VOLUME LXXXIII.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

BATIFICATION!

Grand Mass Meeting! Over Five Thousand Loyal Voters

Thousand Majority for the this, because under Democratic rule they had every encouragement to their opinions, so that I cannot blame Southern men for

The campaign of 1868 has earnestly, brilantly opened in Western Penusylvania, ad the thundering sound of the first gun for Grant, Colfax and the Union, which pealed forth from City Hall on Saturday night, will reecho from hill to hill till every loyal heart in old Allegheny shall swake and be up and at the wily enemy so often crushed beneath the weight of the verwhelming majorities which made her ame glorious in darker days of yore. The ld flag has been unfurled to the breeze and more than five thousand honest. earnest and patriotic hearts have greeted with the same gushing, uncontrollable, rning enthusiasm as bade the nation ke cheer and hope when Sumter was scalled and treason flaunted her odious

salled and treason flaunted her odious canner in sight of the Republic's Capital, and all things looked dreary for the cause of Liberty, Truth and Justice. With victory emblizoned on its fair untarnished folds and "no surrender" on its flaunting treamer, five thousand voters of Allegheny county have lifted their votes to declare the they will stand of the American people that they will stand o the American people that they will stand y it; fight under it, till the common enemy I the country shall again stand dismayed, isheartened and vanquished, and the some onquering Grant shall be lifted into the fair once graced by a Washington and a a coln, and again declared by one univer-

lo say that the grand and suddenly im-ovised meeting at City Hall on Saturday aght, to ratify the Chicago platform adop-id and candidates put forward, was a sucs, will fail to give any proper idea of the asion. The commodious hall was occu-d to its fullest capacity. Every sent fullest capacity. Every sent ur for the meeting, and every inch available space for stand or room is occupied by a voter, and many failed obtain admittance. We estimated the imper in attendance at between five and ix thousand, and these all gathered at in thousand, and these all gathered at me day's notice. The enthusiasm was leneral. Every person present realized he importance of the occasion and vied with his neighbor in giving a proper manifestation of patriotic fervor and delight when the names of Grant and Colfax were mentioned by the orators of the evening. At times the very building eemed to lock to and fro with the reverbeating huzzas which went up for the here of the way and the statesman who so fittingly he war and the statesman who so fittingly secupied a place on the ticket with hun.

The meeting effected the following

OBGANIZATION. pesident—Jacob H. Miller, Eaq.

'Nee President—James Riees, Col. Wm. Phillips,
Hlands, Wm. R. Brown, James McAuley, Alex.

't, Jolin W. Taylor, David Reed, Hon. W. C.

arthy, Gun. Thos. A. Rowley, John Evans,
McD. Erossan, A. J. Cochran, F. Wilson

h. Dr. T. J. Gallaher, Sannel F. Barr, Col.

'w Scott, Jacob Kelb. Dr. W. A. Penniman,
nnesota, John F. Jennings, S. H. Geyer, Jos.

'th, James Park, h. N. Voeghtly, James M.

't, John A. Meyler, Hon. Thos. M. Howe. R.

rnahan, Col. Thomas McCiraw, John Heath,
John E. Parke, Gotlelb Wettach, Andrew

't. George Monit, John W. Chalfaut, Wm. K.

Ch. Wm. Neeb, James I. Bennett, R. P. Nevin,
Bmith, Miles, S. Humphreys, John P. Pears,
Arterbury, August, Ammon. Capt. R. 49. St. Win. Neeb. James I. Bennett. E. P. Nevin.
Smith. Miles S. Humphreys, John P. Pears.
Atterbury. August. Ammon. Capt. R. 45.
on, T. Ballestine, George K. Gamble, Samuel,
Gerr, John Brown. of Birmingham. George H.
Gerson, W. M. Gormiy, B. W. Beitzboover, Win.
Hersh, Barclay Preston. James C. Lewis, John
Miller, of Natrons, Win. V. Evans, of Tarentum,
jt. John Young, W. G. Johnston, of Liberty
windip, James Marshall, of Pine Township. Dr.
hn E. Shaffer, Geo. Burnes, George Findley, B.
Wood, John J. Muse, Capt. Thos. McMasters,
on, John Brown.

on. John Brown Wm. A. Herron, Capt. S. C. Berretterles - P. Honston: Frank P. Case, Will M. Streell, Vm. Anderson, James C. Purdy, Wm. N. Jens, S. B. Renson, of Eris county, J. S. Barr, of rson county in the control of the county is a move on Resolutions—Hon. T. J. Bigliam, H. Hampton, John W. Riddell, George Finley, James Feech, C. C. Taylor, R. W. Mackey, M. Smith.

