THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1866

Ciabs of Fire new Subtribers Chale of Ten new Subscribers,.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HIESTER OLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

OUR NOMINEE.

The Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, on Monday, after a full and frank interchange of sentiment, and with a spirit of harmony and enthusiasm seldom witnessed, selected Hon. Heister Clymer; of Berks county, as the nominee of the party to succeed Gov. Curtin in the Gubernational Chair. An intercourse, during the past week, with many of the public men of the Commonwealth, coming from nearly every county within its limits. satisfies us that no nomination could have been made at this period more fitly representing the great principles at stake, more honorable in character, or better calculated to inspire the respect, confidence and zeal of the patriotic masses The strong conservative counties of the State were almost a unit in his support, and it is predicted by those best entitled tor know, that in all the reliable region extending from Philadelphia on the South to the New York line on the North, and bounded by the Delaware on the East and the Schuylkill on the West, the prestige of his name will gather about our organisation thousands of supporters who could not have been secured for any other candidate.

Mr. Clymer has been in political life for many years, and his reputation is known to almost every citizen of Pennsylvania. A member of the State Senate for a long period, he was from the very first accepted as the Democratic leader in that body, and in all the characteristics which go to make up a statesman, he is acknowledged by political friends and enemies alike, to occupy the foremost position at Harrisburg. His record during the last four years has been unhesitating and straightforward in defence of the Union and Constitution. He has given no vote not justified by the events of the time, and has done nothing which can be truthfully alleged to have been in centravention of the true theory of our institutions or the interests of the nation.

On the great State issues which are exciting the attention of the people, Mr. Clymer is everything that any fair minded person can desire. His bold and manly stand against corporative monopolies, and in defense of the general welfare of the public as against the interest of mere sections, has endeared him to the hearts of all true Pennsylvanians. Legislative corruption has found in him one of its staunchest antagonists, and whatever may be said against his political position, his character for integrity is unassailable.-No gentleman who is acquainted with the prominent men at Harrisburg will deny that in the qualifications which make up a complete man, and a faithful Legislator, and which would adorn the Executive policy of the President. If he can so chair, Heister Clymer has not his superior.

In private life, Mr. Clymer is one of the most genial and unassuming of men. In his home in Berks county, his popularity in unrivalled, while at the State Capital, among officers and citizens, he seems to be without an enemy. One of the best instances that we can relate on this point. In a restored Union, we have complete is the fact that on the evening of his nomination most of the Republican members called at his room to congratulate him upon his nomination. Senator Lowry appeared especially gratified, and, clasping Mr. Clymer's hand, exclaimed: "I am your political enemy, but am proud to be your personal friend. I congratulate the Democracy on having nominated an honest man. I shall have to oppose you on party grounds, but I shall everywhere proclaim it that you are an honest man."

Mr. Clymer's abilities as a speaker are of the foremost order. He has a clear voice and an impressive manner, and his personal appearance being very fine, few men excel him in their effect upon an audience. His speech accepting the nomination was an effort of oratory which we have never heard excelled, and seldom equalled. It electrified his hearers, and office at this price, is a traitor to his party. among that vast audience, surpassing in numbers and enthusiasm any we have every seen in attendance upon a State convention, there was not one who did not feel his courage revived by its eloquence, and his breast filled with emotions of earnest confidence that with such a leader, and in such a cause, there was no possibility of defeat.

Mr. Clymer designs taking the stump at an early day, and our citizens may rely upon his visiting them before the close of the campaign. He will challenge his competitor to discurs the issues before the people, that they may have an opportunity of deciding upon the merits of the two men, and of the justice of the principles they maintain. The desperate situstion of the politicians who control the triumph, if it does not lose its political fortunes of the Republican party, and the chastity. unscrupulous nature of their conduct heretofore, lead us to expect that he will be traduced with the most heartless acrimony; but, knowing our leader as we do, we rest convinced that he will come out of the canvass unscathed; and nothing, in Congress enacted, so far as they could. In our mind, is more fully assured than into a law, The whole South was to be that Heister Clymer will be next Governor of Pennsylvania.

The following paragraph from last week's Gasette is a fair specimen of the per annum, and with as many clerks as manner in which the Radical press respond to the arguments of the President's these agents was to distribute "provisions, veto and speech. It must be acknowledged to be unanswerable:

THE WHISKEY QUESTION. -The statement that President Johnson was intoxicated while making his late speech, is denied by the Tribane, which says it is a pity he wasn't. Mr. Johnson is worse than a habitual drunkard—he has snakes in his boots. Copperheeds are crawling all over

It is evident that the Union party can not go with the President - Garette. Then it is "evident" that, according to

of the "Government."

