Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JULY 27, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.
(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.)

SENATOR,

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, *Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"*Section* 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"*Section* 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

THE SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Maj. Alex. H. Stutzman will prove a popular one, and his election will hardly be earnestly contested. Maj. Stutzman represented this district in the State Senate during the session of 1863, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Wharton. His course gave entire satisfaction to his constituents. Next year he was again presented by Somerset county, but Bedford and Fulton united against him, giving the nomination to Mr. Householder. This year his claims were again warmly urged by the Republicans of Somerset county, and three of her best citizens were sent here to insist on his nomination.

Mr. Stutzman will not distinguish himself in the Senate as a speaker, but as a worker he will have few equals. He is not only fully acquainted with the wants of his constituents, but he is, personally and pecuniarily, largely interested in the completion of the Connellsville Railroad, the only one in our judgment that will speedily give us an outlet to the markets of the world.

Personally Maj. Stutzman is one of those warm-hearted, generous men who make friends every where. In our vernacular, he is what is meant by a "very clever fellow." The persistency with which he has been presented by the people of Somerset county for the Senate, having been nominated no less than four times, is the best evidence of the estimation in which he is held by our neighbors "tother side the mountain."

Of Mr. Weller, Somerset county's candidate for Assembly, we can only say that he is regarded as one of the best men in the County. He is a plain, practical business man, and is also largely personally interested in the early completion of the Connellsville railroad. Mr. Weller has held the office of Sheriff of Somerset county.

John T. Richards, of Fulton county, the other successful nominee for Assembly, is a stranger to us and we know very little of him, save that he is a true and tried Union man who was marked out during the late rebellion as the peculiar object of Copperhead persecution. Property was destroyed for him to the amount of $3,000 or $4,000. He is an excellent man and will faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties devolving upon him as a Representative.

MISCONCEPTION.—The utter failure of copperheads to comprehend the political situation, as an exposition of public sentiment, was never more strikingly illustrated than in the apparent confidence, which they express at present in their ability to combine in their ranks such antagonistic elements as soldiers and deserters, loyal men and rebels. Think of loyal men accepting Vallandigham and Bright as political leaders, or of the veterans of a score of battle fields marching to the polls alongside deserters, bounty jumpers, and skeedaddlers. How do you like the proposed association "boys in blue"?

☞ The Huntingdon *Globe*, it seems to us, takes to Copperheadism about as readily as a "duck takes to water." Verily, a "dog returneth to his vomit."

A POLITICAL PROTEUS.

The once proud Democratic Party, prostituted by its leaders to the propagation of slavery with all its vile concomitants, was already making rapid strides in the downward course, though the memory of its ancient fame still commanded for it some slight degree of respect, but when it at last lent itself to the infamous attempt to destroy the government, it became such a stench in the nostrils of all true patriots and loyal men that the people in indignation uprose and hurled the degenerate and traitorous organization from power throughout the land. Disgraced, dethroned, sunk to the lowest depths of the filthy pool of political iniquity, beyond the hope of redemption with all its load of crimes and treason, yet retaining all its ancient lust for power and greed of official patronage, and unwilling to cut loose from its associations with traitors, it now, Proteus like under cover of a deceptive title, essays to rid itself of its load of guilt and crime by simply casting off the name of Democracy, and with all its foulness and corruption still embraced and rankling in its bosom, take shelter under the fair name of "*A Conservative National Union Party.*" But change of name cannot screen it from the consequences of its crime while all the old leaders stand forth so prominently in the programme. Gravitating to their true level, and seeking their natural affinities the weak may be frightened, the simple, deceived and the corrupt, bought over to its ranks, but the accessions thereby will be comparatively small, while the true Union Party, relieved of the incubus of such dregs, will be renewed and strengthened and go forth to an easy victory. Under no name however fair, upon no platform of principles, however specious can any party succeed, where such men as Vallandigham, Bright, Wickliffe, Ben Wood, Harris of Maryland, Saulsbury, Garret Davis, and the whole host of rebel leaders stand in the foreground as godfathers to the bantling. The crimes and corruption of thirty years of political prostitution cannot so easily be purged away. Not only must the party name be dropped, but the men who have controlled its destinies must content themselves in the future to take back seats in any organization that may happen to receive them. Not only must they change their party names and professions but every leader, in any way identified with those who were rebels themselves or sympathized with rebels, must be content to be consigned to political oblivion. The American people having made unexampled sacrifices for liberty, union and equal rights will never consent to give the ruling power to the traitors who attempted to destroy our nationality. The Randall convention may succeed in changing the name of the party organization representing copperheads, rebels and traitors, but it can neither change its nature nor bring victory to its standard. New parties there doubtless will be in the future, but it will be essential to the success of any such that its leaders be loyal men true, and tried, and up to the progressive standard of the age in their political ideas. Its faith broken, its trust betrayed, thoroughly identified with traitors and treason, its very name made infamous, the Democratic party has run its race, Its doom is sealed. Its career is ended. No change in its name, no new profession of principles can ever resuscitate it, and the sooner its leaders recognize the fact and consign its festering carcass to the well merited disgrace of a felon's grave, the better for themselves and the country.

