

The Democrat says that "the bloodhound Stanton is to be kicked out of the Cabinet as soon as the President returns."

Perhaps no man living is more hated by the rebels and their sympathizers than Secretary Stanton. President Johnson knows this, but he knows also that Stanton is the ablest man in his Cabinet. The question with the President is one simply whether it is necessary to make this sacrifice to appease the rebels and oppressors. If "my policy" should require it, Mr. Stanton will be kicked out, if he even was as pure as a saint in Heaven.

Jacobs.—Our neighbor of the Democrat says that "the Jacobs have four papers in this county, and at least three of these are sustained by the Democratic party."

We were not aware that there were more than one Jacobin paper in the county, or that the Democratic party supported any other Jacobin paper than the Democrat.

Our neighbor of the Democrat must have a poor opinion of the intelligence of the Democracy of this county, when he endeavors to persuade them that by voting for GEARY they endorse the doctrine that the negro is their equal.

THE FLAG FROTHY NAILED.—As the Northumberland County Democrat, as well as some unprincipled individuals, continue to circulate the story that S. H. Rothmel, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, was one of the party who compelled Mr. Samuel Wagner, of Little Mahanoy, to raise the American flag on his house during the rebellion, we publish the following statement, made by the two sons of Mr. Samuel Wagner, now deceased, showing that Mr. Rothmel not only took no part in that proceeding, but as a friend and neighbor of Mr. Wagner, advised those engaged in that affair not to have anything to do with it, and return to their homes. The original paper, with the genuine signature of the two sons of Mr. Wagner, can be seen at this office. In addition to this, Mr. Rothmel authorizes us to say that he will give to any person who can show that he advised or encouraged any one to take part in that affair, a reward of two hundred dollars.

MAHANOEY, Sept. 11th, 1866.

We, the undersigned, having heard it repeated, and noticed in the paper, that S. H. ROTHMEL, candidate for Sheriff, was connected with the party who endeavored to force us to display the American flag. Now we solemnly assert, that he, Rothmel, to our knowledge, advised the party to remain away. Had they taken his advice we would not have been troubled in the matter. Furthermore, knowing the above facts, and that for his kindness and good advice in that matter we intended to give him our support the coming election.

ISAAC F. WAGNER, (Seal.)

LEVI F. WAGNER, (Seal.)

Witnesses,

S. H. DONNISE,

JAMES R. SWINBERT,

The following was handed to us for publication. It speaks for itself!

NORTHUMBERLAND, Sept. 6, 1866.

I hereby certify, that any persons who say they have my authority to place my name on any list, as a follower or supporter of the rebellious anti-Soldier doctrines of Hiestor Clymer, is a scoundrel and a liar in his heart.

I make this statement having seen my name in the Rebel Bible of Sunbury, as such.

J. B. NESBITT.

Gen. John A. Harttrauf has been appointed, at the urgent recommendation of Gen. Grant, Colonel of the 84th Regiment U. S. Infantry. It is an honor well deserved—earned by hard services in the field.

This appointment will create a vacancy in the Auditor General's office. As Auditor General, Gen. Harttrauf has given great satisfaction. He will, of course, at once resign, when Gov. Curtin will have the appointment of a successor for the unexpired term.

The Grand Jury of York county has ignored the bills sent up against the persons who sought to take the life of General Geary and others, by attacking the railroad train with pistols and stones at the late picnic of the "Boys in Blue" in that county, and at which time several persons were severely injured. The fact of the firing of a pistol into, and hurling stones at the train, was incontestably proven. Such are the acts of Copperhead grand juries.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

SUNBURY, Sept. 12, 1866.

Pursuant to a call of the Chairman of the Union Republican Committee of Northumberland county, the members met in the old Court House, at 1 o'clock P. M., E. WILBYET, Chairman presiding. On motion, E. C. HANCOCK, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by the Chairman, when on motion the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, As it has been strongly urged by many, that a new man should be placed in the County in the next session of the Legislature. Therefore,

Resolved, That ALFRED R. FISKE, Esq., of Shamokin Borough, be and is hereby declared the nominee of the Union Republican party of Northumberland county for Assembly, and that we invite the co-operation of all Union loving citizens to aid in their support at the coming election.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Mr. FISKE, we have a gentleman well qualified, and whose loyalty has never been doubted, whose character is irreproachable, and who, from the people of Northumberland county can place full reliance on being represented fairly and impartially. That we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

Mr. Fiske was then introduced and delivered a short address, accepting the nomination. On motion, adjourned.

