

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor



CARLISLE, PA., SEPT. 21, 1865.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, COL. W. W. H. DAVIS, OF DECCA COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, LT. COL. J. P. LINTON, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR SENATOR, COL. JAMES CHESTNUT, of Southampton.

FOR ASSEMBLY, PHILIP LONG, of Newburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, of Carlisle.

FOR TREASURER, LEVI ZEIGLER, of Middlesex.

FOR COMMISSIONER, ALEXANDER F. MEYER, of Carlisle.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JONATHAN SNYDER, of W. Pennsboro'.

FOR SURVEYOR, JOHN C. ECKELS, of Silver Spring.

FOR AUDITOR, CHRISTMAN DEITZ, of Hampden.

FOR CORONER, DAVID SMITH, of Carlisle.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCT. 10th, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county is requested to meet at Wetzel's Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, Sept. 23d, at 12 o'clock, P. M.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE. The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:

Carlisle, E. W.—Fred. Coraman, Jesse D. Rinehart.

Carlisle, W. W.—Jos. C. Thompson, Geo. Coraman.

Dickinson—Athaw Gaibrath, Geo. Kissinger.

East Pennsboro'—Wm. M. Gardner, Jacob Knecht.

Frankford—John Graham, Jaesh Koer.

Hampden—John Scheffer, Eli Hoover.

Hopewell—John McCoy, John Henell.

Lower Allen—Gen. Munner, Jacob Barbor.

Mechanicsburg—Isaac Stansburg, Adam Gross.

Middlesex—Wm. A. Trimper, Capt. J. P. Brinle.

Mifflin—Saml. Christlieb, Wm. Henry.

Monroe—H. C. Zorger, G. W. Pressel.

Newburg—D. McCoy, L. S. Eisenhower.

New Cumberland—John G. Miller, Adam Peeman.

Newton—Wm. Cape, Jacob Lewis.

Newville—J. B. Morrow, J. M. Davidson.

North Middleton—Wm. F. Swigart, J. P. Sluzart.

Penn—David Caldwell, Robert Linn.

Shippensburg Dor.—Dr. R. C. Ruly, B. F. Duncan.

Shippensburg Twp.—Daniel Line, Wm. Shuster.

Southampton—Geo. Coffe, S. M. Wherry.

South Middleton—John Reep, Samuel Zag.

Silver Spring—David Lane, Alex. Klink.

Upper Allen—G. H. Moller, Jacob Fortney.

West Pennsboro'—James Carothers, Robert McCochran.

WEST PETER F. BOE, Esq., offers for sale two desirable residences in the Borough of Carlisle. Also, one first-rate hotel property at Boiling Springs. For particulars inquire of the editor of the Volunteer.

At the hour of going to press the Democratic Conferences for this District were still in session, voting as at their former meetings—three for CHESTNUT and three for GLAZZ.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Those of our readers in want of household and kitchen furniture, &c., should not neglect the large sale of Mrs. Wm. M. BEETES, to-morrow.—Sale commences at 10 o'clock.

Organize! Organize!! Democrats, conservatives, and friends of the white man, your State and County ticket are now in the field. Are you ready for the conflict? If not go to work and organize! Organize in your townships and school districts. The advocates of Negro-Suffrage and Negro-Equality are at work day and night. If we would preserve the white man's Government, the institutions of our fathers and civil liberty, we must be up and doing. ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!!

Be Assessed. Remember that SATURDAY, September 30, is the last day on which you can be legally assessed as a voter at the coming election. Be sure to have your own name, and those of all Democrats, upon the Duplicate of the Assessor of your district, on or before that day.

Soldiers! Remember the one-handed veteran, Col. W. W. H. Davis, who heads the Democratic State Ticket. That hand-less right arm, which struck so vigorously for the flag under which you fought, appeals to you now! Remember Col. LINTON, covered with scars received in the service of his country. These men were neither holiday soldiers, nor hangmen; they are true and tried defenders of the stars and stripes. Fall into line, boys, and give them a hearty support.

