

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDEVILLED, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1865.

## UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
Gen. JOHN F. HARRATT, Montgomery.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

## UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,  
Hon. D. H. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford Co.  
Gen. JAMES A. HARRATT, of Somerset Co.  
D. H. ARMSTRONG, District Attorney.  
J. T. KEACY, Esq., of Bedford.  
FOR THE ASSOCIATE JUDGE,  
Capt. ADAM WAVERLING, of Hooply Run.  
TREASURER,  
Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.  
COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.  
JUST COMMISSIONER,  
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.  
COMMISSIONER,  
HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.  
POOL DIRECTORS,  
JOHN S. HETRICK, 377, N. Woodberry,  
LEONARD BITNER, 278, N. Juniata.

## ASSESS THE SOLDIERS! ASSESS THE CIVILIANS!

See that the soldiers in the field and those at home are assessed at once. The election takes place on the 10th day of October and you cannot be ready for it too early a moment. See to it that every Union voter is properly assessed before it is too late!

## OH! HOW THEY LOVE HIM.

The tenth resolution of the Democratic platform bids for the soldiers vote in the following flattering and endearing terms: "Resolved, That the gallant soldiers of the Republic, who so nobly risked their lives in defense of the Union and the Constitution, and who will receive the unyielding gratitude of the American people, living, they shall live in our warmest affections—and, dying their memories will be cherished for all time to come. To say—as our political opponents do—that they fought and died and died mainly for the freedom of the negro, is a gross insult on their patriotism, and an outrage which will be indignantly resented by their surviving comrades through the ballot-box."

What flattery and compliment they have for the soldier now in the hour of victory, in the day of his glorious triumph. But what did they say in the dark and dread hour of peril and uncertainty, when the life of the nation was trembling in the balance, and the brave boys in blue were offering up their own lives to save that of the nation. Here it is: "Resolved, That inasmuch as the policy of the President and party in power, by managing and conducting the war, has been consistent with, but in palpable and criminal violations of the spirit and letter of the Crittenden resolutions of July, 1861; as avowed by them and conveyed to the people, that we are relieved from giving any support, aid or sympathy, believing that to do so voluntarily counts as a direct and destroying the Union."

This resolution was passed at a Democratic meeting in the Court House on the 2d of May, 1864, and was offered by John Palmer, Esq., who, in opposition to a gallant soldier, is now asking the votes of the men who, according to his resolution, were then giving willing hands in subverting the Constitution and destroying the Union.

The following specimen of the gratitude of the Democracy to the soldier, we commend to the special notice of the gallant boys of the 128th P. V., and to all the members of the glorious 6th Corps. It was intended to ridicule the rejoicings of the Union men of Bedford over the brilliant victories of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley in September, 1864:

"The loyalists of Bedford, were determined, on last Wednesday, to let the people know that if the Confederates had taken all Grant's cattle that there were still some bells left. The choppers will not make Lincoln votes. Try some other place than the temple of God, when you wish to glorify over the carnage of friend or foe."—*Gazette*, Sept. 30, 1864.

"The general Bounty Bill has at last become a law. I enclose you a copy. Please lay it before your readers at an early day, so that the people of Bedford county may behold the entertainment to which they are invited. I hope the bill will be satisfactory to all concerned. In my opinion it compares favorably with that other paragon of legislative wisdom, the Conscription Bill."—*B. F. Meyer's Letter to the Gazette*, March 28, 1864.

Here we find the editor of the *Gazette* endeavoring to make odious to the people, a bill to provide bounties for the brave men who went forth to fight their country's battles, now he has the brazen impudence to try to palm himself and his party upon the soldiers as their friend. This same professed friend of the soldier again showed his friendship when he said in the *Gazette*, Jan. 22, 1864—

"We must say, that laying aside all political prejudices we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote out of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrine of our earliest statesmen, that a standing army is dangerous to a republic. AND FURTHER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOLDIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER."

The whole party showed their gratitude when, on the 5th of August, 1864, they cast 1696 votes in this county against permitting the soldier to vote and in favor of degrading him to the level of the negro. They also showed their gratitude to the soldiers friends by kicking out of their party the only three men in Bedford Borough certainly known to have voted for the amendment.

