FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Alabama Commission—Tax on Tobacco—Revenue Appointments-Aldermanic Imbroglio Ended-Jeff. Davis' Trial--Patents—Sale of Arms Suspended. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1868. THE ALABAMA COMMISSION. The Alabama delegation, in company with Governor Smith, called on the President to-day, to whom they were introduced by Senator Fowler. State Senator Hays read to the President the resolutions of the Legislature. The interview, which was private, continued several hours, during which the entire situation of affairs was freely discussed. The delegation express themselves perfectly satisfied with the President's assurance of military aid incase of necessity. They are to have another interview with the President, and also the

Secretary of War, to-morrow.

The Committee will probably leave Washington on their return Tuesday even ing. They expect to-morrow, in accordance with the assurance of the President, that an order will be issued to General Meade an order will be issued to General Meade to take the necessary precautionary measures to prevent disturbances at the ensuing election by a proper distribution of troops now in Alabama, and of those which may in addition be furnished. Members of the Alabama Legislature not connected with the Committee are now here. with the Committee are now here.
Governor Smith's yet of the bill author-

izing the election of Presidential Electors by the Legislature has not yet been considered by that body. It will probably be sustained, but the popular election to choose members of the Electoral College choose members of the Electoral College requires additional legislation, about which there is doubt. A majority of the Legislative Committee now in Washington are represented as opposed to any election being apprehensive of bloody results, unless the Republicans allow it to go by default. The Governor, however, and a inority of the Committee, and possibly of the old Legislature, do not entra a these fears, and are fewerable to taking the consecutive to the consecutive the consecu favorable to taking the sense of the people

THE TAX OF TOBACCO. Commissioner Rollins, in reply to a tobacco firm in Lynchburg, says all their tobacco and shuff which is branded tax having been manufactured prior to while the remainder is branded from fifty to sixty cents per pound, which shall not be disposed of prior to the first of January next, all which they may purchase tax paid but not stamped according to law, and have on hand, will have to be repacked and

stamped after this date. REVENUE APPOINTMENTS. The following were appointed to-day:

*Sorekcepers—Jas. E. Buckee, Keokuk,
Iowa; Wm. Moore, Cassida, Iowa; W H.
Smath, W. Harker, Chicago; Henry Covington.

The opinion of Judge Boynten, of Florida, in denying the writ of habeas corpus for the release of Mudd and other conspirators, has release of Mudd and other conspirators, has been received. The grounds on which the application rested were that the Court which tried them had no jurisdiction and that the proclamation of last July included them for pardon. The Judge found that the offence was a military one, and properly trie; by a military tribunal, and that the proclamation pardons treason, but does not ation pardons treason, but does not pardon assassins, nor those guilty of barparous treatment of prisoners.

COMPLIMENTARY BREAKFAST. Gen. Biair, after his speech, was honored with a complimentary breakfast at the res-idence of our spirited Democratic fellowcitizen, John A. Strain, Esq., Diamond street. Many of our prominent citizens, Republicans and Democrats, were present as guests. General good cheer prevailed and speeches of a national rather than po er prevailed. litical character marked the occasion. COM VISSIONERS APPOINTED.

Jessie L. Williams, of Indiana, Geo. H. G. Wright, and J. Blickensderfer, Jr., of Ohio, have been appointed Commission. ers to examine under instructions by the Secretary of the Interior the road and teles of the Parlic Railroad Cominy, and to report to the Secretary of the

ALDERMANIC DIFFICULTY SETTLED. The difficulties of the Aldermen of this city have been settled by the Democratic and Republican claimants to the Presidency of that body resigning and the election of Alderman Grinder to that office.

JEFF DAVIS.

It is believed in official quarters that Jeff. Davis will not be tried at the October term of the United States Court in Virginia. SALE OF ARMS SUSPENDED.

The Secretary of War has issued an order suspending, for the present, the sale of all government arms, ammunition, etc. PATENTS ISSUED.

For the week ending October 5th, two hundred and fifty-five patents will be issued from the Patent Office.

REBELLION IN TEXAS.

