words, "the article is grossly unjust to the Secretary of State," he referred not to FOX's statement as published in the *Times*, but to the editorial article in the *Tribune*, which he says drew inferences from Captain FOX's statement and its accompanying documents, which that statement and those documents completely refute.

For four years association with Captain FOX, General MEIGS has ever found him animated by an active and pure patriotism, ready to do justice to all who are trying to serve our country and seeking its advantage to the neglect of his own.

We have made the correction indicated, and the letter will be found in another column.—ED. PRESS.

Counterfeit Notes.

The utterance of spurious $100 compound-interest notes and other dangerous counterfeits, shows the importance of the Government using altogether the paper especially adopted for genuine issues, and which is now manufactured in the Treasury building. The larger quantity of the note-paper is purchased in the same open market to which the counterfeiters have access, but the Treasury Department expects ultimately to manufacture a sufficient quantity for all its uses, and of a character not liable to be counterfeited.

The Habeas Corpus in the Case of Burch Suspended.

Yesterday a writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge WILLIS, on the petition of SAMUEL H. BURCH, was filed by his counsel, JOS. H. BRADLEY, Esq., commanding the officer in charge of the Old Capitol prison to produce before him at eleven o'clock the body of his father, SAMUEL BURCH, who he represents to have been unlawfully arrested, and also his brothers CHARLES BURCH and ORLANDO BURCH, neither now or ever having been connected with the land or naval forces. To-day, General BAKER, by whose order the parties were arrested several days since, at their houses in Fairfax county, appeared with the writ endorsed by the President as follows, putting an end to the proceedings under it:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 16, 1865.

In the cases of SAMUEL BURCH, CHARLES BURCH, and ORLANDO BURCH, named within, the execution of the writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby suspended.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Another of the family, ELIJAH BURCH, was arrested yesterday. They are charged with the larceny of and marking Government horses with the brand "S," and it is stated that they were caught in the act. Already General BAKER's force have recovered over thirty horses so marked, supposed to be with the same brand. General BAKER stated that there would be no objection to turning the parties over to the civil courts at once if they could be tried immediately, or they would be turned over to be placed under bail. It is probable that they will be turned over in a few days to the civil authorities at Alexandria.

The Eight-hour Movement.

Last night there was a convention of delegates from twenty different trades and workingmen's associations of Washington, to take into consideration the proposition that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. They appointed a committee to publish an address to the workingmen of the country, and to take measures for a national convention in furtherance of the object.

Pardons Granted.

The President on Saturday pardoned six Alabamians, two Kentuckians, one Virginian, and one Texan. The doors of the White House are again crowded with pardon-seekers.

Movements of General Spinner.

General SPINNER has left Washington for several weeks sojourn in New York, and, during his absence, STANDISH BARRY will be the acting Treasurer of the United States, under appointment of the President. General SPINNER has been in that office four years and a half, in which time he has lost only nineteen days, eighteen of them in consequence of sikness. For over two years he has worked seventeen hours every day. It is not known that any [of the Government employés are ambitious of following his example of industry.

Mexican Affairs.

It is true that information was received here not long since that President JUAREZ had fled to El Paso from Chihuahua, but, from the tenor of the same advices, it does not follow that the fortunes of the Liberals are irretrievably destroyed. However that may be, it is certain that there is no change in the policy heretofore declared by our Government in relation to Mexican affairs.

The Mississippi Amended Constitution.

No action will be taken by the Executive Department on the Mississippi amended Constitution, recently received here, or other which may be sent hither from the South, further than to communicate them to Congress.

The Condition of Wirz.

Captain WIRZ is now privileged to see his wife, she having obtained a pass from the War Department permitting her to visit him. The spiritual advisers, Fathers HAMILTON and WHELAN, of whom he seeks spiritual comfort, have not yet called upon him.

WIRZ, on Saturday, was somewhat better in health. He is incessantly occupied with his pen, frequently being engaged in writing until midnight.

Contracts Awarded.

The Subsistence Department has contracted for the delivery of 1,000 barrels of flour at $9.51 per barrel, and 500 bbls at $10.27. The bids ranged from these figures up to $12 per barrel.

