

the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property. [Applause.]

Eight. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed, or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we proclaim our purpose, in discharging this as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpoverished the honor and the faith of the Republic.

Ninth. It is the duty of the national government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care. (Loud cheers.)

Tenth. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast to his devotion to the constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach—having faith unassailable in the people and in the principle of free government—we recognize a chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tend to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

The reading of the last resolution elicited shouts of applause, which continued for some minutes. Men waved their hats, ladies their handkerchiefs, and the convention presented a scene of enthusiasm altogether indescribable.

The chairman then put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, and the response from the convention was a most earnest and general "aye." The chairman then said: "Those opposed to the adoption of the resolutions will say "no." Not a single negative response was heard; and the chairman declared the resolutions unanimously adopted. The result was greeted with a universal cheer, and the band struck up "Hail Columbia." The harmonious action of the convention caused a general hilarity of feeling; and it was some minutes before business could proceed.

After the adoption of the resolutions, colonel Thomas C. McDonald, of Harrisburg, rose and proposed three cheers for Hon. Edgar Cowan.

The cheers were given with hearty good will.

Mr. Cowan, in acknowledging the compliment, said: "Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention: I claim to be the host of this convention (laughter,) and one of my distinguished guests will now address you by virtue of authority unanimously derived from the committee on Resolutions address; I mean the Hon. Henry J. Raymond."

[Cheers.]

The address to the people of the United States, prepared and read to the convention by the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, will be given in our paper of next week.

Ed.

A Story on Geary.

The Westchester Jeffersonian says: A gentleman whose word may be implicitly believed, tells us the following characteristic story on Geary, the negro candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. When Geary returned from his Kansas mission, he was taken ill with a fever, not far from Steubenville. A physician was called, to whom Geary said: "Doctor, you know my life is worth more than those of all the farmers in the vicinity, and so I beg that you will discontinue your visits to other patients and give your whole attention exclusively to me." "My dear sir," replied the physician, "the lives of those farmers are as precious to them as yours is to you. I will give you the attention you need, but I can not neglect the good friends who have entrusted their health to my care. I will do the best I can for all."

Some years afterward, the doctor was telling the story, and added: "Now it has turned out that all those farmers, whose lives were of so little value in the estimation of Geary, have honestly and faithfully paid me their bills, but that of the high-priced Governor remains unsettled to this day!"

No physician should vote for Geary until he pays that bill, and no farmer should vote for him under any circumstances.

Among the men who are to be imported into this State to prop the falling fortunes of Gen. Geary, is John A. Logan, of Illinois. In a recent speech in that State Mr. Logan said:

If they ask me, "Are you in favor of making negroes citizens?" I say, "Yes I am—I am in favor of all people born here or naturalized, being citizens, and entitled to the rights and privileges citizens are entitled to."

It can thus be seen by this extract that the prominent supporters of the Radical candidate for Governor in this State, are openly advocating negro suffrage. This is to be the issue for the people of Pennsylvania to decide. Mr. Logan is for negro suffrage, and he is selected to champion General Geary. This commits the Radicals in this State to negro suffrage and equality and the white men not let them shirk the issue.

Nobody knows Vinnie Ream, (whom the Rump authorized to be paid \$10,000 for a statue of Abraham Lincoln,) as a sculptor, but many know her as a lobbyist.

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. HEISTER CLYMER, OF BERKS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

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:

- 1. That the States, whereof the people were late in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and Laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.
2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.
3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery,) and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.
4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.
5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.
6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and freedmen's bureau vote message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.
7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic service, in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.
8. That we urge upon Congress's duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

It is very confidently hoped that the interesting character of the contents of our paper, both of the outside and inside, will more than compensate for any want of editorial attention this week.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring the rebellion at an end in Texas; restoring the writ of habeas corpus; abolishing military rule and restoring that state to the government of its duly elected state officials.

A Proclamation has also been issued declaring the Imperial blockade of Mexico ports a nullity.

General Geary, the Radical disunion candidate for Governor, is openly committed in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. To accomplish this, the constitutional amendment must be passed to deny our State from making any distinction on account of color.

The same men who turned the war for the Union into a war for the negro, are now putting arms in the hands of the negroes and goading them on to hostilities against the Government, to destroy the Union!

For five or six years the Radicals announced that it was "disloyal" to speak disrespectfully of the President, treason to criticise him, and a crime deserving of death to oppose the Union.

During the war the Radicals prevented the Democratic soldiers from coming home to vote, and yet they claim to be the special friends of soldiers. They like the soldier who is in favor of disunion and negro equality, but are the vile slanderers of all who love the Union and support the government!

Capitalists are already discussing the question of contracting with Chinese companies for an immense number of them to cultivate the cotton crop of the South for a number of years, at a much cheaper rate than negro-labor can be obtained. Soon the rivalry between the Chinaman and the negro will commence.

During the war the Radicals said the Southern States were not out of the Union and never should go out. Now, when the war is over, they say they are out, and shall not come back.

For five or six years the radicals boldly proclaimed that any opposition to the President was "disloyalty." At present, they believe that everybody is "disloyal" who don't denounce him.

Democrats, the skies are bright!—We never entered on a campaign with better prospects of success. The disunion negro party is being crushed beneath the weight of its own enormities, and is broken and divided. Let this encourage us to labor. Be united, be active be vigilant.