Sunday last was the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

THE JACOBS ALARMED.

The last Chambersburg Repository—Col. McClure's paper—contains an editorial of a column in length, appealing to the "Union men" (that means those in favor of negro-suffrage), not to permit disorganization to creep into their ranks, but to close up their shattered columns and go to work. The Repository reminds its partisans that many unforeseen circumstances will operate against them this fall, which will very materially interfere with their majorities. It says to them:

"Philadelphia must fall off essentially in her vote, because the vast manufacturing for the army has been almost wholly arrested, and thousands of government employees and operatives on government work of various kinds, have been scattered in other channels of industry over the country. Their removal must diminish the large Union majority of last year from 2,500 to 3,000, and the adjoining county of Delaware can scarcely fail to be similarly effected by the same cause."

A beautiful confession, this. Because some 2,500 or 3,000 government employees at Philadelphia have been discharged, the Republican majority will be cut down that many votes! Then it was really true that no mechanic, operative or laboring man could obtain a day's work who did not first bind himself to vote for and sustain the men in power! A beautiful confession, we repeat.

But it is true as Col. McClure states it—the discharge of operatives will diminish the Jacobin majority in all sections of the country. Hence it was that the remorseless corporations had for four long years feasted on good things and become fat, felt disappointed and chagrined when SHERMAN gave the rebellion its death-blow. They were not ready to give up power and plunder, and to this day they hate SHERMAN for having committed the unpardonable sin of ending the rebellion. They have retained power by resorting to means at once despicable and villainous—by compelling every man in the government employ to yield his opinions and his manhood, and to tolerate talk as their task-masters dictated. No wonder those tyrants now tremble; no wonder Col. McClure sends forth a loud wail and reminds the Jacobin leaders that the discharge of tens of thousands of workmen who have been quartered upon the government will seriously damage the negro-equality party. True enough; these poor men who had to work for their living, and to vote as they were bid, are again freed, and they will once more act the part of freemen and vote as they please.

It is a humiliating confession for Col. McClure to make, to say that the discharge of government employees will endanger the success of his party this fall. But, we repeat, it is the naked truth. During the whole of Mr. Lincoln's term in office, men were proscribed because of their political opinions. Military men and civilians were alike discarded, and no man could expect an hour's work from the government who did not first work for the government or who did not first work for the Black-abolition party. Never in the history of nations did a ruler require more servile submission to his dogmas than did Mr. Lincoln require of those in the employ of the government or who he proscribed. Notwithstanding our country was engaged in a fearful intestine rebellion, which required the energy, the means and co-operation of the whole North to put down, the administration never appeared to rise above the dignity of petty, grasping, sordid politicians. The country was as a feather in the scales in opposition to the success of the Jacobin party. By pursuing this persecuting spirit, by using the immense means at the disposal of corrupt officials, and by forcing government employees to vote the Jacobin ticket, Mr. Lincoln's re-election was secured against the wishes of three-fourths of the people of the Northern States. Thank God, the patronage of the government is now somewhat curtailed, and thousands of men who were compelled to act the part of serfs, are no longer to be intimidated by the frowns or threats of British men. Well may the leaders of the defunct Abolition party tremble, for we tell them that "the time has come," when the people, mad, defiant and resolute, intend to place their feet upon the necks of their oppressors. Courage Democrats!—the good time is coming.

The Herald of last week, in speaking of the inability of the Democratic Senatorial Conference to nominate a candidate for Senator, says:

"One of the broadest exhibitions of political bosh we have ever seen is that displayed in the Volunteer's editorial this week wherein that paper clamors for Chestnut's nomination, while the editor (himself a defeated candidate) may be seen at almost any hour in the day legging with might and main for the same Chestnut's overthrow. Verily things are not always what they seem."

