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The Pittsburgh Gazette.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1866.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In the present Congress—counting Cowan and Doolittle with the Johnson party (to say democratic is, we believe, no longer orthodox) and Raymond with the Republicans—parties stand thus:

	Senate.	House.
Republicans	36	147
Johnson ('My Policy')	15	45
Republican Majority	21	102

Were the rebel delegates all in, and were they all for Johnson, still, as parties stand, the Republicans would be in a majority of fifty-two in the House of Representatives—a strong working majority, but less than two-thirds. With the aid of Andrew Johnson, the continued rebel and copperhead majority could lock the wheels of government, and reverse the old democratic rule, that "the majority shall govern."

When the "conservatives" who stood around the throne made an alliance at Philadelphia with the rebels and copperheads, it was hoped that the triple alliance would be able to gain some twenty-six members of Congress, and thus, with the aid of the reconstructed rebel delegations, overpower the Republicans in the House. They counted on two in Maine, one in Connecticut, two in Pennsylvania, three in New York, two in Ohio, two in Illinois, two in Indiana, three in Missouri, four in Tennessee, and two in Maryland—26.

We know how they succeeded in Maine. We had all, and of course could gain none; they could lose none; but our overflowing majorities there might have satisfied twenty-five members instead of five. The vote in Maine is an index of that in Connecticut; so they will gain nothing there. In New York they are much more likely to lose than gain. In Pennsylvania they are almost sure to lose two, instead of gaining two. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois they have in the present Congress six, three and three respectively. If they get through with the loss of only one half of these, instead of gaining six, they will do as well as they need expect. There is a tornado rising out there that will sweep them away like chaff, and President Johnson may charge a large per centage of whatever damage he and his party may sustain to his own unbridled and ill-regulated tongue.

Every sign at present indicates that the Republicans will be stronger in the fortieth Congress than they are in the thirty-ninth. But the thirty-ninth, strengthened by the moral power of this fall's elections, will quite able to manage Andrew Johnson and the "mingled people" who have gathered around him.

Maine has done her duty grandly—let us not falter in ours.

Mr. Johnson will reach this city, this evening, and we are informed will remain until to-morrow evening. Much effort has been expended to secure for him a grand reception. All his friends, and a multitude of those opposed to his policy, will doubtless gather to see and hear him. To all such our advice is to give Mr. Johnson a fair hearing, feast your eyes on his person, make no disturbance, extend no indignity, leave to him a monopoly of this "If he reviles, revile not again." All his errors and vagaries will be harmless where reason is left free to combat them. It he offends your patriotism or common sense, resent it at the polls in October—not while he sojourns in our city. The elections, we trust, will show the potency of the People, and the impotency of one than whom, we verily believe, they have no enemy so dangerous in the whole land.

A Vindicator of Wheeler in the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus speaks of the President's "policy" and party:

"The 'policy,' as it is called, of Mr. Johnson, seems not only to have corrupted the morals, but to have deranged the very intellects of its followers. They seem to forget that the success of such a scheme argues the corruption of the whole American nation; that the people may be bribed by their own treasury; that the soldier who fought to put down rebels will now vote to give them power; and that the people who provided a Congress to be the safeguard of freedom will now suffer it to be the slave of an usurper."

Illegal Distilleries.

Washington, Sept. 12—Information has been received at the office of Internal Revenue that in various localities throughout the country distilleries are running in defiance of the provisions of the new internal revenue law concerning them. The regulations in relation thereto, which have just been issued, contain the following paragraph:

"Under no circumstances must a distillery be allowed to run until the requirements of the law and the foregoing regulations have been complied with, and any distillery found running without such compliance must immediately be stopped by the Collector."

Regulations concerning the manufacture, inspection and sale of distilled spirits have been issued from the office of Internal Revenue, by the act of July 10, 1866.

