THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Ratification Meeting at City Hall.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Senator Morton.

The meeting at City Hall last night, held under the auspices of the Republican County Executive Committee, was one of the largest political gatherings ever held in this city. At an early hour the spacious Hall was filled to over flowing, and when the hour for organizing the meeting arrived there was scarcely standing room in the house. Senator Morton, who had been invited to address the meeting, arrived in the city from the West at 3:40 P. M., and was met at the Union Depot by Hon. John Covode, Chairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. S. A. Purviance, James W. Murray, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Major A. M. Brown and others, who escorted him to the Monongahela House.

At half past seven o'clock the Second ward Geary Club and marching corps, under command of Capt. Steen, the Gun Squad of the ward, under the comunder command of Capit. Inder the command of Capt. John Floyd, and a number of delegates from the Clubs of the Seventh and Eighth wards, assembled at Wilkins Hall and formed into line as an escort of honor to the distinguished orator and statesman from the hotel to the hall. The procession, headed by a brass band, was very creditable. When the wharf was reached, a salute of honor was fired from the Second ward brass six pounder, which was heard in all parts of the city.

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Senator Morion occupied the first carriage, in company with Hon. S. A. Parviance, Major A. M. Brown and James W. Murray, Esq. Another carriage followed, in which were seated Hon. John Covode, Judge Kidder, of Indianapolis. Hon. Darwin Phelps, of Kittanning, and N. P. Reed, Eq. After arriving at the Hall the Great Western band favored the audience with

Western band favored the audience with some excellent masic, after which the meeting was called to order by W.S. Purviance, Esq., Chairman of the County the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the meeting:

of this general prosperity and progress on the part of the nation, the Democratic party, affilted with a chronic by pochondria, are telling the people that we are on the point of bankruptey and general ruin, that everything is going wrong, that the country is being devoured by taxation and burdened by dobt. Allow me to say to-night, and I challenge the memory of the oldest gentleman within the sound of my voice, that this country was never more prosus in a domestic, commercial and financial point of view than it is to-day, and it is a matter of profound congratulation, and should be for thanks to the disposer of events, that in so above a war, we find this country in so good a condition. You have an election approaching in the State of an organization—this country in so good a condition. You have an election approaching in the State of an organization—this country in so good a condition. You have an election approaching in the State of each or the party was never on the point of view than it is to-day, and it is a matter of profound congratulation, and should be for thanks to the disposer of events, that in so disposer of events, which is not merely of local importance. It will be of national influence. The leading politiclans on the Democratic side do not regard the election of Gov. Packer in itself as belief or well as a belief or the party was never in the state of profound congratulation, and should be for thanks to the first of profound congratulation, and should be for thanks to the disposer of events, that in so above the call your attention. And the purpose of assailing individuals, but It is true the Democratic party are treated to the profound congration of the call your attention. And the purpose of assailing individuals, but It is true the Democratic party are treated to the profound congration of the call your attention. And the purpose of assailing individuals, but It is true the Democratic party are treated to the purpose of assailing individuals, but It is true the Democratic party are treated t

theman within the sound of my voice, that this country was never more prosperous in a domestic, commercial and financial point of view than it is to-day, and it is a matter of profound congratulation, and should be for thanks to the disposer of events, that in so short a time after we have passed through so bloody a war, we find this country in so good a condition. You have an election approaching in the State of Pennsylvania, which is not merely of local importance. It will be of national influence. The leading politicians on the Democratic side do not regard the election of Gov. Packer in itself as being very important, except as it may prepare the way for a triumph in national politics, in the transfer of the control of the government from the Republican to the government from the Republican to the Democratic party. Therefore, let no Republican be fulled or deceived by the impression that this is merely a local con-test, for I tell you that its influence, let it be decided in one way or the other, will be feit powerfully by both political parties all over the nation. My friends, it is a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties. There is a perpetual issue between these two parties, growing out of the difference in their fundamental and the control of the difference in their fundamental principles.

there is no particular measure in dispute.