Armed Bands Roaming the Country—Army Wagons with Supplies Captured—Gar-rison at Sulphur Springs in Danger of Slaughter.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) New York, Sept. 28 .- Advices through army sources from Marshall, Texas, state the country in that neighborhood is overrun by robbers. All the roads are entirely unsafe, except for a considerable armed body. A band of free-booters, numbering one hundred and ten men, well armed and mounted, are roaming through the country. About the 5th inst. they captured fray government wagons, loaded with sup-

plies.

The commanding officer at Sulphur Springs, Texas, which is garrisoned by a small company of the Twenty-Sixth Infantry, had sent an express to Gen. Hayden, commanding at Marshall, stating that if not reinfor ed, his garrison, which was surrounded, would be slaughtered. A company of the Fifteenth Infantry, and fifty picked men besides, had started to reinforce him.

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION LAST NIGHT.

The Speech that Gen. F. P. Blair DID Make, and NOT the One Furnished to Reporters Yesterday Afternoon.

[SPEECH TAKEN IN PHONOGRAPHY BY GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE, ESQ.]

Gen. Frank. P. Blair, the Democratic candidate for the second office within the gift of the people, delivered his long promised Pittsburgh oration at the St. Charles Hotel, last night. The attendance was large, completely closing Wood and Third streets for considerable distance, and the enthusiasm in the middle of every sentence with cheers and music. Curiosity to see the bold, dashing soldier who seeks to plunge our country into another horrible war, to incite the South into a new rebellion and encourage and drive a party of the North into lawless resistance to established authority, led many Republicans to the meeting last night, who helped to swell he crowd. The various Jackson Association clubs of the unterrified minor-ty-bearing trahes, were out in representable ity, bearing t rehes, were out in respectable numbers and preceded by brass bands, made an appearance somewhat creditable to the party. The Post building and St. Charles Hotel were both handsomely decorated in hyper of the cassion as we were sentenced. rated in honor of the occasion, as was also Mr. N. P. Sawyer's establishment on Wood street. These were all the displays we could find, a fact which goes to illustrate that the Democracy are dispirited after the billiant demonstrations their Republican friends made last week, and could not rouse themselves to reverse the modern of the could be cou rouse themselves to pay any special mark of respect to the procession held in honor of the man they hope to elect as Vice President of the nation.

After a few clans gathered and before After a few class gathered and before some others had arrived, the meeting was organized by calling Alexander King to preside. The base to introduce General Blair was out of all taste, as he was put formally the ground was formally as the ground was the ground Blair was out of an taste, as ne was put forward to speak when the crowd was forming, bands playing as though the country depended on their wind, and delegations of clubs arriving. Amidst the greatest confu-sion, which kept was up during the entire time occupied in making his speech, Gen. Blair spoke, and Mr. Dithridge secured the following verbatim report of his remarks:

ADDRESS OF GEN. BLAIR. My FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I do not as time, my friends, that part of this ovation is intended to honor me as an individual. I know that you are here gathered with the tyou are here gathered to a great and glorious cause. My friends, the multitude that is now gathered here attest the department of the pending canyass, and, indeed, those issues are momentous, and at no suppose the pending canyass, and indeed, the pending canyass, and at no suppose the pending canyass. Wiley, Fitteenth Pennsylvania District:
John Farwell and John Filburn, Second
Missouri District.

CASE OF MUDD AND OTHER ASSASSINATION
CONSPIRATORS.

The opinion of Judge Boynten, of Florida,

The opinion of Judge Boynten, of Florida, self to those great and vital and living questions which now engross the attention

> believe, my friends, that this country wants peace and a restoration of its prosperity, and that policy which will restore peace, which will give us back our prosperity, is the one which the people of the ity, is the one which the people of the United States will adopt in the coming election, and they will not be led astray by men and names however illustrious, howmen and names however illustrious, how-ever great the services they may have per-formed to the nation. They will judge not of the merits or demerits of particular fa-milies, but of the policy put forth and represented by them. Now, my friends, will the policy advocated by our opponents bring us peace? [Cries of no, no.] Will it bring us peace? [Cries of no, no.] Will it restore our prosperity? [No, never.] The policy of proscription and persecution and confiscation of arbitrary, despotic government. ment have never produced peace or brought prosperity to any nation in the tide of time. We look in vain, we search history to find where proscription and persecution have brought peace. Let us look, my follow-citizens, to examples familiar to us all. Citizens, to examples familiar to us all. For centuries and centuries the people of Ireland have been proscribed and persecuted, their property confiscated, themselves subjected to every species of wrong and outrage by the British Government. And have these centuries yet produced peace and prosperity in Ireland? (Cries of peace and prosperity in Ireland? peace and prosperity in Iroland. (Ortes of no, no.) There are other and many other examples, because it seems to be a natural instinct in the heart of man who holds