DEMOCRATS AND THE PRESIDENT. One of our most influential and highly steemed exchanges, in commenting upon the relations of the Democratic party to the President, uses this language: "The four years succeeding the war are the most critical and momentous in our history. If President Johnson is not successful in surmounting the difficulties of this fruitful epoch, no subsequent continuance in office can add anything to his reputation; and although the office may afterwards need him, he cannot need it. But if he fails: if his term approaches its conclusion with the Union not restored, and the country still poisoned by sectional bitterness, he has no chance either of a re-election or of the

applauding judgment of posterity. In his case, therefore, magnanimity and interest combine to impose upon him the sole regard for the restoration of the Union which he professed in his remarks to the Montana delegation." Taking this as its stand-point, it comes to the conclusion, in which we fully agree, that patriotism, generosity, and interest equally require the Democratic party to look solely to the restoration of the Union, and to postpene all other considerations to this. When the Union is restored, we, as a party, must take our chances in getting control of the government. The whole country has the right to a voice in the election of the next President; and, for our part, looking to tions, we had rather see the party beaten in a fair trial of strength, in which all participate who have a right to participate, than successful in a contest from which a large portion of the States were excluded. The chief concern of the counparty applaud President Johnson's single-

We disapprove of all attempts-if any such are making—to induce the President to bestow offices on Democrats. We ask clusions that would be irresistibly ludifrom him nothing but fidelity to his declared principles. We did not elect him: we scorn the idea that he can purchase our support. We do not disguise our belief that our party interests would be promoted by the immediate restoration of the Union. Our interest in this great re- prised at opening nearly all of our Repubsult is so much superior to our interest in any particular offices, that, on a calculation of pure selfishness and party advantage, it would be supreme folly for us to jeopard restoration by the solicitation or acceptance of patronage. The President obstruct his policy. But it would undoubtedly be more for the advantage of the country for him to use it so as to secure the support of influential Republicans, than to give it to Democrats, who will support him in any event, so long-as ha is true to his swow. the present, the political control of the country is wholly in the North; and the till a majority of the North support the considerable portion of the Republican party, that is probably the best use he can make of it.

not wish the early restoration of the

present advantage to them.

The Democratic party is opposed to every coalition, either with the President or with any portion of the party that elected him. We stand on our principles. confidence that our principles would prevail. Entangling alliances with Republicans, coalitions or compromises, for the sake of office, would demoralise the party, lower its tone, and deprive it of the vantage-ground which strict fidelity to principle would give it, from the moment the to Democrats a few sops in the way of office, that amounts to nothing; for the temporary possession of a few effices does not secure either the triumph of our principles or the restoration of the Union .-If he bestows all his offices upon Democrats, he raises a general howl and hullaballoo, which will tend, more than anything else could, to re-consolidate the disintegrating Republican party, and postpone the restoration of the Union until after the next Presidential election. Any Democrat who would wish to purchase

We would gladly see all offices filled by Democrats; but we wish to see them obtained, not by fawning on a President and regarded the course of President John barter of so much support for so much patronage, not by the slightest concession of principle, but by manly appeals to the people and well-earned success in the elections. We have nothing but hard knocks and vigorous opposition for any political harlotry which looks to a blend ing of the Democratic party with any portion or section of its political opponents. Whether the Union is restored in this Administration, or not till the next. restoration is sure to come; and if any thing can be deemed certain in politics, it is that the Democratic party will then

THE VETOED BILL

It is well to keep before the people the provisions of the bill which the President vetoed, and which the disunion Radicals into a law. The whole South was to be We go with Summer, with Stevens, and out into districts, equal in number to the with the Union members of Congress counties of the several States, Rach district was to be placed under the government of an agent, with a salary of \$1 500 clothing, fuel, and other supplies, including medical stores," and to "furnish transportation" to the freedmen. The aggregate salaries of agents and clerks, it is estimated, would reach \$7,314,200 daring the first year, and the entire annual expenses of the Bureau are calculated at the Union party, -Gasette. not less than \$50,000,000.

