# 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 Som-ASSEMBLY Gol. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset. JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulten

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 Repre \*Resolven; 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 Said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of

the caid Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, Section 1. All persons born or aziaralized 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 citizers of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive

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 3. 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 nany way abridged, except for participation in

pears 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 reballion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies

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."

#### ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

The Republicans of this county will see the necessity of organizing at once. Do not delay another day, yea, not another hour! Let every man be seen and his sentiments ascertained. Bedford do their duty. Go TO WORK! GO TO WORK! A word to the wise is sufficient!

The Copperhead Party is now sup porting Col. Filler for the Legislature who a short time ago was so decidedly Radical that Republicans were afraid to allow him to canvass for them lest he would injure their cause. Negro Suffrage is looking up!

The Gazette shrieks against Negro Suffrage and supports Col. Filler for the Legislature. This may be consistency, but some people are not willing to believe it. If the Colonel is elected is he to introduce a the Constitution striking out the word "white"?

Col. Filler must feel highly flattered by the complimentary notices which he is receiving at the hands of the Copperhead press in this Legislative District. To us it is rather amusing. The same papers which culogize him so highly contain column after column charging the Republican party with being in favor of Negro Suffrage and Negro equality, this in the face of the fact that Col. Filler is the only man in the county who has ever openly advocated Negro Suffrage. The Cops are surely advancing. "They are coming up higher!"

We invite the attention of the public to an able discussion of the Rolling Mill project, on the third page of this paper, from the able pen of John Fulton, Esq. of Saxton. Mr. Fulton has given the matter very close attention, and his facts are overwhel ming and conclusive. Let the professional man, the farmer and the mechanic read it and ponder well what he says. It seems to us that it should not require any further ar gument to satisfy anybody that the project should become a reality, and that it would pay large dividends. Read Mr. Fulton's etter and then take as much stock as your circumstances will warrant.

Be As the Union and St. Clair delegation, with banners floating in the air, was ascending the hill near the residence of Henry Nawgle, on last Tuesday afternoon a week ago, a large grey eagle was seen hovering directly over the delegation until it passed, then taking a fine sweep it flew the length of the delegation, and perched itself again reviewed the procession, and each wagon as it passed, gave it a full round of cheers. Could it have been "old Abe," of the famous 8th Wisconsin, come over to see how his boys all agree that the conduct of the eagle presses victory is deal all vel tools of carrying out of his dispolical aims, and another resident, the president of the president of the carrying out of his dispolical aims, and all of the president of the carrying out of his dispolical aims, and all of the president of the pr

COL. JOHN H. FILLER PLAYING SOUTHERN UNION CONVENTION. INTO THE HANDS OF THE COPPERHEADS.

The Copperhead Legislative Conference, thich assembled in Bedford, on Saturday, the 1st of September instant, adopted the following preamble and resolution. We grote from the proceedings of the Confer-

Maj. Taliaferro offered the following reso Maj. Taliaterro offered the tonowing resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we believe it to be due to the brave men who periled their lives in the late war for the preservation of the Union, that they should be represented upon the legislative ticket for this district, and, whereas, the Radical party, contrary to its loud professions of friendship for the soldier, has thrust aside of friendship for the soldier, has thrust aside the gallant heroes presented for its nomina order to confer office upon its stay-at home partizans, Therefore
Resolved, That we make no further nomin

nation, 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 playd upon the credulity of any set of men than is endeavored to be played upon the brave men who periled their lives in the ate war for the restoration of the Union,' by B. F. 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 purpo ses 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, skedaddlers, 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 periled his life for the preservation of our liberties, has become the bosom companion of B. F. 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 concoct such a cowardly trick as the above, in conjunction with those whose base treach ery 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 whenver they could.

The Radical Republicans have been faithful to every pledge they have ever nade the soldier. Look at the County tick et 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 esolving that "we believe it to be due to the brave men who periled their lives in the late war for the preservation of the Union, that they should be represented upon the egislative ticket for this district"! Men who cursed the cause in which the soldiers ere 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 people determined that they would have ome other man. They rejected him, no because he was a soldier, but because they county can be carried against the preferred a man who had lost a leg in the Copperheads, if the friends of service to him, and they nominated Captain freedom and opponents of rebels John S. Stuckey 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 gentlemen she presented. Were the claims of Fulton to be dis regarded 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. Stuckey, and not Col. John H. Filler; but Capt. Stuckey, like a joint resolution submitting an amendment to 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 sub-

> mit 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 periled for the last five years by voting for him for the House of Representatives.

