

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS.

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

SENATOR.

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY.

Col. JOHN WELLS, of Somerset.

JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHOSARY.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF.

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, of Bloody Run.

COMMISSIONER.

SAMUEL SHAFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR.

HENRY H. FISHER, of South Woodbury.

AUDITOR.

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

## COL. JOHN H. FILLER PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE COPPERHEADS.

The Copperhead Legislative Conference, which assembled in Bedford, on Saturday, the 1st of September instant, adopted the following preamble and resolution. We quote from the proceedings of the Conference:

Resolved, That we make no further nomination, but recommend to the support of the people of this Representative District, Col. John H. Filler, of Bedford, who has been announced as an independent candidate.

Was there ever a more shallow trick played upon the credulity of any set of men than is endeavored to be played upon the "brave men who perilled their lives in the late war for the restoration of the Union," by B. R. Meyers and Col. Filler in the above shabby piece of political quackery. It is an insult to the good sense of every "brave" man who entered the service for the purposes which they now seem to commend. Shame! Shame! And is it possible that Col. Filler can be a party to this affair? He, who above all others has considered it his special prerogative to denounce these men as traitors, cowards, sneaks, deserters, skeddaddlers, copperheads, and so on down to the end of the chapter of political denunciation and vituperation. It is even so! Col. Filler, the brave, impetuous soldier, who perilled his life for the preservation of our liberties, has become the bosom companion of B. R. Meyers, who was the bitter opponent of the war, the administration and the soldier. Alas, how have the mighty fallen! Yes, how must the mighty have fallen to condescend such cowardly trick as the above, in conjunction with those whose base treachery made it necessary for the soldier to expose his breast to the enemy, while with stiletto in hand they hovered upon his rear, striking him in the dark whenever they could.

The Radical Republicans have been faithful to every pledge they have ever made the soldier. Look at the County ticket at the head of this paper, it consists of six names, four of these are soldiers, and for the other two positions there were no soldiers offered. Take this state of the case with that of the party which adopts the above preamble and resolution and how do they compare? Their ticket from Governor down to Auditor has NOT ONE SOLDIER ON IT. Such hypocrisy! Imagine these men resolving that "we believe it to be due to the brave men who perilled their lives in the late war for the preservation of the Union, that they should be represented upon the legislative ticket for this district." Men who cursed the cause in which the soldiers were engaged and prayed for the success of their enemies! Well, we must confess that we can not do the subject justice.

Now a few words in regard to Col. Filler. It is known to every body that he endeavored to foist himself upon a majority of the Republicans of this county as a candidate for the House of Representatives; no person made a canvass against him, and with the field to himself he failed to secure a sufficient number of votes to nominate him. The people determined that they would have some other man. They rejected him, not because he was a soldier, but because they preferred a man who had lost a leg in the service to him, and they nominated Captain John S. Stuekey as far as this county could confer such a nomination. The district, over which Bedford county had no control, determined to do justice to a county that has not had a Representative for almost ten years. True, she did not present a soldier, but the Conference could not help that, and they nominated the patriotic gentleman she presented. Were the claims of Fulton to be disregarded because she did not present a soldier? We presume the author of the above resolution would say so, but we think differently. In our estimation if any person had a right to consider himself aggrieved by the action of the Conference, that person was Capt. John S. Stuekey, and not Col. John H. Filler, but Capt. Stuekey, like a man of honor, after having submitted his claims to the people and having been unsuccessful, he calmly acquiesced in the nomination without a murmur, as he was in honor bound to do, and the party had a right to expect no less of Col. John H. Filler. If he did not intend to abide by the decision of the County Convention he had no right to submit his claims to it.

The miserable subterfuge endeavored to be palmed off that the soldiers were badly treated is too thin a veil to hide from view the fact that if the Republicans vote for this man that they will be playing into the hands of the Copperheads. No, no, Col. Filler has thrown himself into the hands of those who were the friends of the soldier's enemies, and while we are sorry for him, we warn every Republican against stabbing the cause for which the nation has been perilled for the last five years by voting for him for the House of Representatives.