This was certainly charity on a graind scale; and if not worked with a wisdom which we feer midrate do not possess. would soon have been converted into the Was it only a hypocritical tries dahip, for the old members, who are Radical Repubyour logic in the past, it must be an enemy

pauperism ever devised by man. It made millions of blacks, who were useful laborers once, pensioners upon the bounty of the Government. When the freedman was hungry he fed at a Government table; Government tailors fitted him out in clothing; he got his fuel at a Governmont-wood-yard; retired, when indisposed, to a Government hospital; and when the spirit of travel seised him, and he yearned to see the world, he got a free railroad ticket, and went scooting away wherever he wanted to me have

WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT! In view of some recent manifestations on the part of our Republican friends, the question becomes of yest importance "What is the Government?" The Democratic party always maintained that it consisted of the three branches-Executive, Legislative and Judiciary-with the Constitution as their land-mark; but the Republicans, since Mr. Lincoln's first inauguration, have taught a different theory. In their opinion, the Executive was the embodiment of the whole "Government," and we remember distinctly with what seal they declared that not to sustain him was to commit rank treason against the State. This idea was not without its difficulties

like all the great ideas which have been advanced before it. In the first place it put our brethren of the Republican stamp in somewhat of a peculiar position, from the fact that two-thirds of them had been the welfare and stability of our institu- denouncing Democratic Executives during most of their life times. If their assertions were admitted, they were thus convicted of having been traitors to the "Government" the main portion of their existence. In the second place, it led to some abourd deductions, which our friends, try is the restoration of the Union, let | with all their ingenuity, could never exthe effect on the subsequent success of plain to their entire satisfaction. Thus, parties be what it may. The Democratic if the President were sick, the "Government" was in the same condition; it the minded devotion to the Union, and are President took a walk, the 'Government' confident that, in a restored Union, their was out airing itself; if the President principles will find acceptance. They do punished his children, the little "Governments" were being spanked by the Union to be in the slightest degree im- big "Government;" if the President repeded or imperiled for the sake of any tired, it is within the bounds of resson to

> It would seem now as if our friends of the opposite side, either from having arrived at the belief that their late idea was erroneous, or some other cause, had abandoned it altogether of late. We are surlican exchanges to find them, as if by a spontaneous movement, traducing with tresson in their view to oppose. What

with one accord become Copperheads? - In consideration of these circumstances portance. If it be the President, and the fratricidal strife. abuse of him makes one guilty of treason. ch as we may pity the misfortunes South has no chance to regain its rights orime being strictly enforced. As neither tion, which was adopted by a unanimous use his patronage as to carry with him a the war, we cannot consent that their the Democracy on the subject of the war. past extreme "loyalty" shall now be put It reads as follows: the "best Government on the face of the gency, Congress, banishing all feelings of it earth!"

> Even Gen. R. E. Lee testified a few days since that what Union sentiment there was in the South last summer had almost disappeared.—Gazette.

Our cotemporary in this, as in most of the other statements of the editorial from acv of the Constitution, and to preserve Gen. Lee did testify is thus reported by paired. the Associated Press, whose agent being a Republican and a Radical at that, would Union is restored. If the President throws be more likely to give the worst part of ident, and elected him, knowing his rethe testimony than the best :

Lee was quite reticent and did not vol untarily remark beyond the proper an said that so far as he had opportunities for learning the people of Virginia, they had accepted the result of the war in goo faith, and ween anxious for a rector amity in the Union, and were much stronger just after the close of the war than now, for there appeared to him to be some impatience among the people, that men who had been identified with the war in the South should be prevented from representing the States in Congress He declared that there was a disposition information : to treat the freedmen well, for their inte-rests as well as for that of the white people. He expressed a decided hope that the Government might endure for all time whom we did not elect, not by a degrading son and General Grant toward the South as liberal and humane.

> A Succession.—The New York Journa of Commerce suggests to disunionists of the Radical school, whether it would not help their failing cause just now if they should distribute largely in Connecticut and New Hampshire the pamphlets published by them three years ago, teaching that the administration is the Government, and that opposition to the administration is tresson? But of course they now know that their former teachings were false. And here is another good effect of the President's course. He shows the people that the fundamental principle of the Redicals is untrue. Their labor to overthrow Government has been founded on the idea that they held the reins, and that the people would believe them when they declared all their opponents disloyal.

> against any and all powers which many be brought against them .- Gazette.

Two of these men. Summer and Stervens are promounced traitors by the head of he might need or fancy. The business of the "Government," and the infirence follows that all the Congressmen who adopt their lead must be the same. Is it possible that our neighbor deliberately makes his bed with proclaimed tiralters?

The whole course of President Johns since taking his office, has been at vari-ance with the principles and mee sures of

Her it, indeed? How comes it then. within a few weeks, endorsed his policy. and claimed to be his especial friends? of idleness and the ensoutingsment of of his mane?

