## Bancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1865. "The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. Thefree commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of off-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

# DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: Col. JOHN P. LINTON, of Cambria Co.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY.

Capt. DANIEL HERR, Columbia, . Lieut. J. S. ROATH, East Donegal, Lieut. GEORGE P. DEICHLER, City, Lt. C. A. LICHTENTHAELER, Warwick

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Col. F. S. PYFER, City.

COUNTY TREASURER. Capt. J. MILLER RAUB, Providence COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN HESS, Conestoga. PRISON INSPECTORS

Private JAMES HENRY, Columbia WM. CARPENTER, Lancaster Twp. DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

LEWIS ZECHER, City, GEORGE G. BRUSH, Manor, GEORGE H. PICKEL, Bart, (1 year.)

COUNTY SURVEYOR. JOHN B. ERB. Warwick.

AUDITOR. J. W. SHAEFFER, West Donegal.

### The Tickets Ready.

The tickets are ready for distribution Members of the County Committee wil please call, or send some reliable person for them on A. J. Steinman, Esq., at his office, on West King street, this city.

## -----

Keep These Things Before the People. Keep it before the people, that the Re publican leaders of Pennsylvania declare that the war is not yet ended; and that they propose to keep up a huge standing army for years to come.

Keep it before the people, that th same party have openly declared their opposition to a speedy restoration of the Union; and that they stand opposed to the restoration policy of President John

Keep it before the people, that the propose to carry out a general system o confiscation, for the benefit of a set of greedy plunderers, who are not yet satisfied with their enormous stealings; at the expense of humanity, law, the customs of civilized nations, and all the material and political interests of the people.

Keep it before the people, that the Republican party are irretrievably and unequivocally committed to the odious doctrine of negro suffrage and consequent entire negro equality.

Keep it before the people, that this hateful doctrine, so far from being denied or repudiated, is really endorsed by the Republican platform of Pennsylvania.

Keep it before the people, that in their County Conventious, held in a number of the strongest Republican counties in this State, negro suffrage and negro equality have been openly endorsed by resolutions passed.

Keep it before the people, that not a single Republican newspaper in Pennfrage, while at least one-half of them

Labor and Capital Alike Interested. It is not the poor man alone who is nterested in summarily crushing out the proposed scheme of conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes. He has reason to hate the idea, because the immediate and inevitable effect of conferring the rights of citizenship upon the negro will be to remove the principal barrier which now forms a well marked dividing line between the two races. This removed, it will be hard for the poor white man to keep the negro from encroaching upon his rights and privileges. He has reason to abhor every attempt which would bring about a con dition of political and social equality

between the races, because he would be the first, and in some respects the greatest sufferer, but he would not be alone in this. The capital of the country should be

mendacity. larmed at any plan which proposes to Upon no subject do they lie so con et in this vast crowd of ignorant and tantly and persistently as upon the

ineducated voters. It is impossible that conduct of the Democratic party toward the negroes should be educated to a the soldiers. By this means they hope to influence a large vote; but that they standard of intelligence necessary to fit them to exercise intelligently the rights will be disappointed in their calculaof suffrage. They would always form a tions we verily believe. The soldiers langerous element in the country. In are at home now, and have access to ome States they would outnumber the Democratic newspapers, and a chance white voters, while in others, even in to read and to hear for themselves. Pennsylvania, where the negro vote They are not situated where they can would amount to twelve or fifteen be cut off from all influence except that thousand, they would be found to be in of the dominant party, as was the case numbers sufficient to decide any ordilast fall. They will therefore make up nary political contest. Their combined an intelligent opinion and will vote as influence would be most powerful. Of freemen should. All the Democratic course, if they had intelligence sufficiparty asks is a chance to be heard. This ent to form any estimate of their power it now enjoys, and it expects to triumph at the ballot-box they would employ it in the coming election through an infor the furtherance of their own intertelligent and unrestrained expression of ests. Being at the very base of the social the voice of the people, returned soldiers

system, as they would be even after beas well as others. ing made the political equal of the white The facts show that in Pennsylvania man, they would have no close connecthe Democratic party has always been tion with, and consequently no care for, the friend of the soldier. It would be the interests represented by the capital strange if it had been anything else, of the country. Any wild scheme which when a majority of those in the ranks might promise temporary advantage to were Democrats. As a proof of this take themselves would receive their support. the following facts, all of which can be Capital would thus be rendered insecure established by reference to the Legislaand great misfortunes would be the intive Record.