[Signed by the Officers.]

What Gen. Grant really thinks and feels about the loyalty and folly of his official superior, is shown in the next round shot which he sent into the President's locker, immediately after the latter had concluded his lying harangue at Delmonico's, in New York. Being called upon for a speech, the General said,

"General.—All I can say is, if the President is most revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparatory to that savage carnival, and not only refusing to punish its authors, but of trying to throw the guilty responsibility upon the unoffending and innocent freedmen."

The infuriated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee when

THE APPEAL.

OF THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of rebellion, and the horrors of civil war.

Here on the spot where freedom was professed and pledged, your help against a reorganized oppression, whose sole object is to remit the control of our destinies to the contrivers of the rebellion after they have been vanquished in honorable battle—thus at once to punish us for our devotion to our country, and to intruch themselves in the official fortifications of the Government.

Others have related the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal knowledge and experience. You feel that we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than if the contest of arms had been decided against us; for in that case even victorious slavery would have found profit in the speed pardon of those who had been among its bravest foes.

Unexpected perjury in the highest place of the Government, accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators; and now the rebels, who offered to yield every inch of their own lives, are seeking to consign us to bloody graves.

Where we expected a benefactor we find a persecutor. Having lost our champion, we return to you, who can make Presidents and punish traitors.

Our last hope, under God, is in the unity and firmness of the States that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis. The best statement of our case is the appalling yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe the millions of traitors with power, to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men.

Our wrongs bear alike upon all races, and our tyrants, unchecked by you, will award the same fate to white and black.

We can remain as we are only as inferior and victims.

We may fly from the homes; but we should fear to trust our fate with those who, after denouncing and defeating treason, refused to right those who had bravely assisted them in the good work.

Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that, since Andrew Johnson affiliated with his early slanders and our constant enemies, his hand has been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History, the just judgment of the People, and the confirmation of the Future, invite and command us to declare—

That, after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots.

That, after declaring that none but the loyal should govern the reconstructed South he has practiced upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule.

That, while in the North he has filled many of the vacancies and usurped the offices of treason, in the South he has removed the proved and trusted patriot and selected the equally proved and convicted traitor.

That, after brave men who had fought for the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and approved rebels substituted.

That every original citizen in the South who stands fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1865 has been ostracized.

That he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for defiance of the laws of Congress, and by openly discouraging the observance of the oath against treason.

That, while refusing to accept of a single conspicuous traitor, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand of devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment.

That he has patronized and aided the worst of the rebel criminals, North and South, including some who have taken human life under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity.

That, while denouncing and letting the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with a full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are trying and murdering the white people.

That, while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the Government, he has conspired at the system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without parallel, save when the traitors bankrupted the Treasury, and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the navy, only to make it more easy to capture and destroy the Government.

That, while professing to support the justice of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority and refuses to perpetuate the traitor's line.

That in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, his "policy" has brought the most deplorable consequences, social, moral, and political.

It has emboldened returned rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee, unless the patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag surrender before their arrogant demands.

It has corrupted high State officials, elected by Union men, and sworn to enforce the laws against returned rebels, and made them the more instruments of the authors of the rebellion.

It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections, and by impeding emigration to the South, has erected formidable barriers against true and friendly intercourse with our countrymen in the North and the West.

It has allowed the rebel soldiers to persecute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God.

That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the frightful riot at Memphis, and the still more appalling massacre at New Orleans, was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis.

Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these unspeakable crimes and cruelties. As he provoked, so he justifies and applauds the rebellion.

But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason; and we have assembled from all these States, determined that liberty, when endangered, shall find a mouthpiece, and that "the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." We are here to consult together how best to provide for a Union of truly Republican States; to seek to resume thirty-six stars on the old flag. We are here to see that ten of these stars are not *spare bodies*, palping their effectual removal from the gloom and darkness of oligarchical tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars; emblems of constitutional liberty; glittering orbs, sparkling with the life-giving principles of the model Republic—fitting adornments of the glorious banner of freedom.

Our last and only hope is in the unity and fortitude of the loyal people of America in the support and vindication of the Constitution Congress, and in the election of a controlling Union majority in the succeeding or fourth Congress.

No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and constitutional law is more revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparatory to that savage carnival, and not only refusing to punish its authors, but of trying to throw the guilty responsibility upon the unoffending and innocent freedmen.

The infuriated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee when

they were struggling to maintain a government erected by himself against his and their traitor persecutors, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by clothing with the most despotic power the insolent and revengeful rebels of New Orleans.