Appointments of State.

The President has appointed MARSHAL B. HOLLAND Collector of Customs for the district of Brunswick, Georgia, and T. M. MURRAY Surveyor of Customs for the port of Paducah, Ky.

MEXICO.

Juarez About to Leave the Republic for the United States.

HE INTENDS ISSUING A PROTEST AGAINST THE FRENCH INVADERS BEFORE LEAVING.

EL PASO, STATE OF CHIHUAHUA,
MEXICO, August 15, 1865.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

I wrote you a letter a few days ago from this place, giving you the latest phase of the Maximilian or Juarez, the empire or republican question in Mexico, in which I stated that the Juarez party were on their last legs, almost ready to give up the ghost. This is the "jumping off" place, the Rio Grande forming the only barrier to a precipitate retreat into the United States.

The *Correo*, received here last night from the city of Chihuahua, a distance of two hundred and seventy-five miles, brings the intelligence that *President Benito Juarez is on the eve of leaving the Republic for the United States*, having issued *at the city of New York, where his family now reside*.

Before leaving Chihuahua, it is said, he will draw up a protest against the French invaders, and submit his cause to the decision of the civilized world. He contends that he is legitimately the President of Mexico, according to the plan of Ayutla; that he is a native of Oaxaca, a full-blooded Indian, a lineal descendant of Montezuma, the first emperor, who was dispossessed of his throne by Hernandes Cortes, the invading Spaniard, shortly after the discovery of the country by Christopher Columbus; that when the independence of Mexico from Spain was acknowledged by nearly all the powers of Christendom, and the Constitution of 1824 went into existence as the organic law of the Republic, and Nicholas Bravo elected the first President, the fundamental principle engrafted on the written document was that all citizens, including Spaniards, mixed breeds, Indians and negroes, were eligible to the vacant political offices—no distinction being drawn on account of color—that by the plan of Ayutla, upon the deposition of Ignacio Comonfort from the presidential office, he being Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, regularly elected, succeeded to the office of Chief Magistrate according to the provision therein set forth, and that in 1860 he was duly elected President of the Republic, the asseveration and claim of Miguel Miramon (who relied on the plan of Tucabaya) to the contrary notwithstanding. True, by force of arms, Miguel Miramon held the capital of the country, exercising the office of President, and acknowledged by several of the European powers, but that he occupied heroic Vera Cruz, and was recognized by Robert M. McLane, Mr. Buchanan's Minister from the United States, with whom he concluded a commercial treaty highly favorable to the American Union, and granting the right of way for railroad privileges through the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, with a protectorate over the same, the United States agreeing to loan Juarez *four millions of dollars*. But this treaty, which pledged the United States to his support, was defeated by the Senate.

Miramon, the Church-party President, says Juarez was selected by *bayonets* and not by *ballots*, and that not *one-fourth* of the legal voters of the Republic are in his favor. Miramon disappears from the stage of action, and French bayonets eject Juarez from the capital, when a Congress of Notables meet (a kind of political junta), who send a deputation to Europe and invite Maximilian, of the House of Hapsburg, to assume the reigns of government as Emperor. Thus stands this vexed question. We have the "Monroe Doctrine" announced as the rule of interpretation by the United States; and now comes the question, who shall decide when doctors disagree? If the "Monroe Doctrine" is enforced, then a war with France is inevitable, because Louis Napoleon has declared that French blood shall flow in torrents before he is driven out by force of arms; but that he is willing to submit the whole question, with all its intricate phases, to the calm decision and arbitrament of an international Congress composed of impartial judges, and abide its award.

I am gratified to learn from Mr. H. I. Cunife, the American consul here, that the Southern rebellion and slavery are completely "crushed out," and that the American Union still survives in all its original power and grandeur. The contest has been terrific, but freedom has triumphed at last.