If a man is educated with particular principles, and in a particular way, we can generally judge what his future life will be from the character of that

can generally judge what his future if the will be from the character of that life will be from the past, we can particular principles in the past, we can judge of its future by its past history and in whose hands you propose to repose an important trust, how would you be important trust, how would you be guided? You would be guided by his history in the past, and as parties are composed of aggregates of individuals, you must judge of the future conduct on a party by its past history. There can be no other standard. Now, as the Democratic party in this and other States is seeking to turn the Republican party out of power, and seeking to control the government. This resolution is State government. This resolution has a very mean. There is a party in Pennsylvania that there is of power, and seeking to control the government, let us enquire what are the claims of the Democratic party of this and other States to the Democratic party? For it has no claims. What are the responsibilities of this party? In the first place, it is clearly it responsible for the regislion. But for the Suth Amendment, which is to the Democratic party of the Democratic party of the Democratic party of the Suth of the people of the state, and the resolution is that the same to a vote their refusal to submit the same to a vote their refusal to submit the same to a vote their refusal to submit the same to a vote their refusal to submit the same to a vote their official duty, and an outrage upon the confidence of the people. I should be promptly repealed and the amenditude to the people at the poils in February of 1867, after waiting nearly in February of 1867, after waiting nearly in February of 1867, after waiting nearly the substance of this resolution is that the colored men of the great their official duty, and an outrage upon through the South during these two years. And you remember how Congress in February of 1867, after waiting nearly in February of 1867, after waiting nearly in February of 1867, after waiting nearly the substance of this resolution is that the colored men of the great their official duty, and an outrage upon through the South during these two years. And you remember how Congress in February of 1867, after waiting nearly in February of 1867, after waiting nearly in February of 1867, after waiting nearly the very citizen of the States, and the resolution in February of 1867, after waiting nearly the promption of the resolution of the promption of the freedmen of the great their refusal to submit the same to a vote their refusal to submit the same to a vote their official duty, and an outrage upon through the South during the promption of the February of 1867, after waiting nearly their very of 1867, after waiting nearly their official duty, and an outrage upon their official duty, and an ou

simply a basket of empty husks; simply a catalogue of obsolete ideas, of exploded humbugs and heresies, and some of these heresies are blood stained. It is a platform that loeks backward and not forward. The Democratic and the Republican platforms taken together resemble a double mile post. That part of the mile post that looks backward tells you where you came from and how far you have gone—that is the Democratic party. The other side of the mile post is

party. The other side of the mile post is the Republican, that looks forward and tells you where you are going and how

issue between these two parties, growing out of the difference in their fundamental principles which lie at the bottom of the organizations. There is a difference between them, and an issue, even at a time when there is no particular measure in dispute. If a man is educated with particular is one of limited powers, and its powers are confined to those grants that are contained in the Federal Constitution, and then concludes by saying that Pennsylvania will adhere to her local State government. This resolution is sheer demagogueism, because it assumes the thorats a party in Pennsylvania that

association, for it has heretofore been introductory in Democratic platforms to the doctrine of State Sovereignty, which is but another name for Secession. I now come to the second resolution, and as I want it to be heard by the whole audience, I will ask my friend to read it audience, I will ask my friend to read it for me:

Msj. A. M. Brown read the resolution as follows:

"Second. That the altempted ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Raditothe Federal Constitution by the Federal Constitution by th

that was employed in a bark-mill and received his oats from a nose-bag. The mill was worn out and the horse was turned out to pasture, and he described a circle similar to that he had been following all his life while grinding bark, and actually starved to death because he could not get his oats out of a nose bag. [Laughter.] In 1865, I made a speech—I have not time to read the article tought, but I will state the substance of it—I took the ground that there ought to

luight, but I will state the substance of it—I took the ground that there ought to be a period of preparation before bringing the freedmen to the polls. I took the ground that all men were created free and equal; that suffrage should not depend upon color, but rather upon qualification. I then argued that there should be a period of a few years before the freedmen were brought to the polls. should be a period of a few years before the freedmen were brought to the polls. Atthattime I believe I reflected the sentiments of forty-nine out of every fifty Republicans. My friends, I changed my mind on that subject, as you have changed your minds. I will tell you how it was to 1853 I helieved that we could recon-In 1865 I believed that we could reconstruct the South on the basis of the white

population. Andrew Johnson had sub-mitted a plan of reconstruction upon the mitted a pian of reconstruction upon the express pledge that this pian should be submitted to Congress in Becember, 1865. He did not submit his plan of reconstruction to Congress. On the contrary, he undertook to execute it himself in the face of Congress. Through 1865 and '66 he attempt.