end of the war the Radical Congress has exerted its utmost ingenuity, has racked itself in vain to find means by which they could humiliate and degrade those people. They have, my fellow citizens, gone far beyond anything that British ingenuity could devise to persecute and degrade the Irish. [Cheers and considerable interruption from passing delegations.] The Radical Congress has exceeded the ingenuity of Old England in the tyrannies which they have devised to humiliate and degrade the people of the South. To make the humiliation deeper to which they have degraded the South, they have put the people of that whole section of country under the feet of an alien and semilorations black people. [Here again followed a disturbance from passing bands, which laste I fully ten minutes.]

Nomination of Gen. Butler.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Boston, Sert. 28.—The Republicans of the Fifth Mussachusetts District, in Convention to-av, nominated Benj. F. Butler for Congress. He r ceived 175 votes. Four were excattering. The Convention subsequently made the nomination unanimous.

Ilowed a disturbance from passing bands, which laste I fully ten minutes.]

The people of the entire South are at this same result, and we shall go on increasing our National debt, and whilst our Radical or Fiends produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing our National debt, and whilst our Radical or Fiends produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing our Authoration of Friends produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing our National debt, and whilst our Radical friends produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing our Authoration of Friends produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing our Radical friends produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing our Authoration of Friends produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing our Radical friends produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing our Radical friends produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing our Radical friends produce the same result, and we shall go on increasing their houses.

Every year single peace was reëstablished, their Radical persecutors, have been almost upon the point of starvation. Each year

whose ears have been shut, and whose hearts have been closed to the cry of famine which came up from the South. Instead of yielding to this touching appeal, which would almost melt a heart of stone, they have employed themselves in keeping allive the animosities of that desolate country. They liave fought over the battles of the rebellion, raised up the bones of the dead, paraded the skeletons of Andersonville, in order to inflame the people of the South, and maintain themselves in place and political power. (Interruption by music and and maintain themselves in place and pontical power. (Interruption by music and cheering.) Now, my fellow-citizens, I say under such circumstances would people expect to see the restoration of peace and prosperity?

Among the most astounding things, increasing the most astounding things, increasing the most astounding there, in

explicable to me, is the fact that here, in this goodly city of Pittsburgh, which, in of the Democratic portion of the crowd was wilder than good judgment or hearty respect for the distinguished gentleman might have warranted, for there seemed a disposition on their part to choke him off South but their own interests as to be willing to destroy the prosperity of those States, which contributed to the wealth, and the welfare, and the prosperity of your own city, and your own Commonwealth. You can be kept in misery, distress and bankruptey without reacting and re-reacting upon the people of the North and on yourselves especially. (Here occurred another interruption occasioned by the arri-

other interruption occasioned by the arrival of a delegation.)
You must not forget, my friends, that this thing of keeping the entire people of a section of our country under the foot of despotism is a costly thing. You have an army of over fifty thousand men, and their contraction at this hour is to keen the white army of over fifty thousand men, and their occupation at this hour is to keep the white people of the South in subordination to the black men there. [Cheers.] And, my follows: low-citizens, that army costs the people of the North one hundred and fifty millions of dollars every year. Do you suppose, do you believe that that will contribute to the

prosperity of a people encumbered with an enormous debt? [Cries of no, no.]

Besides this, a great sum of money is expended in order to give the uncducated, emi-barbarous black people at the South somi-parparous basek people at the South the ascendancy over the people of the white race. Again, my fellow-citizens, this poli-cy requires that millions of dollars every year should be expended in the support of year should be expended in the support of what is known as the Freedmen's Bureau. It is an institution by which the black people are supported and brought into political power, in order to maintain the Radical cal power, in order to maintain the Radical pol ticians in the ascendancy. Will it con-tribute to the prosperity of the people of the North to have this chormons sum levied in taxes upon the labor of the country in order

those issues are momentous, and at no time in our history, since this nation commenced its existence, have there been issues or questions, more important to be decided by the people at the polls. I shall not, therefore, my fellow citizens, attempt any the Pediasthesian are moment of the Union, whilst they are permitted to circulate the same amount of their own currency on which they also gather an enormous interest, therefore, my fellow citizens, attempt any the Radicall olicy, can never cease so long as it is necessary to keep the army on a war footing to keep insubjection the South

questions which now engross the attention of the American people.