WANT OF DIGNITY. The New York World, alluding to the

charges of a lack of dignity in the President for making his late spouch, refers to the fact that we have bad a Tennessee President before, where intropid apon-ners made the sincerepropa and sud-tapists of his day stare and gasp, ten. Jackson's freedom of expressions were official as well as unofficial, as his replies to certain delegations and committees in the bank days bear witness. Anybody who is to properly furnish and repair the Presi-curious to see specimens may find them dent's House. Mr. Stevens explained that in the third volume of Parton's 'Life.' heretofore, before the incoming of the To a son of Rufus King, who was the new 'administration, a certain sum was spokesman of a committee of merchants and bankers from New York, Gen. Jackson | bill which all know failed to become said: Well, sir, Rufus King was always a Federalist, and I suppose you take after him. Insolent, do you say ? What do you come to me for then?' To another delegation he said: 'Why am I teased with committees? Here I am receiving two or three anonymous letters every day threatening me with assassination if I don't restore the deposits and re-charter the bank-the abominable institutionthe monster that has attempted to control the Government. I've got my fact upon it, and I'll crush it.' He was per petually saying he had no confidence in Congress, and expressing the opinion that its members had been bought up with bank gold. 'The d-d infernal acoundrel!' was the epithet he applied to one character than the publication of the and privileges as American citizens. But men of this Commonwealth, then to the member of Congress. After reading one above paragraph in foreign journals? of Mr. Clay's phillipics against him, he exclaimed: 'Oh, if I live to get these

robes of office off me. I will bring the

rascal to a dear account.' President John-

son has not approached the pessionate

outbursts of his Tennessee predecessor

and, indeed, has said nothing not justified

and even demanded, by the circumstan-

It is clear that the process of disintegration of the Republican party has not only begun, but has already proceeded for in its ordained course. Its members have arrived at a point where they must separate. The complete divergence of President Johnson from Stevens, the fully acsuppose the "Government" was aleeping the House of Representatives, and from under the folds of its common flag. Their with Mrs. "Government." In this way Sumner, the self-constituted leader of the the theory might be spun out into consame party in the Senate, amply prove that the steps of separation cannot be retraced. On the other hand, Mr. Seward, who, in political influence and position ranks next to the President, approves of the course he has taken. It is not only in the prominent members of the administration and its party that these differences of opinion exist. The supporters of as opposed to that of the destructives. extreme violence that same "Govern- already recken among their numbers the ner of the delivery of that famous adment," which a few months ago it was best authorities in the party on all sub- dress; jects of finance and material interests. does it mean? Is the President no longer such as Robert J. Walker, and Secretary will, of course, be no such simpleton as to the "Government," or have these journals McCullough, as well as the most influential of the theologians, like Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Bacon, who, blending the question of what the Government their own views of religion with their poreally consists in assumes momentous im- litical views, gave an odour of sanctity to

our brethren, we must insist upon the President Johnson was the mover in the penalty of the law in the case of that Senate of the famous Crittenden resolucourage nor patriotism was ashield against vote of both Houses, and has ever since the slanders of these gentlemen during been regarded as the cardinal doctrine of

Resolved. That in this national emermere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or any purpose of over-throwing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremwhich it is taken, misrepresents the facts | the Union with all the dignity, equality -we will not say intentionally. What and rights of the several States unim-

The Republican party selected Mr. Johnson as their candidate for Vice Pres cord in Congress; and now that he is endeavoring to remain faithful to his solemn declarations, they accuse him of being a swer to the questions put to him. He traitor to the organization which elected said that so far as he had opportunities him, and askail him with the vilest slanders which the mind can imagine.

Ir sams that Messre. Stanton and Harlan do not intend resigning, but will wait until they get a polite hint that their company is no longer wanted. The Tribune, which probably "speaks by the card." gives us the following interesting

Those members of the Cabinet, we are informed on good authority, who contem-plated resigning their portfolios, have conswait the action of the President. They prefer to give him the opportunity of re-moving them, should he think proper, rather than of eccepting their resigns. tions. It is not impeobable that he will accept the alternative in the case of one of these gentlemen, in the course of a few days. Such is the expectation at Weshington among persons well informed.

Upon which the Philadelphia Age com ments in the following vein: It will be seen that the names of these parties are not given. This is unfortunate.

They should be known, by all means. History, unless we are greatly mistaken, would delight in handing them down to posterity, as the first specimens of the human family who preferred being kicked out of the house rather than make their

exit in the usual quiet way. MORE DESCRIPTION VICTORIES .- S pecial elections have been held recently in Kentucky, to fill vacancies in the State Legislatures. In every case the Democrats elected their candidates by handsome majorities. In the Kenton county district, Carlisle (Dem.) was elected Senstor over Benton (Rep.) by 540 majority. Bona; "You do solemnly sweer that you In the Senatorial district of Campbell and will support (not the constitution) all laws Peddicton counties, Fearrous (Dem.) was of Congress passed, or which may hereafelected over Baker (Rep.) by 70 msjority. In Campbell county Deck and White (Dem.) were elected Representatives ever Hawthorn and Dagman (Rep.) by 200 may jority. The Senators and members change in these districts, in August lust, were turned out of their seats by the Legislature, upon the ground that they had been elected by military interference, and owed their success to the power of the bayonet. This was denied by the sitting members and their friends, and they were candithat every convention of your party, up to dates for re-cleation before the people, in the hope that the result would be for them, a vindication, On the contrary, most colored system for the perpetuation the purpose of obtaining votes by the use licens, have been heally beaten, and Congramment of of his name?