## A CHANGE OF BASE.

Last fall Andrew Johnson issued an order forbidding the Government employes to contribute to the fund for carrying on the Union campaign, on the grounds of public virtue. To-day his obsequious tools are assessing every officer in the employ of the Government, down to a village Postmaster's per cent of their salaries, and they openly announce that only by the payment of this assessment will parties be permitted to continue in office. Never before in the history of our country has there been such an open and unblushing prostitution of public patronage to partisan purposes. While Andrew Johnson possessed a single spark of honor or virtue he very properly forbid any compulsory assessments for political purposes. When he deliberately betrayed his party and country and undertook to hand both over to the tender mercies of unrepentant rebels, he determined to prostitute all the power and patronage under his control to the carrying out of his diabolical aims.

## SOUTHERN UNION CONVENTION.

On the 3rd inst. there met at Philadelphia one of the most important political conventions that ever assembled on this continent. Composed entirely of Southern Union men, who through all the dark days of rebellion stood firm and unwavering in support of the Union, its deliverances upon the political condition of the lately rebellious States, published in another part of this paper, will command the attention of all, without regard to party, who sincerely desire the peace and prosperity of the country. In marked contrast to the gagged convulse of political conspirators of the 14th of August, stands the full and free discussion of the great principles involved in the question of reconstruction which characterized its sittings through four consecutive days. Though thousands of loyal men from all parts of the country were in attendance to encourage, with kindly greetings the hearts of those Southern Union men, none but Southern men took any part in the proceedings of the Convention. The results of their deliberations will be found embodied in their address, or rather appeal, to the people of the loyal States for safety and protection from the malignant and murderous persecution of the rebels aided and abetted by the treason of Andy Johnson. This address is a direct appeal from 8,000,000 of loyal men who speak from a sad experience and whose eloquence is the eloquence of suffering in a holy and righteous cause. It is a most withering rebuke of "my policy."

It arraigns Andy Johnson before the free people of the United States as having betrayed the fruits of bloody victory into the hands of conquered rebels, and conspired with traitors to persecute, banish and murder the Union men of the South. Betrayed into the hands of their enemies by a traitorous accidental president, they appeal in the name of right, justice and humanity to the loyal men of the North for deliverance from the hands of their oppressors and their country's enemies.

Shall their appeal be heard? Let every voter read and when he goes to the polls in October let him answer in such a way will make every rebel and traitor, Andrew Johnson included, quake with fear and vow that never again will they be found undertaking to subvert a free Government or to tyrannize over a free people.

## SOLDIERS' EXTRA BOUNTIES—WHY THEY ARE NOT PAID.

Congress, just before it adjourned, says the *Detroit Post*, passed a bill giving extra bounties to soldiers. That law was intended to pay these bounties immediately. It made every necessary provision for so doing. Immediately after its passage, the Secretary of War appointed a board, with General Canby as its President, to decide upon the proper construction of the law, and to frame rules to govern the different departments in paying the expected claims. This board, it is stated in the dispatches from Washington, has finished its report. The report declares that the law is explicit, that the bounties ought to be paid and also presenting the required rules for carrying it into immediate effect. This report, it is stated by the *New York Tribune's* correspondent, has been suppressed by the President's direction. An order was issued, at the same time, to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, not to pay the bounties until further orders. The *New York Herald's* correspondent—a Johnson man—says he is "authorized to state that the bounties will not be paid for several months."