According to my judgment the great question which interests the people now, is that there should be a restoration of peace—that there should be a restoration of the prosperity of this country. [Three che rs were here given for Horatio Seymour.] I believe, my friends, that this country wants peace and a restoration of its prosperity, and that policy which will restore the strength of the stren ized the Radicals since they have been in power, there can be no hope of a diminu-tion of the debt—no hope for the return of prosperity to our country.

Now, what is it that the Democrats propose if they obtain the power? They propose the restoration of peace by giving back the government of the Southern back the government of the Southern States into the hands of men of our own race, that created those Governments [Cheers.] They propose the restoration of prosperity and the diminution of taxation by reducing the army only necessary to bold the people of the South in subjection to the negro. They propose the extirpation of the Freedmen's Bureau. They pation of the Freelmen's Bureau. They propose to substitute greenbacks in place of the National bank currency, and thus save the Government of the United States eighteen millions of dollars annually, [cheers,] and with other sums saved from the extravagance and wastefulness of these Radicals, amounting in all to one hundred and fifty to two hundred mi lions of dollars annually. They propose with this large sum of money to begin to pay off the national debt, to reduce the interest. They propose to pay that debt bona fide, every dollar, in the same kind of money with which it was created. Just, examples, because it seems topie a natural instinct in the heart of man who holds power in his hands to use it to prosecute and persecute those who differ in opinion and persecute those who differ in opinion and persecutions, the example of Polland, of Hungary. Have the prosecutions and prosecutions, the violations of indivisual right, the ostracism, the exile of these people, brought prosperity to either of those distracted and desolate countries. No, my fellow citizens, this is not the road to peace. And yet our Radical fellow citizens, prominent in this government for the last eight years, now that the last eight years have propose to pay in the same money with which they paid the soldiers who saved the Government and kept debt was created and thus, my fellow citizens, onto the many of the bands and thus, my fellow citizens, onto the money of the United Sates bondsobtained the lawful money of the United Sates. The lawful money of the United Sates, money the lawful money of the United Sates have the Government for the last the pollow citizens, on the same money with which we paid the save the Government will make fortunes by will pay off the bonds. Why, my fellow citizen my fellow citizens, on the same currency, in the very identical currency in which the holders of the United S ates bonds obtained If the Radical party is to maintain in this ountry its standing armies, its Freedmen's Bureaus, and other wasteful extravagances, tagether with the sum necessary to pay the int. est upon the National debt, the result in the result what the result has been the result of int est upon the National debt, the result will be exactly what the result has been since the war, that instead of a diminution of our det will be added t. Every monthly financial statement has shown the addition rather than the diminution of the National debt. The same policy will produce the result of the National debt.

they have set up the cry of distress trom those desolated regions, famishing women and children have appealed to the Christian phllanthropy of the North and of the world to relieve them. Yet, my fellow-citizens, there are people in our midst, aye, even among those who preach the gospel of peace, whose ears have been shut, and whose hearts have been closed to the cry of famine made will cause such credit and confidence as to restore the lawful currency to the equilibrium of gold, and thus save the hon-or of the Nation, pay its public debt, re-lieve the people of taxation and restore the country to prosperity, bringing with it the blessings of peace and fraternal love. [Cheers.]

[Cheers.]

