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Poetry.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE" ARE COMING

WRITTEN BY ROBERT HAWLEY, ESQ., OF WILLIAMSPORT.

I.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—a host of "Boys in Blue"—
Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the battle-scarred and true;
Not now with gleaming bayonet and roll of martial drum,
But armed with ballots for the Right, in peaceful ranks they come,
To shield the starry flag they bore from traitors' hands anew;
They are coming, Andy Johnson—a host of Boys in Blue.

II.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—the loyal Boys in Blue,
From Maine and from New Hampshire, and the Bay State ever true;
From the Green Mountains of Vermont and little Rhodey's shore;
From the homesteads of Connecticut the hardy veterans pour,
As late when flashing o'er the land the news of Sumpter flew.
They are coming, Andy Johnson—the loyal Boys in Blue.

III.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—the loyal Boys in Blue,
From New Jersey and from Delaware, and Maryland tried and true,
And from the grand old Keystone—man answering to man,
With pledges for the "Star Brigade" and Geary—in the van—
To yield the soldiers' meed of praise to worth and valor due—
They are coming, Andy Johnson—the loyal Boys in Blue.

IV.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—the earnest Boys in Blue,
From shop and mill, and forge and field—the steadfast and the true,
The heroes of the Empire State, despite her recreant son,
Who turns to shame and mockery the good deeds he has done,
To spurn with wrath the *Moses* false, the faithless *Aaron,* too,
They are coming, Andy Johnson—the earnest Boys in Blue.

V.

They are coming Andy Johnson—the vet'rans of the West,
From their grand prairies and their lakes—the finest and the best;
From the broad rivers whose strong waves bear joyous to the sea
The treasures of a continent—the tribute of the free,
To speak once more, in thunder-tones, a People's high behest;
They are coming, Andy Johnson—the vet'rans of the West.

VI.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—the freemen of the land,
To save the prize they won with blood from Treason's eager hand;
From the White House to Lake Michigan they've heard your wanton speech,
To jeers and threats and curses loud this plain response they teach:
"By the memory of Antietam and Lookout mountain high;
By the noble dead of Gettysburg, in honored graves who lie;

VII.

By memory of Fort Donelson and Shiloh's bloody shore;
By memory of the Wilderness and Vicksburg's cannon roar;
By memory of Fort Pillow's slain—by scenes we may not tell
Of Libby and of Anderson, and many a rebel hell;
By those who fell when Sherman marched proudly to the sea;
By those who swell'd at Richmond the shouts of victory.

VIII.

By memory of the loved and lost of many a Northern home,
By mothers', widows', orphans' tears, for those who ne'er may come—
By memory of "our Martyr Chief," by foul assassins' slain;
No rebel horde, no traitor hand shall rule our land again;
But traitors shall be punished, and treason odious made,
And woe to him, or high or low, by whom we are betrayed.

IX.

They are coming, Andy Johnson—a host of Boys in Blue,
Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the battle-worn and true,
Not now with gleaming bayonet and roll of martial drum,
But armed with ballots for the right, in peaceful ranks they come,
To guard the starry flag they love from traitors' hands anew,
They are coming, Andy Johnson—a host of Boys in Blue!

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

The President, in his latest speech in behalf of his policy, in the very speech in which he vaunts the case with which he could successfully proclaim himself Dictator, challenges the production of "a vote, a speech or an act of his public life that has not been against tyranny and oppression," and challenges the production of a time in his life when he "failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great masses of his countrymen." The President has appealed to the people, and by them let him be tried. It is unnecessary to produce Mr. Johnson's record. It is before the public. Down to the time when the war broke out he had a record that differed in no respect from that of Jeff. Davis; with Davis he voted upon every question involving the amelioration or elevation of the masses of his countrymen. When the war broke out Davis, consistently with his previous record, became a rebel and traitor; Johnson, abandoning all those with whom he had previously associated, became a patriot. His record from January, 1851, to May, 1866, was that of a sterling friend of the great masses of his countrymen, to a previously oppressed and degraded class of whom he had promised to be another Moses, and to bring them into the land of promise, where they should have an equal chance in the race of life. His votes, speeches, and acts during those four years were directly in conflict with his previous record, and his speeches, writings, and official acts since May, 1865, have been as directly in conflict with his votes, speeches, and acts from January, 1861, to within sixty days after his inauguration. His present policy is a reproach to his policy during the war; his present speeches brand the Andrew Johnson for whom the people voted in 1864, as a disunionist radical, an enemy of his country; his official acts, are consistent only with the record he made before the war when, in company with Davis, his speeches and acts were all for the perpetuation of the slavery and degradation of the very class to whom he has since promised to be a Moses.