STRONG CLAIMS.

The following questions and answers may be considered as embracing the chief claims of the Democracy for restoration to power:

Who first originated the pernicious doctrine of State Sovereignty? John C. Calhoun, the leader of the Democratic party while he lived. Who preached the divine institution of slavery? The Democratic party. Who declared that the Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect? Judge Taney, a Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Who tried to force slavery into Kansas against the will of the people? The Democratic party under James Buchanan. Who were in power when the rebellion began? The Democratic party. Who said there was no constitutional right to coerce a state? The Democratic party. Who at the beginning of the war, after having ruled the country through eight years of peace, had so bankrupted the U. S. Treasury that it could not borrow a dollar of money? The Democratic party. Who proposed a plan for legalizing secession? Clement L. Vallandigham, a prominent leader of the Democratic party. Who at the opening of the rebellion stole the arms and munitions of war from the U. S. Arsenals and sent them South? A Democratic Secretary of war. Who stole all the funds of the Department of the Interior at the breaking out of the Rebellion? A Democratic Secretary of the Interior. Who sold the naval forces of the United States to the ends of the earth at the breaking out of the war? A Democratic Sec'y of the navy. What was Jefferson Davis? A Democratic ex-Secretary of war. What was John C. Breckenridge? A Democratic Vice President of the United States? What was ex-Governor Wise of Virginia? A Democratic Governor. What were all the Governors of the rebellious States? Democrats. Who opposed every measure proposed for the suppression of the rebellion? The Democratic party. Who encouraged desertions from the army? The Democratic party. Who called our gallant soldiers, blue bellied Yankees, Lincoln pups, Lincoln hirelings, and every other opprobrious epithet? The Democratic party. Who decided that soldiers in the army had no right to vote but that deserters had. Judge Woodward a Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Who was in favor of elevating the negro above the white man by exempting him from military service? The democratic party. Who threatened to resist the draft and inaugurate civil war in our own homes? The Democratic party. Who burned churches, and School houses, murdered enrolling officers? &c. Democrats. Who were opposed to soldiers voting? The Democratic party. Who now insist on deserters voting? Democrats. Who are now in favor of restoring rebels to place and power without requiring any guarantees for futnre good behavior? The Democratic party. Who now propose to unite with the rebels and place the National Government in their hands? The Democratic party.

"THE TUNKER CHURCH ON BLACK AND WHITE EQUALITY."

A story has gained currency that the Tunkers, at their last Annual Council, decided that negro members of the church must be saluted by the white brethren and sisters with "a holy kiss." This tale was put in circulation by the Radical Abolitionists in order to influence the members of the church in favor of their equality doctrine. Thus, as in a hundred other instances, they seized upon sacred things to aid them in accomplishing their profane ends. It gives us pleasure, however, to be able to refute this calumny, and to expose the trick to electioneer at the expense of the church. No such decision as that referred to ever passed the Annual Council of the Tunker Church. The charge is false from beginning to end.—*Gazette, July* 20, 1866.

The above extract is a fair specimen of the down-right falsehoods which are to be found in the columns of Copperhead papers. The sympathy of the country for the unfortunates who control these journals is all that saves them from being branded all over as liars. The weakness of the cause which they endeavor, in this unholy manner, to support makes them general objects of charity and commiseration or they would not be tolerated any longer than any other nuisance.

The above "calumny" and "trick" instead of being "put in circulation by the Radical Abolitionists" was manufactured out of whole cloth by the Hagerstown *Mail*, a miserable, contemptible, secesh-rebel sheet of the *Gazette* stripe, which was suppressed several times and its editor incarcerated by the Government. In this it has the advantage of the *Gazette*; it has same warrant for its falsifications.