The soldiers interested will naturally ask why the intentions of Congress are thus defeated and their just claims postponed. The correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* answers these questions, as follows:

"The contradiction telegraphed over the country last night, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had not issued an order forbidding the payment of bounties under the late act of Congress is in itself unfounded. Such an order was in the possession of the Second Auditor last week. The further statement that the Treasury Department is awaiting the conclusion of the report of the commission appointed by the Secretary of War, to ascertain if the law would justify the payment of the bounties, and to frame rules governing the disbursements, is also a misstatement. The facts are as stated in these dispatches two nights since. The report of the commission was ready to be made on Monday, and instead, it was withheld by the President. The report was in favor of the payment of the bounties. The whole thing was intended as a secret attempt to prevent the payment of any bounties till after the elections, and in the meantime to create the impression that Congress did not really intend any payment, but simply passed some unmeaning laws by which to deceive soldiers and obtain their votes. The chances are that the unexpected exposure of this transaction will secure the publication of the report. It is said, however, that there is a settled determination in Administration circles to prevent the *Republican party* from receiving any of the good-will that would spring from the payment of bounties before the elections."

The soldiers can thus see how they were to be duped, if possible, into supporting "my policy," by withholding their bounties. These bounties are only due to private and non-commissioned officers. Gen. Custer and the other officers who support the Philadelphia scheme, and are trying to lead the soldiers into the Copperhead camp, are not interested in the bounty law. They do not lose anything by the delay in paying the bounties; consequently they can well afford to support the President, who holds in his hands the power of promotion; but the keeping back of the poor private's well-earned bounty for three or four months, for political effect, is cruel injustice, and, in many cases, a great hardship. Congress voted him the money; he is fairly entitled to it immediately; and it is meaness of the most despicable sort to withhold it, for the sake of depriving the Republican party of the political credit of having shown itself the friend of the soldier.

The *Gazette* is kindly referred to a late letter of Henry Ward Beecher, for that gentleman's views of President Johnson. It is quite doubtful whether that distinguished divine "thinks that all good men ought to stand by the President."

## THE WAY THE COPPERHEADS GARBLE!

Read the *Gazette* on Thaddeus Stevens.

In the last *Gazette* it undertakes to report a sentence from Mr. Stevens' speech which it does in this way:

"NEGRO IS THE ISSUE. GERMAN, IRISHMEN AND AFRICANS WERE ALL EQUAL. SO LONG AS I LIVE I WILL MAINTAIN THIS DOCTRINE."

The capitals are the *Gazette's*. Here is what Mr. Stevens did say:

"As I said before the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights. I shall not deny but admit that a fundamental principle of the republicanism is that every being possess an immortal soul equal before the law. They are not and cannot be equal in strength, height, beauty, intellectual and moral culture, or social acquirements, these are accidents which must govern the duties of the superior to the inferior. BUT IN THIS REPUBLIC, THE SAME LAWS MUST AND SHALL APPLY TO EVERY MORTAL. AMERICAN, IRISHMAN, AFRICAN, GERMAN OR TURK. HE WHO WRITES OF THE FLAME OF THE ALMIGHTY LAW SAYS 'WE SHALL HAVE THE SAME MANNER OF LAWS, AS WELL FOR THE STRANGER AS FOR ONE OF OUR OWN COUNTRY; FOR I AM 'THE LORD YOUR GOD.'"

No man could honestly 'misrepresent' another in this manner. But the man who can deny protection to five millions of human beings because they are a shade darker than he is, can simply be guilty of any thing.

A Copperhead who could not avoid displaying his chagrin at the Republican masses coming to town, on Tuesday, consoled himself with, "They are only boys!" The reply came quick, "They are the boys who settled Jeff. Davis and his minions down South and they will settle Copperheads equally well in October!"

## ANOTHER VICTORY!

HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS FROM MAINE?

29,000 Majority for the Radicals!

A GAIN OF 14,000!

A full Republican Congressional Delegation!

A CLEAN SWEEP GENERALLY.

How is "My Policy"?

AGUSTA, Maine, September 10.—The victory in this State to-day for the Union party is unparalleled. Our majority is fully twenty-nine thousand. Our average majority for the past eight years has been less than fifteen thousand. We have carried every Congressional district—the closest by nearly four thousand majority. Have swept every county elected every Senator and nine-tenths of every House member. The victory very full on, and our victory is complete.