prive it of all force.

clare.

the Legislative Record.

should vote the Democratic ticket.

vitable result. The first vote of thanks tendered to Yet, despite the fact that the interest our gallant soldiers by the Pennsylvania of all classes of the community are en-Legislature was moved in the House of dangered by the proposal to extend the Representatives by Hon. Cyrus L. Perright of suffrage to the negro, it is being hing, a distinguished Democrat from urged by the Republican party with lambria. This was done on the recepgreat unanimity. It will no longer do tion of the news of the fall of Fort Don-

for any one to deny that it is an issue in alson. the present campaign in this State. In the forcible language of Greeley in his rebuke to Cessna "if negro suffrage be not n issue in the present campaign in Penn. glvania we know not what is." It has een covertly endorsed by the Republi-

can State Convention, and a number of the most influential Republican newspapers in the State who so interpreted he ambiguous language of the third resolution. The odious doctrine has been openly endorsed by the County Convention of a number of strong Republican counties, and it is advocated

almost the entire Republican by wspaper press of the State. It has been nowhere denounced or condemned by any public meeting of the party, by any convention, or any Republican newspaper throughout the State. Against the infamous proposition the Democratic party has at all times openly taken ground. It is an open and well defined issue therefore.

It cannot be evaded, but must be squarely met at the coming election. The poor man must decide whether he will vote and work in future, side by side with the negro; and capital must say whether it will endanger all its

The amendment to the Constitution interests by letting in this multitude of under which our soldiers afterwards ignorant voters with distinct and widevoted, was framed by a Democratic sylvania has dared to oppose negro suf- | ly separate interests. There is no dodg-Committee and passed by a Democratic ing the issue. A Republican triumph Legislature. his State will be everywhere justly We ask any soldier, is there not proof claimed to be a triumph of negro sufenough here of the friendship of the frage. Let no man deceive himself into Democratic party for the soldiers? All any other belief. the above acts of the party are of record

The Democratic Party the Friend of the Soldiers. Opposed to a White Man's Government. We find the following remarkable ed-It is surprising to see how recklessly

torial in the Examiner of this morning: and persistently the Republican news-A White Man's Government.

paper press of this State are indulging We do not know whether Governor erry, in using the above phrase in his ddress to the South Carolina Convenin bare-faced lying. If the falsehoods ould be eliminated from their pages tion, borrowed it from our Northern Copperheads, with whom it is a pet term, or whether the latter originally they would appear to have nothing to say on political questions, and their columns would be almost a blank. They obtained it from their "Southern breth ren." At any rate it is a mere verbal subterfuge, contrived for the perpetuamisrepresent every subject which they ouch, and seem utterly lost to all sense tion of gross injustice toward a class who have suffered enough already f shame. It is almost useless to expose the glaring falsehoods which they so Where is the authority for calling this "a white man's Government" to be "a white man's Government" to be found? The Constitution certainly does persistently repeat. They will continue to re-utter the same old lie after it has not contain the word "white." een most clearly proven to be such. It We the people of the United States," it says s not a pleasant task to be compelled to "do ordain and establish this Constitu-tion." And throughout the instrument deal with such antagonists, but, necessity compels the Democratic press to do the whole foundation of political power all it can to expose their unmitigated are represented as resting on the "pe ple," "citizens" and "free persons. peo

ow the freedmen of the South con within all these descriptive terms. Gov. Perry says that the Dred Scott decision pronounces them to be not citizens · but he forgets-or else, during the benighted reign of treason at the South, he never learned-that that decision if ever was one, has been authoritatively overruled and discarded in the official practice of the Government.

