THE OLD NORTH STATE hursday Evening, Ang. 23, 1866. LEWIS HANDS, Editor. FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH. OF RANDOLPH.

The President's Speech. We surrender most of our space to-day to the conclusion of the address of the Philadelphia Convention, and the President's speech on the occasion of the presentation to him by the committee of the proceedings of said Convention. The speech is a noble, manly and patriotic one, and but re-

Iterates his formerly declared purposes and sentiments. Like all his speeches it is characterized by much force of expression. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

hen the call was first made for this Convention we did not think it probable that there would be a single representative there from North Carolina. In this, it seems that we were mistaken. We learn from our exchanges that a meeting has been held in Henderson county, which fully endorsed the Howard Amendment, and recommended the appointment of two delegates to represent the Mountain District in said Convention.

The New York Tribune a few days ago stated that a State Convention would soon he held in Lexington, N. C.; for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this State in the Hamilton-Stokes Con-Wintion in Seit mber. This is news to us .-We have never heard of a District or State Convention proposed to be held there, but we think it quite probable that a few radicals of Davidson County, headed by Henderson Adams and Col. Billy Henderson; better known in Davidson as "Windy Billy," contemplate a county meeting for some such purpose. Billy was for Secession before the appearance of President Lincoln's proclamation in 1861, and for a long time thereafter a rampant war man. When the Confederate cause began to wane he abandoned it, and became a simon pure Union man. Some months ago he was in our office and asked us which party would triumph-that of the President or the Radicals. We told him it was doubtful, but we feared the success of the Radicals. He said that was his opinion, and therefore, he had thus far remained neutral between them. We suppose he is now entirely satisfied that the Radicals will succeed, and taken his side accordingly. If a delegate is to be sent from Davidson, we hope Billy will be the man. He has always been

Union. It will not be questioned, we sup pose, that this prodlation ipso facto restores the writ of *habcas corpus* in all the States, and that consequently civil government has been restored as completely as it existed before the war. Nothing is now wanted to complete the work of restoration but the admission of our Senators and Representatives to their seats in Congress.

The National Convention.

Third Days Proceedings. An Enthusiastic Assemblage. Report of the Committee on Resolutions. DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. A National Platform. ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF

THE UNITED STATES.

The Closing Scenes. Adjournment Sine Die. &c., &c, &c ,

[CONCLUDED.] First-That these States, by the act of rebellion, and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the government on its own terms and its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility-but representation is, under the constitution, not only expressly re- points out, in conformity with the letter the existence of the government and the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals, by due process of law. Nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them.

The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the general government was among their acts of insurrection-was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair he authority and defeat the action of the and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection. But it may have been that by reason of the insurrection, the conditions on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled.

This was in fact the case. An insurgent

and power to that government, especi that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Cong and gives that body the right to exis States from representation in the nat councils, without which the nation can have no authority and no existe seems to us is at variance alike with principles of the constitution and with public safety. Third. But it is alleged that in cert

particulars the constitution of the Un States fails to secure that absolute ju and impartial equality which the pri of our government require. That it we in these respects the result of compromi-and concessions, to which, however neces sary when the constitution was formed. are no longer compelled to anbmit, a that now, having the power, through a cessful war, and just warrant for its ex cise, in the hostile conduct of the insur section, the actual government of the ted States may impose its own condi-aud make the constitution conform, is its provisions, to its own ideas of equ-and the rights of map.

mendments to the constitution, enlarging Dowling; Illinois, John A. McClernand in some very important particulars the au thority of the general government over that of the several States, and reducing by in- Hon. Barton Abell and James S. Bollins; direct disfranchisement the representative Minnesota, Hon. H. M. Rice and D. F power of the States in which slavery for- Norton ; Wisconsin, James A. Noopan and merly existed. And it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States as conditions of their re-admis- W. Bonham; District of Columbia, Josion to representation in Congress and in siah D. Hoover and J. B. Blake; Dakothe electoral college.