Sec. 2. There is laid on all distilled spirits, upon which no tax has been paid, a tax of two dollars on every proof gallon. This tax is to be a lien on the spirits distilled or the distillery used for distilling the same, with the stills, vessels, fixtures and tools therein, and on the interest of the distiller in the land on which the distillery is situated, from the time the spirits are distilled until the tax is paid. The tax is to be collected upon the wine gallon when the spirits are below proof, and upon the proof gallon when they are of greater strength than proof. The exemption from this rule in favor of spirits used in the manufacture of benzine or acetic acids, which was created by the act of March 3d, 1863. Having been repealed by the act of July 13th, 1866, such spirits will be taxed hereafter in accordance with the above rule. The making or keeping by any person of grain mash, wash or beer, prepared or fit for distillation, together with the possession by such person of a still or other apparatus capable of use for distillation upon the same premises is to be deemed presumptive evidence that such person is a distiller. Every person who is, or intends to be a distiller must give notice given his own signature to the Assessor of the district in which such business is to be carried on. Bonds given under the old law will not suffice. The use of any still, boiler or other vessel for the purpose of distilling is forbidden in any dwelling house, or in any building, or any premises where any other business except the manufacture of malt liquors is carried on, in the proviso to section 20. In the law authority is, to some extent, implied in the collector, to permit the distillation and removal of spirits from the distillery, in the absence of any inspector or Assistant Inspector. But this should never be exercised, except in cases when the inspection officer is unavoidably kept away for a short period, and when the collector is entirely satisfied that no loss to the revenue will cause.

The above section provides for the appointment of an Inspector for each distillery, except those which distill brandy from apples, peaches or grapes exclusively, and who is not to engage in any other business while employed as Inspector, and who cannot have charge of more than one distillery.

The New Minister of Finance in Canada—Military Preparations.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—The new Minister of Finance is the Hon. Mr. Howland, who also retains his portfolio as Postmaster General.

The cavalry coming out to Canada are not to take their horses, so that fresh horses will be bought for the force here.

A United States Consular Agency has been established at the capital Ottawa.

The frontier along Missisquoi and Huntington is considered the most open to attack. Now that gunboats are posted along the chains and Rivers, and a camp is to be established near Frelisburg, in Missisquoi, a break-up of some of the volunteer corps is threatened if the Adjutant General does not heed Canadian opinion.

California News.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The steamer Colorado, from Panama, arrived here to-day with New York dates to the 21st of August.

The Bank of California has declared a dividend of one per cent. for the month of August.

A Sacramento dispatch says that the display of silk cocoons, silk manufactures, native cotton, and its fabrics at the State fair is worth admiring.

Sixty thousand California State seven per cent. bonds were sold to-day on an order from Germany. The terms were private.

Mining stocks are inactive. Ophir, 215; Chollar Potosi, 165; Savage, 114; Yellow Jacket, 170. Legal tenders are unchanged.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 218. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Great Closing Sale
Of Light Goods, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

School Books
And Stationery, low at wholesale, Dealers and teachers supplied. Davis, Clarke & Co., No. 93 Wood street.

Musical Institute
At Beaver opens September 11th. E. Ambuhl, Principal. Address R. T. Taylor.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store.
No 84 Market Street, for the best Potash and Soda Ash in the city—at lowest prices.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store.
No 84 Market Street, for Clarks, Harvey's and Cheesman's Female Pills—Sole Agent for the city.

Country Merchants,
Get prices at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, before you purchase Patent Medicines or Perfumery elsewhere.

Beaver Female Seminary.
Seventy to seventy-five dollars for all expenses for sixteen weeks. Opens September 11th. R. T. Taylor.

Country Merchants
Will profit by examining the Stock, at the Opera House Shoe Store

Country Merchants
Will find special inducements in Patent Medicines and Perfumery, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Beaver Academy
Boarding School, for boys, opens September 10th. $70 to 75 for all expenses—sixteen weeks. R. T. Taylor.

School Books.
Text Books for the University, High School, Female College, ward schools, and private schools, for sale at low prices. Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street.

A Car Load
Of Boots and Shoes shortly to be received, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Country Merchants,
Remember that no house in the city will sell Patent Medicines or Perfumery as low as McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Grand Opening.
Hats, Caps and Ladies' Furs at the extensive and popular hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming, No. 128 Wood street. We have this day opened one of the finest lines of the above goods ever offered for sale in this city—made of the best material and in the latest styles—and when we will sell wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices.

Allsop's London Ale, Jeffrey's Edinburg Ale, Byass' London Brown Stout.
The above very excellent articles are acknowledged to be the finest brands in the market. As a tonic is imported they are decidedly far superior to any of the mixtures known as bitters. You can get the above brands only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, near Fifth.