Soldiers and friends of the soldier what do you think of such flattery, cringing, lying, hypocritical sneaks as the men who are now trying to make you believe that they are your friends by crying nigger, nigger, nigger, white man's government, &c. Remember they are the same men who mourned over your victories, rejoiced over your defeats, who called you "blue bellied Yankees," "hired Hessians," "old Abe's hirelings," "Lincoln's myrmidons," "Lincoln's slaves," who persistently tried to make out that you were fighting, not to preserve the Union, but to set the negro free, and who would now have you believe that it was not they, but the Union men who did it, and call upon you to resist it by voting against the men who stood by you and the Union until victory, glorious and triumphant, crowned your arms.

## A FEW THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

We desire to keep a few facts relative to the status of the Copperhead party in this county before the people. We would have the people

REMEMBER, that the leaders, one and all, ardently sympathized with the traitorous rebels, and that they now plead for those in the custody of the United States with all the earnestness of their souls.

REMEMBER, that the stars and stripes, the emblem of our nationality, was scoffed at by them, torn from appropriate places, and supplanted by the "red white and red," the emblems of organized treason.

REMEMBER, that the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," &c., were forced to give way to the favorite airs of the rebels. Yes, who does not remember how night was made hideous by the singing of "Maryland, my Maryland," "The Bonny Blue Flag," &c.?

REMEMBER, that hundreds of pistols and other deadly weapons were imported into Bedford county, and carried by the members of this same party, to shoot Union men for no other reason than that they were in favor of suppressing armed treason.

REMEMBER, that the barns of Union men were burned, their lives threatened, and their families intimidated because they asked the Government to assert the supremacy of the laws, and were willing to give to its assistance.

REMEMBER, that Churches and school houses were burned because men who loved their country, met there to worship God.

REMEMBER, that enrolling officers were shot at and narrowly escaped with their lives because they undertook to enforce a national edict.

REMEMBER, that no less than 600 of this party refused to report when drafted, and skedaddled to the mountains, skulked away in caves or fled to Canada.

REMEMBER, that every barn burner who, in the deep darkness of the night, stole up to and applied the torch to the property of Union men, is a rebel Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that the heatheism incendiary, who under cover of darkness, prompted by the spirit of the devil, stealthily kindled the fire which consumed the house of God, if living to-day, is a traitor and a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every deserter who fled to Canada to enjoy the protection of a foreign Government, is and ought to be a Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skedaddler who secreted himself for months in the "pine-clad hills" of the old Keystone State is to-day a living, breathing, blathering Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that every skulker who found his way to the caves of our rugged mountains, with loads of weapons, who threatened death and destruction on all hands, and then ran away from his shadow is a blatant Copperhead.

REMEMBER, that ministers of the gospel were reviled, condemned and persecuted because they prayed for the preservation of the institutions of our fathers.

REMEMBER, that the Copperhead party in a body voted to exclude the soldier from the right of suffrage, and that they kicked men out of the party, who had the kindness to disobey the order of the leaders and vote the soldiers this privilege.

REMEMBER, that every man who has desired the success of the rebellion, who aided, abetted and countenanced it in any manner, shape or form is a Copperhead leader to the extent of his intelligence.

REMEMBER, that those who secretly met for the purpose of organizing resistance to the draft in Napier and St. Clair townships are to-day, true to their instincts, in the Copperhead ranks.

REMEMBER, that the life of Lieut. Josiah Baughman was taken, while performing his duty, in strict accordance with the secret teachings of the Copperhead leaders, and that if the creature who murdered him were to-day arrested and lodged in jail for this heinous crime he would be feasted by the treason whipping portion of the community.

REMEMBER, that Deputy Provost Marshal Jacob Crouse was murdered in obedience to the dictates of these same leaders who said "Let that man, [Provost Marshal] whoever he may be, make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death."

REMEMBER, that the Copperhead managers of the monetary affairs of Bedford county have become indebted to the State of Pennsylvania in the sum of \$16,000.

REMEMBER, that \$755.24 was added to this debt in one day because the Copperhead county Commissioners refused to make provisions to pay it.

REMEMBER, that under the administration of this party the Poor House of Bedford county, which ought to be a decent asylum for the aged and infirm, has become a by-word and a reproach.