The President challenges a word or an act of his savoring of tyranny and oppression. Let him read the manifestoes of every tyrant that lived, and he will find that he has but copied their language. Cæsar thought he was a mild and liberal ruler; he did no act that he did not do for the elevation of the masses of his countrymen; he had but one hope, and one ambition, and that was the glory of Rome and the welfare of his people. Like Mr. Johnson, he had held every office in the gift of the nation; like him he was military Governor of a conquered province, and like him framed and administered iron-clad oaths. Like him, he was welcomed by the people, and thought that the reason why he was always successful, was because the people thought Cæsar was always right. But Cæsar was none the less a tyrant and an oppressor. He began his usurpations by disclaiming all purpose to do so; and up to the latest moment of his life, he was forever disclaiming that any speech, vote or act of his life could justly be charged with tyranny or oppression.

Andrew Johnson has by the force of the national military seized upon ten States of this Union, and denies to them and their people freedom of action. The people of those States have been in rebellion; he came into office and by the force of military power he has overturned and destroyed the existing State Governments; he has by the same power erected new Governments and officered them with his tools, with men whose escape from the halter for their crimes is secured by his pardon. He has made fealty to him and not fealty to the Union the test of office; he has made allegiance to him, and not allegiance to the Constitution, the condition of official recognition. He has forbidden the people of these States and the governments thereof to recognize or deal with the other branches of the Government. Whenever any officer of these States has ventured to do an official act not previously approved by him, he has vested in some subordinate and creature of his own, the supreme authority, and has crushed out the individual who dared to act as if his life and all were not at the disposal of Andrew Johnson. He has sent word to a brutal traitor, one of his pardoned instruments, that the military should not be permitted to restrain a mob in any violence they might do to Union men not recognizing his authority, and the mob, led on by official Thugs, slaughtered, maimed and expelled the members of the last organization of Union men in Louisiana. This, of course, is an act done for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of his countrymen. These eleven States he holds in his hands as a power to sustain him when he strikes over the Congress of the country. He can call upon the rebels to arm and sustain him, as Cæsar was wont to call upon his famous legions. Should the Legislatures of any of these States venture to consider and accept the terms proposed to them by Congress, they would soon feel the avenging hand of our Republican Chief Magistrate. He has forbidden them doing anything save what he commands, and as civil war, a disruption of the Union, and a re-establishment of slavery are regarded by them as probable results of obeying his commands, they cheerfully submit, and hopefully look forward to the success of his policy.

The chief and principal duty of the President of the United States is to execute the laws made by another branch of the Government. He has no more authority to question the validity of a law, or to refuse to execute it, or to obey it personally and officially than has any other citizen; and when, in defiance of law, and in violation of his official duty he undertakes to coerce or dictate to another branch of the Government, and venture to legislate and execute, then he becomes a usurper and a tyrant, deserving the condemnation of his countrymen, and may reasonably anticipate that in the end he will realize the same fate which has been realized by every other usurper and tyrant that ever betrayed and oppressed the great masses of his countrymen.