It is observable that when a set of men enter upon an unworthy course, the first thing they generally do is to invent a phras that shall divert attention from their object. "Popular sovereignty," cried the man who was willing that the relative man who was willing that slavery should go into the territories in one way when all theother ways seemed to be closed up. "Let us alone," said the rebels when they meant to attack the Government, and wanted their own time for it. So remain the states of the source of t So now we hear men shout ing that this is " a white man'sgovern-ment," when their only object is to in-flame a pride of race, which shall result in keeping the negro debarred from those rights and immunities which the Government, in its hour of danger

guaranteed to him. We do not know how far the Repub licans of Lancaster county are prepared to go in favor of negro equality; but if they endorse the sentiments contained in the above article, they must stand prepared to abolish every vestige of disinction between the two races. Is not the Examiner over-bold? We know it is the organ of Thaddeus Stevens; but is it not a little in advance of the sentiment of its own party in this county? Can it be that the Republicans of Lanaster county are prepared to repudiate the idea that this is "a white man's Government?" Does it irritate them, as it evidently does the Examiner, to you. The first resolution asking Congress hear it called such? Have they no just o increase the pay of the soldiers was pride of race? Are they ready to confer introduced by a prominent Democrat; entire political and social equality upon and the whole body of Democratic memthe whole negro population of the counbers stood by it and sustained it; while try? We do not, we cannot believe it. the Republicans, who had a majority, We cannot help thinking there are very so emasculated the resolution as to demany conservative Republicans even n Lancaster county who will repu-In 1861 the vote of the soldiers taken diate with honest scorn and deep in the field elected the Democratic candidates for Sheriff and Register of Wills indignation the infamous doctrines inculcated by the Examiner in the of Philadelphia. The Republican board above artice. We know what an of Return Judges refused to count the effort it requires for men to break loose soldier vote, and were only induced to from party ties which have long bound do so by being informed by Judge Ludthem. But, it is the bounden duty of low that a persistence in their infamous every citizen to do so, whenever he can design would meet with deserved punno longer endorse the political doctrines ishment. Defeated in an attempt to acadvocated by the party to which he has complish their designs by fraud, the Rebeen attached. There are multitudes publicans of Philadelphia took the case of honest Republicans in this county to the Supreme Court of the State. It who cannot fail to be completely diswas there decided adversely to the gusted with the sentiments put forth by claims of the Democratic incumbents the Examiner. But that paper is not by a Democratic bench of Judges. This one step in advance of the real leaders abundantly proves their honesty and of its party. Indeed it is yet far behind their uprightness as officials. The law many of the more influential among as it stood was clearly unconstitutional, How will conservative Republithem. and so they were in duty bound to decans find it possible for them to support the nominees of the party at the com-

> will be a vote against "a white man's suffrage and negro equality. There can dodging of the question any

Letter from Alexander H. Stephens. To the Editor of The World:

I have read with great interest the re-marks of the Louisville Journal and The World concerning the long im-prisonment of Mr. A. H. Stephens. I happen to be able to bear testimony to e efforts made by him in the autumn of 1860 to prevent a disruption of the Union. After reading the very able and courageous speech which he had made to dissuade the Legislature of Georgia from calling a convention of the State, I wrote to him from Boston, the State, I wrote to him from hoston, where I then resided, expressing my sympathy in his efforts, and my desire to do everything in my power to assist him. His answer I now publish, being unwilling longer to keep private a letter which does him so much credit, alhough it painfully reminds me of the vain exertions made in the North and n the South to save the country from

the disasters prepared for it by the ex-tremists of both sections. Yours respectfully, GEO. T. CURTIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Nov. 30, '60. My DEAR SIR: Your kind and es-eemed favor of the 23d instant is before ne. I was truly glad to receive it, and to know that the general line of policy ndicated in the speech made by me be-