The Herald is so accustomed to misrepresentation, that it is scarcely capable of making a fair statement. Its allegation that the editor of this paper has been seen "legging with might and main for CHESTNUT'S overthrow," is a wiful and malicious falsehood. What object the Herald had in view in making this unblushing assertion, we cannot imagine. In the one or two short conversations we had with the York conferees, we urged the claims of our country and our candidate, in about the same language that we spoke of them in these columns. The man therefore, whose impudence or ignorance prompts him to assert that our professions and actions (in reference to our Senatorial difficulty) do not tally, is a falsifier.

HARTNANT AND MRS. SERRATT. Gen. SHERMAN said, in a recent speech at St. Louis, that the true soldier is no hangman. SHERMAN can't have a very high opinion of HARTNANT, who had charge of the hanging of Mrs. SERRATT. What makes the matter so much the worse for HARTNANT, is the fact that he sent a letter to President JOHNSON, avowing his belief in the innocence of Mrs. SERRATT, and yet, afterward, acted as her executioner. A true soldier would have resigned rather than he would have done an act of such bloody inconsistency.

The Johnstown Democrat asks: "When is a camel (Campbell) like a horse?" and answers: "When 'he smelleth the battle afar off?" This is shockingly personal.

The Republican State Committee of Connecticut has issued an address urging the adoption of a negro suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

THE NEGRO-SUFFRAGE PARTY.

The negro-equality journals are making a spasmodic effort to puff their wretched State ticket into notice; they would have the people believe that their candidates are not only brave soldiers, but possess qualifications that fit them for the discharge of the duties of the offices for which they have been named. In regard to the first assumption we admit that their candidate for Auditor General, HARTNANT, has some military reputation—about the reputation that thousands of others have. His high-sounding title of Major-General, however, was conferred upon him, not because of any distinguished services in the field, but because of his politics, and especially because he agreed with STANTON, and was willing to assist him in his effort to degrade the white soldier to the level of the negro. HARTNANT is in favor of negroes voting and holding office—in favor of negro-equality—in favor of seizing Southern lands and giving them to negroes. He comes up to the full standard of PHILLIPS, BURNETT, STANTON, and other radical traitors. For holding these opinions he was appointed chief hangman at Mrs. SERRATT's execution, and it must be confessed he performed his work well. Mrs. SERRATT was convicted before an illegal military court, on the oath of a drunken tavern-keeper, whose testimony was pronounced false after her execution. HARTNANT was chief hangman and choked the life out of the fainting woman in "three minutes by the watch." A beautiful occupation this for a Major-General.

For Surveyor General, the pie-hald Convention of shoddyites and office-holders nominated JACOB M. CAMPBELL. He, too, the shoddyites tell us, is a military man—a Colonel—but where he distinguished himself, or the battles he was in, they make no mention of. The fact is, this CAMPBELL was never in a battle in his life. Like too many Abolition officers, he sported a big title but failed to honor it. For several months his regiment acted as a guard over a railroad in Maryland, away off from live rebels. Finally it was ordered to the front, when Colonel JACOB M. CAMPBELL resigned and started for his home in the hills of Cambria county. The command of the regiment then devolved on the next officer in command, the brave and talented Lieutenant Colonel JOHN P. LINTON, who led it into battle, and no Pennsylvania regiment fought harder or more desperate. Some four hundred men of the regiment were killed or wounded, and Col. LINTON received three wounds, the last one carrying away two of his ribs. Lieutenant-Colonel LINTON, he it remembered, is the Democratic nominee for Surveyor General, and CAMPBELL, the Colonel of the regiment, who resigned, is his competitor. Can the people hesitate between these two men? And most especially dare those hypocrites who falsely style themselves the soldier's friends, vote for CAMPBELL, the Sunday soldier, and against the hero LINTON, who has been made a cripple for life by inheriting to his regiment to the end? We will see!

