

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

PRESIDENT: Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT: SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE: 6. Merriam Carter, of Philadelphia; Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg.

District: 1. W. H. Barre, 13. Samuel Knorr; 2. W. J. Pollock, 14. J. F. Wagoner; 3. Richard Widely, 15. Charles H. Muller; 4. G. A. Hill, 16. John Stewart; 5. Watson P. McGill, 17. George W. Elder; 6. H. B. Brighams, 18. A. Olmstead; 7. Frank C. Benton, 19. James Hill; 8. Isaac Eckert, 20. H. C. Johnson; 9. Maria Hoopes, 21. J. K. Ewing; 10. Jacob M. Hand, 22. William Frew; 11. William Davis, 23. A. W. Crawford; 12. W. W. Ketchum, 24. J. S. Hosen.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL: Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF CAMBERIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS: JOHN E. PACKER, Esq., OF NORTHBERNARD COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY: ALFRED R. FISKE, of Shamokin.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY: WM. A. BOEHR, Esq., of Sunbury.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER: JOSEPH M. NEBBIT, of Chillisquaque.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

Last Saturday evening we stepped into the Court House to hear what the oracles of Democracy had to say, on the affairs of the nation. The Democratic Club was in session, and our neighbor, T. H. Purdy, Esq., was on the rostrum. Mr. Purdy's speech was evidently made up to order, and contained a number of statements that required a vast amount of credulity even in a Democratic audience to listen to, without a broad grin. When Mr. Purdy eulogized President Johnson for his honesty and patriotism, we could not help thinking how greatly he differed from the editor of the Northumberland County Democrat, who only a few years ago denounced Andrew Johnson as a drunkard and one of the greatest political scoundrels of the day. But this, we presume, he considered a matter of little importance, as Democrats generally are supposed to have very short, if not very convenient memories. Another of his flights of fancy was, in adding about five hundred millions to the public debt. Mr. Purdy said it was not true that the Democrats were opposed to the war. True Democrats, such as Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, Gov. Todd, of Ohio, and others, were certainly not, but the Copperhead portion of the party most assuredly did oppose the war. A fact which Mr. Purdy's own paper will abundantly show. But, perhaps, his most extravagant flight of fancy was on the negro question. He declared the Freedmen's Bureau fed, at the expense of the government, three millions of lazy negroes, which we of the North had to pay for. If so, this institution must cast into the shade even the miracle of the "five loaves and two fishes." According to the report of Gen. Howard, the Commissioner, the expenses of the Bureau were about three millions per annum, and in some of the States more than half was expended on poor whites. This, according to Mr. Purdy's logic, would allow one dollar per year, or two cents per week, for boarding lazy negroes who certainly can eat if they can do nothing else. Such is the material which constitutes a large portion of the speeches of the Democratic orators, and this stuff they cram down the throats of their too credulous hearers, without regard to consistency or truth.

ONE OF BRICK POMEROY'S DISCIPLES IN THIS place has been engaged in distributing imitation one dollar greenbacks attached to a circular, in which it is stated that the government has one currency for the rich and one for the poor, namely, bonds and greenbacks. One of the Cops, we understand, cut off the picture, and passed it on a brother Cop as a greenback. Such pictures may answer the double purpose of currency and argument with the Cops, but they will deceive no Republican with either the one or the other.

THE CONFERENCE meeting for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in this (14th) district was held at Harrisburg, on yesterday (Friday). The conferees from this county were Robert M. Frick, Esq., of Milton; Jacob Seasholtz, Esq., of Lower Augusta, and F. A. Haas, Esq., of Shamokin. The meeting was merely a formal one, as J. B. Packer, Esq., of this place, received a unanimous nomination on the second ballot.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE met at this place, on Monday last, and nominated Gen. Joseph Knipe, of Harrisburg, as their candidate for Congress in this district. Gen. Knipe is now Postmaster at Harrisburg, and will, no doubt, be voted for by the party, though some of them may not like the opinions he expressed in regard to copperheads in 1864. If the General could borrow about 2,000 votes from the adjoining district, he might have some show for an election.