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the manageral day

assuming the Chair, Mr. Miller made following brief address:
LLOW CITIZENS:—The occasion upon
the we have met is a most auspicious h we have met is a most anspicious
We have come together to ratify the
ustion of that great soldier, great
an, Ulysses S. Grant. I verily beud I think you all agree with me,
will be called upon a second time
he preservation of the union and
the States. That time, gentlebe in the month of November
su no doubt you will elect him
precedented majority to occupy
high the present incumbent so
We have no fears for the future,
jark things may have looked we have no fears for the future.

ark things may have looked

it few weeks, and however

we may have been, the

right, and we have in

Tysses S. Grant and Schuy
best hope for the future.

doubt of their triumphant

There gentlemen is the soldier.

her'e, gentlemen, is the soldier, rved under that great soldier, to the polls with a vote to cast a leacter. Every soldier who inder the victorious Grant will when the ballots for that distineader leader to victory. He wed his banner to be lowered in ince of any enemy, foreign or do-Gentlemen, I might as well ask will you follow such a man? It hin the range of possibility that a can be defeated. There will be lightly abled up for these condin can be deleated. There will be jority rolled up for these candi-ren an Abraham Lincoln knew of I ask you, gentlemen, if it it be done!

MAJ. HAGGRETY'S ADDRESS aj. James Haggerty, of the city of New rk, was now introduced, and spoke as

Mr. President and Follow-Citizens:—I was impressed into the service to day by your fellow-townsman, Maj. Brown, just as I was making my way as fast as the cars could take me in the direction of my home. New York, after having assisted, with others, in the nomination for the Presidency of the United States the great soldier of as aga, and after having helped to put on he best scholars and statemen of the merican republic Schuyler Colfax. I ran is an assistant, one of he best scholars and statemen of the interior republic Schuyler Colfax. I ran is an assistant to the first that canvassing has igain begun. I can hardly realize the fact that canvassing has igain begun. I can hardly realize the fact that canvassing has igain begun. I can hardly realize the fact that canvassing has igain begun. I can hardly realize make a speech such as few other men in the United States can make, then, I say, Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:-I

in Council--The Old Flag Unfurled! The First Gun Fired for
Crant and Colfax! The Camipsign Brilliantly Opened!--Alin Enlegheny County Pledged for Ten

in Council--The Old Flag Unsold men, that they teach their children never to compromise with treason. The Southern people had grown practically aristocratic. They got it into their heads that they were the ruling power, not only over the white men of the country, and took it for granted that the Northern men were cowards. I hardly blame them for this, because under Democratic rule thay Speeches-Resolutions adopted. holding the view that Northern men.were cowards. Did not the North grant to the cowards. Did not the North grant to the South every promise it ever asked? Did not the North go down on its knees nearly every time to the South, until these Southern men got such ideas into their heads? And, my friends, the Southern men were deep in their mistake. They thought we were so engrossed in trade, so taken up in the pursuit of gain, that we would never fight for an idea, a principle. That was their mistake. When they fired upon our flag, when they raised the hand of treason to strike the heart of our nation down, then they found that there was a spirit of dig-

they found that there was a spirit of dig-nity, of manliness here in the North which nity, of manliness here in the North which they had little dreamed of. Our people met the issue. They said, now that you have fired upon our flag, now that you have itsulted it, by the God of our fathers, we will raise that insulted flag of Sumter, and we will carry it through the smoke of battle and plant it again by the pillars of the nation. Then they found out that in the North there was manhood, that there was a spirit of obedience to justice that they little dreamed of. Now, my friends, I am not going to dwell on this old fact very long. But I do want to point out the fact, and my friends, it is a marked thing, and the historian will deal with it grandly I am sure. We did not seek at first to do away with the cause of this rebellion. We sought simply to maintain the idea of the Union, nothing more. We did not ask for the liberty of this manor that mea, but it we seizesimply to maintain the idea of the Union, nothing more. We did not ask for the liberty of this man or that man, but it was simply the Union, and for that idea we fought. In the broiling sun I have shovelled in ditches when negroes were lolling in the sun, when parties were crying out "you must not touch the negro." It would be unconstitutional to touch him. That great element had to be idle while the soldiers due trenches. But you must not touch the record shout of acclamation the hero of the