THE NEGRO-SUFFRAGE PARTY. This hoary-headed sinner has recently delivered a speech at Lancaster, which, on account of the extraordinary and unchristian sentiments it contains, is attracting the attention of the country. He contends that the Southern States, by reason of their ordinances of secession, are no longer States of the Union—that the people of the South are subjugated aliens and their territory, foreign territory, conquered by force of arms. He argued that as such we have a right to demand satisfaction. He advocated the proposition to confiscate the property of all rebels worth over \$10,000. This, he estimated, would produce a sum of over \$3,000,000,000, which he proposed to apply to compensating these loyal non-rebel property in the war (probably \$50,000 to himself for the destruction of his iron-works in Adams county),—the balance to be expended in providing homes for the negroes and pay a part of the national debt. This would turn out of house and home about 70,000 Southern families, including women and children, but Mr. Stevens contends that we must not be influenced by feelings of mercy. He favored the most rigorous enforcement of his doctrine, even if it should drive all upon whom it operated into exile. He boldly avowed his belief that the very existence of the Republican party depended upon the rebel States being kept out of the Union for a while; their admission would render the speedy triumph of the Democracy inevitable.

This revolutionary and devilish programme is worthy of Thaddeus Stevens. No man possessing a spark of humanity or an iota of fine feeling, would advocate such monstrous doctrines. It would disgrace a nation of heathens. To carry it out would require a standing army of five hundred thousand men for the next quarter of a century, at a sacrifice of millions of more debt, which Stevens admits is now over four billions.

This speech may be regarded as a sort of prelude to a general attack upon President JOHNSON and all his plans for the restoration of unity and concord to the nation, on the part of the radical Abolitionists. So soon as Congress meets their batteries will be opened. These miserable fanatics see that unless the South can be trampled down and kept under foot for long years to come, their present political supremacy is gone forever.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

THE REPUBLICAN or UNION PARTY in the following States have passed resolutions in favor of allowing NEGROES to vote: MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA, RHODE ISLAND, IOWA.

The Republicans of PENNSYLVANIA, through their County Conventions, have declared in favor of "Universal Suffrage" in the following named counties: CRAWFORD, NORTHAMPTON, SUSQUEHANNA, UNION.

The following named Republican newspapers have declared in favor of "Universal Suffrage"—advocating either a change of the State or Federal Constitutions: 1. Press, Philadelphia city. 2. Gazette, Pittsburg, Allegheny county. 3. Commercial, " " " " 4. Dispatch, " " " " 5. Telegraph, Harrisburg, Dauphin county. 6. Examiner, Lancaster, Lancaster county. 7. Record, Reading, Berks county. 8. Democrat, Kittanning, Armstrong co. 9. Alleghenian, Ebensburg, Cambria co. 10. Reporter, Towanda, Bradford county. 11. Dispatch, Mercersburg county. 12. Gazette, Sunbury, Northumberland co. 13. American, Danville, Montour county. 14. Herald, Norrisburg, Montgomery county. 15. Herald & Whig, Summerset county. 16. Western Advocate, Greene county. 17. Times, Johnstown, Cambria county. 18. Reporter & Tribune, Washington co. 19. Miner's Journal, Pottsville, Schuylkill co. 20. Village Record, Westchester, Chester co. 21. American Republican, Chester county.

The foregoing we copy from the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, and add to the above list of Abolition papers which have openly advocated Negro Suffrage, the Carlisle Herald, giving as our proof the following extract from its issue of April 6, 1865:

"Fortunately the government has, in the colored population of the South, an element upon which it may safely rely; and the sooner they are made both soldiers and voters, the sooner may the North hope to be relieved from heavy military levies, and the government hope to be preserved from the machinations of traitors. Slavery, as an established institution, is dead now; but not so the spirit of slavery.—Muskets and cannon cannot beat that down, but hitless in the hands of men animated by the opposite spirit, can prevent a recurrence of such mischief as we now know it is capable of perpetrating. We have, at a fearful cost, put it out of its power to rule; our next object is to deprive it of the power to ruin.—The negro, by simply carrying out in good faith that which, as a nation, we have professed before Heaven and Earth—that ALL MEN ARE EQUAL."