GEN. ROSECRANS, in his correspondence with Gen. Lee and other rebel Generals, whom he visited at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, will rather detract than add to the reputation of the General. The North can afford to be magnanimous and will, but no Union officer or man can recognize the leading Southern rebel officers, in the language used by Gen. Rosecrans, without humiliation and loss of dignity.

THAT'S ROUGH.—The Vermonters ought certainly to have given the Democrats enough representatives in their lower house to call the previous question. Republicans to our Legislature would have very little to do were it not for this feature, in which the Democrats excel.

HISTORICAL LIGHT.

The Democratic party has placed Seymour and Blair before the country upon a platform which declares the reconstruction acts of Congress to be "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void." Let us assume this, for the sake of argument; what governments, then, exist in the rebel States? Either those which solemnly declared their States separated from the Union, or those which Andrew Johnson assumed to institute through the machinery of his provisional government. The Democracy now propose to recognize one or the other of these forms of government for the Southern States. They propose to hold elections under their authority. And they threaten war if we do not recognize the validity of these elections, and count the electoral vote so chosen.

We will do the Copperheads the justice of assuming that they do not desire the restoration of those State Governments which seceded from the Union, made war upon the Government, and brought such misery upon us and such destruction on the South. They declare they will not recognize the Governments created by Congress, and this leaves only those which were created through Johnson's "policy." We propose to show what kind of members of the Union these States, so governed, would make.

The Convention of North Carolina, October 12, 1865. Motion made to prohibit the payment of the war debt of the State, created in aid of the Rebellion. Laid on the table. October 18th, A. Johnson telegraphed to his creature, and on October 19th the Rebel war debt of the State was repudiated, years 84, says 12.

Legislature of Mississippi met November 24, 1865, and passed a bill reserving twenty per cent. of the revenue of the State as a fund for the relief of destitute, disabled Confederate and State soldiers and their widows, and for the support and education of indigent children of deceased, or disabled Confederate or State soldiers, &c. November 27, 1865, the joint committee of the Legislature reported against the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery; and the report of the committee was adopted. November 8, 1865, the Legislature adopted a memorial to Congress for the pardon of Jefferson Davis. December, 1865, the Legislature changed the name of Jones county to Davis county.

GEORGIA.

Nov. 4, 1865, Convention abolished slavery with this proviso, "That acquiescence (in) the action of the government of the United States is not intended to operate as a relinquishment, or waiver, or estoppel, of such claim for compensation of loss sustained by reason of the emancipation of his slaves, as any citizen of Georgia may hereafter make upon the justice and magnanimity of that government." 1865. Convention met. The State debt of Georgia (incurred in aid of the rebellion) declared null and void—passed, 133; yeas, 117. March 10, 1866, bill passed Legislature authorizing an extra tax of two per cent. for the benefit of indigent soldiers and the families of deceased soldiers of the Confederate and State troops.

ALABAMA.

The Legislature passed the following sections of a tax law, the most eminently Democratic legislation we ever saw, except, perhaps, the pensions to Confederate soldiers. Perhaps a part of the tax raised by this bill went to that highly patriotic object: "Sec. 12. To sell, or expose for sale, for one year, at one place, any pictorial or illustrated weekly, or any monthly paper, periodical or magazine, published outside the limits of this State, and not in a foreign country, and to vend the same on the streets, or on boats, or on railroad cars, a tax of fifty dollars."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

steadily refused to repudiate the Rebel State Debt. One telegram from the President, and three from Seward, urging the Convention to do so were treated with contempt. Before dispersing they referred to the "Committee on Federal Relations" the subject of the debt created to aid the rebellion, but the Convention (and its committee) never met afterwards. That debt, under the government which the Democrats insist is the only valid government South Carolina has, remains due and payable.

FLORIDA.

Which contains fewer inhabitants than Lancaster county (after repudiating the Rebel State Debt) with an slavery peculiarly Floridian), coupled to her ratification of the anti-slavery amendment the following resolution: "Resolved, That this amendment to the Constitution of the United States is adopted by the Legislature of Florida, with the understanding that it does not confer upon the Congress the power to legislate upon the political status of the Freedmen of the State."