But you must not touch the negro. You must carry on the war constitutional that recommended, and I may as well sto the my recommendation was reject to the Democratic powers that this element be brought into service. Ith that they ought to get us up a little mar all with the constito get us up a little mean with the consti-tution in it, and I the with when the soldiers received common as they should receive them in this way: Attention battallion! Gentleman, have you read the constitu-Gentlemas, have you read the tion? If so, charge bayonets! Gentlemen, did you find that you can charge upon the rebels constitutionally? If so, men, did you have the start of the constitution of the war below on situtionally? If so, oharge bayonets! I also suggested that our balls be sent to Washington, to the War Department, that they might not be unconstitutionally heavy. [Laughter.] But all my suggestions were rejected. My friends, all this while the American people were becoming educated. The American people were learning this one fact, that if they would be strong they must be just, and in the spirit of the Constitution, give liberty to all men without regard to color.

liberty to all men without regard to color. We never experienced victory until we did that one act of justice, and put arms into he hands of the black man and said here is a chance for you to vindicate yourself and the honor of the nation. These men did so at Vicksburg, did convince the world of their manhood as well as their world of their manhood as well as their bravery. Even then the Democratic party cried out against the negro. We must never use the negro. But God in his goodness throughly educated us. General Grant became more and more willing to use every element within our power. He knew no defeat and has not became more and here the knew no defeat and has not became more and here are the knew no defeat and has not became more and here are the knew no defeat and here are the knew no defe power. He knew no defeat and has not yet known defeat, and never will know defeat. [Cheers.] This man took hold of our armies, and with this element of strength the army advanced, and even then this Democratic party was claiming the great power of their "great little Mac," who never could take even a hog-pen un-

less he were to advance through entrenchments. [Laughter.] This Democratic party, claiming power on this continent, again in these States, this Democratic party again in these States, this Democratic party was resolving in convention "that the war for the Union was a failure." Though they had been foremost to prove themselves false prophets, yet they kept on declaiming that the war for the Union was a failure; and they dashed against the Radical progressive element of this Government and sought to kill the party and residuals.

sought to kill the party and prejudice the minds of the people. But all this while the great Republican But all this while the great Republican party was raising the people "to the height of that great argument," to put into the mouths of the oppressed and weary of the world these mighty truths. Even while the Republican party was doing the great work, the Democratic party was decialming that this war was a failure and should be put down. You may ask why is it, that I, as an Irishman, joined the Republican party? It was because I would give that liberty to the least that I ask for myself. It was because I could not advocate liberty was because I could not advocate liberty for myself, while I argued against liberty for the humblest child of God. That was or the numblest child of God. That was why I became a Republican, and that is why I to-day remain a Republican, and that is why I to-day remain a Republican, because I would see justice done to men, and because the Democratic party has done more to cast conjecture upon the Irish name than all the other enemies of Ireland combined.

The Democratic party has used the Irish a "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The Democratic party has filled the minds of the simple-hearted Irishman with wrong ideas, which would become the downfail of this nation if they should prevail. One word to the American people upon this point. I deny that the Irish are as guilty as you. The Irish course to this course. point. I deny that the Irish are us guity as you. The Irish come to this country a simple-hearted, confiding people, and the Democratic party meets them with bland words and gives them the peculiar interpretation of Democracy, tells them that they will be the life of the nation. We have adhered to that idea because we thought its love tides. This prefudice the nave adhered to that idea because we thought it a loyal idea. They prejudice the mind of the Irishman against the poor colored man by such arguments as these that the black man will come to the North and compete with the Irish in labor, work cheaver than they do, and become their rivals. Thus they appeal to the Irish character. I believe, dir, that the Irish people of America can put a stop to such things....

I say this in no boastn't shout I want to PITTSBURGH. MONDAY. MAY 25. 1868.

instructed with regard to the merits of the candidates and the necessity of electing such men. Soldlers who have fought for the minor and dignity of this Republicare to do service in the coming Fall through the ballot box. It is a pity that we were ever driven from the ballot box to the sword. It is a pity that we were sword. It is a pity that the very became necessary for the American people to defend the planity and value of their government by an appeal to arms. Yetwe do feel that we are not guilty before God or man for striking a blow in defence of our country. The lesson, my good friends, is to you. It is a lesson to the youth and to the old men, that they teach their children between the selected as our standard of when they did more the one who had referred to make that speech and power to exercise it. All these educators to long as it behaves itself. Just so long as it is true to Justice, Liberty, and not a day of the is true to Justice, Liberty, and not a day of the is true to Justice, Liberty, and not a day of the is true to Justice, Liberty, and not a day of the is true to Justice, Liberty, and not a day of the istance, and power to exercise it. All these educators are sent for wise purposes. Those black men against whom we were all prejudiced became the life of this nation, the sum of the ballot box to the battle field and fought with great long. The ball power to exercise it. All these ducators it is true to Justice, Liberty, and not a day of the intention, and power to exercise it. All these educators it is