It's An Even Thing.
That you get your money's worth, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Spread the Truth!
Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be; quaint reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which possesses merit should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health would be a close monopoly and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is evident that it is *inhuman*. Suppose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous disability—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel, that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the Bitters have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose proof has been manufactured! If the public health had been injured; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the afflicted restored, *great good has been accomplished*, and if some have reaped a rich harvest, others have directed their fair reward.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

More Goods,
Better Quality and lower prices than any other House in the World, at Gardiners Opera House Shoe Store.

The Albany Convention.

Albany, Sept. 12—When the Hon. Sanford E. Church resumed the chair this morning, he was greeted with rounds of applause interwoven with a few hisses. He said that he desired to make a few words of explanation in reference to what had occurred yesterday, partly on account of a misapprehension on the part of the chair, and partly on account of a misapprehension by a portion of the Convention. When the Chair ruled that neither of the committees was prepared with a report, he supposed that the Convention would be inclined to yield to an adjournment until the morning. When the motion was made to adjourn the chairman declared it carried, hastily, perhaps, before the voting was finished. If any gentleman present, no one more regretted it than the Chair. (Cheers.)

Hon Sanford E. Church was made President, with eight Vice Presidents.

The following is the platform, adopted unanimously: The Democratic and National Union electors of the State of New York, in Convention assembled at Albany, on the 12th day of September, 1866, hereby reaffirm the principles set forth by the Convention at Philadelphia on the fourteenth of August last, and further, we affirm that we, for our part, hold inviolate, and as far as in us lies, would make good the faith of the nation, pledged by the Senate of the United States, in its resolutions of the 26th day of July, 1861, and by the House of Representatives in the resolution of the 22d of July, by General Grant at Appomattox Court House, and by President Johnson in his amnesty proclamation of May 29th, 1865, which fully, lawfully, and finally restored to all the rights and functions of citizenship the great mass of the people of the Southern States, who in their State Conventions and Legislatures fulfilled every required condition, and who, by their allegations in the Philadelphia Convention, gave very graceful pledge of the sincerity of their renewed allegiance, and their acceptance of the issues of the war; and lastly, we affirm that the centralization of power in this State, not less than in the Union, is fatal to the harmony of our political system and dangerous to the liberty of the citizen. Recent legislation at Albany has usurped supreme, yet fitful, control of the local affairs which counties and municipalities are entitled to regulate; it has also exceeded any former precedent in its extravagant expenditures and its fraudulent tampering with the public works of the State. At Washington politicians have been squandered upon central schemes of local benefaction, and a partizan Congress, while reducing the appropriations for a patriotic soldiery, has not scrupled to enhance its own emoluments of office, and to dwell upon other attendant confidently appeal to the electors of the state for a just balance of governmental power and administration, and to arrest that monstrous corruption which is fast sapping the names of union and earnest effort, to enlarge the freedom, diminish the burdens and promote the happiness of the people of this State and the Union.

The Convention nominated John Hoffman for Governor, Robert H. Bruyn for Lieutenant Governor, William W. Wright for Canal Commissioner, and Frank H. Gallagher of Erie, for Inspector of State Prisons. After this the Convention took a recess until one P. M., to receive a list from the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Preparations to Receive the Presidential Party at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 12.—A meeting of the committees from both branches of the city Councils was held last evening, the purpose of making arrangements to receive the President upon his return to this city next Saturday. Committees were also appointed from various associations of this district. Mayor Wallack will be invited to deliver the address to the President welcoming him home.

Funeral of the Victim of the Indianapolis Riot.

Indianapolis, Sept. 12.—Adam Stewart, who was killed in the riot on Monday night, was buried this afternoon with imposing ceremonies. The funeral procession was one of the largest ever witnessed here. The Union League passed a resolution last night to attend the funeral in a body. An American flag was carried in the procession draped in mourning.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

THE CAMPAIGN

The Mass Convention at Erie.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Thousands of Loyal Men in Council.

PROCESSION THREE MILES IN LENGTH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Erie, September 12, 1866.

Shortly after the arrival of General Geary became generally known, last evening, he was honored with a serenade. A band, attended by a large concourse of citizens and strangers, repaired to his quarters at Brown's Hotel. After the music had ceased the General appeared on the balcony, and in a neat and felicitous manner expressed his acknowledgments.