REMEMBER, that the men who are now flattering the soldier, were, during his absence in the army, the Copperhead badge, the emblem of sympathy and treason. The *Gazette* under date of May 8, 1863, says: "We were, when in Philadelphia, a Democratic badge,—a head of liberty, cut out of a copper cent. And, now, we give notice, that we will wear whatever ornaments we please."

REMEMBER, that the individual who identifies himself with the Copperhead organization is as much responsible for the party as if he were a principal actor.

REMEMBER, that every truly loyal man has been driven from the party. We cite a few prominent names, Hon. John Cessna, William M. Hall, Esq., John W. Linggelter, Esq., Moses A. Points, Esq., Henry J. Bruner, Esq., and there are any number of others which we can name.

SOLDIERS! REMEMBER, that if they vote the Copperhead ticket, they will stand side by side, with the distinguished parties whose record we have above enumerated. Oh soldiers, can you mix with such an array of treachery and traitors.

Let the soldiers remember, that when the Copperhead return judges of this district met last fall, to count the votes for Congressmen, Judge and members of the Legislature, they threw away, and rejected hundreds of the soldiers votes, while they accepted and counted the votes of the paupers in Bedford and Adams counties.—*Somerset Herald and Whig*.

## PREACHING vs. PRACTICE.

The following is the preaching of the 6th resolution of the Democratic platform adopted at Harrisburg:

"That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the constitution but a deliberate and wicked attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them more or less and some of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to africanize a large portion of the country and degrade the white race morally and socially as well as politically to the low level of the black." We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers and we exhort our brethren in other States to take the same attitude and maintain it firmly.

Contrasted with the above we give the following record of Democratic Practice on the negro question:

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic Party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave the right to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency? The Democratic Party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had many 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? The same 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 helped to give free negro 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 and he is still a leader of the Democratic Party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her constitution of 1796? General Jackson.

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

Who, with the above facts, and many others, starting them in the face, are continually winning the support of the negro and negro equality? The Democratic Party.

Such is the record of the party whose cry is RALLY for the White man's Government in Pennsylvania. In New York the same party preaches an entirely different doctrine. The *Daily News* thus dismisses the question.

"The conflict at arms is over, and now commences the struggle for political ascendancy, with the weapons of political antagonism sanctioned by republicanism. If the Southern people have profited by their experience, if they have learned a lesson of prudence from their adversaries, they will, without sacrificing principle, give a little more heed to the suggestions of expediency. The South must learn to use the weapons that have been used against it; and the first advantage to be gained is the conversion of the negro population into an element of political power."

The manufacturers of New England, who have not hesitated to realize pecuniary profit from civil strife upon contracts for military supplies, have been sagacious enough to employ their dependents as instruments of political supremacy. At every election where their interests are in question, they march to the polls, never scrupling to make the relation between capital and labor available to control the exercise of the elective franchise among those who depended more or less upon their volition for daily bread for themselves and families. This agency of political power has hitherto been withheld from the Southern people by the peculiar nature of their industrial system; it is now within their grasp. Will they permit a fatal pride, a traditional prejudice, a weak deference to caste, to stand in the way of their resumption of political equality, perhaps of political supremacy?

We have no fear of that. The strength and self-reliance, the indomitable will and fertility of intellect and moral resources of the Southern character have been too well demonstrated in their struggle for independence to give us now in doubt as to their capacity for self-management. In the warfare of mind against mind that is to come, the Southern people by the peculiar nature of their industrial system; it is now within their grasp. Will they permit a fatal pride, a traditional prejudice, a weak deference to caste, to stand in the way of their resumption of political equality, perhaps of political supremacy?

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## "CESSNA vs. CESSNA."

Beneath this caption the *Gazette* of last week undertook to show great inconsistency in the political course of the Hon. John Cessna, and for this purpose, published the following resolutions of a Democratic county meeting in September, 1861, which the editor informs us were written by Mr. Cessna:

"Resolved, That we hereby approve, endorse and ratify the platform of Democratic principles adopted by our late County Convention and cordially recommend the ticket nominated by that convention to the support of the people."