It is the unquestionable right of the peo-ple of the United States to make such changes in the constitution as they, upon due deliberation, way deem expedient .--But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the constitution itself cognized as a right, but it is imposed as a and the spirit of that instrument and with Ward H. Lamon, of the District of Columduty, and it is essential, in both aspects, to the principles of self-government and equal bia; John T. Coyle, D. C.; A E. Perry, rights which lie at the basis of our republi-Congress to make these changes in the fun- dell, D. C. damental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously af-States or people, as conditions of representations or of admission to any of the rights, duties or obligations which belong, under

the constitution, to all the States alike. And with still greater emphasis do we exclude the rest of the States from any share in their councils, or to propose or sanction changes in the constitution which government. And that act was committed are to affect permanently political relations said : and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union., Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation-just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States, as is would be if exercised by Southern; and not to be forfeited or palliated by anything

power, in the exercise of usurpation and finds no warrant in the constitution; it is not we are sure of

I by and Col. H. F. Wortham; Massachu-wits, Josiah Dunham and R. S. Spañori; Rhode Island, Alfred Anthony and James H. Parsons; Connecticut, Jamos T. Bab-cock and D. C. Soranton; New York, R. H. Owyn and Saml, S. Tilden; New Yer-ey, James T. Crowell and Thos, T. Ran-etall; Pennsylvania, S. M. Zullick and J. S. Black; Delaware, J. S. Comegys and Edward S. Martin; Maryland, Governor Yaann and T. G. Pratt; Virginia, James J. Obranon and D. F. C. Robinson; West Virginia, Daniel Lamb and John J. Jack on; North Carolina, Thomas S. Ashe and Joseph H. Wilson; South Carolina, Ja-tands there on the south of the country, and Soeph H. Wilson; South Carolina, Ja-tands there on the south of the country, and South Carolina, Ja-tands the south of the country, and South Carolina, Ja-tands the south carolina, Ja-tand Soeph H. Wilson; South Carolina, Ja-tand Singopi, W. L. Sharkey and Georgi J. Markey and Thomas S. Hardeman; Flor-tan, W. M. Marvin and Wilkinson Call; Jississippi, W. L. Sharkey and Georgi J. Markey and Georgi J. Markey and John Hanecock; Tennessee, Bada ever been tyranical or 1 desprint the addreed the one of the cousting of the caneer, and John Hanecock; Tennessee, Bada ever been tyranical or 1 desprint to the belief that there is some one in the date ever been tyranical or 1 desprint to the belief that there is some one in the bad ever been tyranical or 1 desprint to the belief that there is some one in the bad ever been tyranical or 1 desprint to the belief that there is some one in the bad ever been tyranical or 1 desprint to the belief that there is some one in the bad ever been tyranical or 1 desprint to the belief that there is some one in the the bade with the machi-ney to be worked by my sattaps and de-pendatus in the very t m and John Hancock ; Tennessee, D. T. Talisen and William D. Campbell; power, who is usurping and trampling upon Kentucky, R. H. Stanton and H. Poper the rights of the Constitution. It is done then with the Civil Rights bill following as an auxiliary—(laughter)—infeonnection

and Jesse O. Norton ; Michigan, Alfred Russell and Byron S. Stuart; Missouri, Norton ; Wisconsin, James A. Noonan and 3. A. Pearce ; Iowa, George A Parke and William A. Chase ; Kansas, James A. Mc-Dowell and W. A. Tipton : California; Hon. Samuel Purdy and Joseph P Hoge Nevada, John Carmichael and Hon. G. B. Hall; Oregon, James W. Nesmith and B.

S. Norton. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON. Charles Knapp, of New Jersey, Chairman; Hon. Moutgomery Blair, of Maryland ; Hon. Charles Mason, of Iowa ;

chairman of the committee of finance

All the business of the committee having been thus disposed of, Hou. John Hogan, of Missouri, rose and moved that as the journ sine die.

CLOSING SCENE.

The Chairman, Senator Doolittle, then Gentlemen of the Convention-For the

kinduess and courtesy by which you have sustained the chair in the efforts to which, by your resolution, you have been pleased ude, I return you my sincere thanks. Before putting that motion, which shall terminate the proceedings of this convenin the past history either of those by whom tion, I shall ask you once more to join with rights and the fundamental principles of The President then took a position near