Last night the windows of the heavens were opened, and vast floods of rain descended upon this section of the country, giving sinister promise for the grand demonstration today in behalf of General Geary, the Union and Impartial Liberty. At daylight the waters stood in huge and unsightly pools in the streets. The air was cool for the season, with indications of mere rain. However, General Geary, General Cameron, Governor Curtin, Judge Schofield, and other eminent men, were on the ground. As the day advanced the buildings around the grand square, and the adjacent avenues, were ornamented with flags, banners, mottoes and devices. The people began to pour in from the surrounding country. It seemed as if nothing could repress their enthusiasm. Wave after wave the tide of men and women rolled in until the square, and the streets leading into it, presented a mass of men and women.

At 11 o'clock, a. m., the grand procession formed, moved and was following order

Marshals and Assistants.
Alfred King,
Band
Committee of Arrangements
Citizens
Mounted Marshals and Staff
Thirty-six Ladies, bearing emblematic banners representing the States
Sailors
Large Delegation from Erie
Band
Soldiers and Citizens on foot
Cavalcade

Delegations and Bands—1st, from the 1st Ward, from the Ward, from the Ward.

Delegations from the East and Southern—including Norrad, Greenfield, Waterford, Ac., formed on Buffalo street, west of Peach Street.

Delegations from the South, including Springfield, McKean, Waterford, Ac., formed on Perrytown Plank Road, south of Buffalo street.

Delegations from the West, including Springfield, Girard, Franklin, Ac., formed on the Ridge Road and on Peach street, south of Buffalo street.

The cavalcade of men on horseback, formed in three abreast.

Assistant Marshals—Major Vaughn, Captain Hall, and Capt. Moore, attended the formation of the state delegations in the East.

Assistant Marshals, Gen. Cambria, Capt. Little, and Capt. Hager, attended to the formation of the Southern Delegations.

Assistant Marshals, Gen. Schimbrecht, Capt. Gaskins and Capt. Iager, attended to the formation of delegations from the West.

The Procession moved down State street to Brown's Hotel, crossed North Park to French street, down French to Perrin, along Perrin to Peach, up Peach to Twelfth, down Twelfth to state, down State to Park, where they halted and about the stand.

The procession occupied a long time in passing a given point, and was over three miles in length. The display made by the different delegations were remarkably fine. Entire delegations and the cavalcade of men on horseback attracted much attention. Upon arriving at the Park the meeting was organized by the President of the day, Hon Simon Cameron. There were the usual number of vice presidents, a main or central stand, and an east and west stand. At the main stand, where Gen Cameron presided, addresses were delivered by Governor Curtin, Hon. I. W. Hall and the presiding officer of the day, and Judge Jeremiah Black, of Meadville, presided, and addresses were made from it by Governor Curtin, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. Jeremiah Black, and addresses were made there by Colonel J. W. Forney, several Hons. and Mr F. B. Penniman. Other gentlemen addressed the vast meeting, there being altogether twenty addresses delivered. It is impossible to give even an abstract of the speeches, but this may be said that the issues of a great canvass have been well and ably presented with greater force of reasoning, beauty of illustration, or grace of rhetoric.

Besides this, there was an earnestness—a depth of conviction—a profound impression of the magnitude of the issues depending on the complexion of the returns of this election, soon to be held—beyond anything heretofore witnessed. Not only the speakers, but the masses of the people seemed fully conscious that by the base treachery of one man, honored and trusted as few have been, the fruits of a golden opportunities given him to render the highest and most memorable services to his country and to all mankind, old questions which all patriots supposed dead, have been again brought before the people in the issue of the present day.

The news from Maine causes much joy and enthusiasm here among the loyal masses.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

UNION MAJORITY 30,000.

Lowest Congressional Majority 4,000

New York, Sept 12.—The *Tribune* has the following from Augusta, Maine Fuller returns largely increase the Union majority in this state. It will reach thirty thousand, and the lowest Congressional district is carried by four thousand. Our majority is vastly larger than was ever gained in Maine before by any party, and is nearly double the average Union majority of the past eight years.

Riot at Brenham, Texas—Large Fire—Mexican Affairs.