#### A CHANGE OF BASE.

to contribute to the fund for carrying on the and unblushing prostitution of public patupon an old tree, a few feet from the road, and or virtue he very properly forbid any com- the friend of the soldier. pulsory assessments for political purposes. When he diberately betrayed his party and country and undertook to hand both over to the tender mercies of unrepentant rebels. friend Geary is getting along? The he determined to prostitute all the power carrying out of his disholical aims,

On the 3rd inst., there met at Philadeldelphia 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 We 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 conclave of olitical conspirators of the 14th of August, tands the full and free discussion of the reat principles involved in the question of construction 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 these 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 murderou 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 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 betraved 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 as 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 tyrranize over a free people.

### SOLDIERS'S EXTRA BOUNTIES-WHY THEY ARE NOT PAID.

Congress, just before it adjourned, says the Detroit Post, passed a bill giving extra ounty to soldiers. That law was intended o pay these bounties immediately. It made ery necessary provision for so doing.

Immediately after its passage, the Secre tary 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 Washingt on, has finished its report. The report leclares that the law is explicit, that the counti es ought to be paid and also presenting the required rules for carrying it into m mediate effect. This report, it is stated by the New York Tribune's correspondent, has been supressed by the President's direc-

tion. 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 number of votes to nominate him. The to state that the bounties will not be paid for several months."

The soldiers interested will naturally 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 and Laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

session 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 disburse ments, 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 words by which to deceive soldiers and obtain their rotes. 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 determina tion in Administration circles to prevent the Republican party from receiving any of the goodwill that would spring from the paynent 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 privates and non-commissioned officers. Gen. Custer and the other officers who support the Philadelphia scheme, and are trying to lead the sol-Last fall Andrew Johnson issued an diers into the Copperhead camp, are not inorder forbidding the Government employes terested in the bounty law. They do not lose anything by the delay in paying the Union campaign, on the grounds of public bounties; consequently they can well afford virtue. To-day his obsequious tools are to support the President, who holds in his assessing every officer in the employ of the hands the power of promotion; but the Government, down to a village Postmaster keeping back of the poor private's well-5 per cent of their salaries, and they openly earned bounty for three or four months, for announce that only by the payment of this political effect, is cruel injustice, and, in assessment will parties be permitted to con- many cases, a great hardship. Congress tinue in office. Never before in the history voted him the money; he is fairly entitled to of our country has there been such an open it immediately; and it is meanness of the most despicable sort to withhold it, for the ronage to partisan purposes. While Andy sake of depriving the Republican party of Johnson possessed a single spark of honor the political credit of having shown itself

The Gazette is kindly referred to late letter of HENY WARD BEECHER, for that gentleman's views of President Johnson. It s quite doubtful whether that distinguished and patronage under his control to the divine "thinks that all good men ought to

THE WAY THE COPPERHEADS GARBLE!

Rend the Gazette on Thaddeus Stevens In the last Gazette it undertakes to report a sentence from Mr. Stevens' speech which it does in this wise :

"NEGRO IS THE ISSUE. GERMANS IRISHMEN AND AFRICANS WERE ALL EQUAL. SO LONG AS I LIVE! WILL MAINTAIN THIS DOCTRINE." The capitals are the Gazette's. Here i

what Mr. Stevens did say : 'As I said before the great issue to be met a principle of the republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is 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 their condition according to circum. overn their condition according to circum tances. BUT IN THIS REPUBLIC, THI AME LAWS MUST AND SHALL AP PLY TO EVERY MORTAL, AMERICAN IRISHMEN, AFRICAN, GERMAN TURK. It is written by the finger of ALMIGHTY LAW GIVER; YE SHALL HA ALMIGHTY LAW GIVER; TE SHALL HAVE "ONE MANNER OF LAWS, AS WELL "FOR THE STRANGER AS FOR ONE OF YOUR OWN COUNTRY; FOR I AM "THE LORD YOUR GOD."

No man could honestly misrepresent an other 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 nasses 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 minious 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 Dele gation !

CLEAN SWEEP GENERALLY. How is "My Policy"?