## THE DESERTER LAW.

We would call especial attention to the following provision of the Disfranchising act which Sheriffs are required to publish in their Election Proclamations:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several laws heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted or evaded military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth;

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED, THAT IN ALL ELECTIONS HEREINAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR THE JUDGE OR INSPECTORS OF ANY SUCH ELECTION TO RECEIVE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS, FROM ANY PERSON OR PERSONS EMBRACED IN THE PROVISIONS AND SUBJECT MATTER OF THE DISABILITY IMPOSED BY SAID ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH THIRD, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE AND IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY SUCH PERSON TO OFFER TO VOTE AN BALLOT OR BALLOTS, FROM ANY SUCH DISQUALIFIED PERSON, HE OR THEY SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF HIS OR HER PRIVILEGE OF VOTING IN ANY ELECTION OR BALLOT, AND SHALL, FOR EACH OFFENSE BE SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO UNDERGO AN OPPRESSIVE AND PAINFUL LABOR IN THE PROPER COUNTY FOR NOT LESS THAN SIXTY DAYS.

SEC. 2. THAT IF ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, AND A BALLOT OFFERED FOR HIM SHALL, AFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, VOTE OR TENDER TO THE OFFICERS THEREOF, OR OFFER TO VOTE, A BALLOT OR BALLOTS, ANY PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF HIS OR HER PRIVILEGE OF VOTING IN ANY ELECTION OR BALLOT, AND SHALL, FOR EACH OFFENSE, BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE PRECEDING SECTION OF THIS ACT IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 3. THAT IF ANY PERSON SHALL PERSEVERE OR ADVISE ANY PERSON OR PERSONS, DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, TO OFFER ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS TO THE OFFICERS OF ANY ELECTION, HEREINAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR SHALL PERSEVERE OR ADVISE ANY SUCH OFFICER TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, SUCH PERSON OR PERSONS SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION OF THIS ACT IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 4. THAT IF ANY PERSON SHALL PERSEVERE OR ADVISE ANY PERSON OR PERSONS, DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, TO OFFER ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS TO THE OFFICERS OF ANY ELECTION, HEREINAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR SHALL PERSEVERE OR ADVISE ANY SUCH OFFICER TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, SUCH PERSON OR PERSONS SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION OF THIS ACT IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

## LOYALTY!

ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Appeal of the Loyal men of the South to their Fellow Citizens of the United States.

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

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

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

Unexpectedly perched in the highest place of the Government, accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators; and now the blood of the loyal men of the South is being saved their rights, are seeking to consign us to bloody graves.

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

Your last hope under God, is the unity and firmness of the States that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis.

The best statement of our case is the appalling, yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of slaves with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men.

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

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

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

We are wholly rescued there is neither power nor propriety for us to flee.

We cannot better define to us our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that, since Andrew Johnson affiliated with his early slanderers and our constant enemies, his hand has been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. Historic and just judgments of the present and the certain admiration of the future, invite and command us to declare:

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

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

That, while in the North he has removed conscientious men from office and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason, in the South he has removed the proved and trusted patriot and selected the equally proved and convicted traitor.

That, after brave men who had fought for the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and arrested or expelled from office.

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

That he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for defiance of the laws of Congress and by openly encouraging the overthrow of the Federal Government.

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

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

That, while denouncing and fettering the opinions of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with a full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are lazy and rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization; and that while declaring that it was corruptly secured and exploited by the Government, he has connived a system of profraternity in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without parallel, save when the traitors bankrupted the Treasury, and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the navy, only to make it more easy to capture and destroy the Government.

That, while declaring against the injustice of leaving Delaware unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority, and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority.

Sending his agents south of the Mason and Dixon's line his "policy" has wrought the most deplorable consequences, social, moral and political. It has emboldened returned rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee, and has stirred the patriot who has saved and sealed these States to the old flag surrender before their arrogant demands.

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

unoffending and innocent freemen.

The infuriated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee when they were struggling to maintain a government erected by Lincoln, and his traitor persecutors, were even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by clothing with the most despotic power the impetuous and revengeful rebels of New Orleans.