Was it only a hypocritical fries their, for the old members, who are Radical Republication of property of obtaining votes by the use licens, have been heally beaten, and Congrammen, to with Showing the world siliutional Democrats elected in their commenced approximate of microal time world and the commenced approximate of the world siliutional Democrats elected in their commenced and the commenced an

places. This proves that no fair election was held in those counties in August, and that it was decided by Gen. Palmer and his subordinates. 👸

In THE Congressional proceedings of Thursday last the following amazing statement is recorded as emanating from "the gentleman from Lancaster:"

The Clerk having read the clause appropriating forty six thousand dollars to ens-ble the Commissioner of Public Buildings appropriated for a similar purpose. An item was inserted; in the Miscellaneous law owing to an amendment made to the bill on the motion of Mr. Davis, of Maryland. During the period between President Lincoln's death and the leaving of the White House by Mrr. Lin coln, who was detained there by sickness. the building was left a prey to comers. and when President Johnson took possession there was sourcely anything left Spoons, linen, bedding and other articles were taken away, the house having been open to everybody. The steward was responsible, but had failed in his duty. The with great economy.

This is an interesting revelation in re-

PATRIOTISM VS. RADICALISM.—Hon. H. J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times. concluded a recent speech in Congress with the following patriotic language:-"I beg this House to bear in mind, as the sentiment that should control and guide its action, that we of the North and they of the South are at war no longer. The gigantic contest is at an end. The courage and devotion on either side which made it so terrible and so long, no longer owe a divided duty, but have become the common property of the American name, the priceless possession of the American Republic through all time to come. The dead of the contending hosts sleep beknowledged dictator of the majority in neath the soil of a common country, and dead of the nation forevermore. The victor may well exult in the victory he has achieved. Let it be our task, as it will be our highest glory, to make the vanquished and his posterity, to the latest generation, rejoice in their defeat."

BALDWIN, a Radical member of Con gress, and editor of the Worcester (Mass.) the presidential or reconstructive policy Spy, heard the President's speech last week, and thus writes as to the man-

> "His voice is clear, harsh, powerful and penetrating. When he seems speaking with most excitement, he is evidently the coolest man in the world. I watched him with the awakened interest of one who felt the magnitude of the crisis the speak. ing was creating, and am convinced that all he said was weighed and measured, and meant to bring about certain results. When the tumult of applause which greeted his strongest denunciation and at virulent attack e around. those cold eyes and that crafty smile could be seen calculating the entire scene and its socessories."

> This shows how cruelly malicious were the statements that the President was under the influence of liquor. He knew what he was about, and the action of Congress since the speech was made proves it

> SYSTEMATIC ORGANIZATION. - The New York Freeman's Journal in an excellent editorial on the necessity of a thorough organisation of the Democratic party says it is a humbug to think of succeeding now, by idle bonfires and hurrahings. There must be systematic arrellments in wards and townships. It ought to be done in subdivisions of hundreds. Nothing else can answer. Go to work, young men of ambition! Organize and systematise in this manner. This is the traditional way. The man that has a hundred organized men has, already, political power,-The man who works up one hundred freemen into an organization deserves from them and from others, political considers'

tion. Tax Rump Congress finds it better worth while to try to save the Republican party than to restore the Union; and so, instead of taking care of the national affairs of thirty millions of people, it spends all its labors upon the local affairs of six or eight millions, who are quite capable of managing them for themselves. One of these days the thirty millions will wake up and drive out these cluded, after consulting with friends, to wretched fanatics who are practising strangulation upon the political and commercial life of the Republic. That will be the " white man's day."

Written for the Observer.]

Letter on Politics.

COMMEAUT, Pa., FEB. 27th, 1866.