I did not think so, but thought it might be of some value. But said he its of no value, and put it back into his pocket book, and next into his pocket quietly, and hid it from his audience. He might well say "thank heaven, I have got my pocket-book back from this audience." [Laughter.] An Irishman in the back part of the audience rises up and says, "Mister Spaker, may I ask you a question?" "Certainly," said the apeaker, striking an attitude that the ghost of Hamlet's father might envy. "Do you think that this is not money?" "Then," said he, "you seem to take damned good care of it.: [Laughter.] So that query, started by con mon sense, coming in content with this reason. that query, started by con mon sense, com-ing in contact with this man's theory, exing in contact with this man's theory, exploded it; and all their other arguments are capable of such explosion. I don't come here to palm myself off as a working man. All the Democratic speakers tell man. All the Democratic speakers tell their audiences that they are working men. I have worked, and still do work just as little as I possibly can. I never had a "hankering" after very hard work. The Democratic party always claim to be the poor man's friend and all that kind of the But I sek you to induce the Ramph. stuff. But, I ask you to judge the Republican party by its fruit, and the Democratic party by its fruit, and see which as Cest the honest laboring more infor most. I which dignificated that question thorough The Republican party has nothing to fear from this investigation. We see to it that all the laborers of the Republic receive a fair compensation for their labor. This a fair compensation for their labor. This is one of the grand principles of the Republican party. Now let us see what the Republican party has accomplished for the workingmen of the world. I will tell you

workingmen of the world. I will tell you a story to illustrate. In 1864 I went to the old country. I wanted to stand once more by the grave of my father and my mother. It was a dangerous thing for me to do this. I had spoken words in America which might endanger my life now. I visited England, and while there a friend of mine said to me: "Would you like to go to Parliament and hear the speaking there?" I soon found myself in the visitors gallery. While I was sitting there a small, dapper little gentleman got up and I heard him say, "may it please the honorable gentleman, on a former occasion when I made some remarks, the honorable member seemed to take excephonorable member seemed to take excep-tion to me and construed those remarks in a most offensive manner and drag me in a oint of fact from my connection. I, that fellow would make a healthy ward politician. While he was on his feet he made some remarks against the United States, and while I was sitting and looking at him, and thinking of how we fought at at him, and thinking of how we fought at Gettysburg and Antietam to defend the government he was denouncing, in defence of the principles he decried, there appeared a broad-shouldered, clear-eyed, ruddy-faced man. Said I, surely God never put it into a face like that to say ought against America. He commenced speaking in a deep, rolling voice, that echoed through that great room like small thunder. "We have words to speak for America and the working men of America."

words to speak for America and the working men of America."

1 asked my friend "who is that gentleman?" "That is John Bright." I felt very much like whistling "Yankee Doodle." For I can tell you, my friends, that though my tongue is tipped with a bit of the brogue, my heart keeps good time to the music of liberty in America. I wanted to whistle "Yankee Doodle" there, if nothing more, and we made a rash to the street, to discuss the subject. Said I, "here is a man who was against us when we were trying to vindicate our Government; then that contemptible little fellow was crying out against the American Union, against the workingmen of England, against the workingmen of Scotland and all the world. But this great, broad-shouldered, large-hearted gentleman, John Bright, was holding up the idea that the South would be conquered, that slavery would be abolished, and that the Republican party would be triumphant. Now there is just the difference between "tweedle duin" and "tweedle dee."

On the one side you have the aristocrats

On the one side you have the aristocrats of England sympathizing with the copper-heads of America. On the other side you have the workingmen of England and the Republican party of America. The aristo-crats know very well that the windication of liberty in America must furnish a pow-erful argument to John Bright. Now if the principles of the Democratic party had en true, that the war for the Union was a been true, that the war to the where would failure, I ask you, solemnly, where would have been the argument of John Bright, have been the argument of Garibaldi? The have been the injudient of John Bright, where the argument of Garibald! The workingmen of Englaud, led by John Bright, sympathised with us in our struggle and wished us God speed. Now, good friends, which was right, the pristocrats of England or the workingmen of England. The inspiration of that English tempest, which is instituted that English tempest. which is rising to topple over that throne, this, and the vindication of liberty in America, all saw to be the vindication of the oppressed throughout all the world.