fore our Legislature met your approval. The times are indeed perilous, and nothing but the prompt and most ener-getic action on the part of the patriots in all sections of the country can save the republic. Of this I am confident; but I am not confident or even san guine in my hopes that even this can do it. Still the effort should be made. South Carolina, I suppose, will certaingo out of the Union forthwith-just soon as her convention meets and can ly go out of the Union act. My apprehension is that Georgia Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi wil

go, too. If South Carolina would wait to see whether the offending States ge, too. I have been south a south and the set of the s would also. But when South Carolina takes the lead, I have but little hope of either of the other named states holding

back. This I assure you may be looked What sort of an adjustment can afterwards be made to restore union or effect reconciliation, I do not know. I am certain, however, that nothing short of what was indicated in my speech, to which yourefer, can. Should the seceding states be let alone, no forced used against them, perhaps an amicable understanding and settlement of the matters in controversy might be made matters in controversy might be made at no distant day. But if resort to arms is once had, all prospect of peace and union, in my judgment, will be gone forever. I write freely and frankly to you. What I say is intended for your-self only, and not for the public, in any sense of the word. When I tell you what I apprehend will be the gone of what I apprehend will be the course of the Georgia convention, it is only to ap-prise you of the real state of things here. There are a large number of our peo-ple who will sustain my position, but I feel that the odds are against us. We will do all that we can, and should any decided demonstration be made in Mas-sachusetts, or other Northern States, on the part of any leading Republican sto right the wrongs of which our people so justly complain, it would greatly aid us in our patriotic endeavors to save the Constitution and the Union under it. This is my earnest desire. Thanking

you again for your letter, and hoping to hear from you again as to the prospect in Massachusetts, I remain, Yours truly, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. George T. Curtis, Boston, Mass.

Cessna in 1861. John Cessna, of Bedford, is the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He was formerly a Demo erat, but failing to receive our nomina He was formerly a Demotion for Governor in 1863, he turned his coat, covered it with pitch and wool, and is now working like a beaver to secure the success of the principles he once thought all that was despicable and dangerous in politics. To show his ing election? Every vote cast for them present allies what he thought in 1861, will be a vote against "a white man's government," and in favor of negro

Resolved, That the civil war by which ir country is distracted is the nation oring of misguided sectionalism, enough

# Duff Green on President Lincoln and the Bogus Wadsworth Letter.

and the second second

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26. To the Editor of the World :

In your paper of to-day is a comment on what purports to be an extract from a letter of the late President Lincoln to Gen. Wadsworth, in which letter, it is said, he pledged himself to require a qualified negro suffrage as a condition ofgeneral amnesty: After Mr. Lincoln's first election, in 1860, having ascertained doubt: that Messrs. Davis and Toombs, of the Senate committee of thirteen to whom the subject was referred, had agreed to accept Mr. Crittenden's resolutions as an adjustment of the issue between the North and the South, if offered in good faith by the North, and that proposition had been rejected, after consulting with the then President Buchanan and others, I went to Springfield to induce Mr. Lincoln to come to Washington, by his influence with his friends secure its adoption, and thereby prevent distunion. Mr. Bushanan authorized me to say to Mr. Lincoln that if he would do so he would

be received with all the respect due to him as the President elect. Mr. Lin-coln declined going to Washington, but wrote, as he told me, to one of the senators from Illinois giving his assent. After the fall of Richmond I saw Presi-dent Lincoln there. He told me that he came to Washington resolved to carry out in good faith, the pledges that he gave to me at Springfield, viz. : that, as gave to me at springneid, viz. : that, as President, he would favor no measure of which the South would have cause to complain; and that it was upon his recommendation that the constitutional amendment, proposed by Mr. Corwin as a substitute for the one offered by Mr. Adams, of Massacnusetts, was adopted by his friends in Congress as follows:

That no amendment shall be made to the That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic in-stitutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of coild State. said State.