Augusta, Maine, September. 10.—The ictory in this State to day for the Union party is unparalled. 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 nearl four thousand majority. Have swept every county; elected every Senator and nine tenths of the House. The total vote is very full one, 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 Proclamation: WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts 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 the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been displaced at relieved from the penalty been discharged or relieved from the penalt 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

eorrespondent 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 possion of the Secretary of the Secretary Auditor less work. PERSONS EMBRACED IN THE PRO-VISIONS AND SUBJECT TO 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 ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS, SEC. 2. THAT IF ANY SUCH JUDGE AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION, OR ANY ONE OF THEM, SHALL RECEIVE. ANY ONE OF THEM, SHALL RECEIVE. OR CONSENT TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY SUCH DISQUALIFIED PERSON, HE OR THEY SO OFFEND-ING SHALL BU GUILTY OF A MISDE MEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUAR-TER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMON-WEALTH, HE SHALL, FOR EACH OFFENSE BE SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN ONE HUN-DRED DOLLARS, AND TO UNDERGO AN IMPRISONMENT IN THE JAIL OF THE PROPER COUNTY FOR NOT LESS THE PROPER COUNTY FOR NOT LESS

DRED DOLLARS, AND TO UNDERGO AN IMPRISONMENT IN THE JAIL OF THE PROPER COUNTY FOR NOT LESS THAN SIXTY DAYS.

SEC. 3. THAT ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP. AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, SHALL, AT ANY ELECTION HERE. AFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, VOTE OR TENDER TO THE OFFICERS THEREOF, AND OFFER TO VOTE, A BALLOT OR BALLOTS, ANY PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE DEEMED GUILTY OF A MISDEMEAROR AND ON CONVICTION THEREOF, IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, 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. 4. THAT IF ANY PERSON SHALL PERSON OR PERSONS, DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, TO OFFER ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS TO THE OFFICERS OF ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY SUCH OFFICER OR ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY SUCH OFFICER TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CUTIZENSHIP, SUCH PERSON SO OFFENDING 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 THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS ACT, IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF SUCH ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS, THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF SUCH ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS, THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF SUCH ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS, THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS ACT, IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF SUCH ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS, THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS ACT, IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF SUCH ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS, OF SUCH ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

# LOYALTY

ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN DELE-GATES TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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 our said 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 par-don of those who had been among its bra-

Unexpected perfidy in the highest place of the Government, accidently filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators; and now the rebels, who offered to yield everything to save their own lives, are seeking to consign

us to bloody graves.

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

and punish traitors.

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

The best statement of our case appalling, yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of traitors with the pow-er to impoverish and degrade eight millions

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

We can remain as we are only as 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.

Till we are wholly rescued there is neithe eace for you nor prosperity for us. We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that, since Andrew Johnson affiliated with his early slanderers and our constant enemies, his hand has been laid heavily every earnest loyalist in the South. y the just judgment of the Present and certain confirmation of the Future

invite and command us to declare-That after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to the

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 figh have been permitted for noise.

the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed rebels substituted.

That every original Unionist in the South who stands fast to Andrew Johnson's covepants from 1861 to 1865 has been ostracised. That he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for defiance of the laws offering premiums for defiance of the laws incarecration in bastiles, banishment from they may by wicked and unauthorized revoof Congress and by openly discouraging the homes and hearthstones, are but a partial lution and force sever the relations which observance of the oath against treason. recital of the long catalogue of horrors.

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 sur-

under circumstances of unparalleled atroc-

That, while denouncing and fettering the operations 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 managed and expensive to the Government, he has connived a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without parallel, save when the traitors bankrupted the Treasury, and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the navy, only to make it more easy to capture and destroy the Government.

That, while declaring against the injus-tice of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority, and refuses to perpetuate

the loyal majority, and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority.

That in every State 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 eivil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee, unless the patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag surrender before their arrogant demands.

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 mere instruments of the authors of the rebellion.

It has encouraged a new alienation

between the sections, and by impeding emi-gration to the South, has erected formidable arriers against free and friendly intercourse with our countrymen in the North and the West.
It has allowed the rebel soldiery to perse

cute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God.
That a system so barbarous should have

and the still more appalling massacre at New Orleans, was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis.

Andrew Johnson is responsible for all tiese unspeakable crimes and cruelties. As

them.
Sending his agents and emissaries into this refined and patriotic metropolis, to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people, he forgot the protection extended to the 14th of August Convention in Philadelphia was not only denied to the free people of New Orleans, on the 30th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amidst the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men.

No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and constitutional law is more revolting than that which con-victs him of refusing to arrest the preparations for that savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish its authors, but of teiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon the moffending and innocent freemen

crush his own people in Tennessee when they were struggling to maintain a govern-ment erected by himself against his and their traitor persecutors, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by clothing with the most despotic power the impenitent and revengeful rebels of New Orleans.

Notwithstanding the heartless desertion nd cruel persecution by Andrew Johnson, in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, democratic republican principles— principles which the fathers of the Repub-lic designed for all America—are now making determined battle with the oligarchial enemies of free constitutional govern-ment; 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 benificence of the great charter of American Liberty by their increasing population, wealth and prosperi-

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 intrench themselves behind the perverted doctrine of States Rights, and sheltered by a claim of constitutional distributions. tutional obligation to maintain slavery in the States, presented to the American Government the alternatives of oligarchy with slavery, or, democratic republican govern

A forbearing Government, bowing to apposed constitutional behest, acquiescent the former alternative.

The hand of the Government was staved The hand of the Government was stayed for eighty years. The principles of constitutional liberty languished for want of government support. Oligarchy matured its power with subtle design. Its history, for eighty years, is replete with unparalleled "injuries and usurpations." It developed nly the agricultural localities—geographi lly distinct from the free labor localitie and less than one-third the whole—with African slaves. It held four millions of human beings as chattels, yet made them the basis of unjust representative power for themselves in Federal and State Govern-

nents to maintain their enslavement.

It excluded millions of free white labor rs from the richest agricultural lands of the world: forced them to remain inactive and inproductive, on the mineral, manufactu ing and lumber localities-comprising two thirds of the whole South, in square mile and real undeveloped wealth—simply b cause these localities were agriculturally too

poor for slave labor.

Condemned them to agriculture, on this unagricultural territory and consigned them to unwilling ignorance and poverty—by de rying capital and strangling enterprise, It repelled the capital, energy, will, and kill of the free States, from the free labor

ocalities, by unmitigated intelerance and roscription—thus guarding the approach their slave domain against democracy. Statute books groaned under despotic aws against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies; aimed at the constitutiona guarantees of the right to peaceably assem

le and petition for redress of grievances. It proscribed democratic literature as in

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. Alarmed at the progress of democracy

the face of every discouragement, at last it sought immunity by secession and war. The heart siekens with the contemplation of the four years that followed—forced loans, impressments, conscriptions, with blood-hounds and bayonet, murder of aged Union men, who had long laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summoned anew to the field by the conscription of their sons. to support children and grand-children re duced from comfort to the verge of starva-tion; the slaughter of noble youths, types of physical manhood forced into an unholy war against those with whom they were cal, legal or constitutional, in any States to identified by every interest; long months of second or withdraw from the Union; that

been murdered in cold blood since the sur-been murdered in cold blood since the sur-render of Lee, and in no case have their the clang of arms was hushed—they raise to modern usage. That, he has pardoned some of the worst of the rebel criminals, North and South, including some who have taken human life sway. They rehabilitate their sweeping of all the States to their proper places in control of all local and State organization The Federal Executive, easily seduced, yields a willing obedience to his old mas ters. Aided by his unscrupulous disregard of Constitution and laws, by his merciless proscription of true democratic opinion, and by all his appliances of despotic power, they now defiantly enter the lists in the loyal North, and seek to wring from freemen

an endorsement of their wicked designs. Every foul agency is at work to accomplish this result. Falsely professing to assent to the abolition of slavery they are contriving to continue its detestable power, by legi-tive acts, against pretended vagrants. The know that any form of servitude will answe their unholy purpose. They pronounce the four years' war a brilliant sword scene in the great revolutionary drama. Proscriptive public 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 tutionally, chosen representatives of the peo

alone to tyrants-midnight conflagrations, assassinations and murders in open day, are called to their aid. A reign of terror thre all these ten States makes loyalty stand silent in the presence of treason, or whisper in bated breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty and decline to attend a convention at Philadelphia for fear of destruction.

But all Southern men are not yet awed

into submission to treason; and we have assembled from all these States, determined the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." here to consult together how best to provide for a Union of truly Republican States; to seek to resume thirty-six stars on the old flag. We are here to see that ten of the States are not opaque bodies, paling their ineffectual 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 life-giving principles of the model Republic !-fitting adorr

ments of the model Republic :—Inting adorn-ments 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 Thirtys ninth Congress, and in the election of a con-trolling Union majority in the succeeding or Fortieth Congress.

and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would be the commencement of a complete and Michigan was read and received with lastic commencement. lasting protection to all our people; and much enthusiasm.

A delegate move

The infatuated tyrant that stood ready to traitors and synapathizers he has encouraged ballot-box may affect the reckless man in the will recognize that verdict as the surest indi-cation that the mighty power which crushed the rebellion is still alive, and that those who

the rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempt to oppose or defy it will do so at the risk of their own destruction.