ENOUGH FOR THIS TIME! Freeman and soldiers! Is this the temper which conquered, paroled prisoners of war should exhibit to fit them for restoration? If so, vote for Seymour and Blair. If not, you think the United States conquered in the last war, vote for the representatives of the just, merciful and loyal Governments established by Congress. Vote for Grant and Colfax and Peace!

OUR CANDIDATE.—The following notices of our candidate for Congress, J. B. Packer, Esq., serves to show the entire satisfaction and unanimity of the district in his nomination. Mr. Packer will receive the largest vote ever polled in this district for any candidate.

A GOOD NOMINATION.—We are gratified to learn that John B. Packer, Esq., of Sunbury, has been nominated to represent his District in Congress. Mr. Packer is not only very popular but is a man of more than ordinary talent and ability. Nor is this all. He is one of those kind of men that will be of some use to his District. His constituents will always find him ready and willing to serve them and look after their interests. He will be elected by a large majority.—Blossburg Republican.

FOR CONGRESS, JOHN B. PACKER of Northumberland county, leads the list. The large vote which the county gave Mr. Packer is sufficient evidence that his nomination in the district (which is a certainty) meets the approval of all. Mr. Packer is a lawyer by profession. In this sphere he has not only practiced in his own, but also in adjoining counties. He is a man of great popularity and therefore no stranger in this district. The voters in the district will give him an overwhelming majority in October.—Freesburg Courier.

THE TANNERS of Chicago propose to enroll ten thousand men immediately. There are already five thousand equipped.

"A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."—For an example of the mode in which the Southern Democracy occasionally vary their occupation in shouting "Radical eggers," by trying to coax them to become "colored Democrats," we submit the annexed clipping, which has been prepared for the use of the Virginia freedmen by the Richmond Whip, one of the leading Democratic rebel journals of the South. It covers the whole ground, with more than usual fidelity to the truth, and makes very fair reading for the Democrats hereabouts, who believe in "a white man's government." The Whip asks: "What gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party. Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat."

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren President of the United States? The Democratic party. Who married a negro woman and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat. Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party. If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This negro woman! Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party. Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party. Who gave the negro a right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party. Who permitted every colored person owning \$250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly purely Democratic. Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic party. Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice. What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee under the Constitution of 1797? Gen. Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such.

"Vermont's Republican Victory Was Won by Hard Work."

A friend writing from Montpelier, glorifying over the result of the election in Vermont, makes the following important and instructive statement: "Our victory was a signal and decisive one, but the result must not be accepted as an achievement secured without a contest. Vermont's Republican victory was won by hard work. I doubt if ever a similar thorough organization was had in any State prior to an election. Every district, ward, borough and city had their active Republicans clubs, which were in turn divided into vigilance committees, that operated with the precision of men trained for the peculiar work. For two months before the election every Republican voter was a Republican orator; and the men thus inspired were unceasing in their work. Whenever a Democratic speaker from abroad traversed the State, the meetings which he addressed were attended by committees of Republicans who engaged the speaker in a contest, and by means of sagacious, observing all that was said and taking special care that no man was imposed upon by a falsehood. In this manner the sophistries, dogmas and falsehoods of the enemy were controverted, exploded and refuted as soon as they issued from that throat of a Democratic orator. No man was resisting the efforts and the influence of these sub-committees as they made their appearance at a Democratic meeting. They were composed of men of influence and worth, who were fully able to converse on all the issues of the campaign. Still other committees were organized, visiting voters at their residences, in the workshops, the business mart and the social circle, until the masses of Vermont were actually made a continuous political meeting, at which the influence of Republicans took the lead. All conversations became a debate of political issues. Business men, in the midst of their work, were not less conversant with its integrity into politics, and with respectability, business worth and moral influence, threw their weight into the contest, not merely to elect certain candidates to office, but to shape the course of the State in a political line of duty which would ensure if the best government, and thus consequently secure its own permanent triumph. The members are sworn to recognize the Government of the United States. It does not say anything at all about the government of the State of Tennessee. Its objects originally were protection against Loyal Leagues and the Grand Army of the Republic. It became general as it was found that political matters and interests could best be promoted within it, and it was then made a political organization, giving its support, of course, to the Democratic party."