Assess the Soldiers!

Every returned soldier must be assessed or he will lose his vote. The payment of the ten cent tax under the Soldier's voting law will not entitle the soldier to vote as a citizen. The Democratic Ward, Township and county Committees should at once attend to this matter. It is vital importance to secure for the Democratic soldiers—as citizens—the right of suffrage of which, while in the army last fall, they were deprived through the tricks and intimidation of shoulder-strapped demagogues, who were everything as politicians and nothing as soldiers. Go to work at once and assess every one of those soldiers. No time is to be lost, as the 30th of September is the limit of time allowed to do so. Within the ensuing three weeks every Returned Veteran should be fully qualified as a citizen—a freeman—a voter against Shoddy and Negro-Suffrage!

"PATRIOT AND UNION."—In another column will be found the prospectus of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, for the campaign of 1865. As the central organ of the democracy of Pennsylvania, it should receive a liberal support from the party. It is a most fearless and able Democratic journal, and is doing good service in the old cause. We advise our friends to subscribe for this valiant Democratic champion.

Remember.

That a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, at this crisis, may be worth to us what we were cheated out of last fall, a Democratic President. Andy Johnson must be sustained in what he has done to overturn the schemes of the radicals.

ADAM HOSTETTER, President. WILLIAM KENNEDY, Secretary. B. K. DONAVAN, Secretary.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Shoddy press are continually repeating the falsehood that the Democracy opposed the right of the soldiers to vote. No Democratic legislator, orator or press ever took ground against the right of soldiers to vote, but some of them did urge what afterwards proved to be the disastrous fact, that their "soldier" voting law was only intended to enable the Republican politicians to enable them to co-erce the soldiers and to commit fraud!

As one instance among scores, we may mention that in a township in Clinton county from which only two men entered the service, (one of them was killed in front of Richmond before the election,) there were thirty-one soldier votes returned for Lincoln and one for McClellan! It is known, too, that in many instances (perhaps in thousands) soldiers who desired to vote the Democratic ticket were intimidated, coerced, or detailed for distant duty, by political shoulder-straps, so that a majority of the Democratic soldiers were most harshly disfranchised.

Democratic soldiers are ready to testify to facts of this kind, and the only men who now denounce the soldiers' voting law are the soldiers themselves—those of our returned veterans who were denied their rights under it by Republican officials.

It was the opening of the doors to fraud which the Democracy opposed, and it was to open those doors and secure a Republican triumph that induced the shoddy politicians to demand the right of the soldier to vote. The shoddy demagogue cared nothing for the rights of soldiers, or they would not have had thousands of Democratic soldiers disfranchised by being sent on picket and detached service, while the camp elections were going on. They care nothing now for soldiers and their rights, or they would not, in making their nominations for the approaching election, take up their candidates from the "home guard" in every county in which they could get the vote of a soldier. Look, for instance, at Philadelphia, eighteen candidates and one soldier; at Allegheny—thirteen candidates and two soldiers; at Lancaster—ten candidates and one soldier; at Dauphin—five candidates and one soldier; at Berks—two candidates and one soldier! And so of the rest of the counties easting Republican majorities—the soldiers are given a back seat.

The Republican politicians cared nothing for the right, but they cared for the means of victory. The Democracy denied no right to the soldiers, but they denied the right of their opponents to carry elections by fraud and military force, as last fall's election in this State was carried.