Notwithstanding the heartless desertion of the Southern States, which was the cause of the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, democratic republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for all America—are now making determined battle with the oligarchic and pro-slavery constitutional government; and by the blessing of God these States will soon range themselves in the line with the former free States and illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the great charter of American Liberty by their increasing population, wealth and prosperity.

In the remaining ten States—the seeds of oligarchy planted in the Constitution by its slavery features have grown to be a monster power. Recognition thus wrung from the reluctant framers of that great instrument, enabled these States to trench themselves into the "perverted doctrine of States Rights, and sheltered rebellion against the moral obligation to maintain slavery in the States, presented to the American Government the alternatives of oligarchy with slavery, or democratic republican governments without slavery.

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

The hand of the Government was stayed for eight years. The principles of constitutional liberty languished for want of government support. Oligarchy matured its power with subtle designs and history, for eight years is a long time with "my policy"—injuries and usurpations." It developed only the agricultural localities—geographically distinct from the free labor localities, and less than one-third the whole—with African slaves. It held four millions of human beings as chattels, yet made them the most restless and discontented workers for themselves in Federal and State Governments to maintain their enslavement.

It excluded millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world; forced them to remain, inactive and unproductive, on the mineral, manufacturing and mercantile centers—converting two-thirds of the whole South, in square miles, and real undeveloped wealth—simply because these localities were agriculturally too poor for slave labor.

Condemned them to agriculture, on this unproductive territory and consigned them to a state of ignorance and poverty by depriving capital and straggling enterprise.

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

State laws grossly invading democratic principles, aimed at the constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances.

It proscribed democratic literature as incitement to rebellion, and sought to curtail the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and the press.

It deprived citizens of the other States of the "privileges and immunities" in their States, an injury and usurpation alike unjust to Northern citizens and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves.

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

The heart sickens with the contemplation of the four years that followed—forced loans, impressments, conscriptions with blood-hoof and bayonet, murder of aged Union men, who had long laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summoned anew to the field by the conscription of their sons, to support children and grand-children reared from comfort to the verge of starvation, the slaughter of noble young ones of physical manhood forced into an ugly war against those with whom they were identified by every interest; long months of incarceration in bastilles, banishment from homes and hearthstones, are but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors.

But, the heroism of the Democracy combined, defeated them. They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy? They lost African slavery by name only. Soon as the tocsin of war ceased—soon as the clang of arms was hushed—they raise their cry of "immediate admission," and with that cry they seek to perpetuate their unbridled sway. They rehabilitate their sweeping control of all local and State organizations. The Federal Executive, easily seduced, yields a willing obedience to his old masters. Aided by his unscrupulous disregard for the sacredness of the Constitution, and the proscription of true democratic opinion, and by all his appliances of despotic power, they now defiantly enter the lists in the loyal North, and seek to wring from freemen an endorsement of their wicked designs.

Every loyal agency is at work to accomplish the early and complete restoration of the abolition of slavery they are contriving to continue its detestable power, by legislative acts, against pretended vagrants. They know that any form of servitude will answer their unholy purpose. They pronounce the four years war a brilliant sword scum in the great revolutionary drama. Patriotism, and noble sentiment holds high carnival, and, profiting by the example of the Presidential pilgrim, breathes out threatenings and slaughter against loyalty, ignores and denounces all legal restraints, and assails with the tongue of malignant slander the constitutionally chosen representatives of the people.

To still the voice of liberty—dangerous alone to tyrants—midnight confagurations, assassinations and murders in open day, are called to their aid. A reign of terror through the Southern States, unopposed and unopposed in the presence of treason, or when in a hushed breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty and decline to attend a convention at Philadelphia for fear of destruction.

But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason; and we have assembled from all these States on the ground that liberty, when endangered, shall find a mouthpiece, and that the "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." We are here to consult together how best to provide for a Union of truly Republican States; to seek re-union with the separated people of the States not *opaque bodies*, pining their intellectual fires beneath the gloom and darkness of oligarchical tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars; emblems of constitutional liberty; glittering orbs, sparkling with the living principles of the model Republic—fitting adornments of the glorious banner of freedom.