They saw, they knew well, that the vindication of America would be an argument in the mouths of the weary and oppressed everywhere, which all their enemies could

everywhere, which all their enemies count not minsay or resist. So, my friends, we see the Republican party to-day speaking through its ten thousand voices. The Republican party says to the poor or struggling, wherever they are, wherever they crouch beneath the shadows of thrones, the Republican party says to such, "Behold your vindication your arguments lift up your vindication, your argument; lift up your heads. Oh! poor man, here is the sword which will strike terror among all principalities and powers." I, my friends, have but little doubt that the Democrats, nominate whom they will, are to be defeated. If the Republican party could survive Andrew Johnson, then "the gatesof.

Hell shall not prevail against it."

I say if the Republican party could maintain little against it is good for a hundred years. But the Republican party,

Hence we have selected as our standard bearers, men who will never compromise with traitors for a moment. The teachings of the Democracy are peculiar. Did you ever hear of such a man as Clay Dean! He is one of the dirtiest, filthlest men I know. I suppose that he takes an annual wash. He is a seedy vested, dirty coated fellow. His is a seedy vested, and he said "I am addience of Democrats one day, and walk. Well, he was the seed up and down the platform with a stride designed to be very imposing, took out of his pocket a pocket-book well filled. He was that clock in imposing the town in the sum that the town doek in my pocket. Now, the Republican party shall have had the town clock in its pocket. Now, the Republican party shall have had the town clock in its pocket. Now, the Republican party shall have had the town clock in its pocket. Now, the Republican party shall have had the town clock in its pocket. This is more rang, this fifty dollar bill.

I did not think so, but thought it might be of some value. But said he lits of not worth the ink that is vasted on the paper. It is of no value, and party shall have that though some of some value. But s their heads in the glorious sunlight. God, who is no respector of persons, will not see them destroyed. God may deal with to severely as a nation, but if we are true us the duties of the hour, then success shall be ours. Our flag shall become the emblem of liberty to the many oppressed ones, and if it ever again should appear on the battlefield, it shall appear as a sign of victory to the downtrodden. If it ever again becomes necessary to draw the sword in defence of American liberty, then let the nations know that with the millions of redeemed slaves in America, we shall march forward to certain victory. We must be just in order to be strong. Intention is the criterion by which to judge America. This is the mark of a new yout hood. The elements of our the mark of a new yout of be taken from all our liberant, out of the Gore.

the taken from all that all innguages, every-of the German and the all innguages, every-tion of the centered here, and the Amer-tican man is to become irresistible in mind great struggle just inaugurated. as well as in material resources. To those who see, as some do, that the late war is a

then peaceable. One word more before I sit down about the Democracy. To illustrate it. An Irishman was made a Democrat by the persuasion that it was the true hope of the country. I talked with him a little while after and he told me he had become a Republican. "Oh! yes. I picked up a book and read this in it, that one of up a book and read this in it, that one of the Southern statesmen called the honest men of the North mud-sills and small-fisted farmers. I won't go with a party which says that." A lawyer in one of our western towns had acquired considerable wealth in the honest practice of the law. [Laughter.] Why do you laugh? Because I say honest? That is the most conjectural thing I have met with for some months. I hope you don't mean to cast conjectural the lawyer had belit him. upon the lawyer. This lawyer had built him-self a very nice house and the people from all parts of the country would say, "Go and see "Squire B.'s house" when you go to town to do your marketing. So every market day there would be a crowd walkmarket day there would be a crowd walking about this house. At last the lawyer got angry and said, "Do you think this is a church that you come gaping at it in this way every day?" The ubiquitous Irishman answers, "I thought it was until the Devil put his head out of the window." [Laughter.] Thus, a great many, if they will only closely watch and observe the Democratic party, its profession, they will find that the devil will put his head out of the window sometimes. They will soon discover the real animus of that party; that they are mere stragglers hanging upon the verge of this great Government.
[1 thank Andrew Johnson for that word "verge."] They will find that they are be-