"But is the organization connected throughout the State?"

"Yes, it is. In every voting precinct there is a captain who, in addition to his other duties, is required to make out a list of names of men in his precinct, giving all the Radicals and all the Democrats who are positively known, and showing all the doubtful on both sides and of both colors. The list of names is forwarded to the Grand Commander of the State, who is enabled to know who are our friends and who are not."

"Can you, or are you at liberty to give me the name of the commanding officer of this State?"

"Then I would be impolitic."

"Then I suppose the State can be no doubt of a conflict if the militia interfere with the people; is that your view?"

"Yes, sir; if they attempt to carry out Governor Brownlow's proclamation, by shooting down Ku-Klux—if they go to hunting down and shooting down these men, there will be war. I have no doubt that we have ever witnessed. I have told these Radicals here what they might expect in such an event. I have no powder to burn killing negroes. I intend to kill the Radicals. I have told them this and more; there is not a Radical leader in this town but is a marked man. He would be shot, if he were not shot, he would be left alive. I have told them that they were trying to create a disturbance and then slip out and leave the consequences to fall upon the negro, but they can't do it. Their houses are picketed, and when the night comes not one of them would ever get out of their own alive. We don't intend that they ever get out of the country. But I want it distinctly understood that I am opposed to any war, and will only fight in self defense. If the militia attack us, we will fight to the last, and if necessary, I think I could raise forty thousand men, in five days, ready for the field."

"Do you think any general, that the Ku-Klux have been of any benefit to the State?"

"No doubt of it. Since its organization the Leagues have quit killing and murdering our people. There were some foolish young men who put masks on their faces and rode over the country, frightening negroes; but orders have been issued to stop that, and it has ceased. You may say further, that the Ku-Klux have done more than ever get out of the country. But I have been ever marked and shot for violation of the order not to disturb or molest the people."

"THE KU-KLUX DEMOCRACY."

The Northern Democracy have denied the existence of a secret organization, among their party in the late rebel States, under the name of "The Ku-Klux Klan," having for its object a violent resistance to the laws. They have constantly declared the statements of the loyal press, in relation to this illegal and revolutionary organization, to be "Radical lies." Will they deny the facts as charged in the following, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to General Grant in everything, but I would do him justice."

The foregoing is the principal part of my conversation with the General. I give the conversation, and leave the reader to form his own opinion as to what General Forrest means to do. I think that he has been so plain in his talk that it cannot be misunderstood.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 28, 1868.

My first visit to-day was to General Forrest, whom I found at his office at 8 o'clock this morning, hard at work, although complaining of an illness contracted at the New York Convention. The New Yorkers must have had a bad day, for I have up to me a single delegate from the Southern States who has not been ill ever since he went there. But to General Forrest. Now that the Southern people have elevated him to the position of their great leader and oracle, it may not be amiss to preface my conversation with him with a brief sketch of the General's life.

Previous to the war—in 1852—he left the business of planter, and came to this city and engaged in the business of "negro trader," in which traffic he seems to have been quite successful, for, by 1861, he had become the owner of two plantations a few miles beyond here, and a happy man, such he proved about a thousand bales of cotton each year, in the meantime carrying on the negro trading. In June, 1861, he was authorized by Governor Harris to recruit a regiment of cavalry for the war, which he did, and which was the nucleus around which he gathered the army which he commanded as a Lieutenant General at the end of the war.

After being settled in his office, I said: "General Forrest, I came especially to learn your views in regard to the condition of your civil and political affairs in the State of Tennessee, and the South generally. I notice the Ku-Klux in the Commercial, and I do not wish to misrepresent in the slightest degree, and therefore only ask for such views as you are willing I should publish."

"I have not now," he replied, and never have had any opinion on any public or political subject which I would care to have published. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out and do not interfere with our property, I have no objection. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

"I regret," I said, "I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government