Well, now, my fellow-citizens, I have been charged by the orators of this Radical party, large and small, of every grade, Senators, ex-Senators, and ex-Secretaries of the Departments, I have been charged with being capable of renewing the rebellion,—with being a revolutionist. I have a word to say upon that subject. The allegation to which I allude, my friends, made by the Radicals, and to which I claim your attention, has and to which I claim your attention, has an action and to which I claim your attention, has arisen from a letter, written by me anterior to the meeting of the New York Convention, in which I declared that the reconstruction acts passed by the fragment of a Congress at Washington, after the exclusion of one-third of the States out of the Union, are unconstitutional null out of the Union, are unconstitutional, null and void, and that their acts have been so decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. United States. I wrote that letter with a full consciousness of its meaning. I reiterate it now, that those acts are not only null and world that those have been acted to the product of the control of and it now, that those acts are not only null and void; that they have been so decided by the Supreme Court of the United States; but it is also in my opinion the duty of the President of the United States. States, in conformity with his oath of office, to maintain the Constitution; it is his duty, after such a decision by the Supreme Court, to see that the laws are not allowed to be executed. The President would violate his oath of office if he should exert the authority of the Presidential office for the execution of laws decided to be unconstitu-

tion of laws decided to be unconstitu-tional by the Supreme Court and also by the people of the United States. But, my fellow-citizens, those of us that hold these opinions are denounced as revolutionists, because we say that Congress cannot overthrow the Constitution, because we say that the judg-ment of the Supreme Court ought to be exe-cuted: because we hold that the President of the United States ought to comply with cuted: because we hold that the President of the United States ought to comply with his oath of office, and support the Constitution of the United States, and because we say, fellow citizens, that the will of the people of the United States ought and shall be executed. The whole country says that these men flave violated the Constitution in these reconstruction acts. The Constitution of the United States provides that the military authority shall always be subordinate to the civil authority, and yet, in defiance of this plain declaration of the Constitution, this Rump Congress has subverted civil governments in ten States and supplanted them with mulitary despotsins. Is that Constitutional or not? Is that not a subversion of the Constitutional or not? Is that Constitutional or not? Is that not a subversion of the Constitution, when the Constitution requires that the military shall be sui ordinate to the clvif authorities?

Again, my fellow citizens, the Constitution guaranties to every individual, high or flow, in this land, the right of trial by jury, for any offense with which he may be charged, and yet Congress, this Rulical Congress, have presumed to strike down this guarantee of fiberty, his shield of the high as well as the lowest citizen. No man has the right of trial by jury in all of those ten States. Now if it can be taken away from the people of the Southern States, it can be taken away from the people of other States; it can be taken away from the people of other States. It is a public man, ask ng the favor of the people of this count v to advance him to a high position, to criticise his public acts, known to every one, not down in a corner. And now, my fellow-citizens, I say, that General Grant, who now holds the position at the head of the Rudical ticket, that he gave his cordial support, one portion of our country as for another; and yet my fellow citizens, those of us who s the Radical government that has overthrown this social right made up of revolu-

In the same way, my fellow-citizens, that great right of habeas corpus has been suspended in these same reconstruction acts, a though the Constitution in so many words declares that it shall only be suspended in time of domestic insurrection. And yet they have not only violated the Con-, but they have individually, in dedance of that instrument, passed laws by which whole communities South and whole States, have been disfranchised, condemned and punished without any trial without any jury, and upon ex post facto laws, passed after the offence was alleged to have been committed. Under these iws, my fellow-citizens, whole communiles and States have been deprived of the rights of citizenship, and those rights taken from them have been conferred upon another alien race of people, the same baranother alien race of people, the same bar-barous black people, and in violation of that provision of the Constitution which gives to each State the right to designate who shall enjoy the suffrage within its limits. Not only that, my fellow-citizens, but they have stricken down the Executive authorihave stricken down the Executive authority; taken away the jurisdiction of the Su-preme Court of the United States, thus striking two co-equal and co-ordinate branches of the government, erected by the Constitution in order to be a check to the Constitution in order to be a the supremacy of any one, and those of us who oppose these unconstitutional measures are denounced as revolutionists. I fling it back in their teeth. They are the revolutionists: they are the men who perverted our government, and they will be held to a strict accountability by the prople of this country in the next election. Now, of this country in the next election. Now, are the measures the prople of this country in the next election. Now, are the close of the war—was a subject the close of the war—was an adverted to make the General on this subject and adopt the vindic tive policy of proscription and persecution inaugurated by the Radical Congress? None whatever. But there is a principle of the war—was a subject and adopt the vindic tive policy of proscription and persecution inaugurated by the Radical Congress? None whatever. But there is a principle of the war—was after the close of the war—was after the clos