In reply to an appeal which I made to him for peace, President Lincoln's words were, in substance, as follows: "If you want peace, come back into the Union. If you wish to keep your slaves, come in and vote, as States, against the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. I cannot recall my proclamations. It will be for the courts to decide whether they are law or not. Of that you must judge. But I have the pardoning power, and will use it freely." they are law or not. judge. But I have th and will use it freely."

This conversation was in the presence of General Weitzel, Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court, one of Gen-eral Weitzel's aids, and several others; and I was told, and believe, that in consequence of the conversations held with Judge Campbell and myself, and pledges then given to President Lincoln, in a letter addressed to General Weitzel, authorized the meeting of the irginia Legislature, according to the noticesubsequently inserted in the Rich-mond papers. General Sherman's comment on the

proceedings of the Secretary of War justifies the belief that Mr. Lincoln's intructions to him, relative to the termi-

nation of the war, were given in same spirit; and the disavowal of the arrangements first made between Generals Sherman and Johnston indicates that the surrender of General Lee having intervened, the government at Washingon the terms suggested by Mr. Lincoln at Richmond. urv.

I make no comment. The facts are as stated. DUFF GREEN.

Letter from Montgomery Blair.

Montgemery Blair has published an elaborate letter in reply to the recent letter of Judge Holt, in which he charges that the latter was an original and active secessionist, and mainly instrumental in bringing about the rebellion. He cites from letters and speeches of Judge Holt to maintain this position. The territories, but as free Southern States, as they were when Washington gave them to us. We would call to the mem-ory of President Johnson the declaration made in 1860 in the United States Sen-ate, when he said: "When the time letter has the following headings: "The Rebellion; Where the Guilt

Lies. This subject further considered, and the answers of Mr. Holt for himself, and of Messrs. Seward and Stanton, by Mr. Weed and General Meigs, to Clarksville Speech, reviewed by Hon. Montgomery Blair." comes, if it ever does come, which God forbid, I intend to place my feet upon that Constitution which I havesworn to sup-In the course of this letter he menport, and to stand there and to battle for all following circumstance

them to the Union; but he did not know

Gen. Scott on the subject, before he de

reconcile with the acts of his past life

hang a woman, who he believed to be in

"That's What's the Matter."

and for this purpose he is keeping

not mustered out of service and the

relieve the tax payers from supporting

them? These men all desire the suc-cess of the Republican party, so they can continue to live upon the fat of the land, and draw from the hard earnings

of the people the snug little sum of \$10

000 per year, for delivering a few stump

speeches, directing them how to vote. Military despotism overthrew the liber-

ties of ancient Rome, and it is the duty

of the Democratic party, at the ballot

on the same rock.-Belviderc Journal.

ox, to see to it that we are not wrecked

DUFF GREEN'S LETTER to the editor

of the World, which we publish in an-

other column, adds to the evidence

heretofore given to the public, that the

late President Lincoln was disposed to

deal mercifully with the conquered reb-

els. It also contains some interesting

statements in relation to Mr. Lincoln.

dating back to a period immediately preceding the outbreak of the rebellion

- Col. Bell, counsel of the rebel steam

boat burners on trial at St. Louis, has had

boac ourners on train at St. Louis, has had an interview with the president. It is thought that the object of the interview which was to secure the attendance of Dav-is, Mallory and Seddon as witnesses, was at-teined

nel.