DEAR SIE:—I should have annoyed you with another communication long ere this, were it not that I have been attending the great show advertised by the moral purity, religious perfection, pegro worshipping. white man ignoring party in the year 1861, in the following defiant language, to wit: "Show us a conditional Union man, and we will show you an unconditional secessionist." Those insulting invendoes were aimed at that elass of men whose reason could not be dethroned, and whese hearts could not be fired with modern Christian hatred toward their erring conn-trymen, and whose adherence to the supreme law of the land could not be shake by the ranting of clerical or political fanties. In a few, very few, brief months the great head of the Aibine party threw. off all disguise, and presented to the ad-miring gaze of the mutual admiration party something like the following condi-tions: You do solemnly sweer that you President issued, or which may hereafter be, with regard to slavery, do." This and other similar, test oaths were very generously offered to the Southern people as a condition of their restoration to the Union and to citizenship. Let any reflecting mind compare those test oaths with the Crittenden resolutions passed immediately after the first battle of Bull Run; and the will have a beautiful specimen of the consistency and patriotism of that faction which the desolated the country during the last four years, and are still sowing the seeds of civil discord broadcast throughout the country. They have by their legislation and feet oaths been exhibiting some rare specimens of conditional Union mail and note the rebellion is crustled

war that States could not withdraw from ident, to you gentlemen of the Conthe Union, and now by their legislation, and by their factious opposition to their own President they emphatically declare that the Southern States are out of the Union, and shall-stay out. Oh, Abolition, the units was responsibilities; that is the Union, and shall-stay out. Oh, Abolition, the units was responsibilities; that is the units was responsible to the units was responsibilities; that is the units was responsible to the units was responsibilities; that is the units was responsible to the Union, and shall-stay out. thou art truly a rare specimen of a leather jewel! Let every lover of Constitutional iberty, law and order, without respect to parties, closely scrutinize the acts of members of Congress, and ascertain for himself who are the true friends of the Union, also those in the State Legislature. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Michi gan is represented by her blood letting of official and legislative corrupt hearty supporter of all the corrupt supporter of all the corrupts and privileges; the uncompressing of the corrupt of all the corrupts and privileges; the uncompressing of the corrupts of all the corrupts of the corrupt tian. B. F. Wade & Co; Pennsylvania, the glorious Keystone to the arch of the Con- ple, to develope the boundless reach glorious Keystone to the arch of the Confederacy, is misrepresented by Thad. Stevena & Co.; Massachusetts, the sister State prosperity. Then, to , he should said a
vena & Co.; Massachusetts, the sister State prosperity. Then, to , he should said a
vena & Co.; Massachusetts, and political severed and undoubted champion of the termination of the term of South Carolina in iniquity and political provided in its original pully flamdoodle, is represented by Sumner, of these States in its original pully and willing, if need be to samile. Wilson & Co., and all those worthies are and willing, if need be, to sacrides it in defending it from the assaults of all in their power to prevent the in defending it from the assaults of all in the control of the c wilson & Co., sand and the control of the Union, together with restoration of the Union, together with lists, be they southern rebels or Northern distance and mutual prosperity throughout the land, while they ory copperhead, secession sympathizer and traitor to all, irrespective of party proclivities, who are earnestly and faithfully laboring to secure the objects for which we have suffered and sacrificed so much during the last four years, while they lavish their favors upon their negro pets and tax President's family had tried to get along white men to support those lasy, indolent wretches. Had his satanic maiesty been commissioned and empowered to humiligard to the White House, which requires ate, disgrace and degrade the American gard to the White House, which requires ate, disgrace and degrace the American to be gained in every act by the Euphanian more examination than seems to have been given to the subject. Could anything be more humiliating to the American them occupy with regard to their rights lengt the confidence and support of the more functions. But them occupy with regard to their rights lengt the confidence and support of the more of this Commonwealth, then to the service of the more of this Commonwealth, then to the service of the service those Robespeirres, Marats and Pantons are rousing the slumbering memories of the past. Men are beginning to compare the present with the past history of their country's happiness and prosperity, and the stern logic of past and present events is irresistible to every reflecting mind .-There are yet a few brave and noble spirits in the land who, like William Tell, will not-bow to Gesler's hat; and, what is still better, some of the Republican members are letting the arrow fall from beneath their cloaks. Every man who is devotedly attached to his country and her institutions, can richly afford to be called copperhead, secession sympathizer and traitors, and have the friends of freedom, free soil, free speech, free press, Fremont and free niggers promise to donate him a hemp neck tie, and to augment his wardrobe with a suit of tar and feathers, provided by so doing he can aid in restoring his country to its former glory and dignity among the nations of the earth, and hand her down to his posterity with all the costilities are hushed and they are the rights, privileges and blessings unimpaired, and prevent the old ship Consti-

> Democratic State Convention. UNION AND HARMONY.

tion from being wrecked on the coast of

Africa.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM HON. HIESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY, NOVINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

SPEECH OF MR. CLYMER.

The delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention assembled in the Hall of the the afternoon of Monday, March 5th, and if public virtue be not dead, if public virtue be not de House, at Harrisburg, at three e'clock, on Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, was selected as permanent President, and on taking the chair made an able speech. Wm. L. Scott was chosen Vice President for this land redeemed from the madness and

Senatorial district. A committee on Besolutions, consisting of entleman from each Senatorial district. was selected, B. F. Sloan, Esq., being the Representative upon it for Erie and Crawford counties. A recess was then taken to 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVERIEG SESSION.-The Convention reas. sembled at 7 o'clock. Mr. Kerr, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted: The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all

other issues, do resolve—
First. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear in order to vindicate the maxim that " taxa, tion without representation?" is tyranny such representatives should be forthwith ad mitted.

Second. That the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and Congress shall pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

That we awe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated ill their rights of person and property. Fourth. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualification of its own

Fifth. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the government of the repubic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

Sixth. That the bold enunciation of the prisciples of the Constitution and the policy of resteration contained in the recent annual and Freedmens' Bureau veto messages of President Johnson entitles him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Con-

stitution and love their country.

Seventh. That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their beroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memory of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection. Eighth. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our sol-

Nominations for Governor being next in order, Judge McCalmont, of Venango, pro-posed the name of Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny. Mr. Montgemery, of Northumberland, nominated Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks. Mr. Hess nominated Hon. John D. Stiles, of Lebigh. Mr. Engleman, of Philaadelphia. Mr. Strickland, of Philadelphia nominated Hop. Richard Vaux, of Philadel phia! Mr. Merryman nominated Hon. Chas. Dennison, of Luxerne. Mr. Sloan nominated

head nominated Asa Packer, of Carbon. Mr. Hastings nominated W. P. Jenks, of Jeffersin. The nominations then closed, and the Convention proceeded to the first ballot, as fellows: Clymer 53, Cass 80, Vanx 18, Fox 8, Packer 8, Stiles 9, Galbraith 3, Dennison Jenks 2. The names of Mesers, Dennison Jenks and Galbraith were then withdrawn and the Convention proceeded to ballot fur ther, with the following result: Second bal let—Clymer 58, Cass 85, Stiles 8, Vaux 18, Packer 9, Fox 5. Third ballot—Clymer 66 Clave 40. Vaux 16. Packer 9. Fox 2. Pourth ballot-Clymer 72, Cass 86, Vaux 18, Packer

Hiester Clymer having received the majority of all the votes cast, he was declared duly nominated. The nomination of Mr. Clymer was then made unanimous on motion of Mr. Miller, of Dauphin county. A committee of three was appointed to wall upon Mr. Clymer, and the rest of the gentlemen who were audidates, and invite them to appear before the Convention.

Mr. Ziegler moved that the thanks of the Democraby of Pennsylvania and all'lover; of the Constitution and the country be tendered to our Senators in Congress for their support of the restoration policy of President John son, The motion was agreed to.

thanks to all the members of Congress who enpported President Johnson, was also adopted. At this juncture, the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Clymer and the gentlemen who were before the Convention as candidates, appeared in the hall, escorted by a band of music The party were enthusiastically received by exention, when Mr. Olymer, being conducted to the Speaker's chair, proceeded to ses the assemblage as follows: My Hononno Faturo :- To you, Mr. Pres. drug steres.

drm reliance upon the enduring fris rights and liberties of the people he would lead you to success should have would lead you so success should start a weed by the presence of usurped powers influenced by the blandishments of pure like should be the stern advocate of civil he ty; the bold defender of continuinal ty; nd privileges; the uncompremising on hearty supporter of all that tends to the welfare and happiness of our while h ists, be they the bad, bold men was bare the sword, and proclaim their treat deeds, or the dastardly miscreants was the garb of loyally and the guise of frame would undermine and destroy it. The humbly conceive, should be among its mants on the composition of him when in the impending civil seets. lead you in the impending civil onto to approach this standard of personal and litical excellence. A true desire to da n may in some measure compensate for the of ability to achieve it; if a sincere per to be guided in every act by the Suprem their verdict do I appeal with unshaken fidence, and through you, gentlemen at Convention, who represent such goodly Convention, who represent such goodly bers of them, I make that appeal. Tellal I know no higher law than the Continuo of which Jefferson and Madison was founders, Jackson the defender, Webtign I change it is