"Resolved, That the civil war, by which our country is at present distracted, is the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators, North as well as South, and that the Democratic party have equally opposed the extremes of both sections, and having, at all times, zealously contended for the administration of the General Government, within its constitutional limits, that party is in no way responsible for calamities that have resulted from a departure from its doctrines and a disregard of its warning and advice."

"Resolved, That the following resolution of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, lately introduced into Congress by him and adopted almost unanimously by that body, so far as it relates to the objects of the war, meets with the approbation of the Democracy of Bedford county: "Resolved, That the present civil war has been forced on us by the disunionists of the South, and that the Democratic party, in their opposition to the Government of the United States, that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country, that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the states, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease."

In contrast to this it publishes the following one of the resolutions of the late Republican State Convention, of which Mr. Cessna was a distinguished member:

"That, having conquered the rebellious states, they should be held in subjugation, and the treatment they are to receive, and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the discretion of the nation, to which they legitimately belong."

Now where is the remarkable inconsistency in all this? The editor might accuse all the members of Congress of the same inconsistency who afterwards supported the emancipation policy of President Lincoln.

The doctrine of the above resolutions was the doctrine of the entire Congress of 1861, and of the people generally. It is the doctrine of loyal men to-day. It is true, there is in these resolutions a little unnecessary glorification of the late Democratic party, especially in the light of its history of four years, but that was quite natural for one in Mr. Cessna's position. He believed that the Democratic party would sustain the government in the prosecution of the war, and labored earnestly, with the late lamented Maj. Tate, to bring the party in Bedford county up to that mark. How well he succeeded for a little while, the above resolutions will show. The Democracy of Bedford county have not passed any resolutions with that ring in them since. They have all had a coppery jingle, but Mr. Cessna did not write them. When the Democratic party ceased to exist, and degenerated into a traitorous copperhead rump, and under the control of Vallandigham, Long and Ben. Wood at Chicago, resolved the war "a failure," Mr. Cessna left the concern. There was no other course left him.

The editor has no need to asseverate that Mr. Cessna wrote the above resolutions. For just this one time we shall take the editor at his word, and shall not call to see the manuscript. Let him take good care of it; it is a valuable and interesting souvenir of the better days of the Democratic party. The internal evidence of the authorship is quite sufficient for us. Who else could have written these resolutions? While Mr. Cessna was inditing them, the other leaders of the party, with one or two well known exceptions, were loud in their denunciations of the war, and in their denial of the right to coerce the rebellious States. And such was the doctrine they held up till the day when Lee surrendered.

THEY RALLY!

The Democracy rallied at Schellburg on the 16th, inst. to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and to protect it from the dangers with which it is supposed to be encompassed. This is certainly extremely kind of them, and whatever else the Copperheads may be charged with, they cannot be said, without gross flattery, to display any bashfulness. It is true that during four years of terrible war, when the treasure and the best blood of the country were required to maintain the Union of the States, without which the Constitution would have had no more practical value than a Roman palimpsest, these gentlemen hadn't time to rally. When the Government ordered a draft to reinforce our brave soldiers in the field, the Copperheads rallied to resist it, denounced it on all hands, and burnt the barns of the officers charged with its execution; and when it was proposed to enlist negro troops so as to avoid this very conscription, the Copperheads rallied again with remarkable unanimity in opposition to this measure. How enthusiastically they rushed to the front to deprive the soldier of the right of suffrage who was perilling life and limb in defense of that very Constitution which they now profess so deeply to revere! They rallied again at Chicago to denounce the war as a failure and to demand an immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities. In short, there is not one measure which the Government undertook during this four years war, for the purpose of maintaining and defending the constitution, that these Copperheads did not violently oppose. By their unreasoning clamor and threats they often succeeded in postponing measures that were necessary for the public defence. But no sooner had the war ceased by which Constitution, Union, Law and all that we hold dear as American citizens were preserved, than these fellows hurried forward with supersensible zeal to show their devotion to the Constitution.

The election of delegates to the South Carolina State Constitutional Assembly came off on the 5th. About a quarter of the names on the "Union" ticket are elected. The majority are Conservatives. Wade Hampton and several officers of the late Confederate armies have been returned by large majorities.

## THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Some of our friends are annoyed when they occasionally meet a returned soldier who will not vote the Republican ticket—his own ticket—but dings in spite of reason to his old political associates. We cannot expect the votes of all the soldiers. That would be requiring too much of poor, weak human nature. Philanthropists and philosophers who have zealously labored for the emancipation of their race, are not so sanguine as to imagine that a man will leap at one bound from slavery into the very front rank of intelligent freemen; nor need we expect that all soldiers merely by wearing the badge of the Union will be transformed from negro-hating Democrats into genuine Republicans. It would require a longer time, and a mightier war than the last to uproot the prejudices that have been implanted in the hearts of men by modern democracy. A man does not always change his opinions because he wears the insignia that are supposed to indicate a revolution of sentiment. Prejudice and servility to party are not so easily overcome. The tyranny which a false democracy so long exercised over the minds of the multitude, making a failure to vote "the ticket," the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket," a high crime and misdemeanor, which rarely failed of its punishment, has not entirely lost its sway. There are many yet so completely under the thrall of party that they would consider themselves guilty of an unpardonable sin if they did not vote the ticket labeled "Democratic." The Democratic party was for many years an inexorable despotism over the minds and consciences of men, accepting nothing short of a blind, implicit obedience to its dictates; until at last, the people in their indignation, hurled it over its great success; and to its despotic spirit is due that intolerant fanaticism which has so long signalized our political conflicts, employing against the man who dared act and think for himself all the engines of private and party persecution. It is no cause for wonder then, that there are yet many who find unthinking obedience to its behests.

What shall we say of these soldiers who tamely and submissively, under the orders of party drill sergeants, march up to the polls and vote for the very men who sought to disfranchise them? Why, only this, that they do not value the right of suffrage, the dearest that an American citizen owns, high enough to resent the flagrant insult, or that they wished in their hearts the success of the Copperhead party, at the very time that party denounced, as a disgraceful failure, the war in which they were imperiling their lives. While they were battling for country, upholding her sacred cause on the very point of their bayonets, the Copperheads were plotting at home to degrade them, and yet from mere force of habit, or for the causes we have mentioned, there are some soldiers who will continue to vote for those who sought to inflict upon them this gross outrage. That soldier must have a hide as thick as that of the elephant Hannibal who would not have eagerly resented this political outrage had it been consummated. Those who attempted it should not so easily be permitted to escape the consequences of their acts—the refusal on the part of every soldier to have any political association with them. But as we said already, we cannot expect the vote of all the soldiers. We have heard of some who wore the collar so meekly that they went to the polls and voted to disfranchise themselves! Party obedience could go no further.

While there are a very few soldiers who will vote with this Copperhead party, we are rejoiced to know that the great majority of them are right. The Democratic leaders know it, and are very industrious just now in looking up the small number of these who have returned from the army still calling themselves "Democrats," and who will graciously and condescendingly consent, out of pity for old associates in distress to act as Vice Presidents and Secretaries of a Copperhead meeting.

REPUDIATION.

One of the speakers at the Democratic meeting on Monday evening of Court week openly advocated repudiation, another while not openly advocating it, did advocate the opening of United States bonds, which we very well know would be a breach of faith on the part of the Government and a preliminary step toward repudiation, and the one which the more cunning Democrats advocate because it is more plausible and they know that in the end it must lead to repudiation. Yes, the Democratic party now favors repudiation of the National debt, a debt in large part incurred for money to pay our gallant soldiers. The Democratic party opposed the borrowing of that money to pay the soldiers, and now they propose to rob the patriotic men who came forward in the darkest hours of our country's peril and lent, many of them, their all, to the Government to pay her soldiers in the field. Besides this thousands of brave soldiers have themselves accepted United States bonds in payment of their wages from the Government, many thousands more are dependent upon their pensions for support. The Democracy profess love for the soldier and in the same breath, by repudiation, propose to rob not only the soldier, and take away his pension, but to rob the men who gave their money to pay the soldier. Men who fought and bled for your country, for her glorious flag, for her free institutions, for national unity, for the preservation of civil and religious liberty, what do you think of the men, who would not only disgrace our national character by repudiation, but while professing friendship for you, propose to rob not only you, but all those who stood by you in the darkest hours of the rebellion?

The election in California, on the 6th, passed off quietly, and the vote was light. The principal counties return Union men to the Legislature.