ures 'are denounced as revolutionists. I fling it back in their teeth. They are the revolutionists: they are the men who perverted our government, and they will be held to a strict accountability by the prople of this country in the next election. Now, for what purpose have all these measures been passed by this Congress? How are they justified? Why you never hear a man on the part of the Redicals attemate to justify their measures as being Constitutional; he merely retorts when his party is charged with an indef nasible, unconstitutional act, he merely retorts by saying, "You are a Copperhead," "you are a rebels," or "you are a rebels, "or "you are a rebels," or "you are a rebels," or "you are a rebels, "or "you are a rebels," or "you are a rebels, "or "you are a rebels," or "you are a rebels, "you are a rebels," or "you are a rebels," or "you are a rebels, "you are a rebels, "you are a rebels, "you are a Chief of the army, or rather the General-n-Chief of the army, imbued with ambition, accepted the nomination upon the elatform of the Radicals and which he had himself but two months before condemned—at least against which had professed to be in o postion, a d in opposition to those who were standing up in favor of a restoration of our country, and which he himself acple of the South, the oval men of the South, voted against these ordinances at the very moment, of time the Goy rument of the United States were arming the conspirators of the South—the Knights of the Golden Circle—and furnishing them with arms out of the public arsenals, with which to put down the loval men of the South who stood up for the Government. What, I say, were they to do? I say that this was being done by the American Government. ce ted.

general government, which was bound as much to assist them as the citizens of the cities of the South are bound in allegiance to the Government. Protection on the part of the Government is reciprocal with the debt of allegiance on the the part of the the dept of allegiance on the the part of the citizen, and when the government aban doned the Union men of the South, and left them, a prey to the army of conspirators, they had no right to claim from them the debt of allegiance.

And on the other hand, my fellow citizens, I deny the truth of the statement that the negroes were loyal to this government throughout the war, from the beginning to the end. From the first to the last the negroes. groes supplied all the meat, raised all the breadsturs with which the army of the breadstuffs with which the army of the Confederacy were maintained from the beginning to the end. They not only did that, my fellow-citizens, but they dug the fortifications; they built the parapets at Petersburg, at Richmond and Vicksburg and at Atlanta and the other fort fied places upon which the blood of our brave soldiers was spilled during the war. They were loyal, my fellow citi-

the war. They were loyal, my fellow citizens, to none but their own masters, and those of them who were caught and forced to put on our uniform and fed at the exto out on our uniform and led at the expense of our government were put in forts, where, according to the phraseology of the Radicals, they "fought nobly." I think they made war upon the rations furnished by the government, and that is about the extent of their garvines. extent of their services. As you all know, or many of you do,

As you all know, or many or you do, i never was in favor of slavery, although I lived in a slaveholding State, and I emancipated what slaves I held long anterior to the war, and when the white livered and white faced Radicals did not dare to lisp a word in favor of emandration; but I never word in favor of emancipation; but I never saw the day, and I never will see the day, when I would be willing to sacrifice the white race, my own blood and kindred, in order to secure the supremacy of the black race. I now stand for the emancipation of the white people of the South who have been enslaved and put under the blacks. been ensiated and put under the blacks. I know that they never have established, and that they are incapable of establishing or maintaining any government for themselves. The Radicals and everythemselves. The Radicals and every-body else kno v it. Every man in this community, any Radical whom you will ask will tell you that that he knows full well that these people have not the intelligence to maintain a republic in fo m of government. They never have sustained any government, for they can sustain none. They are now, as they were when they were first known to history in Africa, idle, lazy, thriftless and barbarous, and, my fellow citizens, to put in their hands the political power often States of this Umon, and to subject to them the white race, the enlightened people of our own blood, is an atrocous crime not only against civil government, but against civilization, and against religion itself. I tell you, my friends, it is these men who talk have sustained any government, for they

North to have this energinous sum levied in faxes upon the labor of the country in order to be equandered up in idle, worthless political negroes at the South.