and the policy of one in a conver into the belief that there is some one in

so, and applause.] I have falt it my duty, in vindication of the principle and Consti-tution of my country, to call the attention my ambition have been to occupy that poof my countrymen to these proceedings. When we come to examine, who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find dispotism exercised ? As to myself, the and I repeat that neither the taunts for elements of my nature, the pursuits of my jeers of Congress, nor of subsidized culmi-life have not made me, either in my feel-ing or in my practice, oppressive. My na-pose. [Great applause.] I acknowledge ture on the contrary is rather defensive in no superior except my God, the anthor of its character, but I will say that, having my existence, and the people of the United taken my stand upon the broad principles States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheerof liberty and the Constitution, there is tah, N. K. Armstrong and N. W. Miner; not power enough on earth to drive me Idaho, W. H. Wallace and H. Cummins ; from it. [Loud and prolonged applause.] Nebraska, Gen. H. H. Heath and Hon J. Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed or dismayed, or intimidated by either threats or eucroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm when I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. [Great applause.] I and in the resolutions, adopted by the Conbia; John T. Coyle, D. C.; A E. Perry, said on a previous occasion, and repeat vention, let me remark that in this crisis, D. C.; Samuel Fowler, D. C.; Col. James now, that all that is necessary in this great and at the present period of my public can institutions. We deny the right of R. O'Beirne, D. C.; and Cornelius Wen- struggle against tyranny and despotism, life, I hold above all price, and shall ever was that the struggle should be sufficient-Hon. Reverdy Johnson was appointed the chairman of the committee to wait up-on the President, and Charles Knapp, of and looking on and seeing who the contesfected by them, or to impose them upon the District of Columbia, was appointed tants were and what the struggle was about to be determined, that they would settle this question on the side of the Constitu-

day, as I have on previous occasions, that convention had performed so gloriously all my faith is in the great mass of the people. deny the right of a portion of the States to the business for which it had met, it ad- In the darkest hour of this struggle, when through the cloud beyond which I saw I repeat that I shall always continue to ferson, can be exercised and exerted more my guide. effectually by the many than the one. We

priations at my disposal-with the machi-nery to be worked by my satraps and de-

ing.] For the one I try to obey all his commands as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity; for the other in a po-litical and representative sense the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusion to myself contained in your address recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution containing the endorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneous from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future actions will be such that you and the Convention you represent may not regret the tion, and of principle. I proclaim here to- assurance of confidence you have express-

Before separating, my friends, one and all, please accept my sincere thanks for the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my the kind manifestations of regard and refaith, instead of giving way, loomed up spect you have exhibited on this occasion. that all would be well in the end. My be guided by a conscientious conviction of countrymen, we all know that tyranny and duty, and that always gives one courage despotism in the language of Thomas Jef- under the Constitution which I have made

At the conclusion of the President's rehave seen a Congress gradually encroach, marks three enthusiastic cheers were given step by step, and violate, day after day, for Andrew Johnson, and three more for and mouth after month, the Constitutional Gen. Grant.

it is attempted or of those upon whose the Rev. Wm. Elliott in invoking the ben- the Government. We have seen a Con- the door, opening into the Hall, with Gen. rights and liberties it is to take effect. It ediction of Almighty God, by whose sup- gress that seemed to for get that there was Grant by his side, where, as the gentlelimit to the sphere and scope of legisla- men of the committee a Convention passed out he grasped each one by the hand, and had a smile or a cheering word for all. After which, they passed on to take Gen. Grant by the hand. THE FALL ELECTIONS IN OHIO .- The best informed in political matters in Ohio observe the same sign that preceded the election in 1862, when the Republicans carried five members to the Democrats' fourteen. The quarrel between the President's the press. What, gentlemen, has been friends and the military leaders at that your and my sin ? what has been the cause time created a feeling that entirrely deof our offending ? I will tell you. Daring stroyed the Republicans and the Republito stand by the Constitution of our fathers. can Congress. There is the same general I consider the proceedings of this Conven- want of confidence in those who have been tion, Sir, as more important than those of any Convention that ever assembled in the The Republicans will, we presume, carry the three Congressional Districts in the western reserve. If they carry any Congressmen outside of that territory it will be after the closest contest and by their There is much in the signs of the times to indicate a Waterloo defeat to the Radicals, not only in Ohio, but in all the Northern States.-The chances are that very few of the Jacobins will be returned to 1787. [Renewed applause.] I think I may also say, that the declarations that were there made, are equal to the Declara-tion of Independence itself, and I here to-THE ROMAN LOAN .- This loan, to relieve the monetary embarrassment of Pope Pins, appears to be progressing very satis appears to be progressing very satisfactorialy to all the parties concerned. At the New York office, applications and subscriptions for the bonds are being received from every part of the country, from all classes of people, and illustrates the force of piety on the pocket in a way not often witnessed in Wall street.— The Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Cincinnatii and New Orleans, and the bishops of Savannah, Hartford, Boston, Albany, Nat. of Savannah, Hartford, Boston, Albany, Nat-thes. Ko., have all subscribed, and some of the letters from less important persons, while calling for considerable amo ints, express an alno ints. express an equal degree of faith and devotion in the investment, not only as a pious duty, but one that will prove safe and profitable. Rev. J. F. Hickey, chaplain of St. Agnes' Hospital, in Baltimore, for instance, writes : "This establishment is poor; however. my love and veneration for the Holy Father enables me to send \$100 in gold, which I send as a donation and not as a loan." The Bonds payable to bearer, are of 500 france, or one hundred dollars.(gold) each bearing five per cent. inter-est per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the first of April and the first of October, in Paris, or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 66 dol-lars (gold) will give more than 7‡ per cent. interest on the investment. KENTUCKY ELECTION .- The majority for Duvall, Democrat, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, will not quite reach 40,000. It has been reduced considerably by the returns from the mountain counties. The Democratic majority in the old Ashland district is 7,632. This