He may attempt to lull the suspicions of the people by constant disclaimers and by professing that his highest ambition is to do the will of the people. How is that will to be ascertained, if not through the agency established by the Constitution? The Constitution provided a Congress, through which the people should assert their will, and is not the President daily asserting that to him and not to the representatives of the people belongs the right to say who shall and who shall not be represented in that Congress? Since the foundation of the Government, there has been no attempt by an Executive to coerce Congress to abandon its Constitutional privileges, and accept from the President members chosen by his command, by a suffrage prescribed by him, and by Governments erected and upheld by the bayonet. Let him read the fathers of the Republic, and let his eyes be suffused with tears when he reads the maledictions which they utter upon that Executive who in the pride of place should arrogate to himself the powers which the Constitution placed exclusively in the representatives of the people. Let him remember also, that anticipating that in some moment of popular excitement, the people, forgetting their prudence, should elect an Executive that might arrogate to himself an authority belonging exclusively to the people, there was placed in the Constitution the grand protection, that these representatives of the people might impeach that Executive, and dismiss him from office. —*Chicago Tribune.*

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS AND NORTHERN LOYALISTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1866.

The subjoined important petition from the loyal citizens of New Orleans, asking protection from Congress and the loyal citizens of the nation, has been signed by nearly every Union man in the city, and is now on its way North.

We, the undersigned Union men of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent, that after, four years combating the armed forces of the rebels and traitors, we are not prepared, nor yet willing, that these same rebels and traitors should return among us, assume authority, maltreat with contumely and contempt, or otherwise abuse us. The facts are patent and beyond question, and it is well shown that the real Union men of this State are in the minority. The returned rebels and traitors have the balance of power in their hands, and it is publicly avowed that the confederate element must rule. Matters have assumed such a phase, that, if not strangled in the birth, we, the Union men, will have no security for life, property, or honor. The returned rebels and traitors are daily growing more powerful and daily insults and abuses are heaped upon us by them. They no sooner find a return to power, than they commence a sreries of abuse of us. They lose no opportunity, but upon all occasions use vile epithets toward us. Our residences are marked, and attempts have been make to fire the dwellings of some of us who are most conspicuous. We are told that we are spotted, and daily threats are heard against us. They not only abuse and curse us in private, but publicly scorn and vilify us. Newspapers, of which we have but two in our interest, cannot be bought on the streets, but, like private papers, during the days of the inquisition of old, are passed from hand to hand. We would infinitely prefer to return them their arms and fight them in open field, than thus to permit them, under the protection of our Government, to assume to dictate to us, and govern us. Our Government, under a misapplied mercy, grants to prisoners of war guilty of the highest crime against the State—treason—the privilege, heretofore unknown, of dictating to their conquerors the terms upon which the conquerors may be permitted to live in the land of their birth with unpardoned traitors, against all of which we protest. We protest against being termed rebels and traitors by those whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of Union men, and who boldly and with unsurpassed effrontery, not only in private, but throughout the daily papers, term us rebels and traitors, and style themselves the Union men of the South; and this too while they are keeping up their Confederate organizations, and utterly ignoring that they are prisoners of war to our Government. We protest against being ruled by prisoners of war under parole. We protest against being made to feel the vengeance of baffled traitors. We protest against being used as the lamb of the sacrifice to conciliate rebels and traitors. Knowing our shrift would be short, if once these assassins gain power, as they have proved conclusively by their acts of premeditated cold-blooded butchery of Union men on Monday, the 13th of July, the Saint Bartholomew-day of New Orleans, we protest against being left to the tender mercies of the assassins who use knife and pistols. We protest most emphatically against being made the slaves, so to speak, of these prisoners of war, who hate us with unutterable hate, who despise and curse us. Was it for this hundreds and thousands of our Union soldiers perished? Was it for this we waged a war for the Union? Was it for this we have imbrued our whole land in taxation? Was it for this we spent millions of treasure? Was it for this we have made invalids and cripples of our thousands of Union men? Was it for this we elected Andrew Johnson to the office from which ill-starred events caused him to become President? Was it for this we conquered? We therefore call upon the conquerors and loyal citizens of the nation to protect us. We not only petition, but demand, protectiou from the Congress of your country, as we are in duty bound.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE THREAT OF MR. JOHNSON.