"verge."] They will find that they are becoming smaller by degrees and beautifully
less. They are just now purposing to get
up a very peculiar ticket. They want a
little war and a little peace. They are
greatly troubled to know just what is the
thing. They fear they will have too little
of the one or two much of the other.
I say to the Democratic party "no false
colors." We will bring up your record
against you everywhere. We have two
men on our ticket for whom we have not
to apologize. These Democrats have beo apologize. These Democrats have become wonderfully enlightened within the past few years. But, Democrats, you will ind that you have caught a "tartar" unless you come out and make a clean breast of it before the people." In Milton's "Paradise (Lost" we are told that there was a certain angel, who was a very pute angel, the old fellow next the Devil. Well, the Devil and he thought they would strike at the very [root of humanity. Ithurlel was to guard the garden, and Devil sends soults out which were to range over the was to guard the garden, and help sends souts out which were to range over the land and sea and find what was in the garden, which evidently disturbed the peace of the garden. They found it was the Devil in the shape of a toad. The toad was Devil in the snape of a toad. The toad was touched with a spear and lot out sprang the Devil. So if you apply the doctrine of absolute liberty for all men to these Democrats, the Democrat will leap out in all his naked deformity and treason. We trusted Andrew Johnson nutgot well long't know but we get what we desayed. Deahans all but we got what we deserved. Perhaps all was for the beat. This very sovere discipline to which we have been subjected may be the means of teaching us a great lesson. Certainly if it dod loves him whom he

party. I know that I am from the city of New York. Though you may say that is a wicked city, yet I say it is the most plous in the country. Have not we got Terrisando Wood there? A text-of scripture says: "Where sin doth abound, grace doth much more abbled;" hence; think we are going to suo; ceed after a while, and clean out that city of New York; and make it a great Republican city, like this great Republican city of Pittaburghi! Go on them, do your great said good work cheerfully and hopefully. Go on bearing the standard of liberty on high, and the God of our fathers shall lead you.

eth," then he loves the Republican

and to Links Unales and a fed has and Apon of salplane pendent parent charging Spread its fair emblems from mountain to shore.
Through the subseams let loud rang the nation.
Union and Brolonged applicate,) THE RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of the masterly speech of the brave young Majer Haggerty, the Committee on Resolutions returned and through Hon. T. J. Bigham reported the ollowing resolutions:

following resolutions:

Resolved, That the National Union Republican Party of Allegheny Country heartily approves of the principles contained in the Platform adopted by the Chicago Convention as worthy of the support of all the loyal men of this Union who love liberty and interpreted in the principles contained in the Platform adopted by the Chicago Convention as worthy of the support of all the loyal men of this Union who love liberty and instead of the carth as the noblest government ever established for the welfare of man.

Assolved, That in General Grant, the victorious soldier and statesmen, and in Schuyler Colfax, the tried-pastriot and honest man, we have candidates worthy of the support of the people who desire peace and harmony among the States of the Union, and rulers who will dignify the high places to which they are called and guide the country through all peril to prosperity and power.

Resolved, That it is the duty and it will be the pleasure of Republican Allegheny County, heartily responding to the pleage made in her behalf by her delegate at Chicago, to redeem the same by giving, in November next, a loyal majority of ten thousand votes for Grant, Colfax and the Union.

Pending the resolutions Mr. Bigham-

Pending the resolutions Mr. Bigham

reduling the resolutions Mr. Bigham made a very spirited and patriotic speech, after which the report was unanimously adopted.

Major A. M. Brown being loudly called for, made, his appearance and was re-ceived with such applause as must have made him feel assured that his course in advocating Colfax for the nomination at advocating Colfax for the nomination at Chicago, and pledging Allegheny county for ten thousand majority; was fully sanctioned and endorsed by his fellow citizens here at home, where he is so widely known and respected. He made a brief speech congratulating the loyal people on the strength of the candidates put forward for their suffrages, and urging prompt; vigorous, active, unceasing work on the part of every Republican, so that our county may sustain its reputation as the banner district of the Union. of the Union

The next speaker introduced to the audience was Gen. E. N. Lee, a gifted son of Connecticut. He spoke glowingly of the candidates put forward and promised that every State in the Union would swing into line under that banner, excepting, perhaps, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. This coming from a Connecticut man, the

concluded his speech with a stirring appeal

to all present to do their full duty in the During the remarks of General Lee an allusion was made to the candidates when who see, as some do, that the late war is a dark blot upon our civilization, let me say that we did not seek war. When they quote from the sacred book, "Follow peace with all men," I ask them to remember that there is a moral interpretation to be put upon that text. When I left school to shoulder my musket! felt there were interest about to be sacrificed. A man should the audience arose as one man and the

never be taught peace at the risk of Shanne to his own soul, or a violation of his integrity towards God.

We could not resist unless we acted the the heartiest response from his hearers. It coward. We chose rather to be first pure then peaceable. One word more before I was an effort worthy the oratorical finish and fame of the learned gentleman.