Now, there is a strong presumption that the *Gazette* knew whence this "calumny" originated, but it did not suit its purpose to tell the truth and it manufactures this wholesale lie for a little political capital. But the idea of the *Gazette* becoming the especial champion of the Tunkers is enough to excite to laughter even the editor of the *Gazette* himself. We have a faint idea of a small article, something like the following, appearing in the *Gazette* several years ago:

"Ought men who talked in favor of the war and urge others to enlist and then when a draft comes swear themselves out of it on account of their "conscientious" scruples have the rights and privileges of citizens who are compelled to fight for their country? *ought they to have the right to hold office or to vote at* elections? This question will doubtless be investigated."

KOONTZ vs. COFFROTH.

This case was reached last week and disposed of without as much as a division of the House. Permission was given the ousted, the contestant and the chairman of the Committee on Elections to print half hour speeches and Gen Wm. H. Koontz was sworn in and here ended the matter. A proper ending of this villainous scheme to defraud the citizens of the 16th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. At last justice has been done us and the gentleman, who was legally elected, can act for his constituents. Gen. Koontz was the victim of a conspiracy to pay the distinguished gentleman who retires for his support of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery or this case would have been settled months ago. Let all good people pray that it may never again become necessary to carry so great a measure by such foul means. The district is now for the first time for several years properly represented and it will be the especial duty of the people to see that for the next two years it continues in the same hands.

COPPERHEAD CONSISTENCY.

During the last five years one of the leading cries of the Copperhead party against the abolition of slavery, even as a war measure, was that it would bring the cheap labor of the blacks in competition with, and thereby reduce the wages of the white laborer of the free States. They don't dare to openly advocate the "ten cents a day" theory of that defunct apostle ot Democracy, Jimmy Buchanan, but they do the same thing covertly, when as now their newspapers and representatives in Congress, almost *en masse*, favor free trade for the purpose of bringing the *pauper* labor of Europe into competition with our own free labor. There is no use disguising the object at which you aim. Why not openly declare the true object of your Free Trade notions, the reduction of American laboring men's wages to the level of European paupers. Why not put the issue fairly and honestly and let laboring men choose whether they will have a protective tariff and well remunerated labor, or Free Trade and ten cents a day. They will have no difficulty in deciding when the question is plainly and honestly stated.

CONGRESS.

President Lincoln in his annual message, under date of December 1, 1862, addressed Congress in these memorable words:

"Fellow citizens *we* cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We *say* we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We—even *we here*—hold the power and bear the responsibility. In *giving* freedom to the *slave*, we *assure* freedom to the *free*—honorable alike in what we give, and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which if followed the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless."

If he had been addressing the present Congress, he could not have used more appropriate language. No Congress will stand out more conspicuously in history than the Congress which is about to close its labors. All thanks to Him Who rules the destinies of nations. When treachery and treason had run mad from one end of the land to the other, Congress, like a wall of adamant, has stood contending for Justice and Liberty, and in Freedom's name will triumph. Let the Americans always keep the standard of Congress up to the XXXIXth, and the people of the United States need never entertain any fear for the perpetuation of their institutions.

ANDY JOHNSON ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

A continual hue and cry is kept up by the Copperhead press upon the subject of Negro Suffrage. As these same Copperheads are just now assiduously praising Andy Johnson, we submit for their perusal his opinions on Negro Suffrage as expressed in his famous letter to Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi:

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 15, 1865.

Gov. W. L. Sharkey, Jackson, Miss.:

I am gratified to see that you have organized your convention without difficulty. I hope that without delay your convention will amend your State Constitution, abolishing slavery and denying to all future legislatures the power to legislate that there is property in man; also that they will adopt the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary and set an example the other States will follow. This you can do with perfect safety, and you thus place the Southern States, in reference to free persons of color, upon the same basis with the free States. I hope and trust your convention will do this, and, as a consequence, the radicals, who are wild upon negro franchise, will be completely foiled in their attempt to keep the Southern States from renewing their relations to the Union by not accepting their Senators and Representatives.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Here are the sentiments of the President set forth over his own signature less than a year ago. Neither Stevens, Sumner nor Greely at this moment ask more than is here urged upon Gov. Sharky and the Mississippi Convention. This is a suggestion made as he states for the express purpose of heading off the Radicals, the same object he still professes to have in view, and for which the Copperheads are now, and have been for several months loudly praising him. Will they not give this honest, straight-forward letter a wide circulation. It would certainly do much toward reconciling party differences and settling the vexed question of reconstruction.