### A Soldier's Sentiments.

Extracts from the Speech of Captain Charles B. Brockway, at the Great Nob Nountain Meeting, volumbia County, on Wednesday, August 30, 1865. The following is the concluding part f Captain Brockway's speech, which has excited so much attention. It will be read with great interest we have no

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The war being over, the question recurs how shall we secure the objects for which we fought? In the first place we should return to In the first place we should return to trial by jury. The time for courts-martial and military commissions, I apprenend, is over, or at least, should be. Those of us who have been in the service know something about their constitution and powers. While in the army I was several times a member of a court-martial and once a judge adve army 1 was several times a member of a court-martial and once a judge advo-cate, and *I know* that as Senator Hale declared, "they are organized to con-vict." Woe be to the civilian who comes before them. They are allowed no counsel, save at the discretion of the court, in general are ignorant of the court, in general are ignorant of the charges against them, and have no court, in charges against them, and the ac-means of procuring witnesses. The ac-means also selects the judges of the crime, and then has the approval of the sentence. There must be a return to civil law, not only because the Constitution prohibits any other means of trial than by jury, but even military writers agree that civilians are not subject to mil-itary rule. We have assumed the garb of citizens, and let us maintain our rights. Let us emulate the example of Washington, the first commander in-chief of our armies, who, though possessed of boundless power, was the first to curb the military power and make it subordinate to the civil. I would also have you emulate that *bcau idcal* of Democ-racy, Andrew Jackson. Look at him at New Orleans, when he had achieved that memorable victory over a veteran English army. Millions were rejoicing, and he was the hero of the day. In this hour of triumph, he was arrested by civil processs for alleged violations of the municipal law. He appeared, A erowd of eitizens and soldiers gathered around, and when Judge Hall an-nounced that the General had broken the laws, a nurmur of indignation'pass-ed through the crowd. The Judge hesitated to pronounce the sentence. "Fear not," said the General, "the same arm which republic the delta the "rear not," said the General, "the same arm which repelled the enemy will protect the deliberations of the court." He paid his fine, and would not permit the citizens to reimburse him. Would that some of our shoulder-

strapped gentry would show the same respect to the law of the land. We would also demand the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus, so that men can be no longer sent to bas tiles without due process of law. In that indictment against English tyran-ny, known as the Declaration of Independence, appear the following counts: "He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of offiers to harass our people, and eat out

heir substance. "He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the con ent of our Legislatures." "He has affected to render the mili-

ary independent of, and superior to, the civil power.' "For imposing taxes on us without

our consent;" and "For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by

In addition to the above we could bring other equally strong charges against the party in power, and the principal one would be the suspension f the great writ of right, against law in sovereigh States in profound peace and refusing to restore it when there is no war or appearance of it in the land. We would also support President Johnson in his endeavors to bring back the Southern States to their loyalty .-We want Virginia, South Carolina, and the rest, all back in the Union, not as

ngland abolitionists and disunionists Americans the true principles of liberty-men

"With golden bribe and treacherous smile, Sow the vile seeks of vile pollutions. Sow the vile seeds of vile pollution; And with their reptile slime defile The temple of our Constitution."

norant negroes, to our ignorant negroes, while, accord-ing to John Bright's statement, out of 7,000,000 full grown Englishmen a thor-ough canvass would show only 1,000,-000 of voters—a disfranchisement of 6,000,000. Woownet not negative

6,000,000. We want no teaching or teach-

They demand, as the price of their favor, that we give the right of sur while, accord

go at once, and without making up the election returns. I went to Chicago, thinking that Crock's Island might be in the lake, but could find out nothing as to the place. After some fruitlesssearch-ing, I concluded to stop at Rock Island

City, it being a pleasant locality on the Mississippi, and report my whereabouts to the Adjutant-General. As there was nothing for me to do in the shape of military duty. I spent a few weeks in