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

While the new article amending the National Constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would seek re-union with a complete and lasting protection to all our people; and therefore we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and the West to make their watch word in the coming election.

Their watch word is the preservation of the Union, and the restoration of the government to the people. However little the verdict of the

ballot-box may affect the reckless man in the Presidential chair, we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers he has encouraged will recognize that verdict as the surest indication that the mighty power which crushed the rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempt to oppress our people, do so at the risk of their own destruction.

Our confidence in the overruling providence of God prompts the projection and intensifies the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to these misguided and reckless men, the liberated millions of the rebellious South will be offered those rights and franchises which may be necessary to adjust and settle this mighty controversy in the spirit of the most enlarged and Christian philanthropy.

O. W. PASCHAL, of Texas, Chairman. JOHN H. ALDRIDGE, of Mississippi. JOHN A. ALDEN, of Virginia. JOHN A. ALDEN, of Delaware. A. W. HAWKINS, of Tennessee. SAMUEL KNOX, of Missouri.

W. BRIGHEE B. FISH, of Louisiana. W. R. SPAFFORD, of Alabama. PHILIP FRANKLIN, of Ohio. D. R. GOODLEE, of North Carolina. D. C. FORENEY, of District of Columbia. JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL, of Maryland. G. W. ASHBURN, of Georgia.

The reading of the address was interrupted with cheers, and at its conclusion three cheers were given for it.

After some discussion the address was unanimously adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were read, amidst great applause, and unanimously adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That the loyal people of the South cordially unite with the loyal people of the North in thanksgiving to the Almighty God, through whose aid a rebellion unparalleled in the history of this country, and its criminality, has been overthrown, and the vindication of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution over every State and Territory of the Republic.

2. Resolved, That we demand now, as we have demanded at all times, since the restoration of the Union, that the people of the South cordially unite with the loyal people of the North in thanksgiving to the Almighty God, through whose aid a rebellion unparalleled in the history of this country, and its criminality, has been overthrown, and the vindication of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution over every State and Territory of the Republic.

3. Resolved, That the unhappy policy pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in its effects upon the loyal people of the South unjust, oppressive and intolerable, and accordingly, however ardently we desire to see our respective States once more united with the loyal people of the United States, we would deplore their restoration on the inadequate conditions prescribed by the President, as tending not to absorb but to magnify the sorrows and perils of our condition.

4. Resolved, That with pride in the patriotism of the Congress, with gratitude for the fearless and persistent support they have given to the cause of loyalty, and their efforts to restore the Union to their former condition as States in the American Union, we will stand by the positions taken by them, and use all means consistent with a peaceful restoration to secure the ratification of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the Congress at its recent session, and regret that the Congress in its wisdom did not provide by law for the greater security of the people of the States not yet admitted to representation.

5. Resolved, That the political power of the Government of the United States in the administration of public affairs is by its Constitution, confined to the popular law making department of the Government.

6. Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of the Union of the States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and the establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and justice by which the whole nation shall be combined in the independent action of any and every citizen of the United States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and the establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and justice by which the whole nation shall be combined in the independent action of any and every citizen of the United States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and the establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and justice by which the whole nation shall be combined in the independent action of any and every citizen of the United States.

7. Resolved, That there is no right, political, legal or constitutional, in any State to secede or withdraw from the Union; that they may by force and unauthorized revolution and force sever the relations which they have sustained to the Union, and when they do so, they assume the attitude of public enemies at war with the United States, they subject themselves to all the rules and principles of international law, and the laws of war applicable to all belligerents, according to modern usage.

8. Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of the Union of the States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and the establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and justice by which the whole nation shall be combined in the independent action of any and every citizen of the United States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and the establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and justice by which the whole nation shall be combined in the independent action of any and every citizen of the United States.

9. Resolved, That the organizations in the unreconstructed States, assuming to be State governments not having been legally established, are not legitimate governments until recognized by Congress.

10. Resolved, That the welcome we have received from the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, under