New Orleans, September 12.—Information from Brenham, Texas, states that at that place on the night of the 7th, there were two balls, one of negroes and one of whites. A party of federal soldiers went to the negro ball and broke it up. They then went to the white ball and offered to make some disturbance, and being asked to leave, one of them knocked down one of the managers. Pistols shortly after shots were brought into use, and two of the soldiers were wounded. They broke up the ball, but in the night the soldiers broke into the store of Compton & Bro., and shortly after they left a fire was discovered, which consumed that and six other of the largest stores in the town. The loss is estimated at $85,000.

Colonel Mason, commanding officer of Galveston, has gone up to Brenham to examine into the matter.

A dispatch from Houston says, regarding the same affair: The Federal soldiers attempting to enter a dancing school with negro wenches as partners at Brenham were resisted, one of the number being killed.

Brownsville advices say that Canales has resigned the command of Matamoras to Hinojosa.

General Lapin, the new Governor of Tamaulipas, is expected hourly.

General Ortega left San Antonia with three hundred men for Loredo.

Cortenas continues outlawry.

Fearful Explosion.

Albany, Sept. 12.—A terrible explosion occurred here this morning. The saw and planing mill of S. & G. Rook, corner of Lawrence and Water streets, blew up at twenty minutes to ten o'clock this morning, killing ten or twelve persons and seriously injuring eight or ten more. No cause is known, as the engineer was killed with the others. The noise of the explosion was heard at a great distance and nearly all the windows in the vicinity were broken. A number of persons were struck with fragments of timber and stone. The mill was owned by S. & G. Rook, with Nelson Roggers, a wealthy lumber merchant of this city, as silent partner. The establishment covered an acre of ground, and it is said the loss is about $20,000.

Anniversary of the Battle of North Point—The Fenians.

Baltimore, September 12.—The anniversary of the battle of North Point is being celebrated to-night. The association of old defenders have a dinner at Towsontown. The Fenian brotherhood celebrated the day by holding a picnic at Darby Park, where there was a grand gathering to hear President Roberts on the present condition and prospects of Ireland. There was a general display of flags throughout the city.

The National Convention of telegraphers meets here today.

THE PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSION.

Cincinnati, September 12.—The Presidential party left Louisville for Cincinnati last night at eight o'clock, and took passage on the steamer United States, where every care and attention was bestowed by the President of the Mail Line to make the trip comfortable and pleasant.

This morning, at six o'clock, we passed Aurora, Indiana. Several hundred persons were collected at the wharf, who cheered and fired a salute.

At eight o'clock, when six miles from Cincinnati, we were met by the steamers Dumont and Rosena, with a large number of passengers and a band of music.

The Committee on Reception from Cincinnati came on board the United States and called on the President and tendered him their escort to their city.

The scene was exciting, cheering blending with the sound of music, and the new comers all anxious to see the distinguished party. In going up the river, and when at the outskirts of the city the President stood on the upper deck in company with Admiral Farragut and other distinguished members of the party, and Hon. L. D. Campbell, our Minister to the Republic of Mexico.

The President, by arrangement, was the only one with head uncovered, and continued to bow and waive his hat to the cheering people gathered on the banks of the river.

Cincinnati, Sept. 12.—Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck welcomed the President in the following address:

Mr. President—During the war I welcomed the President to this city, when it was honored with a serenade. A band, attended by a large concourse of citizens and strangers, repaired to his quarters at Brown's Hotel. After the music had ceased the General appeared on the balcony, and in a neat and felicitous manner expressed his acknowledgments.

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Mounted Marshals and Staff
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Assistant Marshals—Major Vaughn, Captain Hall, and Capt. Moore, attended the formation of the state delegations in the East.

Assistant Marshals, Gen. Schimbrecht, Capt. Gaskins and Capt. Iager, attended to the formation of delegations from the South.

Assistant Marshals, Gen. Cambria, Capt. Little, and Capt. Hager, attended to the formation of the Southern Delegations.

The Procession moved down State street to Brown's Hotel, crossed North Park to French street, down French to Perrin, along Perrin to Peach, up Peach to Twelfth, down Twelfth to state, down State to Park, where they halted and about the stand.