The new rebellion is progressing rapidly. Mr. Seward, in his Louisville speech, says that the South is more loyal to the Union than the North; that at the South "there is entire unanimity," while the North is divided. This shows us what Mr. Seward understands by loyalty. It is loyal to support Mr. Seward and Andrew Johnson. It is disloyal to vote for Congressmen who oppose them. It shows us, too, what sort of a Union Mr. Seward wants. It is a Union based on caste and prejudice; a Union where rebellion is rewarded and fidelity punished; a Union in which the Declaration of Independence is denounced, and the Constitution defied; a Union where free speech, a free press, and freedom of peaceable assemblage will not be tolergted in ten States; a Union clothed with the infamy of violated pledges, reeking with the murder of helpless loyalists, and gory with the blood of the martyrs of New Orleans. Such a Union is a cheat and delusion, for it would end in war. It is an impossibility, for it can never be established. The loyal people, whose earnestness the graves of three hundred thousand men attest, will never tolerate a Union ruled by traitors, based upon denial of rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and brought about by usurpation and massacre.

But Mr. Seward does not stand alone. Andrew Johnson fortifies his declaration that the South is loyal and the North disloyal, by the threat that unless the people accept his policy they shall have a civil war on Northern soil. After months of incendiary speech, intended to inflame the spirits of his puritans to the utmost, he hurls this threat at the people, hoping, perhaps, that it will crush all opposition to his will.

The people know that Mr. Johnson can plunge this country into civil war again, if he chooses. His own language and conduct has forced them to contemplate that result as by no means impossible. They know that he can make war upon the government of the people, and attempt to crush it by bayonets. They know that he has reason to hope that the aid of Copperheads at the North and rebels at the South would be given to such a rebellion. And looking the fact squarely in the face, the people will do exactly as they did in 1860. They will vote as their conscience and judgment dictates, and they will fight, if need be, to sustain and enforce the decision rendered at the ballot-box. There are a million of veteran soldiers who can be put in the field within twenty days to sustain the verdict of the people at the polls, and if Mr. Johnson or his followers mean to resist that verdict, let them count the cost.

Mr. Johnson, be it remembered, throws out this threat with the returns of the Maine election before him. He is a politician. He knows that a Republican gain of fifteen thousand in that State, in spite of all his efforts there, is a sure indication that the loyal States will vote down him and his policy by majorities larger than were given for Lincoln. If he thinks to frighten the people out of the expression of their sincere convictions and honest judgments he is mistaken. And if he thinks that he can with safety resist by armed rebellion a decision of the people at the ballot-box in favor of the policy of Congress—if he thinks that all the power that he can command will suffice to put down the millions whom he now calls traitors—let him try it!—*Missouri Democrat.*

STANDING BY THE CONSTITUTION.

The President thus harangued the committee that waited on him in Washington to congratulate him on the united and cordial support of the rebels and copperheads:

"What gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. *Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers.*"

Let us see how far he dares to "stand by the Constitution of our fathers." Sec. 3, of article 3, of the "constitution of our fathers" provides as follows:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only *in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.*"

The law of Congress providing the penalty for treason, passed by "our fathers" in 1790, says:

"If any person owing allegiance to the United States of America, *shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort,* within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be convicted thereof on confession in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, *such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States,* AND SHALL SUFFER DEATH!"

If President Johnson will dare to enforce "the constitution of our fathers," he must proceed at once *to try and hang every delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from the rebel States and probably half the delegates from the North.* When will A. J. begin the delectable work of enforcing "the constituation of our fathers?"—*Chambersburg Repository.*

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby with the Presidential Party.

AT THE RIDDLE HOUSE, [which is in Detroit, Michigan, Sept. 4th, 1866.]

Step by step I am ascendin the ladder uv fame—step by step I am climbin to a proud iminence. Three weeks ago I wuz summoned to Washington by that iminently grate and good man, Androo Johnson, to attend a consultation ez to the proposed Western tour, which was to be undertaken for the purpose uv arousin the masses of the West to a sense uv the danger which was threatenin uv em in case they persisted in centralizin the power of the Government into the hands uv a Congress, instid of diffusin it throughout the hands of one man, which is Johnson. I got there too late to take part in the first uv the discussion. When I arrove they had everything settled, ceptin the appointment of a chaplain for the excursion. The President insisted upon my fillin that position, but seward objected. He wanted Beecher, but Johnson was inflexibly against him. "I am determined," sez he, "to carry out my policy, but I hev some bowels left. Beecher hes dun enuff already, considerin the pay he got. No! no! he shel be spared this trip—indeed he shel."

"Very good," said Seward, "but at least find some clergyman who endorses us without hevin P. M. to his honored name. It would look better."

"I know it wood," replied Johnson, "but where kin we find such a one? I hev swung around the entire circle, and heven't as yet seen him. Nasby it must be."

There wuz then a lively discussion ez to the propriety before the procession started, of removin all the offis-holders on the proposed route, and appointin men who believed in us, (Johnson, Beecher and me,) that we might be shoor of a sootable recepshun at each pint at which we wuz to stop. The Annointed wuz in favor uv it. Sez he "them as won't support my policy shan't eat my bread and butter." Randall and Doolittle chimed in, for its got to be a part of their religion to assent to whatever the President sez, but I mildly protested. I owe a duty to the party, and I am determined to do it.

"Most High," sez I, "a settin hen wich is lazy makes no fuss—cut its head off and it flops about for a while lively. Lincoln's office holders are settin hens. They don't like yoo nor yoor policy, but while they are on their nests will keep moderately quiet. Cut off their heads and they will spirt their blood in yoor face. Ez to bein enshoored of a reception at each point, yoo need fear nothin. Calkerlatin moderitly, there are at least twenty-five or thirty patriots who feel a call for every offis in yoor disposal. So long, Yoor Highness, ez them offisis is held just where they can see em, and they don't know which is to get em, yoo may depend upon the entire enthoosiasm uv each, individually, and collectively. In short, ef there's 4 offisis in a town and yoo make the appointments, yoo hev sekoored 4 supporters—till yoo make the appointments yoo hev the hundred who expect to get them."

The President agreed with me that until after the trip the guillotine shood stop.

Secretary Seward sejested that a clean shirt wood improve my personal appearance, and ackordingly a cirkular wuz sent to the clerks in the Departments, assessin em, for that purpose. Such uv em as refoosed to contribute their quota wuz instantly dismissed for disloyalty.

At last we started and I must say we wuz got up in a high conciliatory style. Every one of the civilians uv the party wore buzzom pins, et cettery, which wuz presented to us by the Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, wich wuz made of the bones uv Federal soldiers which hed fallen at the various battles. Sum uv em were pertickerly valuable as anteeks, havin been made from the bones uv the first soldiers who fell at Bull Run.

The Noo York recepshun wuz a gay affair. I never saw His imperial Highness in better spirits, and he delivered his speech to better advantage than I ever heard him do it before, and I believe I've heard it a hundred times. We left Noo York sadly. Even now ez I write the remembrance uv that perceshun—the recollection uv that banquet lingers around me, and the taste uv them wines is still in my mouth. But we hed to go. We had a mishun to perform, and we put ourselves on a steamboat and started.

ALBANY—There wuz such a immense crowd, but the Czar uv all the Amerikas didn't get off his speech here. The Governor welcomed him, but he welcomed him ez the Cheef Magistrate uv the nashun, and happened to drop in Lincoln's name. That struck a chill over the party, and the President got out uv it ez soon ez possible. Bein received as Cheef Magistrate, and not ez the great Pacificator, ain't his Egglency's best holt. It wuz unkind uv Guv, Fenton to do it. If he takes the papers he must know that his Mightiness ain't got but one speech, and he ought to hev made such a recepshun ez wood hev enabled him to got it off. We shook the dust off uv our feet, and left Albany in disgust.

SKENACTADY—The people uv this delightful little village wuz awake when the fmperial train arrived. The changes heven't bin made in the offises here, and consekently there wuz a splendid recepshun. I didn't suppose there wuz so many patriots along the Mohawk. I wuz pinted out by some one ez the President's private adviser—a sort uv Private Secretory uv State—and after the train started I found 211 petitions for the post-offis in Skenactedy in my side coat pocket, which the patriots which hed hurrahed so vociferously had dextrously deposited there. The insident wuz a movin one. "I thank God," thought I,, "so long ez we hev the post-offices to give, we kin alluz hev a party." The Sultan swung around the cirkle wunst here, and leavin the constitootion in their hands the train moved off.