☞ Hon. Simon Cameron and his family have been stopping at the Springs for the last week. The General appears to be enjoying excellent health and looks as if he could endure the prospective United States Senatorial canvass without any material detriment to himself. He is one of Pennsylvania's noble champions, and but few men can say that they have done as much for the development of this great State as General Cameron. We wish him many more years of usefulness and may a grateful people ever stand ready to account him the applause and gratitude so justly due him.

☞ We were pleased to receive a visit from our highly esteemed editorial *confrere*, George Bergner, Esq., of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* on last Friday. It gave us great pleasure, indeed, to see his genial face up in this section and to hear his words of encouragement from the capitol. We felt quite sure that the Johnson movement would receive no countenance in the heart of the State and his assurances confirm our former impressions. No paper has done more to bring about this healthy state of affairs than the Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

☞ Among the scenes and incidents of the Mass meeting at Reading is one representing a good *Democrat* wearing a badge containing the name of John C. Breckinridge. This is nothing astonishing. In Bedford county we expect them to trot out the veritable copperhead and butter-nut badges which they wore during the war. Of course they have treasured them up and will run them out on all special occasions.

THE *Gazette* of last week prints a portrait of Andrew Johnson which is very suggestive. His optics look very much as if their owner had been slightly incoherent lately and run against a circumstance. If ever Andy sees that "fine steel engraving" the editor of the *Gazette* can consider himself down for a "post orfis." He may even beat Nasby for the much coveted prize at the Corners.

☞ The Grand Copperhead Meeting at Reading is pronounced a fizzle by the Reading *Journal*, there having been less than 5,000 people in attendance. Dick Vaux, who was president of the meeting, is reported to have said, while enjoying some "side door arrangement," that he was very happy that he was not the candidate for Governor as the "show was a poor one."

☞ The last week brought a number of the editorial fraternity to town. Ed. Scull, Esq. of the Somerset *Herald*, David K. Wagner, Esq., of the McConnellsburg *Republican* and M. Edgar King, Esq., "an ex." of the same paper. These gentlemen were all interested in the Senatorial and Representative conferences.

☞ The Copperheads and Johnsonian papers complain very much of the people being led by the nose by their political leaders. This is all a mistake, the people generally act for themselves, and they cause their leaders to fully comply with the scriptural injunction: "Like people, like priest."

☞ There were two political clubs in Washington, the Johnson and the Copperhead. They have united their fortunes, come weal or come woe, for better or for worse; it was a solemn act, nevertheless some wicked wag has said it was "Jonah swallowing the whale." It was only a reversion the old saw "dog won't eat dog."

☞ The Huntingdon *Globe*, after an earnest and determined advocacy of the measures necessary to crush the rebellion, has veered about and is just as earnestly engaged in advocating a policy which will give the rebels all the advantages which they expected to gain by resorting to arms. Oh! consistency! thou art truly a jewel.

Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The official reports show that the cholera is making rapid headway, and appears to be spreading over the entire Metropolitan district. It broke out among the troops on Hart's Island yesterday, nine deaths occurring during the day at that place. Ten deaths also occurred on Goverernor's Island. Two cases proved fatal in the city out of seven reported, and sixteen cases were reported in Brooklyn of which five resulted fatally. A soldier from Hart's Island, on furlough in Boston, died of cholera there yesterday.

SHALL THE SOLDIER HAVE A RIGHT TO VOTE.

On the 5th day of January, 1864 (see *Legislative Record*, page 8, of that year), Mr. Johnson moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following amendment to the Constitution, viz:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution to be designated as section four as follows: Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to the consideration of the same? the yeas and nays were called by Messrs. Donovan and Glatz, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, CLYMER, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, Lowry, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the motion was not agreed to.