It stands a glaring contrast to the shoddy falsehood that the Democracy opposed the right of the soldiers to vote, we say that the Democracy unitedly voted against the soldiers' voting amendment in every State where they were given a vote. As a proof of this we point to the official returns of the home vote last fall, upon which the Democracy had nearly one thousand majority! When the amendment was voted upon, several months previously, the Democracy could have killed it most effectually. They did not, therefore, only with the acquiescence and support of the Democracy that the amendment was adopted. These facts cannot and dare not be denied by any of the pretended friends of the soldiers!—Patriot & Union.

From the New York Herald, President Johnson's organ.

Thaddeus Stevens on Southern Reconstruction—A Sweeping Condemnation or Repudiation.

The late speech of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is a most important one, and will be accepted as an authoritative exposition of the Democratic reconstruction policy of the abolition Jacobin Club. As chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means of the late Congress, as a leader in all the confederate acts and other parts of the present reconstruction policy, by that and the preceding Congress, and as the recognized oracle of the Pennsylvania radicals, Thaddeus Stevens, it may be fairly assumed, has in this speech declared the programme of the impalpable revolutionary abolition school to which he belongs.

The Jacobin programme, from first to last, is one of unqualified hostility to the Southern policy of President Johnson. He proposes the re-creation of "free property as here and as far as possible." Stevens proposes William the Conqueror's "Domesday Book" of confiscation, or the alternative of repudiation and universal bankruptcy. The President is treating the late insurgent States as States that have never been a part of the Union; Stevens accepts them "in the position in which they placed themselves—as severed from the Union, an independent government de facto, an alien entity, to be dealt with according to the laws of war. Upon this subject, he contends, Jeff. Davis cannot be convicted of treason, and that "the same difficulties will exist in attempting forfeitures, which can only follow conviction in States protestant by law; and that, in fact, it is said, only for the life of the malefactor." In short, according to Stevens, the rebel States must be treated to the fullest extent of the powers of the conqueror as subjugated alien, enemies, for that otherwise in the work of reconstruction we are only planting the seeds of another rebellion.

His programme, therefore, is that of Senator Sumner—to hold said States "in a territorial condition until they are fit to form a State constitution, republican in fact, not in form only, and ask admission into the Union as new States." He does not touch on the question of negro suffrage. He is dealing with the subject in a broader view. Congress may prescribe the qualifications of voters in a Territory, but the President, he maintains, "has not even this or any other power to meddle in the subject, except by advice of Congress." Here Mr. Stevens forgets the almost unlimited discretion conferred upon the President by Congress for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the powers thus conferred have not been recalled, but are still in force. All this, however, goes for nothing when this Jacobin recom-structor, who insists upon treating our late rebellious Southern brethren as subjugated alien enemies.

He accordingly proposes the forfeiture of the estates of the leading rebels, to the extent of 304,000,000 acres, the distribution of 40,000,000 acres of these lands to the emancipated blacks, and the devotion of the remainder, 364,000,000 acres, to the redemption of the national debt. This debt, he maintains, will be over four thousand millions of dollars, when it is all funded, and then we shall have to raise annually, by taxation, \$470,000,000 to meet the interest and current expenses, a burden which he holds the people can only bear by the sale of the property of the rebels should pay our national debt, or the alternative of REPUDIATION, FINANCIAL CHAOS AND UNIVERSAL ANARCHY.

The new platform of Thaddeus Stevens and his Jacobin associate leaders and their followers, is this—The Democrats will support a broad platform of reconstructing the government out of the conquered territory of the South, converted into new and free States, and admitted into the Union by the sovereign will of Congress. Like Wendell Phillips, therefore, Thaddeus Stevens presents his plan of restriction, or the alternative of REPUDIATION, FINANCIAL CHAOS AND UNIVERSAL ANARCHY.

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NO DEMOCRAT OPPOSED THE RIGHT OF BALLOT TO THE SOLDIERS.

The Democracy could have defeated the Soldiers' Voting Amendment. The Shoddy press are continually repeating the falsehood that the Democracy opposed the right of the soldiers to vote. No Democratic legislator, orator or press ever took ground against the right of soldiers to vote, but some of them did urge what afterwards proved to be the disastrous fact, that their "soldier" voting law was only intended to enable the Republican politicians to enable them to co-erce the soldiers and to commit fraud!