The constitutional election took place in Colorado on the 5th. The Constitution is carried by a large majority.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention meets at Worcester on the 14th. The Democrats meet at the same place on the 28th.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin met on the 7th. Charles R. Gill was nominated for Attorney General of the State.

## MRS. SERRATT AND HER FRIENDS.

In the discharge of his official duties, Major General Hartranft hanged this modern Messalina, and the Copperheads, naturally enough, are in agony over it. In their rage they declare that they will not vote for him. While everybody admires his gallantry as a soldier, and speaks in high terms of the truly valuable services he has rendered his country, it is not to be expected that he will receive the suffrage of the Copperheads after hanging one of their friends. Although the public generally are agreed that the punishment fell far short of that due the infamous crime of which she was convicted, and that the execution was in the discharge of high official duty, it can hardly be expected that the near relatives and sympathizing friends, who may have an uneasy sensation about the throat themselves should pay honors to the executioner. We agree with the *Gazette*, that is asking a little too much, and shall not, therefore insist that these afflicted mourners shall vote for the gallant soldier. With Yellow-plush, we can "phansy their phelinks."

"No wretch ever felt the bitter draw of a good opinion of the law?"

or, we may add to it, and the opinion entertained by the late Mrs. Serratt of her executioners is sympathized in by the whole Copperhead family. Let them wipe their eyes, and be comforted; we shall not insist on their votes. It would be sad, indeed, if there were not enough loyal men just now in Pennsylvania, to elect the gallant hero of Fort Steadman in spite of all the venomous Copperheads in creation.

TIHADDEUS STEVENS' SPEECH.

To the exclusion of the usual variety of matter on our outside page, we this week publish the speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, at Lancaster, Pa. The *New York Tribune*, while dissenting from some of the views of the venerable statesman, pays the following high tribute to his honesty, integrity and ability:

"The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is one of the ablest living statesmen of this or any country, and his opinions bear the weight which is commanded by unquestioned honesty and ripe experience. A native of Vermont, he has given nearly all his adult life to Pennsylvania, to the great advantage and his own lasting renown. He will be remembered with affectionate gratitude as the author of her Common School system after a score of Presidents shall have been utterly forgotten. As the master-spirit of Governor Ritner's administration, inaugurated thirty years ago, he contributed signally to the fulness and its impopularity. As a member of the State Convention which soon after revised, but did not improve, the Constitution of Pennsylvania, his votes and speeches proved him in advance of the greater number of his contemporaries. And it is a truth which will long serve to keep green his memory, that, in the darkest hours of general abasement at the foot-stool of the Slave Power, though living on that Southern border of the Free States where that servility is most general and explicable, he never dissimulated nor qualified his intense hostility to the infernal institution, with all its adjuncts and belongings."

Mr. Stevens is one of the few intrinsically great men now left in public life, where he, in the natural course of events, must soon be known no more. As one of that small number of our able politicians who were never bewitched by a misleading view of the White House as the pedestal of the great ambition, he speaks with unusual freedom, and is heard with a trust which the mob of Presidential aspirants neither command nor deserve.

A PARDON.

The Hon. Alex. H. Coffroth has just returned from Washington with a pardon for Mengel Reed, whose case was to have come up for trial before the United States District Court at Pittsburgh on the 21st inst. The *Gazette* scoffed at the very thought of charging him with treason. Whence comes then the precipitate haste with which Mr. Coffroth is sent to Washington to make intercession for him? Is this the way in which injured innocence asserts itself? By no means. Conscious and notorious guilt, on the other hand, seeks an agent in Mr. Coffroth, who is known to possess influence in Washington, by reason of his support of the great emancipation amendment.

Of course, we shall have some silly attempts on the part of the *Gazette* to explain this away, which with genuine copperheads are altogether unnecessary and hypocritical, because they largely participated in his guilt. They have no influence with loyal men. We expect of course, that we will also be charged with persecuting an innocent youth, who saunters out of the courts of justice, with a previous presidential pardon in his pocket. Let that be a salve for all the wounds that we may inadvertently inflict in calling the attention of the public to his case. Let him console himself that it is much better to have the pardon of the government which he had, than to have had a loyal bullet lodged in his heart on the field of Gettysburg.

The Chambersburg Repository says: