## The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,

ON JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House BEDFORD, PENN'A

TERMS:

\$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance
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# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRÍDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

#### ADDRESS

# Non-reconstructed States

Issued by the Philadelphia Convention WHAT SOUTHERN LOYALTY SUFFERS

Read Northern Men, and then Say Whether the Policy of Andrew Johnson Should be Endorsed at the Ballot-Box.

General Warmouth, from the committee on the Non-reconstructed States, then sub-mitted the following, the different passages of which were greeted with great applause: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-RE-CONSTRUCTED STATE3.

The Committee on the Non-reconstructed States have the honor to submit the following report on the social and political status of the loyalists of such States, together with their needs and requirements:

Previous to the war for sectional disunion, the patriotic traditions the social pride, the individual interests, and the religious and educational influences of the South were identified and closely allied with the American Union. The patriotic instincts of the identified and closely allied with the American Union. The patriotic instincts of the overwhelming majority of the Southern people, without regard to condition of life, were in harmony with these elements. There were social bonds extending from Maine to Cal'fornia, and the ties of interest and consanguinity ramifying every fibre of the Republic, and embracing every hearthstone and altar in the land. and altar in the land.

and altar in the land.

Those who meditated treason were forced by this patiotic sentiment to put on the livery of republicanism to serve monarchy in. The disunion plotters, for instance, declared that they held to the dogma of State Rights, because its vindication was the only means by which to conserve American the control of the co only means by which to conserve American nationality. They sought to check the Federal instincts of the American people by declaiming against what they termed the anti-republican character of a strong, all

declaiming against what they termed the anti-republican character of a strong, all sufficient national government.

Thirty years of ceaseless agitation and political intrigue failed to dissever the bonds of a common country. Those who secretly worked for the overthrow of American institutions, saw at last that the South must have new social, political and military traditions—that the name of Washington and the deeds of Bunker Hill must be obliterated by blood before the final work of Southern independence could be achieved. A pretext for war was sought, and the Gulf States precipitated into revolution. In the In the early stages of that revolution the necessities of the conspirators compelled them to keep up the pretext of patriotism, until the madness and bloodched born of actual strife should place the liberties, persons, and property of the Southern people within their control. At the proper moment force was substituted for fraud; the long concealed and bloody purpose of sectional disunion, per se, openly declared, with human slavery as its corner stone. The pride of men once committed to the cause, the thirst for military glory, or the new love of military adventure, the suddenly aroused and unthinking impulse of woman, the new sympathies, new resentments, new hones, and new traditions springing inevi-

the earth by the two rold innuences of min-tary defeat and a long reign of military des-potism, wielded by the disunionists with a selfishness and ferocity unparalleled in the history of political crime.

Freed by the Union arms from the tyrants, our unfortunate countrymen were

once more as freemen face to face with the authors of their misery. They had seen every pledge made to them violated; every principle, or pretext of principle, trampled under foot. They saw around them the desolation which had been wrought in the interests of a selfish aristocracy, and they returned to their ruined homes and decimated families, leaving the authors of

decimated families, leaving the authors of all their woes to pay the penalties of all their crimes and receive, as they deserved, the execration of mankind.

Should the people of the South, under the influence and guidance of the loyal men return to the ancient traditions of their fathers, and recognize loyal society in the erest of American nationality and repub ican liberty; or should they under the gui-lance and influence of the traitors who but dance and influence of the traitors who but lately ruled over them, be confirmed in the prejudices of disunion? This was the inquiry which, at the close of the war, sprung spontaneously from the mind of every lover of his country. Upon its decision depended the question whether the North or

South had fought in vain.

When the armies of the United States compelled the surrender of these rebel forces, and the insurgents returned to their nomes, the patriots of the South welcomed homes, the patriots of the South welcomed them back in the spirit of forgivenees and brotherly love. Their houses were thrown open to them, and in the hour of reunion they overlooked their great crime and endeavored to heal the wounds of injured pride and unsuccessful ambition. The first question they asked themselves was this:

"What will the Government do with us?"

It was the general anticipation among them It was the general anticipation among them, that having revolted against the Covernment; having fought for four years to establish an independent government, that the United States, in justice to the hundreds of thousands of noble patriotic soldiers who had died for their country, in institute to the lower men, of the South, and astice to the loyal men of the South, and a justice to its violated law, would impose uch penalties on the leaders of the rebelon as would prevent them from assuming to control by administration, direction or voice, the governments of the insurrectory States. With the full knowledge of the states. With the full knowledge of the issues which they themselves has deliberately made, compelling the Government to join issues with arms in its own defence, and having after a long and bloody trial, been utterly defeated and overthrown, they were conscious of their own unworthiness to participate in the work of reconstruction. Indeed, judged by the code under which they had governed during rebellion, they had cause to tremble for fear of confiscation

of property and banishment.

In this they were confirmed and their fears intensified when, by the assassination of President Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, whose President Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, whose pledges to the country "that treason should be made odious and traitors punished," became the Executive of the nation. Their tears were relieved and their depression turned to feelings of exultation and triumph when the North Carolina proclamation developed the President's policy. From that hour the question, "What will the Government and the proper time, when some hoped for feud may divide the people of the North, it will again throw its sword in the scale, and achieve its long cherished distuncion purposes.

Loyal men are taunted and threatened in

ious question of patriotism as to who should guide the work of loyal reconstruction was answered also. The question with them, uttered with whispering lips and beating hearts, was "What will the disunionists do with us?"

The press of the South, owned and con-

aroused and unthinking impulse of woman, the new sympathies, new resentments, new hopes, and new traditions springing inevitably from a state of war, were calculated upon and deliberately directed for the accomplishment of the traitors purpose. After four years of bloody strife the first phrase of the contest closed by the surrender of Lee to General Grant.

The termination of the bloody conflict found the people of the South crushed to the earth by the twofold influences of military design and a long reign of military design.

nvicted and sentenced to punishment in

the penitentiary.

There is no redress of any grievances or atrocities perpetrated upon Union men or deserters from the rebel armies during the war. It is even unnecessary to plead special orders from a Confederate officer, for i s said that all citizens belonged by law he militia, and as both the State and Co federate governments had repeatedly ordered the militia to apprehend deserters at any time or place, it is held that the acts passed to screen Confederate officers and soldiers from the consequences of acts committed in obedience to orders covers all acts committed against deserters or conscripts in the at

empt of apprehension.

As against Union men, however, the law s strictly construed by the courts; the lightest infraction of a conscript in flying to our lines, or by a deserter starving in his cave, is sure to meet with speedy retribution. in obedience to military authority" and the rebel goes unpunished. In short, in all actions whose cause occurred during the war, there is plenty of law against the Union man, but there is none for him. In causes occurring at the present time the fiere hatred of the men who were right whils disunionists were wrong, is sufficent to prevent them passing the triple guard with which treason has surrounded her temples of injustice viz: disloyal magistrates, disloyal grand juries and disloyal petit juries, to say nothing of the disloyal agencies of the

Government.

Union men are ostracised and proscribed socially in most parts of the South. Soldiers of the Union armies are compelled in many places, to discard the blue which they have worn with honor, in order to protect themselves from insult and violence. Min-isters of the Gospel are silenced and excom-municated from the churches on account of their ancestral and steadfast loyalty to the Republic. Disloyal men have military associations, which are known in Virginia as ciations, which are known in Virginia as the Legion of Honor, and in South Carolina and Louisiana as relief societies, all of them composed of Confederate soldiers, and pre-sided over and controlled by their former leaders and chieftains, and used for the pur-

ing institutions.

"If the assemblage in question has the gral right to remodel the State government is should be protected in so doing. If it has egal right to remodel the State government t should be protected in so doing. If it has not, then its labors must be looked upon simply as a harmless pleastantry to which no one ought to object. As to your concep-ion of the duty imposed by your oath of office, I regret to differ with you entirely. I cannot understand how the Mayor of a eity can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a convention claiming to rep esent the people of an entire State bases its

Your committee are informed that this eply of Gen. Baird was the cause of a per-onal interview between the Lieutenant Gov-ornor and the General, at which it was reed that whatever warrant of arrest might issued should be submitted to him before attempt was made to have it executed d that, upon the endorsement of the Ger

and that, upon the endorsement of the General's objections, the matter should be referred to the President of the United States for his action. This fact being known, produced a feeling of security on the part of the members of the convention.

On the morning of the 30th of July appeared a proclamation, requesting the people to remain away from the convention, that peace and order might be preserved; it was believed at the time that this was ist was believed at the time that this was i sued with the sincere desire to preserve th peace : but the sequel will show that it was ere withdrawn from their beats, and assem besides the weapons usually used by police men, each was given a large-sized navy re volver. Thus armed they were held at the

In addition to these measures, others had been taken by Harry T. Hays, sheriff of the parish of Orleans and an ex-general of the rebel army, pardoned by the President to enable him to assume that office. He had reorganized a portion of his old brigade as deputy sheriffs, and they were ordered to be in resultings on that correctly the control of the second of the s deputy sheriffs, and they were ordered to be in readiness on that occasion. They were doubly armed with revolvers, and prepared to act with all the efficiency of military discipline. From early in the morning the streets of New Orleans were unasually crowded. The Union men were assembling in the convention hall, and many were in the street in front of the building. At the corner of Dryades street and Canal were stationed a large number of young men in citizen's dress, recognized as members of robel military or canizations, evidently, wait. rebel military organizations, evidently waiting for the signal of attack, and whose subsequent conduct proves conclusively that they too were armed and stationed there for bloody purpose.
At twelve o'clock the convention met, and

after a short session adjourned for one hour, to give time for the absent members to ap-Your committee are informed that it was

the intention of the members of the convention to record the names of those who might

and the following states of the control of the cont

city it is clear that there is no security for the lives, the liberty or the property of loyal

It is a part of the history of this massacre that indictments were found by the Grand Jury of the parish, composed of ex-rebel oldiers and their sympathizers, against the urvivors of the Convention, for having isturbed the peace of the community; and that to-day many of them are under heavy bonds to appear and answer the charge Nor did this seem to satisfy the judge of the criminal court, for the Grand Jury was brought before him on the following day and instructed to find bills of indictment against the members of the convention and specta-tors, charging them with murder—giving the principle in law and applying it to thi case, that whoever is engaged in an unlaw ful proceeding from which death ensues to human being, is guilty of murder; and alleging that as the convention had no right to meet, and the police had killed many men on the day of its meeting, the survivers were

therefore guilty of murder.

The state of affairs which led to this massacre is believed to be the legitimate result of the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson. For it is an indisputable fact that, upon the reception of Gen. Baird's reply to Mayor Monroe, a delegation was sent to Washington to confer with the President of the United States, and that immediately after the conference with that Orleans informing the Mayor that he would be sustained by the President in his determination to suppress the convention.

The President, ignoring the provision of the Constitution which authorized the Exthe Constitution which authorized the Executive of the nation to suppress insurrection in a State only when called upon by the Legislature of said State, or, in case of its not being in session, by the Executive of said State, ignoring the Governor and all rules of official intercourse been the State and National Governments, sent a despatch in which he used the following language to Andrew J. Herron, attorney general of Louisiana, on the day of the massacre: and National Governments, sent a despatch in which he used the following language to Andrew J. Herron, attorney general of Louisiana, on the day of the massacre:

"You will call on General Sheridan, or

This placed Gen. Sheridan and the Uni-

ted States troops under the command of an attorney general of alnon reconstructed State himself could not exercise, and allowing him to say whether a convention of loyal citizens was unlawful and compelling Gen. Sheridan to enforce, by the strong arm of the Government, his interpretation. It might have been pleaded at first, with some show of ment, his interpretation. It might have been pleaded at first, with some show of plausibility, in the President's defence, that generous spirit of Christian charity under

VOLUME 39: NO 42. private, and denounced in public assemblages. Bowed down and crushed by the fool
spirit of a prevailing and clamerous disloyal
pepulation, many of our people are selling
their estates for whatever they can get to
procure money to enable them to leave and
come North. During the continuance of
the war rebels feared that punishment would
the was misinformed as to the real status of
the convention, and the actual facts of its
bloody dispersion; but after weeks have
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proportion of the South met their neighbors. Friends
the convention, and the

er in Congress, and they will also hold the balance of power in Presidential elections. The effect of their vote in Congress, it is true, can be neutralized by keeping in the halls of the National Legislature a solid body of men with whom it will be impossible for the agents of treason to affiliate. But th same check cannot be applied in the electoral College. The hope of wielding the united Southern vote in the next Presidential election has already corrupted the fountains of national justice at the Capitol. An open of national justice at the Capitol. An open and shameless coalition has been formed which needs only for its consumation the success of the President's policy. Into that coalition have been already drawn, by one due to a nother, men heretofore identificance or another, men heretofore identificance or another. influence or another, men heretofore identified with the dearest affections of the Amerfied with the dearest affections of the American people. Thus the work of political corruption will go on, the South compact, defiant and sectionalized with its anti-republican institutions resting on negro serfdom as the corner stone, the North torn by factions and distracted by the ambition of aspiring politicians and contending parties. This conflict of sections will progress—transfer the sections of the sections will progress—transfer the sections will progress—transfer the sections will progress—transfer the sections will progress. ferred from the battlefields to the halls of national legislation. The spirit of disunion will seek to gain by the ballot what it failed to achieve by the sword. The second open armed attempt at separation will be simply a question of time and favorable oppor

There is but one way to destroy this principle of sectionalism in the South. It is by overturning the corner-stone on which is rests. This work cannot be left to the voluntary act of the disunion class because their aristocratic, anti American instincts will find their natural gratification in the secondary form of slavery. If the question of emanci-pation has been left to the voluntary action of these States, does any one suppose they would have adopted the Constitutional amendment? Would their chosen represen-

every means to induce these desperate men to do justice. We are forced to this concluwhoever else may be in command, for suffi-cient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assem-blies. We are forced to this conclu-sion by that blind and intolerant spirit which has abused the magnanimity of the nation and returned all our deeds and words of charity and forgiveness with ingratitude and persecution. The time has come when the States of the South must be governed by whose greatest merit may be said to consist in the fact that he had served four years as an officer of high rank in the rebel army—giving him the power which the Governor yours would not permit us to occupy middle

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

from shas displayed a remarkable aptitude for giving white people's churches to his black betters; Sherman found the torch a more congenial weapon to his unknightly nature than the sword; Grant tried to be a politician, and failed as signally as when he attempted to defeat Lee fairly; and now one of the small fry, a shorttailed, slimy tadpole of the latter spawn, the blathering disgrace of an honest father, an everlasting libel upon his Irish blood, the scorn of brave men and the synonym of infamy, Major General Phil. H. Sheridan, has added his name to this list of outrages upon humanity by the issue of General Order No. 14, Mili-tary Division of the Gulf."

In his speech at the St. Cloud Hotel in Memphis, accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, Andrew Johnson thus urged the necessity of a rigid franchise law in Tennessee:

"I saw that the traitor has ceased to be

"I saw that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England and Germany to dwell among us and to add to the wealth of the country, Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years." If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor who, although born and reared among us, has raised a paricidal hand reared among us, has raised a paricidal hand against the Government which always pro-tected him? My judgement is that he should tected him? My judgement is that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is re

stored to citizenship,"
And yet this man, in his speech last Saturday, (reported yesterday,) had the imrudence to ask, in substsnee, what principles and promises he had betrayed. Brass can go no farther.

THE POINT OF THE MAITER,—"The leading proposition on which this conspiracy against the country is to be conducted, is the monstrous absurdity that the rebel States have an inherent, "continuous," unconditioned, constitutional right to form a part of the Federal Government, when they have once acknowledged the fact of the defeat of their inhabitants, in an armed attempt to overthrow and subject it,—a proposition which implies that victory paralyzes the power of the victors, that ruin begins when success is assured, that the only effect of beating a Southern rebel in the field is to exalt him into a maker of laws for his antagonist."—Atlantic Monthly for September.

A MAN exclaimed in a tavern, "I'll bet a sovereign I have got the hardest name in the company." "Done," said one of the company: "what's your name?" "Stone," eried the first. "Hand me the money," said the other, "my name is Harder."