GEORGE H. STUART'S ADDRESS. At the conclusion of the very able speech of General Lee, Major A. M. Brown introduced to the audience Mr. George H. Stuart, merchant, Philadelphia. He was received with a storm of applicage, and spoke as fol-

Mr- President and fellow-citizens: I am Mr. President and fellow-citizens: I am no politician, but only a merchant. I make my speeches at the polls. But I thank God to know, as a Pennsylvanian, and especially as a Philadelphian, that your cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are met to ratify the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax. We will insugate them and President and Vice President. gurate them as President and Vice President on the fourth of March next. Our Democratic friends may as well save their powder, for there is no use putting up a candidate against General Grant. We will-inscribe under his name what was there when he was marching through the South 'no surrender.' Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I believe that I had the honor of first mentioning these two men as our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1869. It was my privilege in the House of Representatives at Washington, two years and two months ago, in the spring of 1866, in conversation with General Grant and Speaker Colfax—Grant upon my right hand and Colfax upon my left—to say to them. and Colfax upon my left—to say to them,
"I shall make my ticket for the next campaign. This is our President," putting my
hand upon General Grant, "and this is ournand upon General Grant, "and this is our Vice President," putting my hand upon Colfax. I had faith that so many gullant statesmen would come out under the influence of loyalty and place upon the banner of the Republican party the name of ner of the Republican party the name of Colfax, which would ensure victory. I have a personal acquaintance with both of these gentlemen, and regard it as a great honor to know them intimately. Not only their public services, but their personal characters will be sure to lead the resty to victory in the present origin of personal characters will be sure to lead the party to victory in the present crisis of our history. You say in Pittsburgh you will give ten thousand majority for the Union ticket. We will give ten thousand more in the city of brotherly love. We will roll up fifty housand majority in the State of Pennsylvania, With three P's—Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, we will help place Grant in the White House, Colfax in the Senate's chair, and thus secure three more P's—PEACE, PROSPERHITY and PROGRESS in these United States of America. [Loud cheers.]

states of America. [Loud cheers.] MAINE HEARD FROM. In concluding his address, Judge Shan-In concluding his address, Judge Shannon introduced Mr. Lewis Barker, a returning delegate from Chicago, who had represented the State of Maine in the Convention, and had urged the claims of Hannibal Hamilin for the Vice Presidency. After paying just tribute to the worth of his favorite, the speaker lent hearty and inqualified endeavement to the tiple of the convergent to the tiple of the convergent to the tiple of the convergent to the state of the convergent to the state of the convergent to the convergence of the convergent to the convergence of the conve dorsement to the ticket put forward, and promised, in no hesitating way, that Maine would pioneer the way in the cause of Jus-tice and the Union, and greet her neighbors in September next with election returns that warm the loyal heart and prove the corerumer of national triumph for the patriotic Grant and the true-hearted and holarly Colfax.

We regret that we have not the space a our control to furnish the verbatim report of the spirited and masterly effort of this best of all of America's off-hand, vigorous

stump talkers.
The hour being late, the meeting ad. ourned with three cheers for Grant, three for Colfax, three for the Union, and three for the boldlers' friend, Curtin.

Thus, has the campaign been gloriously and successfully opened. Let not the ball cease rolling, this organize and rally every. where so that Allegheny county may make good the pledge made in ber behalf to award Grant, Coldax and the Union the old fashloned majority of ten thousand.

NUMBER 123

FROM EUROPE

(By Telegraph to the Pitteburgh Gazette, 1986) EVACUATION BY THE BRITISH. London, May 23.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, received to-day an official dispatch from General. Napier, commander of the Abyssinian ex-Napier, commander of the Abyssinian expedition, dated Ashangi, May 5th. The General had just arrived there with the rear-guard of the returning British forces. The advance had reached Zoula, and the Fith, and Eighth native infantry had already embarked for Bombay. The remainder of the troops and stores which were being pushed forward would be shipped from Zoula rapidly, and the evacuation of the country would soon be effected. The wounded were doing well and rapidly becoming convalescent. The troops were in good health.

GERMANY.

CLOSE OF THE ZOLVERINE DIET. BERLIN, May 23.—The Zolverine Diet has adjourned. The session was closed by King William, of Prussia, who made the customary speech, in which he said he hoped the results of the session would strengthen the results of the session would strengthen the sentiment of mutual trust between the people of the various States of the Confederation, destroy the prejudices which have existed in some portions of the courtry, and prove that the German, though apart in some interests, were one people, in warm brotherly deeling. The King closed by saying the rights entrusted to him by Germany would be searedly according. many would be sacredly exercised as his highest rule of action.