ROME.—Here we had a splendid recepshun, and I never heard His Majesty speak more felicitously. He mentioned to the audience that he hed swung around the Southern side of the cirkle and wuz now swinging around the Northern side uv it, and that he wuz fightin traitors on all sides. He left the constitooshun in their hands and bid em good bye. I received at this pint only 130 petitions for the post-offis, which I took ez a bad omen for the comin election.

UTICA.—The President spoke here with greater warmth and jerked more originality than I hed before observed. He introduced here the remark that he didn't come to make a speech—that he wuz goin to shed a tear over the tomb of Douglass; that in swinging around the cirkle he hed fought traitors on all sides uv it, but that he felt safe. He shood leave the constitooshun in their hands, and ef a martyr wuz wanted, he wuz reddy to die with neetness and dispatch.

LOCKPORT.—The President is improvin wonderfully. He rises with the occasion. At this pint he mentioned that he wuz set on savin the country wich hed honored him. Ez for himself his ambition wuz more than satisfied. He hed bin Alderman, member of the Legislacher, Congressmen, Senator, Military Governor, Vice President and President. He hed swung aronnd the entire cirkle uv offices, and all he wanted now wuz to heal the wounds of the nashun. He felt safe in leavin the constitooshun in their hands. Ez he swung around the cirkle—

At this pint I interrupted him. I told him that he hed swung around the cirkle wunst in this town, and ez yooseful ez the sphrase wuz it might spile by too much use.

At Cleaveland we began to get into hot water. Here is the post where the devil uv abolishnism is chained, and his chain is long enough to let him range over nearly the whole State. I am pained to state that the President wusnt treated here with respeck due his station. He commenct deliverin his speech, bet wuz made the subjeck of ribald lafture. Skarsely hed he got to the pint uv swingin around the cirkle, when a foul mouthed nigger lover yelled "Veto," and another vocifferated "Noo Orleans," and another remarked "Memphis," and one after another interruption occurred until His Highness wuz completely turned off the track and got wild. He forgot his speech and struck out crazy, but the starch wuz out of him and he was worsted. Grant which he hed taken along to draw the crowds, played dirt on us here, and stepped into the boat for Detroit, leavin us only Farragut as a attraction, who tried twice to get away ditto, but wuz timely prevented The President recovered his ekanimity and swung around the circle wunst, and leavin the constitootion in their hands, retired.

At the next pint we wuz astounded at seein but one man at the station. He wuz dressed with a sash over his shoulder, and wuz wavin a flag with one hand, firin a saloot with a revolver with the other, and playin "Hail to the Chief" on a mouth organ, all to wunst. "Who are you my gentle friend?" sez I. "I'm the newly appointed Postmaster, sir," sez he. "I'm a perceshun a waitin here tu du honor to our Cheef Magistrate, all alone, sir. There wuz twenty Johnsonians in this hamlet, sir, but when the commission came for me, the other nineteen wuz soured and said they didn't care a d—n for him nor his policy, sir. Where is the President?" Androo wuz a goin to swing around the cirkle for this 1 man and leave the constitootion in his hands, but Seward checked him.

At Fremont we had a handsome recepshun for the offises heven't bin changed there, but Toledo didn't do so well. The crowd didn't cheer Androo much, but when Farragut was trotted out they gave him a rouser, wich wuz anything but pleasin to the Cheef Magistrate uv this nation who beleeves in bein respected.

Finall we reached Detroit. This bein a Democratic city the President was hisself agin. His speech here wuz one of rare merit. He gathered together in one quiver all the sparklin arrows he had used from Washington to this point, and shot em one by one. He swung around the cirkle—he didn't come to make a speech—he hed been Alderman uv his native town—he might hev been dictator but woodent—and ended with a poetical cotashun which I coodent ketch, but which ez near ez I cood understand wuz:

"Kum wun—Kum all —this rock shel fly,
From its firm base—in a pig's eye."

Here we repose for the nite. To-morrow we start onward, and shel continue swingin aronnd the cirkle till we reach Chicago.

PEUROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(which is Postmaster.)
(and likewise chaplain to the expidition.)