nothing for me to do in the snape or military duty, I spent a few weeks in hunting, fishing, and killing time gen-erally at Uncle Sam's expense. At this time, in view of the approaching Presi-dential election, the Republicans made a grand parade, marching some colored soldiers in front of a Pennsylvania regiment, in spite of their protests. At the same time, General Hooker, commanding the department, General Logan, and other military gentlemen, were making speeches through the State in behalf of the Republican party. Fol lowing the example thus set me, I acted as Marshal in a Democratic procession, and also made a speech. Twenty-four hours after, I received another despatch, itting the the theory is the set of the s stating that I was "honorably mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service," though that had occurred seven months before, at the time of the dis being being, at the time of the dis-charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves. But, fellow-citizens, I must enter a special protest against the doctrines of negro equality. On this question the soldier feels the most sensitive, and is the most earnest in repudiating it. Al-though Wendell Phillips and his Republican coadjutors maintain that in all the desperate deeds of the war "the all the desperate deeds of the war "the negro bears the palm," we resent the insult, and boldly declare that a more cowardly crew were never drawn up in line of battle. It isjour boast that not a regiment of them ever belonged to the Army of the Potomac. At the opening of the campaign of 1864, Burn-side brought one division of them into the army under Cam Farrare a Franch the army under Gen. Ferrero, a French

dancing master, who, during the Peters-burg mine explosion, was safely hid in a bomb-proof. During that terrible contest in the Wilderness, when Hancontest in the Wilderness, when Han-cock's gallant corps had advanced be-yond its support, and being outflanked on the left, this division, instead of ad-vancing to the rescue, was withdrawn towards the Rapidan. Gen. Grant when informed of it by an aid, said, "tell General Burnside if he can-not fight his corps, to turn it over to General Hancock, who can."-Again, during that terrible fight at Again, during that terrible fight at Spottsylvania, when our gallant men ere falling by thousands, 16,000 having allen on the 12th of May, these government pets were kept well to the rear, ready to turn at the first signal. And it was at the North Anna, Tolopotamy and Cool Harbor. Baldy Smith's corps - the eighteenth—by taking transports reached Petersburg the day before us.

reached Petersburg the day before us. It was garrisoned by about 500 citizens and invalids, who held a line of about six miles long. On arriving the batter-ies were placed in position, and the corps consisting of two white and one colored division, about eighteen thousand men, charged. Of course the main line were charged. Of course the main line was taken with scarcely any loss, and this assault against almost empty works was heralded to the world as a victory gain-

ed by the negroes. They were careful not to advance into the city, though had they done so it would have saved the long and weary siege which followed. You remember the Petersburg mine explosion, where Burnside determined show the world how much braver the blacks were than the whites. You

all know the result-how they broke under the first fire, and threw the white troops behind into confusion. And, soldiers, do you not remember how you were sacrificed this spring while the negroes were kept in reserve until the enemy were defeated, and to them was given the honor of first entering and apturing Richmond. But who are the advocates of this new

crusade against the established princi-ples of our government?, Besides New we have British emissaries, delegates from Exeter Hall, brought here to teach

Keep it before the people, that this doctrine has either been openly or tacitly endorsed by every Republican State Convention which has been held since the war ended.

Keep it before the people, that the leading orators and newspapers of the party throughout the whole North pronounce negro suffrage and negro-equality the only live political issue of the

Keep it before the people, that the Republican party are doing their best to build up a "bondoeracy," who will revel in luxury without paying a cent of tax, while the poor people are ground to the earth by burthens. Keep it before the people, that the

Republican party are in favor of increasing a tariff, which is already so high as to put many of the necessaries of life, and nearly all the luxuries, out of the reach of the poor man and his family.

Keep it before the people, that the Re publican idea of government is a centralized military despotism, and not the beneficent system of free institutions bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic.

Keep it before the people, that every vote cast on next Tuesday in favor of Hartranft and Campbell will be a vote in favor of keeping the Southern States out of the Union; a vote in opposition to the restoration policy of President Johnson; a vote in favor of creating a bloated bondocracy exempt from taxation; a vote in favor of destroying the resources of the nation by a wholesale system of confiscation, which will only benefit a horde of thieves and robbers; a vote in favor of overturning our Republican institutions and instituting a military despot-

ism on its ruins: a vote in favor of increasing the price of all manufactured goods by increasing the already oppressive tariff; and, to complete our degradation as a people, a vote in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. Keep it before the people, that against

all these things the Democratic party has resolutely set its face; that it openly denounces them, and that it seeks power only that it may restore the old order of things among us.