I am sorry to hear that John Mitchell, for whom I entertained a high regard in other days, has played or rather acted such a shabby part in America. Instead of dedicating his fine talents to the Rights of Man, he became the champion of the Oppressor; the friend of Slavery instead of Liberty. His folly has been great and his punishment must entail a corresponding weight of odium to embitter his erratic and unfortunate career. This should serve as a lesson to Irishmen to preserve their ballast and not suffer their minds to sway to and fro like the pendulum of a clock; using alternate fondness and scorn where they might gain laurels and honors of the highest grade.

Your friend,
JOHN PATRICK O'BRIEN.

The Press.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1865.

VOL. 9.—NO. 42. THREE CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Its Auspicious Opening, at National Hall, on Saturday Night.

AN IMMENSE, ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF INTELLIGENT VOTERS.

Consideration of the Issues and Principles Involved.

THE BATTLE NOW AS IMPORTANT IN ITS RESULTS AS IN NOVEMBER LAST.

Speeches of Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Hon. John Cessna, Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Judge Kelley, Ex-Governor Pollock, and General J. T. Owen.

PATRIOTIC LETTER OF MAYOR HENRY.

On Saturday evening the initial meeting of the friends of the Union party was held at National Hall, at Thirteenth and Market streets, to ratify the nominations recently made by the State and city conventions. Throughout the city posters had been prepared and set up, and early in the evening the throngs of citizens could be seen wending their way to the common centre of attraction. But a few minutes before the hour the hall was filled to overflowing; every seat was occupied, and standing room was not to be obtained. A band of music was in attendance, and during the evening performed a number of patriotic airs which were rapturously received.

Shortly before eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by John Cessna, Esq. He delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF JOHN CESSNA, ESQ.

Citizens of Philadelphia: We are about to organize the first mass meeting of the political campaign of 1865 in the Keystone State. It is right and proper that this work should commence in the great metropolis of our commonwealth. Philadelphia was among the first to respond to the call of our country, whose means have contributed so largely for the last four years to the cause of the Union, whose fires of patriotism have constantly burned brightly through the whole night of gloom and darkness, and whose patriotic daughters have been ever hastening to the field of battle, before the smoke of the battle had passed away, to cool the wounded and alleviate the pangs of the dying, may well be among the first to declare her position on the great issues raised by the war and now presented for judgment by the American people.

One year ago and the representatives of a great political organization, in National Convention assembled, announced the war for the preservation of the Union a failure; and the papers, speakers, and leaders of that organization, in their active campaign of 1864, proclaimed that war could not restore the Union, that the re-election of our late lamented chief would be a fearful calamity, Abraham Lincoln would protract the struggle, fill the land with untold horrors, and finally overthrow and destroy the noble fabric our fathers rear a great military despotism on its ruins. The friends of the Government boldly and fearlessly met the issues presented. The people, by their verdict at the polls, by a majority unprecedented in the history of the republic, recorded their will in a volume of liberty that should stand appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. Rebels trembled, and the heart of treason sickened and sank in the bosom of treason, and the friends of traitors in our own midst hid themselves away, and many, very many, who had heretofore advocated the doctrines, or made the prophecies which composed the entire burden of their songs of failure, fled.

The war is now over. The promises and pledges of our friends, made in 1864, have all been scrupulously fulfilled. Our political adversaries have all been dissipated, and proved hollow, delusive and false. Thanks to the heroic valor and skill of our American soldiers, sailors and officers, and to the God of battles, our nation is saved and the good old republic lives. Sweet peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land.

The sceptre of death, the roar of cannon, the noise of musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sad and sickening groans of the wounded are no longer heard throughout our borders. To-day our nation stands forth more bright than ever before as the result of decisive treasure and pressed throughout the world, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum to the oppressed of all nations, and as the wonder and admiration of the lovers of liberty everywhere. The issues of the coming political struggle in Pennsylvania are already made up. The Union party will finish the work of the last year, and the question of the State debt will be forever settled. The representatives of the political organization with which you are supposed to sympathize have announced as follows: "The Union party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare: That as representatives of the loyal people of this Commonwealth we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, and has enabled us to put down the slave power from our land, and to render treason against the republic impossible forever. Recognizing our obligations to those by whom the war was carried to a successful issue, or shall it pass into the hands of those who opposed it from the beginning? and is for you to answer at the ballot-box. Upon you depends the result of the issue, and for you it will be to say whether the war shall be a failure—whether it existed as a fact, because in 1860 you voted as freemen had a right to vote—or whether it was commenced by wicked men, ambitious, and designing men, without cause. It will be for you to say whether the fruits of the war are only debt, disgrace, and slaughter, or whether they shall add to the glory, renown, greatness and power of our common country.