founders, Jackson the defender, Websit a expounder, and of which Johnson is the holder. Tell them that I know no cherse ard of political action than equal and m justice to all, special privileges to note; if I have no other political creed that has giste us by Washington and Jefferson; that believe in the social superiority and will we maintain the political supremacy of the waste of the tell worship at no political whose foundations are not hard more whose foundations are not based upon them in advance, for me, of its peril, aid jure them, by the love of past memoria the blood and carnage of our civil stra the dangers of the present and by a hopes of the future, to rally to the super him who in this crisis of our country; by a mysterious providence of God, but he has appealed in terms of patriotic drag to his whole country. Above the wild of prejudice, fanaticism and treason nova-ing in the National Capitol, clear and are heard the words of the first Andrey are heard the words of the first Audrey, school by the second, "The Federal Initial timust be preserved." They are the watchwords of national safety. They are the the holiest aspirations of every true pairs and afford a platform broad and structure for good men of all parties, no matter having their differences of opinion may how the their differences of opinion may have the safety and the underlying this great purpose in the unselfab and this great purpose in the unselfish and this great purpose in the unsensu and shaken faith that its accomplishment will its greatest reward. Let us go forth but aloft the banner of our country, embinable the words, "The Constitution, the faith the words," ral Union." Let us appeal to the while ple, from the Northern border to the Mary line, from our inland sea to the Delawage ral Union." October next will victory, thrice blessed, tory, crown our efforts, bringing with

which now threatens to destroy it. That in some measure I may be of pray. Upon you, gentlemen, and those you represent, I shall lean for support guidance; and appealing to the God da athers to prosper us in all our efforts fel redemption and salvation of our county

Constitution preserved, a Union restor

may not doubt that triumphant me crown our labers. Mr. Clymer was fellowed by Mr. to Bichard Vaux and Daniel M. Fox, of N delphia, and Mr. Stiles, of Lehigh, all m

ising a hearty support to the nomine Convention. The Convention then adjourned mus

Literary.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHERMOLOGICAL wal for March contains Cornelius Vaint Hon. Exra Gornell, Prof. Mapes, Fred Bremer, Lavater, Las Casas, Sir John lin, Capt. Cook, Bevs. John Wesley, will ordinary Prediction. Ghosts. Origin of G Varieties of Sheep, Iron—its uses, Puint a Bad Face, Tribulation Trepid and Mr. ful, The Jew, Love and Lovers, the Philasof engagements. An excellent sum only 20 cents, or \$2.00 a year. Address Wells, 289 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW .-- From the A can publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Wolker Street, N. Y., we have rec the Westminster Review for Japany. contains a very large amount of reading ter, and is very interesting. per year. Blackwood and either out Reviews, \$7. Harpers' Magazine for March is out

contents are — In and Around Rich (Illustrated;) Sand Martins; The But it Home; (lilustrated;) Aunt Esther Armadale, by Wilkie Collins: The Life of Wa hington; Toe Late; The berland; The Seven Days' Battles Peninsula; Summer Longings; What Bell Found in her Stocking; A Chi Voyage Across the Atlantic : Memorie Gray Jockey ; Editor's Easy Chair; L Notices; Monthly Record of Current In Editor's Drawer.

In the March number of Godey's Book is commenced a new series of & lessons, "Rispah's Idols," by Maria land, increases in interest. ishes an excellent story. Mrs. E. I. also contributes a story that will intere reader. Other well known contributed liven its pages. The liferary matter number cannot be excelled by any other azine, while the engravings and fashial

are, as usual, without a rival. We are indebted to Mesers. Fowler !! 389 Broadway, N. Y., for the following lets. They are got up in cheap form is eral circulation, and sold at ten centure. Father Mathew, the great Temperated

his character and biography. Di Wells. A very interesting account life of the eminent Irish reformer. Notes on Beauty, Vigor and Developmentow to acquire rlumpness of form, of limb and beauty of complexion valuable work, that should be in of every man and woman in the

Medical Notices

POSTHUMOUS HONORS. - Whose Bear conored as that of the celebrated physician and philosopher, Christiff heim Hooffand? Throughout the tent of Europe and especially usually name has for years been a familiar la word, and there are but few in our co woo have not experienced the benefit great medical and scientific attainess celebrated, disqovery for the cure of Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debilities a preparation of the greatest Ber gives the atmost satisfaction in all Hoodand's German Bitters' can be had druggist, and is purely medicinal,

THE PROPLE Will have their own w indeed we do not wonder that ever! ound to use Coa's Cough Balsam, ing else, for it is certainly the best the the world for cough, colds, croup said enza. It is right that all should use it Dyspepsia Cure, an article prepared by same parties, is equally good for Dyr.
Indigestion and Constipation, Sick Hand
Sour Stomach, Bising of Food, Cramps, P. and in fact any disorders of the ston

Dr. Velpau's Pills oure female and all other female complaints.