"RECONSTRUCTED."

As the chances of a Copperjohnson triumph fade away beneath the majestic uprising of the American people, the galvanized loyalty of the rebel journals which endorses the proceedings of the 14th of August Convention is rapidly disappearing from their columns, and we find, instead, such bold invocations to renewed strife as we print below, from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th instant:

"We have renounced secession, and are bound to that renunciation by an honor which has never beeu violated. But shall we submit forever to a tyrranny because it is called *Republican*? Shall an alien majority enslave us, and make us cringe to their behests? Forbid it every impulse of manhood! The true answer to the query lies in the historical utterance of our own PATRICK HENRY, who said, "give me liberty or give me death."

It is wholly impossible that we should be the thralls of Yankees, and it is becoming apparent that we cannot exist under the same government with them except in that condition. We have *revolution* as the alternative. Death before dishonor, is the cry of every true Virginian; and, while we are ready, eager and willing to submit to the Union and the Constitution in their legitimate action, we are equally resolute to resist the efforts of those who seek to make our allegiance the means of insufferable oppression. In resistance if we cannot, find victory and freedom, we can at least meet death in the career of honor. * * * * If we cannot attain the freedom that is our birthright, we can at least retain the honorable graves that heaven still reserves for those who cannot endure tyranny. We will not secede again, but we will die rather than be reduced to the merciless mastery of radicalism.

This is accompanied, too by the following sneers at the American flag, and the declaration that representation in Congress would be a "degradation," viz:

If it were ever possible to surfeit a people with an overdose of "flag," it is certain that the people of these United States, both North and South, would immediately be seized with a horrible attack of indigestion. Go where you willl the "Stars and Stripes" are around and about you, before and behind you. There is no escape from their all pervading presence. A "pop-cart," an omnibus, or a bread wagon goes tearing down the street with stupefying clatter, and as it glances by your eye falls upon the painted emblem. It spreads out upon the gay wrapper of your "scarfalletti," rolls round the handle of your pen, peers at you from the title page of your new book, assails you from the corner of your pocket handkerchief, and rides unsuspected in the crown of your shining beaver. From the vast consumption of raw materials one would suppose that "freedom" must have made an awful rent in the "azure robes of night," and the only wonder is that there are any "stars of glory" left. * * * * We long ago gave over to the sons of the "Pilgrim fathers" our interest in the flag, the Fourth of July and Yankee Doodle, and have never since felt any desire to reassert our claims. Were the test oath abolished and the doors of Congress opened to-morrow to Southern representation *no man of delicacy but would shrink from asking the best and purset in our land to mingle with at unclean crew of ravening fools, and howling fanatics.* To participate in the councils of the nation, once an honor, has now become a degradation."

RATES OF ADVERTISING

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
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One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	8000

ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE BY THE HERALD.

Congress Right—The President Wrong The Only Hope of the South is the Congressional Plan.—The Constitutional Amendment will go Through.

(*From the New York Herald of Saturday.*)

The fogs and clouds in which the great question of Southern restoration has been covered up since the adjournment of Congress, are at length breaking away. We know now what to do. We have been taught by the famous mariner Daniel Webster, after drifting about for many days in thick weather and in an unknown sea, to avail ourselves of the first glimpse of the sun for an observation and a reckoning, in order to ascertain how far the winds and the waves have driven us from our true course. We thus find from the bearings of the Maine election, that the true course for the Southern States and the administration is laid down in the Constitutional Amendment of Congress. In other words, we are convinced from the significant results of the Maine election that this amendment will carry all the Northern States yet to come, and that against the solid North any further resistance from the administration or the excluded Southern States will be a waste of time, foolish and suicidal to all concerned.