As one instance among scores, we may mention that in a township in Clinton county from which only two men entered the service, (one of them was killed in front of Richmond before the election,) there were thirty-one soldier votes returned for Lincoln and one for McClellan! It is known, too, that in many instances (perhaps in thousands) soldiers who desired to vote the Democratic ticket were intimidated, coerced, or detailed for distant duty, by political shoulder-straps, so that a majority of the Democratic soldiers were most harshly disfranchised.

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The Jacobin programme, from first to last, is one of unqualified hostility to the Southern policy of President Johnson. He proposes the re-creation of "free property as here and as far as possible." Stevens proposes William the Conqueror's "Domesday Book" of confiscation, or the alternative of repudiation and universal bankruptcy. The President is treating the late insurgent States as States that have never been a part of the Union; Stevens accepts them "in the position in which they placed themselves—as severed from the Union, an independent government de facto, an alien entity, to be dealt with according to the laws of war. Upon this subject, he contends, Jeff. Davis cannot be convicted of treason, and that "the same difficulties will exist in attempting forfeitures, which can only follow conviction in States protestant by law; and that, in fact, it is said, only for the life of the malefactor." In short, according to Stevens, the rebel States must be treated to the fullest extent of the powers of the conqueror as subjugated alien, enemies, for that otherwise in the work of reconstruction we are only planting the seeds of another rebellion.

His programme, therefore, is that of Senator Sumner—to hold said States "in a territorial condition until they are fit to form a State constitution, republican in fact, not in form only, and ask admission into the Union as new States." He does not touch on the question of negro suffrage. He is dealing with the subject in a broader view. Congress may prescribe the qualifications of voters in a Territory, but the President, he maintains, "has not even this or any other power to meddle in the subject, except by advice of Congress." Here Mr. Stevens forgets the almost unlimited discretion conferred upon the President by Congress for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the powers thus conferred have not been recalled, but are still in force. All this, however, goes for nothing when this Jacobin recom-structor, who insists upon treating our late rebellious Southern brethren as subjugated alien enemies.

He accordingly proposes the forfeiture of the estates of the leading rebels, to the extent of 304,000,000 acres, the distribution of 40,000,000 acres of these lands to the emancipated blacks, and the devotion of the remainder, 364,000,000 acres, to the redemption of the national debt. This debt, he maintains, will be over four thousand millions of dollars, when it is all funded, and then we shall have to raise annually, by taxation, \$470,000,000 to meet the interest and current expenses, a burden which he holds the people can only bear by the sale of the property of the rebels should pay our national debt, or the alternative of REPUDIATION, FINANCIAL CHAOS AND UNIVERSAL ANARCHY.

The new platform of Thaddeus Stevens and his Jacobin associate leaders and their followers, is this—The Democrats will support a broad platform of reconstructing the government out of the conquered territory of the South, converted into new and free States, and admitted into the Union by the sovereign will of Congress. Like Wendell Phillips, therefore, Thaddeus Stevens presents his plan of restriction, or the alternative of REPUDIATION, FINANCIAL CHAOS AND UNIVERSAL ANARCHY.

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Southern Reconstruction.

Visit to the White House of a Large Delegation from the South. CORDIAL RECEPTION AND ADDRESS TO THEM BY THE PRESIDENT. GRATIFICATION AT THE FRANK CONDUCT OF LEADING REBELS. Every Possible Assistance to Speedy Reorganization Will be Given.

No Bitterness Towards the South Entertained by the Government. President Johnson Equally Opposed to Disintegration and Consolidation. THE SOUTHERNERS AT MR. SEWARD'S RECEPTION. Interesting and Amicable Interview with the Secretary and Other Cabinet Officers, &c., &c.