CLYMER voted here against giving the soldier the right to vote!—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Secretary Seward is reported to have written the following letter expressing his views with regard to the Philadelphia Convention:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

"Sir: Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I approve of the call of a proposed Union National Convention at Philadelphia. After more than five years of dislocation by civil war, I regard a restoration of the Unity of the country its most immediate as well as its most vital interest. That restoration will be complete when loyal people of the eleven states so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it. Nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is necessary. Every day's delay is attended by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, embarrassments and dangers, at home and abroad. Congress, after a session of seven months, still refuses to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws. It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance; and that the people in their several states, districts and territories shall approve, sanction and Unite in such respectful representations to Congress.

"No one party could do this effectually or even seems willing to do it. alone. No local or popular organization could do it effectually. It is the interest of all parties alike, of all the states, and of all sections—a national interest—the interest of the whole people. The convention, indeed, may succeed in inducing Congress to act; but if they fail, the attempt can make matters no worse. It will be a lawful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction—an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction whether it succeed or fail. The original Union of the States was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the convention is bound to propose a better plan or proceeding to affect the desired end. No other plan is offered, or even thought of. Those who should oppose it would seem to me to manifest at best unconcern, if no opposition, to all reconstruction, reorganization and reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people. To admit that the convention will fail would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient in either wisdom or the virtue necessary to continue the existence of the republic. I believe no such thing. A great political writer says that government is a secular religion, and that the people of every country are divided into two classes, each maintaining a distinct political faith. The one class always fearing the very worst that can possibly happen, and the other hopes, under every circumstance, the very best that can in any event happen. Without accepting this theory as absolutely true, I think that all men do generally act from a motive to guard against public danger, or else from a positive pesire to do good. Both classes may, therefore, favor the present attempt to restore the unity of the nation.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman Executive Committee, &c."

TENNESSEE RATIFIES THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The President Rebuked by his own State!

The following dispatches were received in Washington on Thursday last:

NASHVILLE, July 19.—In the House of Representatives this morning the constitutional amendment was ratified by a vote of 43 yeas to 13 nays—two members refusing to answer to their names.

The *Press and times* (the radical sheet of Nashville) says the loyal men of Tennessee by this vote repudiate the President, who has so basely betrayed them."

GOV BROWNLOW TO STANTON.

Governor Brownlow sent the following telegraphic dispatch to Washington:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 19—12 M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

My compliments to the President. We have carried the Constitutional Amendment in the House. Vote 43 to 11—two of his tools refusing to vote.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

GOV. BROWNLOW TO FORNEY.

The following is the despatch of Gov. Brownlow to Colonel Forney, exactly as it was received:

"NASHVILLE, July 19, 1866. To Hon. J. W. Forney, Secretary U. S. Senate.—We have fought the battle and won it. We have ratified the Constitutional Amendment in the House—forty-three votes for it, eleven against it—two of Andrew Johnson's tools not votiug. Give my respects to the dead dog of the White House.

W. G. BROWNLOW."

The news of the great victory in Tennessee was received by the Union men in Washington with great enthusiasm. Immediate measures will now be taken by Congress to admit the loyal Representatives from that State.

☞ They have a marvellous Mayor in Brooklyn, N. Y., who, having his salary increased from $3,000 to $5,000 by the common Council, has vetoed the ordinance. He is a Republican, of course.

THE AUGUST CONVENTION.

Attorney General Speed on the Political Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

To Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, &c.:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th inst., with a printed copy of a call for a National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next. You request, in case the call and the principles enunciated in it meet my approval, that I reply at my earliest convenience. This language would seem to imply that no answer is desired if I do not approve the call and the principles avowed in it; in other words that a failure to reply may be interpreted as a disapproval, not only of the call but of each and all of the principles announced in it.

This is a position in which I am unwilling to be placed when I approve of many of the principles set forth in the call and yet do not approve of the call itself. I will briefly state my reasons; first premising that I do not recognize the very respectable gentlemen who have made this call as the acknowledged organs of the great Union party of the country.

Since the outbreak of the terrific struggle, from which the country has now emerged we have had a National Union party that has exhibited more devotion made greater sacrifices, and manifested more unselfish patriotism than any party ever did previously in the history of the world. That party is still in being with its organization intact, and its organs known: and as that party, by its faith, its doctrines and its exertions, has in the face of the prophecies of half the New and all the Old World, saved the Government and the republican institutions of our common country from demoralization and indeed from utter ruin by vindicating at all hazards the primordial theory of the eternal, indissoluble union of the States through which only can a particle of the theory of State rights ever be maintained and carried out, it would appear to me to be still the only or at any rate the most effectual means as far as party can do it of finally adjusting all the remaining minor and unsettled matters of reconstruction consistently with the requirements of the theory mentioned.