for referring to an article published in the Pittsburgh Post, which was enclosed to me, I presume by the editor, asking me certain questions upon the subject of suffrage, and attempting to involve me in a personal contradiction or inconsistent. as a providential thing that Mr. Johnson did not call Congress together in the spring of '65. Events moved on through did not call Congres together in the spring of '65. Events moved on through 1865 and '66. They showed us that we could not rely upon the rebels for reconstruction; that we could not protect the lives and property and liberty of Union men. We must have a new loyal voting element. That could only be done by putting the right of suffrage into the hands of the suffering colored man, and Congress was not brought to that point until the session of '67. Now my freinds it has worked well. We have tried universal suffrage in the South and we here find that everywhere no danger has resulted from putting the should that the great body of them have stood fast to the Union. Some have been compalled to your the Damo. them have stood fast to the Union. Some them have stood fast to the Union. Some have been compelled to vote the Democratic ticket by force. Some have been compelled to vote against their intersts, but the great mass of them are loyal and intelligent enough to know upon which side are their libertles and their friends.

Now we come in again. We have established universal suffrage in the South, and the question comes up, what is the history of the negro in Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware? There is the same necessity for conferring the light of suffrage upon them in these States as in the other States, though not in the same degree. But we could not consider their condisions unless we considered the condition sions unless we considered the condition of the freed men of the North. There are sions unless we considered arguments that might have been considered against giving the right of suffrage to the colored people of the South, because they were ighorant. But the colored people of Pennsylvania and the North are not so, and there is no reason for withholding the ballot from the colored people of the North, who are comparatively intelligent. But how is it in Kentucky. There is no safety of the rights and liberties of the Union men. How can you reach suffrage in Kentucky. You can reach it in no other way than through an amendment to the

than through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Constitution of the United States.

And now we have prepared the Fifteenth Amendment to give the right of suffrage to all the colored people of the United States, and thus take the negro question out of politics. Your Legislature has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. Outside that they cannot go. It cannot be re considered under the Constitution of the United States, and I tell my Dam. of the United States, and I tell my Damof the United States, and I tell my Dam-ocratic friends of Penusylvania that the colored man of Penusylvania will vote in 1870. And I have no doubt that in 1870 Democratic politicians in the State of Penusylvania will be found enlighting the colored vote and coaring

cultivating the colored vote and coaxing it with the same attention, with the same influence, that they now try to

obtain the white vote.

Now my friends I have answered the questions proposed to me in the Pittsburgh Post. It presents no embarrasment at all. I have explained the progress of this question with the American people, and we are no

It was found utterly imcarry on the

in February, 62. Now, how did the Democratic party receive the greenbacks.
We had to have them. We could not carry on the war without the greenbacks; trues are beginning received. it was an absolute necessity. Eve knew that; but how did the Den Now we come in again. We have established universal suffrage in the you as they told everybody throughout you as they told every body throughout the nation, that these greenbacks were unconstitutional; that Congress had no right to issue them. They advised the people not to take them, and if they did to get rid of them as soon as possible, and I remember that the Democratic Judge of Pennsylvanis (Judge Woodward) in '63, decided that the legal tender character of these greenbacks was unconstitutional, and that

the legal tender character of these green-backs was unconstitutional, and that Congress had no right to Issue them. Some of them are very much in favor of more greenbacks, when we do not need them, but they were opposed to them when they were a military neces-sity. Then, my friends, we issued green-backs. Well, after we had cot the green-backs issued, we were trying to sell our

backs. Well, after we had cot the green-backs issued, we were trying to sell our bonds, but we could not do it, only a very few, and they were sold under par-And so the National Banking system was established.

After we had issued the greenbacks and were trying to sell our bonds, we made very little progress. It was be-lieved we must have a system of banks for three or four reasons, with their curlieved we must have a system of banks for three or four reasons, with their currency secured by bonds so as to make the currency perfectly secure to the people. But for another reason, that by forming a system of banks bised upon bonds, it would create a market for bonds, and this was the first great reason for the establishment of the National Bank system. But there was another reason; that the Government had fiscal agents throughout the country to sell her bonds and collect her revenue. If she employed private individuals they sell her bonds and collect her revenue.

If she employed private individuals they must give security, and such security as they might give would not always be secure. But by making the banks itseal agents the Government secured agents that performed their duties effectually without toot. In the report of the Securitary of the Treasury you will find that the National Banks have collected, without the loss of a cent and without charge, \$3,500,000,000. But there was another reason for their establishment, and that was that they would secure a currency

The strain and the st