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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page - Wanted, Some Pleasure, Labor and Rest, Table Talk and many other items. Third page - Financial Matters, River News, Markets by Telegraph and Express. Sixth page - Finance and Trade and Commercial Intelligence.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 189. TEXAS calls a Convention, the vote in its favor having some 4,000 majority. Of the ninety delegates, nine are colored. Gov. Hamilton is elected a member.

UNLESS GEN. HANCOCK is misrepresented by late telegrams, his last days of command in the Fifth District will gain as little credit for him as the first. The friends of reconstruction in Louisiana and Texas make bitter complaints against him of untidiness, and of an obstinate perversion of his power, in carrying out the election clauses of the laws.

The Northern streams are everywhere welcoming the spring, by throwing off their icy shields and filling up their full banks with the volume of rains and melting snows. The Allegheny marked twenty-two feet and rising yesterday, and the Monongahela is about the same, but we hear of no serious damage done by either. The Susquehanna is booming high, overflowing the low-lands below Harrisburg, and has even reached the railway tracks. The Hudson and its tributaries, the Connecticut and many of the lesser streams are also swollen and their ice is running out, with more or less destruction of property on the banks.

OPENING OF THE CANVASS. If there is one point relative to political concerns in which the people of the United States are in substantial union, it is in maintaining that the presidential campaign now opened, is of most unusual importance. A mighty storm has passed over the republic. The waves of agitation have not yet sunk to repose. In some particulars they rise higher than when the winds of rebellion howled fiercest. And this is according with all the analogies of nature.

National life, like all other forms of life, is not stationary, but full of vicissitudes. When a nation ceases to grow—that is, to adapt its institutions to the development of human existence—it necessarily begins to decay and disintegrate. This shows the folly of that conception of government in which the Medes and Persians indulged—that laws, whether organic or statutory, ought not to change; that rules suited to one condition or era of society, must necessarily be applicable to all times and circumstances. Perhaps the Medes and Persians did the best that ever has been done with that notion; but all their efforts did not avert the common lot that attaches equally to communities as to individuals. Revolutions beset all nations. No amount of courage, and no accumulation of wisdom, has been able to escape convulsions that shake and rend and transmute political structures. As well attempt to conduct the processes of nature as to dispense with thunder and lightning, storm and tempest, pestilence and earthquake. Conservatives, doubtless, fancy "such an ordering of the forces inherent in nature would be of superior excellence to that which now prevails; but however much they may long for it, or repine at the oncoming of the universe, neither their complaints or wishes will make the slightest alteration in the predetermined and customary evolutions of the great civil world.

Revolutions are not more pleasant to encounter than the great agitations of the universe, topple down cities, or devastate wide territories. But when they have spent their fury and excitements have so cooled that a jocositate can be made of what they have wrought, it is almost invariably perceived that the elements have been purified; that old encumbrances have been removed out of the way; that new and beneficial developments have been imparted to ideas, recognized, it may be, but mostly dormant; and that fresh germs have been planted, destined to fructify, blossom and mature fruit for ages to come.

Conservatives complain that our government is being revolutionized. They perceive changes from the regulations devised by the framers of the original Constitution, and they repute all modifications or substitutions to be for the worse and not for the better. That great changes have occurred is not only undeniable, but a matter for profound congratulation. Slavery, and all that was cognate thereto, has perished, never to be brought to life again. The abolition of that system was a vast change, and fundamental in its character. It deeply touched the habits, the passions, the interests, and the ambitions, not merely of prominent classes, but of whole sections. It was in itself, a revolution, marking the future from the past by a line never to be obliterated. In its consequences, it put the Government on a new track. For more than a century, the tendency of the various administrations, notwithstanding, all professions to the contrary, had been towards aristocracy and despotism. This was inevitable. As Representatives who dared to call in question his right thus to do, he immediately denounced by name in his speeches and harangues as traitors to the Government, and the rebels and sycophants whom he had called about him shouted their applause.