radical on some subject or other, and his great prudence, caution, and especially his excessive Modesty amply qualify him for the position.

Unstamped Instruments.

The following provision in the "Amended act to provide Internal Revenue," &c., in regard to unstamped instruments will be a general interest to our readers. It will be remembered that some months ago we called the attention of the authorities to the fact that without additional legislation many small notes, bonds &c., must be lost to the holders of them, as no instruments of a certain date could be stamped without had again resumed their allegiance to the the payment of a tax of \$50, which in hundreds of cases would not be justified to the parties. Whether our articles had any influence in the premises we know not, but be that as it may, we are glad to be able to inform our readers that the necessary legislation has been had, and that until the first day of January 1867, parties are empowered by the act of Congress above recited, to stamp all such instruments themgalves as are yet unstamped. Remember. this must be done before the first day of January next-after that time it will be too late.

The following is the extract of the law of Congress referred to above :

affixed the stamp required by law upon any instrument made, signed, or issued, at a time when and at a place where no col-lection district was established, it shall be lawful for him or them, or any party having an interest therein, to affix the prope stamp thereto, or if the original be lost, to a copy thereof, and the instrument or copy to which the proper stamp has been thus affixed prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the record thereof, shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if stamped by the collector in manner hereinbefore provided. But no right acquired in good faith before the stamping of such instru-ment or copy thereof, and the recording thereof, as herein provided, if such 'record be required by law, shall in any manner be affected by such stamping as aforesaid."

The President's Proclamation. The President has at length issued his

proclamation, declaring civil government restored in the State of Texas. He recap- abridgement of constitutional power can be itulates all his former proclamations on this subject, and declares the insurrection is at ant all the land-in every State in the the suppression of an insurrection against

States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representhe insurgent States was allowed to take United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent hose States in the councils of the Union. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty. It did not annul the one nor abrogate the other, and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overthrown, and the States constitution and laws of the United States.

Second-But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war ; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive, in his own discretion. To this we reply that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force in this regard in a war waged by a government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, to representation in Congress, and who upon its own soil, against its authority .-If we had carried on successful war againstacquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people, and to impose upon their such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war com-

plete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own constitution. Our laws were the only nation-al laws in force upon it, the government of the United States was the only government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interests and rights, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained, and victorious war against the rebellion could do nothing more than main-tain it-could only vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the constitution. It could neither enlarge or diminish the authority which that constitution confers upon the government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or

effected only by the amendment of the constitution itself, and such amendment can be made only in the modes which the conan end, and that peace is restored through- stitution itself prescribes. The claim that

unlawful authority in the territory under at war with the fundamental principles of its control, had prohibited that allegiance our form of government, and if tolerated in to the constitution and laws of the United one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasion of liberty and constitutional right, dependent solely upon the will of tation in its government. No man within the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to the oath to support the constitution of the the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannics-the tyrannies of shifting and irresponsible factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone. can we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

Fourth, But it is alleged, in justifica-tion of the internal dissention and a general collision of sentiments and pretension which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which, we have just emerged.