He then presented the following list of officers of the meeting:

PRESIDENT.
Henry D. Moore.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First ward—R. J. O'Neil, John W. Lynn, Thos. A. Barlow.
Second ward—Crosby Sellick, Thomas H. Miskill, Joseph Orr.
Third ward—George Kelly, James Sinclair, James Smith.
Fourth ward—Adam Hill, Jas. Smyth, Robt. Matlack.
Fifth ward—Edward C. Knight, William B. Hood, E. A. Souder.
Sixth ward—Moses A. Dropsie, R. J. Derbyshire, William Gregg, M. D.
Seventh ward—John Haseltine, Ferdinand J. Dreer, John Welsh.
Eighth ward—J. Gillingham Fell, Henry C. Carey, William Divine.
Ninth ward—Joseph W. Bullock, William Bullock, Stokley, Wm. F. Hughes.
Tenth ward—Samuel P. Hancock, Charles W. Trotter, E. V. Machette.
Eleventh ward—Samuel Stevenson, Charles Carpenter, Lewis Sheetz.
Twelfth ward—Peter Royoudt, Paul Thurlow, Conrad Bockius.
Thirteenth ward—E. H. Fitler, Abraham Alburger, Thos. H. Cochran.
Fourteenth ward—R. Gatchell, Rich'd Chambers, David Cramer.
Fifteenth ward—Henry Davis, Wm. H. Kern, Charles Miller.
Sixteenth ward—J. A. Sheppard, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Dr. J. K. Knorr.
Seventeenth ward—Henry A. B. Brown, Jos. Allen, James Bell.
Eighteenth ward—Jacob Moyer, Geo. Smith, James McDougle.
Nineteenth ward—Rev. Vaughn Smith, Geo. Boyer, Wm. Schellinger.
Twentieth ward—Chas. J. Ellis, D. Noblit, Isaac Ashmead.
Twenty-first ward—Jno. Dyer, Jas. Winpenny, Horatio Gates Jones.
Twenty-second ward—Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Col. Louis Wagner, A. C. Harmer.
Twenty-third ward—Robert N. Murray, Nathan Hilles, Thos. Dickson.
Twenty-fourth ward—Geo. W. Patton, Prof. W. H. Rhoads, John H. Jones.
Twenty-fifth ward—Charles Hocker, Barton H. Jenks, James House.
Twenty-sixth ward—Wm. T. Pollock, Jas. S. Stewart, Jos. McMorris.

SECRETARIES.

First ward—George W. Ghegan.
Second ward—James Humes.
Third ward—George P. Little.
Fourth ward—William Campbell.
Fifth ward—Capt. Charles R. Dougherty.
Sixth ward—Isaac H. O'Harra.
Seventh ward—George Sheppard.
Eighth ward—Joseph Roberts.
Ninth ward—John E. Addicks.
Tenth ward—Benjamin F. Passenberry.
Eleventh ward—George Buckley.
Twelfth ward—M. Hall Stanton.
Thirteenth ward—George Bloom.
Fourteenth ward—William Ayres.
Fifteenth ward—
Sixteenth ward—Joseph Nevil.
Seventeenth ward—Wm. H. Ovington.
Eighteenth ward—Wm. Weyand.
Nineteenth ward—Joseph Derbyshire.
Twentieth ward—Wm. L. Haines.
Twenty-first ward—James Shaw.
Twenty-second ward—Edwin T. Chase.
Twenty-third ward—Daniel Gilbert.
Twenty-fourth ward—Henry C. Lea.
Twenty-fifth ward—Joseph Emerson.
Twenty-six ward—James Davenport.

Hon. Henry D. Moore was then introduced, and took the chair as president of the meeting.