"GREAT MORAL IDEAS."—Calling the President of the United States a "dirty dog," and those who agree with him in sustaining the Constitution and the Union, as "Copper Johnsons." None but the party of "great moral ideas" could conceive such elevating and liberal epithets.

CAN'T GO GEARY.—A soldier who had been twice wounded during the war informed us on Saturday evening that after hearing Geary declare in favor of negro suffrage at the Leochli iron works, he made up his mind to vote for Heister Clymer. Good.—Hundreds of boys will do the same.—Pat & Union.

What was thought of Geary ten Years ago.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune wrote that journal less than ten years ago from Lawrence, Kansas, showing the estimation in which he was then held by his present friends. What have his admirers of to-day to say to it!

GOV. GEARY AND HIS "PEACE."

From our Special Correspondent, LAWRENCE, K. T., Oct. 13, 1856.

Gov. Geary is not a Gen. Jackson. He is not, on the other hand, a respectable tyrant, not yet an imbecile. He is merely a politician, and the miserable tool of a miserable faction which covers up its tyrannical rule under the cloak of Democracy. He came here not to make peace, but to make it appear that there was peace; not to put an end to iniquity, but to cover up iniquity, so that the smoke of its burning might not ascend to Heaven as an evidence against the perpetrators of all these villainies. Gov. Geary has indiscreetly boasted that he had a "Presidential candidate to carry on his shoulders." Under this impression, he had an eye single to the precious burden. Proud of this anticipated imperial weight, the Governor has not for an instant allowed his executive nerve to be unsteadied by the groans of an enslaved young empire. The bleeding ruin of American liberties has been scattered at his feet, and not one manly republican throb has stirred his heart to the bold and thorough action he owes Kansas. All his efforts have been to bolster and strengthen the Pro Slavery party; hence they remain satisfied with his master; while at the same time he is loud in his protestations and declarations of impartiality, justice, &c. Gov. Geary is either a very dignified man or a very pompous one—perhaps a little of both. He is a profound egotist, and talks about what he is and intends to be, in a somewhat ostentatious manner.—Gov. Geary is a determined man without the capacity to determine on any systematic course. He has an iron will with out a purpose, his only aim being to carry the aforesaid Presidential candidate safely on his shoulders, and that is under instructions. He has made statements about having ten thousand dollars of secret service money. He also stated to a company of Free State gentlemen that "there were not two men starting over the prairie, but he knew where they were going." "You have not a secret meeting," he said, "but I know what takes place, I almost know your thoughts." If this be all true the conduct of his omiscient Excellency is still more culpable.—New York Tribune Nov. 1st, 1856.

Times have changed.

A brief spell in the past they said that to denounce the President was as great a crime as treason. Times have changed. A short period ago, Andrew Johnson was proclaimed by these men one of the purest patriots and greatest statesmen that ever lived. Times have changed. A brief spell in the past we were told that the Union was made to be perpetual, and that to preserve it was worth any sacrifice that could be made. Times have changed. A short period ago it was proclaimed that the war was waged solely for the perpetuation of the Union, and when that was accomplished the States were to have all their rights unimpaired. Times have changed. A brief spell in the past the negro was looked upon as an inferior race, unfit for equal social and political rights with the white man. Times have changed. A short period ago the republican party denied that its object was to force negro suffrage upon the people. Times have changed. A few years in the past we had no enormous debt, the people were comparatively free from taxation, and everybody was prosperous.

Times have changed. A few years ago the Constitution was respected, our rulers were honest men and patriots, the laws were obeyed, gold and silver was the currency of the nation, our expenses were light, North and South regarded one another as brethren, we did not require the service of a mighty army and navy, and all the people lived in happiness together. Times have changed. A few years ago the Abolition leaders were regarded as mischievous men, whose doctrines were entitled to the disapprobation of every good citizen. Times have changed. A few years ago statesmen like Clay and Webster, on the Whig side, and Benton, Cass, Douglas and Wright, on the Democratic, were in Congress, and directed the law making power of the nation. Times have changed. In fact, look in what direction we may, the studios man cannot fail to be impressed with the astonishing manner in which times have changed. What was once thought evil and dangerous, is now considered the perfection of wisdom and public virtue. Whether the change has been for the advantage or disadvantage of the people, we leave for the future to disclose.—Ed.

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A few short months ago, a large party in the North made the welkin ring with their argument that the Administration is the Government. Times have changed. A short period ago the same party contended that the President was the Government.

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A brief spell in the past they said that to denounce the President was as great a crime as treason. Times have changed. A short period ago, Andrew Johnson was proclaimed by these men one of the purest patriots and greatest statesmen that ever lived. Times have changed. A brief spell in the past we were told that the Union was made to be perpetual, and that to preserve it was worth any sacrifice that could be made. Times have changed. A short period ago it was proclaimed that the war was waged solely for the perpetuation of the Union, and when that was accomplished the States were to have all their rights unimpaired. Times have changed. A brief spell in the past the negro was looked upon as an inferior race, unfit for equal social and political rights with the white man. Times have changed. A short period ago the republican party denied that its object was to force negro suffrage upon the people. Times have changed. A few years in the past we had no enormous debt, the people were comparatively free from taxation, and everybody was prosperous.

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