Notwithstanding this hearseless desecration and cruel prosecution by Andrew Johnson, in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, democratic republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for America, and which we have maintained battle with the oligarchical enemies of free constitutional government; and by the blessing of God these States will soon range themselves in line with the former free States, and illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the great charter of American liberty by their increasing population, wealth, and prosperity.

In the remaining ten States—the seeds of oligarchy planted in the Constitution by its sly savorers have grown to be a monster power. Recognition thus wrong from the rebellious framers of that great instrument, enabled these States to stretch themselves behind the perverted doctrine of States rights, and sheltered by a claim of constitutional obligation to maintain slavery in the States, to present to the American Government the alternatives of oligarchy with slavery, or democratic republican governments without slavery.

A forbearing Government, bowing to a supposed constitutional behest, acquiesced in the former alternative.

The hand of the Government was stayed for eighty years. The principles of constitutional government languished for want of governmental support. Oligarchy, nurtured its power with subtle design. Its history, for eighty years, is replete with unparalleled "injuries and usurpations." It developed into the agricultural localities—geographically distinct from the free-labor localities, as well as those who—white and African slaves. It held four millions of human beings as *chattel*, yet made them the basis of unjust representative power for themselves in Federal and State Governments to maintain their enslavement.

It excluded millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world. Forced them to remain, inactive and unproductive, on the mineral, manufacturing and lumber localities—comprising two-thirds of the whole South, in square miles, and real undeveloped wealth—simply because these localities were agriculturally too poor for slave labor, and were, therefore, to agriculture, on this ungrateful territory, and consigned them to unwilling ignorance and poverty—by denying capital and strangling enterprise.

It repelled the capital, energy, will, and skill of the free States, from the free-labor localities, by unjust taxation and proscription—thus guarding the approaches to their slave domain against democracy.

State laws frowned under despotic laws against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies; aimed at the constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances.

It proscribed true democratic literature as incendiary.

It nullified the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and the press.

It deprived citizens of the other States of their "privileges and immunities" in these States, and many a usurper alike to Northern citizens, and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves.

Alarmed at the progress of democracy, in the face of every discouragement, at last it sought impunity by secession and war.

The heart sickens with the contemplation of the four years that followed—the wrongs, oppressions, conscription, with blood-hounds and bayonet, murder of aged Union men, who had long laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summoned anew to the field by the conscription of the children, and the support of children and grand-children, reduced to starvation, and the types of physical manhood, forced into an unholty war against those with whom they were identified by every interest; long months of incarceration in rebel bastilles, and banishment from homes and hearthstones, and but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors.

But true Democracy, North and South combined, defeated them. They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy? They lost African slavery by *negus* only. As soon they were again a united people, the clang of arms was ceased—as soon as the cry of "immediate admission," and with that watchword seek to organize, under new forms, a contest to perpetuate their unbridled sway. They rehabilitate their sweeping control of all local and State organizations, and Federal officers, easily seduced, yield a willing obedience to their masters. Aided by his unscrupulous disregard of Constitution and laws, by his merciless proscription of true democratic opinion, and by all his appliances of despotic power, they now defiantly enter the lists in a contest to see who shall bring down the freemen an endorsement of their wicked designs.

Every local agency is at work to accomplish this result. Falsely professing to assent to the abolition of slavery, they are contriving to continue its detestable power, by legislative means, and by a series of grants. They know that any term of servitude will answer their unholy purpose.—They pronounce the four years' war a brilliant sword-scene in the great revolutionary drama. Prospective public sentiment holds high carnival, and, profiting by the example of the President, pilgrims, breathe out threats and demands against the traitors, ignores and denounces all legal restraints, and assails with the tongue of malignant slander the constitutionally-chosen representatives of the people.

To still the voice of liberty—dangerous alone to tyrants—midnight confagurations, called to the aid, and a reign of terror such as all these ten States make loyalty stand in the presence of treason, or whisper in hated breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty, and decline to attend a convention at Philadelphia for fear of destruction.

But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason; and we have assembled from all these States, determined that liberty, when endangered, shall find a mouthpiece, and that "the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." We are here to consult together how best to provide for a Union of truly Republican States; to seek to resume thirty-six stars on the old flag. We are here to see that ten of these stars are not *spare bodies*, palping their effectual removal from the gloom and darkness of oligarchical tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars; emblems of constitutional liberty; glittering orbs, sparkling with the life-giving principles of the model Republic—fitting adornments of the glorious banner of freedom.

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