We call upon you to interpose your pow er to prevent the recurrent of so transcendent a calamity. We call upon you, in every congressional district of every State. to secure the election of members who, whatever other difference may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union will admit to seats in either branch every loyal representative from every State in alany foreign nation, we might thereby have legiance to the Government who may be acquired possession and jurisdiction of found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Consti-ration, to have been duly elected, returned

and qualified for a seat therein. When this shall have been done, the Government will have been restored to its integrity The Constitution will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it-a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exerci-sing powers defined and reserved by a common constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus re-organized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the General Government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest, upon whatever reform for the security of personal rights the enlargement of popular liberty and perfec-tion of our republican institutions may demand.

The committees appointed by the chair were announced as follows :

NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

which we should inevitably fail.

The Rev. Mr. Elliott thereupon made an eloquent prayer, returning thanks for the harmony of the hearts which had been manifested throughout the convention ; for ers, and in all its proceedings; for the blessings which now crown the nation, and specially for the President of the United tates, so worthy of his situation and posi-

The chair, then, at half-past 12 o'clock, put the question, and announced with the convention stood adjourned without delay. The band played the appropriate air of Home, Sweet Home.'

Cheers were given for President Johnon and Senator Doolittle, and then the members and spectators gradually dispers-

VESTING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. At a meeting of the National Union Exentive Committee a resolution was adoptd earnestly recommending to the friends of peace, union, liberty and law in each county of the "tates and territories to hold ne is meetings for the purpose of ratifying the action of the convention, and provide means to place its proceedings in the hands of the citizens of the republic.

Speech by the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- There was great crowd present to day to hear the President in response to /Reverdy John-son, who presented the official proceedings of the Convention.

He said, referring with failing to the scene represented of South Carolina and Massachusetts entering the Convention together, he was overcome, and could not Applause.] The Executive Department had tried to pour oil on the wounds, and restore the Usion, but it had not entirely

mecceeded. We have seen, he said, in one department of the Government every effort to prevent the restoration of peace and harbony of the Union. We have seen hangto be the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only a part of the tates. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union when its every step and act tended

tion. We have seen a Congress in a minority, assume to usurp power which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism, or in monarchy itself. This is truth, and because others as well as myhe spirit of conciliation seen in all its mem- self have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and Republican feeling of the coun-try, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villianous character has made its way through

any Convention that ever assembled in the United States. [Great applause.] When

I look with my mind's eye upon that col-lection of citizens coming together volunta-rily, and setting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all good luck. the States, and coextensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection f persons who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has assembled since

day, pronounce them a second Declaration of Independence. [Cries of glorious and a most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.]

Your address and declaration; are noth re nor less than a re-affirmation (the Constitution of the United Statesyes, I will go farther and say that the deether, he was overcome, and could not claration you have made, that the princi-at conclude that an over-ruling Provi-bles you have enunciated in your address ence was doing us aright. He said our are a second Proclamation of Emancipabrave men have performed their duties in tion to the people of the United S ates-the field, and have won laurels imperish. (renewed applause)...for in proclaiming able, but, turning to General Grant, he and re-proclaiming these great truths you continued, but there are greater and more have laid down a Constitutional platform important duties to perform, and while we upon which all can make common cause have had their cooperation in the field we and stand united together for the restora-now need their efforts to perpetuate peace. tion of the States and the preservation of the government without reference to par-

ty. The question only is the salvation of the country, for one country rises above all party considerations or influences. How many are there in the United States that now require to be free ? They have the ing upon the verge of the Government, as shackles upon their limbs, and are bound it were, a body called, or which assumed as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your decla-ration is the second Proclamation of Emancipation to the people of the United States. and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Applause:] ATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. to perpetuate disunion, and makes a dis-John T. Cowell, of New Jersey, Chair-ruption of the States inevitable, instead of this connection, ask what I have to gain Dromoting reconciliation and harmony. Its more than the advancement of the public man; Maine, James Mann and A. A. promoting reconciliation and harmony. Its more than the advancement of the public in the old Ashland district is 7,632. This Gould; New Hampshire, Edmund Burke Legislation has partaken of the character of welfare f I am as much opposed to the is used to be old banner whig district in and E. S. Cutler; Vermont, B. B. Smal- penalties, retaliation and revenge. This indulgence of cootism as any one, but here Henry Clay times,