My fellow citizens, the policy of this same party requires that the banks, the national banks, should receive some eighteen or twenty millions of dollars aroundly from the Government for the privilege of depositing certain bonds of theirs to the safe keeping of the Government of the Union, whilst they are permitted to circulate the

that he gave his cordial support, his unqualified support to the policy one portion of our country as for another; and yet my fellow citizens, those of us who desire the restoration of this great right are revolutionists. Who, I ask, are the revolutionists? Those of us that are for the restoration of all the rights and privileges to the union at the beginning of his administration. I know this by his own declaration, mot his declaration to me, but his public declaration. I know it by the testimony given by him beknow it by the testimony given by him before a Congressional Committee, in which he declared that Andrew Johnson's policy

he declared that Andrew Johnson's policy was identical with the policy which had been determined upon by Abraham Lincoln before his death and assented to by Edwin M. Stanton. (Cheers.) The Radica's pretend to lament the death of Mr. Lincoln. If he had lived he would have taken the same position that Mr. Johnson took when he became President at Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and we know this by the testimony of Mr. know this by the testimony of Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant. Mr. Stanton tes. Stanton and Gen. Grant. Mr. Stanton testified that he drew up that famous North Carolina proclamation under the instruction of President Lincoln, and others testiged that they heard it read in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, and e ery member of the Cab net gave his a sent to it. General Grant stated that he himself gave his assent to it as the best plan by which to cement the Union. This, my fellow-citizens, is the view Gen. Grant then held, according to his own declaration. Subs quently he be found in the instincts, the military instincts of men who have had a milit ry e-lucation, and who stand at the head of the army. They well unders and that if this government is made a government of despotism, as has been inaugurated by the Radicals, such a government must not rest man force; and if it reat noon force, it upon force; and if it rest upon force, i must give sustenance to those who are the leaders of that force and the controllers of the army. Hence it was, my fellow citizens, that the Commander in

Now, my fellow citizens, this is my ex-Now, my fellow citizens, this is my explanation of the course taken by General Grant, and without attempting to derogate from the high services he has performed, I do not believe that in consequence of those high services the reople of this country are prepared to surrender their liberties to him or any one else.

My fellow-citizens, I will not detain you can longer this evening. I Cries of two

ned-at least

men at the South, when their adversaries were armed, stand up and resist them without the aid and assistance of the general government, which was bound as much to assist them as the citizens of the covernment that are burning in his heart. Gentlemen, before retiring, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this evidence of your attachment to the Government. of your attachment to the Government made by your fathers and the Constitution, and to draw from it an augury of the great triumph which awaits the Democracy at

the election which is approaching. Good night.

When the speaker concluded three cheers were given for him with considerable will by the Democrats who had the patience to hear him through. The meeting then adjourned.

SPEECH BY GEN. BUTLER.

By Telegraph to the Flitsburgh Gazette,] SALEM, Mass., Soptember 28.—General Butler made a speech to the Republican Convention to day accepting the nomination for Congress. He referred to those who had opposed his nomination, classing them with Lee, Beauregard Forrest and them with Lee, Beauregard Forrest and Booth, and charging them with raising forty thousand dollars to defeat his nomina-

to thousand dollars to defeat his nomination, which he considered equivalent to election. He recommends these malcontents to send their money into some doubtful district, in some doubtful State, if such could be found. He condemned those who now opposed him as the regular nominee as a Republican, and said a party can be carried on as an army is governed—welcome recruits as an army is governed—welcome recruits and shoot deserters. He continued on this subject at length, and in response to alleged rumors that Grant does not favor his (Butler's) election, said he was too much a richd of Grant not to brand such rumors are an authorized, and offered ter sign the nomination if a letter could be produced from Grant or Colfax desiring the Republicans of his district not to vote for him the finance question be claimed to stand with Senators Sherman and Morton, and on the only test question in the House he vo-ted with sixty one Republicans. On that subject he said he fully concurred in the portion of the Chicago platform requiring the payment of the public debt in the utmost good faith, not only according to the letter but spirit of the law. It was true he bad said the letter of the law. permitted the payment of bonds in the same legal tender notes authorized to be issued at the same time with them, but he had nowhere said or thought the government should not pay those legal tenders in ment should not pay those legal tenders in gold as soon as the prosperity of the country will permit without financial distress. He predicted a brilliant future for the country under the prosperity consequent upon Republican rule, closing by saying, "God speed the time when greenbacks and gold shall be convertible and reconvertible."

He then offered a series of resolutions of He then offered a series of r solutions, endorsing the Chicago platform and Congressional re-onstruction, which were unanimously adopted.

pa-t week.

Part week.
Since the passage of the bankruptcy act eighteen hundred cases have been a judicated in this city.

Chas. Reade, the English playwright, has sent ten pounds sterling for the benefit of the two persons lat ly shot at the Bread-way theatre by the Sheriff's roughs. In the internal revenue conspiracy case

to-day the Government concluded with its witnesses, when the opposite counsel demanded that Mr. Binckly be called, but the prosecution declined to do so. A procession of five hundred shoemakers to day paraded and banquetted in honor of St. Crispin.

Only four members of the Chamber of Commerce assembled to day on a call for a mee ing to devise means for the relief of the South American sufferers, and it was stated the subject would be considered at the next regular monthly meeting.

John Radigan, a member of the Brooklyn olunteer fire department, is on trial for s ealing at fires.

Judge Gilbert of the Supreme Court, to-

day declined granting an injunction preventing the building of quarantine buildings on Long Island. The dwelling of Mr. Shunfield, at Smithtown, Long Island, was burned Saturday night with some \$3,000 in bonds. Loss \$8,000 on dwelling.

The sixth annual carnival of the New York Swabean Society was held at Jones' wood. Over eight thousand persons were wood. Over eight thousand pare a proces-present. T morrow they have a proces-sion of several hundred dressed in the peasantry costume of 1517.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Augusta, Me., Sept. 28.—The returns from all cities and towns of the State, nearview Gen. Grant then held, according to his own d-claration. Subs quently he went to the South, after the war concluded, and made a report to Mr. Johnson, the President of the United States, in which he declared that the people of the South accepted the stantion in good faith and sincer ty, and is substituting to find the stantion in good faith and sincer ty, and is substituting to find the stantion in good faith and sincer ty, and is substituted by the Secretary of State, exhibit the following result: Chamberlain 75,627; Pillsbury 55,455; aggregate vote, 131,032; Chamberlain's majority 20 172. It is the opinion at the Secretary's office that with the correction of the returns by official and furnished by the Secretary of State, exhibit the following result: that the people of the South accepted the situation in good faith and sincer ty, and that he hoped that they would soon be admitted and meet the representatives of the North in the Senate a d House of Representatives. Now, my fe low citizen, what reason has since occurred—for this was after the close of the war—what rea.

Secretary's oince that with the content of the returns by official figures and the addition of a few plantations not yet counted, the majority for Chamberlain will be increased two to three hundred. The officer cal vote last year was Chamberlain's majority, 11,343. The Republicans' injuries and the process of the war—what rea. increased two to three nundred. The offi-c al vote last year was Chamberlain, 57,332; Pillsbury, 45,990; Chamberlain's ma-jority, 11,343. The Republicans' in-creased vote 18,295, and the D-mocrats 9.465. The largest vote ever thrown in Maine before this year was in 1850, when the Republican vote was 70,030 and the Democratic 53,085. The Republicans have exceeded their largest pre ious vote by 5,597 and Democrats their largest previous vote by 1,390. No further or more accurate report than the above can be obtained until the votes are counted and officially declared by the Legislature.

RICHMOND.

Double Murder, Arson and Robbery-Railroad Accident By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—On Satuaday night Mrs. Stewart, widow, residing in Kent county, was murdered and her body burned county, was murdered and her body burned together with the dwelling. John Baker, her farm manager, was also murdered and robbed of \$5,000 in gold. Four houses have recently been burned in the same neighborhod. The military will be sent there.

The train on the Central railroad, with two hundred of the 29th Infantry on board, bound from Washington to Tennessee. ran bound from Washington to Tenuessee, ran off the track this afternoon near Gordonsof the trace this alternoon near cordonsville, killing four and wounding a large number. Four cars ran off the track. Three companies of the same regiment left to-day

Death of an Ex-Congressman, stood up for the Government. What, I say, were they to do? I say that this was being done by the American Government, under Mr. Lincoln's as well as under the former administration. How could these My fellow-citizens, I will not detain you any longer this evening. [Cries of "go on." igo on." In the presence of this vast assemblage of the Democracy of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LEWISTOWN, ME. September 28.—Hon. Congress, died this morning. Senator Fessenden is a brother of the deceased.