We would therefore urge upon President Johnson the statesmanlike policy of a truce with Congress, and an active co-operation with the fixed and predominant public opinion of the North, in behalf of the immediate restoration of the South on the basis of this constitutional amendment. We have shown that there is nothing in it which the President has not himself, at one time or another recommended as essential to the security of the Union. It is not the radical plan; it is not so near in fact, to the rebel disabling and confiscation plan of Thaddeus Stevens as the propositions put forth from time to time by Andrew Johnson. It is a compromise which the President ought to have adopted in co-operation with Congress, and which he ought to adopt at all events, because his conflict with Congress, if persisted in, will be most emphatically decided against him. It cannot be otherwise. The inevitable result is as clear to the searcher for the true situation of things as the light of the sun through the breaking clouds. Not one of the States which voted for Lincoln and Johnson will fail to adopt this constitutional amendment, since New Jersey, the only Northern State whose vote was against them has led off for the North in the ratification.

The policy and the duty of President Johnson, therefore, are as clear as a mathematical demonstration, and equally clear is the policy of the still excluded Southern States. We have earnestly advocated the President's policy; but after the verdict of the jury the argument is at an end. The example of Tennessee in the ratification of the amendment is now the only alternative for the outer Southern States. Tennessee in ratifying the amendment, opened the door to the admission of her members into both houses of Congress. * * * *

This amendment is going through. There is no other settlement for the South. The Governors of the Southern States ought therefore to call their legislatures together at once and ratify this amendment, so that with the meeting of Congress in December they may be all restored to both houses. In this way they can at once secure the balance of power in Congress and put an end to any further attempt of the radicals to apply new restrictions of State restoration. The Southern States, too will thus be put in a position to take their ground and shape their course to some purpose in view of the Presidential election. What has been done in the case of Tennessee amounts to the adoption of a rule of admission. The way is plain, the door is open, and in this simple act of ratification the South will be restored to its balance of power. It is the ultimatum of the victorious North, and the South will lose much and gain nothing by delay in its adoption.

THE NEGRO BOUNTY QUESTION.

The Copperjohnsonites, through the columns of their newspaper organs and the throats of their blatant orators, are making the direct charge that Congress voted an extra bounty of $300 to the negroes, which the Paymaster General is now paying, while Congress voted only $100 extra bounty to the white soldier, which the Paymaster General refuses to pay. On this statement, the Copperjohnsonites boldly declare that it is the policy of Congress and therefore the object of the Republican party to reward the black soldier and rob the white soldier. Now, let us look fairly at the facts involved in this case. Every white volunteer, who enlisted between July 1st, 1861, and June 25th, 1863, also April 1st, 1864, and July 18th, 1864, for the term of three or five years, received a bounty of $100. Those who re-enlisted, as veterans, prior to April 1st, 1864; received an additional bounty of $400, while those white soldiers who did not re-enlist and served three years only received $100. Congress passed an act giving them an extra bounty of $100, while the black volunteer only received under the act of Congress $100 bounty at the time the white soldier received $300. Congress passed an act to give the black volunteer the same bounty that any other soldier received and no more. So it will be seen that the black volunteer does not get an extra bounty any more than the white soldier, but merely gets the same amount.

From these facts, quoted from the record, it will be seen that Congress made no distinctions in awarding its bounties to those willing to defend the country, *except in favor of the white man,* who having first entered (negroes at first being excluded from the army) were awarded the extra $100. Hereafter, then, when a Copperhead attempts to show that the negro is getting more bounty than is the white soldier, the facts we quote in this article are sufficient to disprove the charge.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE RELEASE OF DAVIS EXPECTED.

A story comes through the columns of the *Herald* that President Johnson proposes to release Jefferson Davis in October, and that, in the spirit of his St. Louis speech, he will charge the responsibility of the failure to punish this traitor upon the radicals. The *Herald* is poor authority, but the statement is minute and circumstantial; it accords precisely with views recently expressed by the President, and it has many intrinsic evidences of its probability.

Jefferson Davis is simply the chief of many traitors, To all the rest, Andrew Johnson extends not only pardon, but every encouragement to hope that they may secure by his treachery what they lost in the fight. Some of them not less guilty than Davis, Johnson has already pardoned into high office; the Governor of Mississippi, and the Mayor of New Orleans, are examples. It would be inconsistent for him to make Jefferson Davis an exception. "My policy" will not be fully illustrated until that chief of traitors has taken his seat in the Senate. But whether the loyal people will permit a full illustration of "my policy" is very doubtful.—*Missouri Democrat.*