I have said that many of the principles stated in the call are in my view objectionable, but content myself with stating that the call fails to take any notice of one of the great issues now before the American people. I allude to the question whether the several States shall ratify or reject the last amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. This is a grave and all important question. The issue upon it cannot be avoided. It should be placed fairly and squarely before the people. The failure to take ground upon so important and all absorbing a question must be attributed either to a desire to avoid the issue or as a declaration of belief and policy against the adoption of the amendment. Being myself earnestly and decidedly in favor of the adoption of the amendment by the States, I cannot go into an organization that would either openly oppose that measure or that would smother it by avoiding its discussion.

This party is the same to day as it was in the days of its trial; the same party now as when but a few months ago it elected Lincoln and Johnson, and the majority of the present Congress; and as I acted with it then, for paramount reasons my sense of duty demands that I remain and act with it now.

The pith and marrow of the present call, I should say tends towards a convention to form a party for sustaining not the Government in its entirety, (as has been the mission of the Union party,) but a department of the Government. And here I must take the liberty of adding that I can hardly conceive of any sadder spectacle, under the crisis of present circumstances than that of the tried Union party of this country becoming dislocated and broken up by divisions or that of one branch of the Government of the country taking an isolated position upon questions of deep and common interest and placing itself in hostile conflict with co-ordinate departments.

For these and other reasons, which might be mentioned, I cannot join in the call for the Convention in Philadelphia.

I must also add, that no man is more desirous than I am to attain the entire restoration of the American Union, with its practical workings in more perfect harmony and concord than ever, and the surety, as far as mortal affairs can be made sure, of endless perpetuity in the future. The blessings to flow from such a Union are countless and inestimable. But such a Union, consistent within itself, maintained by the universal consent of all classes and sections, and laughing to scorn both the assaults of foes internal or external, and the ravages of time and change, will only be obtained by sternly retracting every departure from, or compromise with, the supreme and general idea of the American fundamental law, the Constitution. That general idea consists, in brief, of the political liberty and equality of mankind under the law. Such, and such only, can be the Union, the nationality, that will put in form the magnificent and lofty dreams of the American continental mind, and fulfill in the future the highest efforts of the present and the past. It is not the vague delusion that the rights of the States need doctoring. The American theory culminates properly in the sacredness of the rights of individuals—of each single individual. That, after all, is what Washington carved out with the sword, and Jefferson, filtering it through his subtle and free mind, drew up and put on record with the pen.

It is well known that in the political and legal history of the United States, the only departures or compromises of the kind alluded to have been those in the interests of slavery, and of its manifold incidents. I do not, of course, propose to go over the thousand times told tale of the past sixty years, as a confessed legality, it is, as we all know, no more. But some of the most important of its incidents or compromises still remain blots and incongruities upon the law. What equitable reason can be given why these incidents also should not be erased? Time was that when the brains were out the man would die; but now we see the limbs demanding to live and move, as if the nervous center still existed.

The persistent attempt to keep in the Constitution the rule of an unequal and unfair basis of representation is perilous to the future peace of the country, and will surely cause a chafing sense of injustice as long as it is continued.

Furthermore, the high mission of the Union party, as avowed in the Baltimore Convention, to "extirpate slavery," includes the removal of all the hateful and anti-popular excrescences engrafted by that institution for its own selfish aggrandizement upon our free national laws and polity. That high mission and obligation cannot be accomplished until all which slavery has so engrafted is cut out; for until then slavery is not "extirpated."

Earnestly sympathizing with the men who look to a law of equal representation as the only guarantee both for popular rights and popular acquiescence, I would feel myself out of place in a party that favors a basis of representation giving peculiar and unrighteous advantages to a portion of the body politic, to the detriment and dissatisfaction of the whole.

Uniting with you and all good men in the soul-felt desire that peace, prosperity, and that amicable brotherhood which is more than any worldly prosperity, may soon prevail, and continue unbroken through our beloved common country, that former enmities shall die out and be forever lost, and that all over the broad domain of America equal laws shall protect equal rights to all mankind. I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

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Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

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Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

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It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
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This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

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LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JYRVICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

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July 13th, 1866-eowly