The procession occupied a long time in passing a given point, and was over three miles in length. The display made by the different delegations were remarkably fine. Entire delegations and the cavalcade of men on horseback attracted much attention. Upon arriving at the Park the meeting was organized by the President of the day, Hon Simon Cameron. There were the usual number of vice presidents, a main or central stand, and an east and west stand. At the main stand, where Gen Cameron presided, addresses were delivered by Governor Curtin, Hon. I. W. Hall and the presiding officer of the day, and Judge Jeremiah Black, of Meadville, presided, and addresses were made from it by Governor Curtin, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. Jeremiah Black, and addresses were made there by Colonel J. W. Forney, several Hons. and Mr F. B. Penniman. Other gentlemen addressed the vast meeting, there being altogether twenty addresses delivered. It is impossible to give even an abstract of the speeches, but this may be said that the issues of a great canvass have been well and ably presented with greater force of reasoning, beauty of illustration, or grace of rhetoric.

Besides this, there was an earnestness—a depth of conviction—a profound impression of the magnitude of the issues depending on the complexion of the returns of this election, soon to be held—beyond anything heretofore witnessed. Not only the speakers, but the masses of the people seemed fully conscious that by the base treachery of one man, honored and trusted as few have been, the fruits of golden opportunities given him to render the highest and most memorable services to his country and to all mankind, old questions which all patriots supposed dead, have been again brought before the people in the issue of the present day.

The news from Maine causes much joy and enthusiasm here among the loyal masses.

The Southern Loyalists.

New York, September 12.—At the reception of Southern Loyalists at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, the following letter from Mr. Beecher was read:

Indianapolis, Sept. 8.

To Edward Cooper and Isaac N. Lincoln—I regret that the state of my health will allow me to pay my grateful respects to those noble Southern men who stood faithful among the latitudes of slaveholding treason. Their fidelity to their country, which they voted four thousand dollars additional pay for their own services, which was voted by a full three to one, and a second error he had been struck down! I believe in men; I believe in God; I believe that they should be forgiven. Hang eight millions of people! Who ever heard of such horrors! Yet because I believe in the Bible I believe in a traitor. If more blood is needed, erect an altar and upon it your humble speaker will pour out the last drop of his blood as a libation for his country's salvation.

I have never deserted my people and they have never deserted me, and I now call on you all to stand by the Constitution and that Union which is the only security to your liberty upon the altar of our country, and I hear assemble around it from all sections of the country and in one accord I cheerfully, hastily, gladly, and then swear, let come what will, let all else go to hell, let everything go, forget and forgive, and then swear, let come what will, let all else go to hell, then swear that this Union shall be eternal.

The President then retired amid loud cheers.

Chicago, September 12.—We have work for our wives through these crowds, and back reached the railroad train. Multitudes of people are cheering and keeping up the excitement commenced on the entry of the Presidential party.

It may here be stated that Secretary Seward is somewhat sick, and has been accommodated with a pillow in the car. He is keeping quiet by advice of his physician.

The President and General Grant were, during their sojourn here, presented with at least fifty bouquets from ladies. The train is now on its way to Columbus, Ohio.

Cleveland, Sept. 12, 45 P. M.—Stopped here for a few minutes. The President was received with cheers and presented with a bouquet. The committee of the Columbus Convention came on board at Cincinnati, including Amos Lay mad, editor of the Columbus *Statesman*.

Monroe, Sept. 12, 7 P. M.—President Johnson was introduced and cheered. The ladies of this city sent a bouquet to the President, and the President, with shells and flowers, "sent the Belle Riviere," and their sons the shores of their address: "We might linger in loving gratitude and respectful love to see thee, beloved President, that our prayers will follow you in your onward course, asking God's best blessing on your labor. May He grant you strength that, as Washington was the Father, so may you be the Saviour of this country; and when the holy spirit of peace descended upon our land may you be spared to its enjoyment and its blessings."

Wherever the cars have been seen in their journey, a great concourse of people have assembled to see the manifestation of manifest joy. Have opened the curtains of Pullman cars, and the President has come out and bowed his thanks for the cordial greeting. Fresh bouquets have been presented to him at Toledo, Fremont, Leroy, Ac. Hardly in the history of mankind, perhaps, has such a spectacle been witnessed, and it is a singular coincidence that he who acted as our guest in welcoming the exile, now welcomes him in the double capacity of citizen of the United States, and as President of the United States, and he who is now will have it. (Cheers.)