When the Thirty-ninth Congress expired, these States were in a state of anarchy. Government. When the Fortieth Congress assembled, at the earliest day at which it could assemble without a call by the President, they found that Andrew Johnson, the man who had secured Presidential re-election, had assumed to organize Government in these States, and to settle all the great questions at issue between the National Government and the Rebels. As I look back upon this usurpation on the part of the Executive, it almost seems that Congress was wanting in self-respect in not instituting proceedings for his immediate impeachment. But the questions at issue were of such vital importance that Congress felt called upon to make an effort to avoid a conflict between the different departments of the government.

The Convention to which the delegates you select here to-day are to be sent will nominate as candidate for President, Grant. (Applause.) It will nominate him because he represents the principles of the Republican party, and because he can rally the country in that office better service than any other man. It is understood that Thomas will issue orders looking to a forcible occupation of what he calls "My Department," also, that in re-organizing the army, he will, as Secretary of War, issue an order forming the Military Division of the Atlantic, and place the General in command. Grant will, it is believed, refuse to promulgate them. Thomas will place under arrest, Grant is to be placed under arrest, for disobedience of the orders of the President. General Emory, it is understood, is to be placed in this position first. General Gordon Granger has been here for some weeks. He is in the military division of the South. He will soon be here. The commandant of this post (not Emory, who commands the Department) is also reported to be in sympathy with Andy. It is declared, on good authority, that among the secret orders which have been seriously discussed, is one for the seizure of the Capitol, and the preventing of Congress from assembling. All these are many others of a similar nature, are not under public notice, but they are true. They come to me through credible channels. I do not vouch for them, but only mention them as among the strong probabilities of the situation. There is one suspicious fact. The town is full of Maryland rebels, as well as numbers from the extreme South. Two-thirds of the visitors here are of that section. The "down-the-Potomac" principle, and "carries and guerrillas of the Rebellion have been represented here quite largely. Men who were trained in the secret service declare that scores of the most notorious of these men have been at the War Department and Army Headquarters these things are known to be in the most confidential relations with the President have been seen in communication with such men. When I was at the War Department and Army Headquarters these things are known to be in the most confidential relations with the President have been seen in communication with such men. When I was at the War Department and Army Headquarters these things are known to be in the most confidential relations with the President have been seen in communication with such men.

These are the considerations, in the main and outline, that make the Presidential canvass, which has already begun, of unusual consequence to the people of this republic and to all mankind. Shall the nation go forward, remodelling its institutions on the basis of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity? Or, shall it go backward, raking with bouy fingers in the ashes of the great war, seeking to reconstruct demolished, Caste and Despotism? There ought to be but one answer to these questions. There will be but one. The nation will not dishonor itself by going backward. The loyal masses are not inclined to disquiet the corpses of hundreds of thousands of martyrs, resting in bloody graves, by an act of unparalleled treachery and baseness. They have their eyes steadily on the goal of their desires, and will not rest until they attain it.

This is the meaning of what has recently transpired in New Hampshire. The first gun of the presidential battle reverberates in victorious tones throughout the nation. It attests not only a point gained, but prophesies a grand consummation in harmony therewith.

The spirit that animated our own State Republican Convention is to the same import. On the great issue our friends are once more unconquered, resolute and unconquerable. They have not drawn out the battle to lose it. Victory, absolute and final, is within their reach, and they will grasp it. Henceforward, until the polls shall close in November, let every Republican be prepared to do his whole duty. Let us in Pennsylvania lift the banner that we trailed last autumn, into conspicuity and sunshine, welcoming it with cheers and efforts that shall give it increasing luster through many years to come.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in State Convention, on the 11th, were addressed by their Chairman, Hon. D. W. Gooch, formerly a Representative in Congress, in a very eloquent speech, from which we extract the annexed paragraphs. The story of one man's treachery is admirably told, while the reference to the civil services and the avowed opinions of the other will be read with the liveliest interest. Mr. Gooch said:

"Within thirty days, after Abraham Lincoln entered upon his second term of office, Richmond had fallen; the rebels were flying before the victorious Grant; and the rebel leaders were ready to acknowledge that all was lost, not merely the government which they had attempted to establish, but the principles on which that government was to rest, and that nothing remained for them but to 'accept the situation.' At that time all loyal men felt that the hour of danger was passed, and that all questions for the future could be safely entrusted to the President and to Congress; of whose wise and harmonious action there could be no doubt. But the dealings of the President with nations, as with individuals, are often mysterious. While loyal men were thus resting, filled with hope for the future, and reposing full confidence in that great and good man who had led the nation successfully through its great struggle, the assassin's bullet opened the way for the accession of Andrew Johnson. Although this man, who could never have in his right mind, as the President, had seriously compromised himself at the late inauguration, still, as he promised to do all things for the public good, the people freely forgave what they thought might have been the accident of the hour, and generously gave him their confidence and support. For a short time he seemed to merit such confidence and to take counsel from the loyal men in whom the people had long confided. But it soon became apparent to those who watched closely the doings at the capital during the Summer and Autumn of 1865, that the rebels and their sympathizers were readily admitted and long detained at the doors of the reception room, while loyal men were kept long in waiting, or even asked in vain for admission. It soon became clear that he intended to take into his own hands the whole great question of reconstruction, and without regard to the plainly expressed wishes of loyal men, and without waiting for or giving any opportunity to Congress to take any action thereon, he determined through the instrumentality of Provisional Governments, which he had no more right to establish than he had to establish monarchies—to organize governments in those States and have their Senators and Representatives at the doors of Congress demanding admission when it should again assemble. He even flattered himself that his object was accomplished, and when Congress met, coolly informed the Senate and House of Representatives, in his Annual Message, that it only remained for them to judge of the election returns and the qualification of the members from the States, which he had called into existence during the recess. He had not deprived them of that power; but all the rest he had settled according to his own good will and pleasure. The Senators and Representatives who dared to call in question his right thus to do, he immediately denounced by name in his speeches and harangues as traitors to the Government, and the rebels and sycophants whom he had called about him shouted their applause.

Whoever believes the accidental President will remain quiet until the trial is ended, may know human nature, but he certainly does not understand that of A. J. One thing is certain, that quiet as he appears on the surface, the great apprehensions of a serious collision here are felt by parties who have the best means of judging, and the largest stake in the contest. Perhaps I may be considered sensational, if I say that Secretary Stanton, has excellent reasons for opposing an attempt to obtain control by force of his Department. Yet, what I state is the simple truth. You may rest assured that Mr. Stanton will be informed of the movements going on in this city and vicinity. They are dangerous. Of that there can be no doubt. The President has definitely taken another step forward in the certain and direct collision which he evidently seeks. As you know, the Adjutant-General took his seat at the Cabinet meeting, in his ad interim character. At the Cabinet Mr. Johnson demitted of his Secretaries that they fall to recognize Mr. Stanton. It is understood that Thomas will issue orders looking to a forcible occupation of what he calls "My Department," also, that in re-organizing the army, he will, as Secretary of War, issue an order forming the Military Division of the Atlantic, and place the General in command. Grant will, it is believed, refuse to promulgate them. Thomas will place under arrest, Grant is to be placed under arrest, for disobedience of the orders of the President. General Emory, it is understood, is to be placed in this position first. General Gordon Granger has been here for some weeks. He is in the military division of the South. He will soon be here. The commandant of this post (not Emory, who commands the Department) is also reported to be in sympathy with Andy. It is declared, on good authority, that among the secret orders which have been seriously discussed, is one for the seizure of the Capitol, and the preventing of Congress from assembling. All these are many others of a similar nature, are not under public notice, but they are true. They come to me through credible channels. I do not vouch for them, but only mention them as among the strong probabilities of the situation. There is one suspicious fact. The town is full of Maryland rebels, as well as numbers from the extreme South. Two-thirds of the visitors here are of that section. The "down-the-Potomac" principle, and "carries and guerrillas of the Rebellion have been represented here quite largely. Men who were trained in the secret service declare that scores of the most notorious of these men have been at the War Department and Army Headquarters these things are known to be in the most confidential relations with the President have been seen in communication with such men. When I was at the War Department and Army Headquarters these things are known to be in the most confidential relations with the President have been seen in communication with such men.

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