SPEECH OF HENRY D. MOORE.

He said: I thank you sincerely for the honor of being called upon to preside at this meeting of the Union men of Philadelphia. We have met to inaugurate a contest, in which are involved all the great principles for which the Union arms have been victorious in the battles of death for the last four years. Although our armies have been victorious, and have compelled the rebels and traitors, and the bloody footprints of war are no longer devastating our fair land, yet the great question and issue involved in and arising out of that war still remains to be adjudged by the power of the country as represented by the National and State Administrations. The question we are called upon to decide, is to whom shall be given the adjudication and settlement of these issues. Shall we give it to the friends of the cause, who have served our country through all the dark and stormy hours of the rebellion, to those who have sustained and upheld the Administration in all its measures and policy for the suppression of the most wicked and causeless rebellion ever known; or shall we, with our own votes, give the direct powers to the political friends of those rebels and traitors who have been in arms against our country. [Cries of "No, no."] There is no need of discussing this fact. I take the broad issue that the rebels and traitors who commenced this unholy war, and throughout the entire management of the Democratic party at the South, and I further declare that the leaders and managers of our political party in the Northern States were the friends and apologists of those rebels and traitors, all through the war. They differ on the same ground, and are demanding that their rebel friends shall have the same political rights and privileges which they enjoyed before the rebellion. This cannot gainsay that. If you put that party in power now in the Northern States, my friend, for it, you will enable again the political power in this country that same Southern disloyal party who fired upon our flag at Sumpter, and has since deluged the country in the blood of our sons during four years of desolating war. These are the issues upon which this was a hard fought battle, and I know it will have a great and controlling influence. Let us see to it, then, that we remain firm and steadfast to the Government and the Union; and we can do this by supporting that party which has so valiantly upheld that Union through the darkest days when treason raised its standard unscathed, in the land; which has throughout the rebellion carried the dear old flag, and triumphantly kept step to the music of the Union.

The resolutions were then read. They are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That we reverently thank God for the courage and wisdom with which He inspired our statesmen and soldiers for the complete subjugation of the slaveholders' rebellion, for the glorious and successful close of our country's great struggle, and for the bright prospects of future peace and prosperity which now gladdens all hearts.

2. *Resolved*, That while we have every confidence in the integrity and wisdom of President Johnson, we trust to his own glorious record, to that of the great statesmen his constitutional advisers, who so nobly stood by the country and his martyred predecessor in the terrible hour of its trial, to the patriotic Congress about to assemble, to maintain that treason is a crime which must be punished, and that rights and manhood suffrage must be secured to all make another rebellion impossible.

3. *Resolved*, That the constant devotion of our State debt, during the term of office of Governor Curtin, proves his judicious and honest management of the State finances, which has secured the unwearied exertions for the Union cause, and for their support an equally well-being of our soldiers, claim our lasting gratitude.

4. *Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the action of the Union State Convention, and of those gallant soldiers, Hartranft and Campbell, for the highest offices at present in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania, and will do all in our power to secure their triumphant election.

5. *Resolved*, That we ratify and confirm the Union nominations for our city, county and Legislative ticket, believing that such selections as Mr. Lee, the chaste Rumm, Lyndall, Brewster, Given, Mann, and Wellmer, must be successful in these respective offices, not only for the patriotic principles and wise measures which they represent, but also on account of their own individual merit.

6. *Resolved*, That the American people owe a deep debt of gratitude to the brave men who fought in their defence, and are bound to make ample provision for their future comfort by liberal pensions, installation of homes, and the elevation to offices of trust and profit of those found qualified.

7. *Resolved*, That the loan interests of our city demand that it should continue to be governed by the same high principles and inflexible impartiality in matters of police which have characterized the administration of the present Mayor, and it is therefore, across for congratulation that the Union candidate for the position, our highly-esteemed fellow-citizen, Morton McMichael, Esq., is well known to possess all the integrity of purpose, the intellectual power, the business ability, the untiring assiduity, and the devotion to order and good government so conspicuous in Mayor Henry.

8. *Resolved*, That in every measure for raising revenue the great care should be exercised to afford all possible protection to American industry.

9. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party has persistently and obligingly urged upon us by the British aristocracy who prayed upon our commerce in the time of our troubles, and took every mean advantage of our misfortunes, have no just claim to the respect or consideration of the American people.

10. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States is not a compact between independent nationalities, but the fundamental law of a great nation.

11. *Resolved*, That the pestilent doctrine of State rights, as announced by Virginia secessionists in '98, and now advocated by the so-called Democratic party, was the chief source of the strength and early successes of the rebellion, and should be indignantly repudiated by all good citizens of the gallant soldiers, and of the loss to our country of tens of thousands of valuable lives and thousands of millions of property.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

The president then introduced ex-Governor Pollock, who spoke in substance as follows:

Although the war was ended so far as the clash and din of arms was concerned, yet the fight is as deep in its intensity, as strong in its reality, and tremendous in its consequences as when army met army in deadly conflict, and life after life passed away in defence of liberty and law, country and union. The bullet has done its work, and now the work of the ballot remains to be accomplished. Twelve months ago, when the hell-hounds of treason had your country by the throat, your representatives in convention gave you as your standard-bearer, whose name is a tower of strength to every man who loves his country. Inscribed in letters of living light is the immortal name of Abraham Lincoln. [Tremendous applause.] A man great among the first, and first among the great. Would you learn a nation's appreciation of his worth? Follow the mournful throngs as it wended its way through this country to his last resting-place. Pilgrim of American Liberty, visit his shrine at Springfield; and as you stand there with the ashes of the immortal dead before you, remember that that tomb contains the world's representative of its noblest manhood. [Applause.] He was freedom's best friend, and his country's saviour in the hour of danger. He struck the shackles from the slave, and the day has come when not the clank of a chain is heard throughout glorious and redeemed America. The rebellion is crushed, and the slaveholders are suing abjectly for pardon. The Union must live, thership every traitor die. We must teach the South and the world that there is an American nation, and not a confederation or partnership of independent cities. It was the cotton lords, with the Southern orators, such as John C. Calhoun, in speaking of the country, not to say *the* United States, but *these* United States, thus implying a division. We have vindicated that secession is a crime and coercion a duty, and thus exploded the idea of the old imbecile who said that a State had no right to secede, and that the United States had no constitutional power to prevent secession. In the language of President Johnson, "Treason is a crime that must be crushed." The Democratic party, the party of peace, have put a soldier on their ticket, and thus they belie their own declarations. They have vilified the defenders of the Union, and now they ask the suffrages of the men they have persistently denounced. They want to cloak over their treason, their sympathy with rebels, their devotion, but it is the old story. It is the donkey in the lion's skin, and the first sound they utter betrays the brute. The donkey betrayed himself by braying when he attempted to roar in his assumed character. The party of the Union gives you the man who has fought for its life, and for most among them is General Hartranft. [Cheers.] It was only the other day that I saw a vile sheet denouncing Hartranft in a manner. Of course I looked, and there in large letters was the name of Mrs. Surratt. So he was her murderer. Charge upon a soldier in the field, charge of the noblest duty an American ever performed vindicated the power and majesty of the laws against the traitors who plotted to the trust reposed in them, the Slave Democracy will never more take possession of the Government of the United States. Gentlemen, I ask you to trust yourselves—to elect your own men and stand by your own principles. Let us consider and reason among us in regard to some of the measures yet to be decided. But let me remind you that the Republican party was born in free discussion, and that it lives by an open and manly exposition of public questions. And I would tell those who think differently from us to be dissatisfied or defeat because its members happen to differ among themselves in regard to some questions of public policy. [Cries of "No, no."] There is no need of discussing this fact. I take the broad issue that the rebels and traitors who commenced this unholy war, and throughout the entire management of the Democratic party at the South, and I further declare that the leaders and managers of our political party in the Northern States were the friends and apologists of those rebels and traitors, all through the war. They differ on the same ground, and are demanding that their rebel friends shall have the same political rights and privileges which they enjoyed before the rebellion. This cannot gainsay that. If you put that party in power now in the Northern States, my friend, for