154 (37 (74) AUSTRALIA CONSCIONA JAMES

PRINCE ALFRED'S ATTEMPTED ASSASSIN LONDON, May 23.—Telegrams from Sydney, in anticipation of the overland mail, say Prince Alfred left for England in command of his ship, the Galitia. He was well—the attempted assassin of the Prince executed on the 22d of April. EXECUTED.

Alls.

All 24. The efforts to prove this in the case of Barrett, the Clerkenwell conspirator, have falled, and his execution will take place at the expiration of the week for which he was respited.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.1

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1868. CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES. ONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTLES.
On and after June 1st, the Treasury Department will be prepared to receive 7-30 notes falling due June 15 and July 15, 1868, for conversion into bonds dated July 1st, 1867, or July 1st, 1868, as parties may desire. The terms of conversion will be as follows: The interest on both series of patter will be alleged to July 1st, and honds follows: The interest on both series of notes will be allowed to July Ist, and bonds

CURRENCY MATTERS.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounted to \$431,500; forwarded, \$1,121,429; United States notes forwarded; \$696,248; National Bank notes issued, \$2, 8696,248; National Bank notes issued. 883, 550; fractional currency destroyed, 5391,100 internal Revenue receipts for the w

nternal movement, 13,204,256.

THE IMPEACEMENT.

Senator Summer will to-morrow file an elaborate opinion in support of the conviction of the conviction of the senator of the conviction of the senator o tion of Andrew Johnson. The Managers of impeachment have made another requisition upon the Western Union Telegraph Office for telegrams passing between certain parties named by the Managera, but the company has declined to make any further exhibit of private telegrams unless they shall be compelled to do so by due

process of law SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Volcanic Eruptions - Cessation of

Earthquakes. By Telegraph to the Pittsburkh Gazette. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The steamer Idaho brings Sandwich dates to May 9th.
The Honolulu Gazette says up to the 29th of April no further accounts had been received of volcanic action in Hawai. Earthquakes have ceased in violence and frequency, although the whole island was still moved with slight vibrations, and two severe shocks have been felt as far as Honolulu. There are reports that lava had again broken out in Kapapala, but they are not credited. Full details of the first are not credited. Full details of the first eruptions more than confirm the accounts previously sent. At Kahuka, April 7th, lava burst forth through a fissure nearly three miles long, and ran in a few hours twelve miles from a height of thirty-eight hundred feet to the sea, where it caused a projection of half a mile.

Collections were making for the relief of enforces by carthonakes at Honolulu.

sufferers by earthquakes at Honolulu. Three thousand dollars were raised in response to an appeal by Queen Emma.

Extensive Fire in New York. (By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, May 24.—An extensive connagration took place this morning at Pier 27, North river, destroying the offices and freight houses of the Neptune Steamship company. The propellor Oceanus, belonging to the Neptune line and plying between this city and Providence, R. I., was burned to the water's adds. The propellors Flat this city and Providence, R. I., was burned to the water's edge. The propellors Electra, of same line, and Thetis, of the Boston line, also took fire but were towed out into the stream and the lire was extinguished with trifling damage. A quantity of freight was also destroyed. The damage to the Neptune Steamship Company will reach \$300,000; insurance not ascertained. Several commission merchants, who had offices on this and the adjoining pier, sustained heavy losses by the fire. The total damage is estimated at half a million of dollars.

Presbyterian Assembly.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gasette.) By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Satette.]

Baltimore, May 24.—In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church yesterday, the report of the Board of Directors of Columbia Theological Seminary was presented. The Committee on Finance, the Treasurer of the Publication Board, the Board of Trustees of the Assembly and the Committee on Evaluations at the Committee on Evangelical Labors all presented reports, which were read and adopted. No other important business was

Negro Thiever Shot

(By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh Gazetta) [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gasetta.]

MEMUPHIS, May 24.—A burglar named Curtin, colored, who was under bonds for cattle stealing, was shot and killed to-day near the race track. A negro constable named Hayden, shot and mortally wounded another negro who tried to escape area being arrested this individual.

Lottery, Brikes Up HEACT (By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh Gazette.)
CINCINNATI, May 23. France, Smith d.
Cohaving disobeyed the injunction recently surved, the Courts ordered their brisiness breatest up and wheels, day, selection with have cessed drawing; in Kenticky and all concerned placed under arrest.