I will say by way of introduction, that I entertain the same views regarding the Union that I entertained in 1861. I contended then that no state had the right to leave the Union, and I contend so now. I placed myself on that position as Senator, and upon it I thought I was sustained by the Constitution. I accepted the position as President, of course, as has been said, with the intention that I would have to carry it out. I stand to-day in the position I then took, and I will do my duty as President. I intend to make good the faith of the nation, pledged by the Senate of the United States, in its resolutions of the 26th day of July, 1861, and by the House of Representatives in the resolution of the 22d of July, by General Grant at Appomattox Court House, and by President Johnson in his amnesty proclamation of May 29th, 1865, which fully, lawfully, and finally restored to all the rights and functions of citizenship the great mass of the people of the Southern States, who in their State Conventions and Legislatures fulfilled every required condition, and who, by their allegations in the Philadelphia Convention, gave very graceful pledge of the sincerity of their renewed allegiance, and their acceptance of the issues of the war; and lastly, we affirm that the centralization of power in this State, not less than in the Union, is fatal to the harmony of our political system and dangerous to the liberty of the citizen. Recent legislation at Albany has usurped supreme, yet fitful, control of the local affairs which counties and municipalities are entitled to regulate; it has also exceeded any former precedent in its extravagant expenditures and its fraudulent tampering with the public works of the state. At Washington politicians have been squandered upon central schemes of local benefaction, and a partizan Congress, while reducing the appropriations for a patriotic soldiery, has not scrupled to enhance its own emoluments of office. We confidently appeal to the electors of the state for a just balance of governmental power and administration, and to arrest that monstrous corruption which is fast sapping the names of union and earnest effort, to enlarge the freedom, diminish the burdens and promote the happiness of the people of this State and the Union.

The Convention nominated John Hoffman for Governor, Robert H. Bruyn for Lieutenant Governor, William W. Wright for Canal Commissioner, and Frank H. Gallagher of Erie, for Inspector of State Prisons. After this the Convention took a recess until one P. M., to receive a list from the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Preparations to Receive the Presidential Party at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 12.—A meeting of the committees from both branches of the city Councils was held last evening, the purpose of making arrangements to receive the President upon his return to this city next Saturday. Committees were also appointed from various associations of this district. Mayor Wallack will be invited to deliver the address to the President welcoming him home.

Funeral of the Victim of the Indianapolis Riot.

Indianapolis, Sept. 12.—Adam Stewart, who was killed in the riot on Monday night, was buried this afternoon with imposing ceremonies. The funeral procession was one of the largest ever witnessed here. The Union League passed a resolution last night to attend the funeral in a body. An American flag was carried in the procession draped in mourning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

*Criminal Court.

Court met yesterday at the usual hour.

The first case taken up was that of Edward Osborn, who was arraigned on an indictment for assault and battery. The defendant is a conductor on the Birmingham Passenger Railway. On Sunday, August 26th, the prosecutor, Charles Markham, was marshal of a procession, which was passing along Carson street, Birmingham, en route to participate in the laying of a corner stone of a Lutheran church in that borough. The procession obstructed the track, and when the defendant's car came up, he ordered the marshal to get out of the way. Some words ensued, and blows followed, the conductor striking the prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of twenty dollars, the costs of prosecution, and to enter bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for one year.

A joint indictment was found against John Paradine and John Barmetter, yesterday, for committing an assault and battery upon Michael Berger. They plead guilty and were each sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, the costs of prosecution, and to enter bail in $500 to keep the peace for one year.

Ann Richardson, formerly a servant in the employ of Mr. Geo. E. Shaw, was placed on trial for larceny. It was charged that at various times she purloined articles of clothing, which she afterwards disposed of. A verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury, and the defendant sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

Catherine Nau was arraigned, charged with obstructing an execution. The prosecutor, John Schuler, constable of Reserve township, in a suggestion made by that officer, that the defendant, by Justice Arunt, for costs. On the 14th of August last he visited Nau's premises for the purpose of making a levy on the property, and while in the discharge of his duty the defendant interfered, scratched his face and threatened to hit him with bricks she held in her hand. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the costs divided between the parties.

The next case taken up was that of Thomas Lynch, indicted for selling liquor to minors in Versailles township. Geo. Hoffman, a citizen