Our confidence in the overruling providence of God prompts the prediction and intensifies the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to these misguided and rockless men, the liberated millions of the eckless men, the liberated millions of the ebellious South will be proffered those

rebellious South will be proffered 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.

GEO. W. PASCHAL, of Texas, Chairman.
R. O. SIDNEY, of Mississippi.

JOHN A. ALLERBIJICE, of Delaware. JOHN A. ALLDERDICE, of Delaws A. W. HAWKINS, of Tennessee. ALLDERDICE, of Delaware

AMUEL KNOX, of Missouri. VRIGHT R. FISH, of Louisiana. MILTON J. SPAFFOLD, of Alabama. PHILIP FRASER, of Florida. D. R. GOOBLOE, of North Carolina.
D. C. PORNEY, of District of Columbia.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, of Maryland.
G. W. ASHBURN, of Georgia. The reading of the address was interrup-d with cheers, and at its conclusion three

cers were given for it. After some discussion the address was manimous 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 un-paralleled for its causelessness, its cruelty and its criminality, has been overruled to 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 cessa tion of hostilities, the restoration of the States in which we live to their old relations with the Union, on the simplest and fewest conditions consistent with the security of the nation and with the protection of our lives, property and political rights, now in jeopardy from the unquenched enmity of

rebels lately in arms.

3. Resolved, That the unhappy policy pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is in its effects upon the loyal United States, is 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 represented in the Congress of the United States, we would deplore their restoration on the inadequate conditions prescribed by the President, as tending not chart the corrows and

to abate 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 all the States to their for mer condition as States in the American Union, we will stand by the positions taken by them, and use all means consistent with a peaceful and lawful course, to secure the a peaceful and lawful course, to secure the ratification of the amendments to the Con titution 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 loyal people in the States not yet ad-

mitted 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, confided to the popular law making department of the Government.

6. Resolved, That the political status of the States lately in rebellion to the United States Government, and the rights of the people of the United States, are political questions, and are therefore clearly within the control of Congress, to the exclusion of

independent action of any and every r department of the Government.

Resolved, That there is no right, politiecital of the long catalogue of horrors.

But Democracy, North and South com-

> 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 to carry forward triumphantly the principles of freedom and progress, until all men of all races shall, everywhere beneath the flag of our country, have accorded to them freely all that their virtues, intelligence, industry, patriotism and energy may entitle them to

> 9. Resolved, That the organizations in the unrepresented States, assuming to be State governments not having been legally estab-lished, are not legitimate governments until

> recognized by Congress.
>
> 10. Resolved, That the welcome we have received from the loyal citizens of Philadel-phia, under the roof of the time honored hall in which the declaration of Independence was adopted, inspires us with an animating hope that the principles of just and equa government, which were made the foundation of the Republic at its origin, shall become the corner-stone of the reconstruction.
>
> 11. Resolved, That we cherish with tender hearts the memory of the virtues, patriotism

> sublime faith, upright christain life and generous nature of the martyr President, Abra-12. Resolved. That we are in favor of universal liberty the world over, and feel the deepest sympathy with the oppressed peo-ple of all countries in their struggles for freedom, and the inherent right of all men to decide and control for themselves the character of the government under which they

13. Resolved, That the lasting gratitude the nation is due to the men who bore the brunt of the battle and in covering that liberty, when endangered, shall find a mouthpiece, and that the "Government of saved to the world its hope of free government of the people by the real of the world its hope of free government of the people by the real of the world its hope of free government of the people by the real of the world its hope of free government of the people by the real of the world its hope of the government of the government of the world its hope of the government ment, and relying upon the invincible sol-diers and sailors who made the grand army and navy of the Republic to be true to the principles for which they fought, we pledge them that we will stand by them in main-taining the honor due the saviors of the nation and in securing the fruits of their vie-

> 14. Resolved, That remembering with profound gratitude and love the precepts of Washington, that we should accustom ourselves to consider the Union as "the primary object of patriotic desire," which has hereofore sustained us with great power in our love for the Union, when so many of our neighbors in the South were waging war for its destruction, our deep and abiding love for the memory of the Father of his Country, for the Union is more deeply engagener upon our hearts than ever graven upon our hearts than ever.

While the new article amending the National Constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the rebellion, and decrease the conditions to the authors of the rebellion, was adopted by the Correction time. The resolutions were unanimously adop

therefore we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and the West to make the third watch was and resolutions before Congress.

it their watch word in the coming election.

The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming in the success. However little the verdict of the Congress was appointed.