Keep it before the people, that a full Democratic vote on next Tuesday will defeat the radicals, overthrow the power of the Republican party in Pennsylvania and throughout the whole pountry, from this time, henceforth and forever.

George Long.

Will the honest portion of the Republican party vote for this man, after the Grand Jury at the last Quarter Sessions found a true bill against him on a charge of bribery, as a Prison Inspector? As to the truth or falsity of the charge we do not know; but it is scarcely probable that a Jury, composed of nine-tenths of

his own political friends, would endorse so grave an accusation if there were not sufficient grounds for it. That the management of the Prison is a disgrace to the county we have not | cal contest in Pennsylvania? What a doubt. It has been so alleged over man can read the above article and fail and over again by the Express and In- to be convinced? Horace Greeley dequirer, two of the Republican organs in clares it to be "the only issue remaining this city ; and that corruption is the order of the day there is patent to the whole community. This being the case, is it not passing strange that a great party should countenance such conduct | can party. How can any conservative by electing men as its managers who are notoriously incompetent and untrustworthy? We hope to see a partial every vote cast for the Republican canchange made in that direction on Tuesday next. The Democratic candidates, favor of negro suffrage and negro equal-Messrs. Carpenter and Henry, are gentlemen of intelligence and undoubted integrity, and if they are elected the ity with yourselves? If you are not you people will have a guarantee that the must vote the Democratic ticket. There affairs of the County Prison will be is no other way of escaping from the managed in a different way from what degrading act of solemnly endorsing has been the case there for the last three the doctrine of negro suffrage and negro or four years. equality.

Negro Suffrage Authoritatively Declared to be the Only Issue.

John Cessna, in his address put forth y him as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, does not attempt to disprove the charge that his | and honorable soldiers as ever wore

new found party friends are pledged to the doctrine of negro suffrage. He conuniforms. Their persons bear numerous marks which attest that they were tents himself with the false assertion no holiday officers. In this respect we that negro suffrage and negro equality are at least even with our opponents. are not an issue in this State. This piti- How is it in regard to county nominaful dodge of his, dishonest and unmanly tions. In every strong Republican as it is plainly seen to be, has roused the county in the State the old political just indignation of Horace Greeley .stagers have crowded the returned sol-Horace knows what are the principles diers off the ticket. It is so in Philaof the Republican party, and is perfectdelphia, in Allegheny, in Dauphin, in ly aware of the objects of the existing Somerset, in Bradford, in Lancaster, contest. He has an editorial in yestereverywhere in short throughout the day's Tribune entitled "Come up High-State. Yet this party claims to be the

This exhortation he addresses to the little, trimming, pettifogging renegade John Cessna, and thus appeals to him : Come Up Higher !

The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania publishes an address, in which he says that in that

A MASS CONVENTION of the colored State the real issue is negro equality and men of Wisconsin is to be held at Milnegro suffrage. As to negro equality waukee on the 9th of October, to conand every other equality, whether In-dian, Esquimaux, English, Russian, Irish or negro, the laws that govern it whether Ir sider the best means for securing the right of suffrage. If the Stevens party are not written in books. If a man is a should succeed in carrying the State of gentleman he is recognized as such, and we know of negroes who are held in Pennsylvania this fall, we may look for high personal repute on account of their the holding of Conventions of colored fing personal repute on account of their virtues and acquirements. Negro suf-frage, however, is a matter belonging to the laws, and to be decided by the peomen in almost every county. The war has rid the country of negro slavery, but not of the negro question. ple. It is pertinent for the people of Pennsylvania to pass upon it, and we had hoped, when we read the circular of the Democratic Chairman, that he ad stated the issue plaging. The formerly the question merely was a free man-now it is whether he shall

had stated the issue plainly. The Re-publican Chairman, Mr. Cessna (a convert from Democracy of about two years' standing, and mentioned as a Demo-cratic candidate for Senator at the time Mr. Buckalew was chosen), de-nies this allegation, and says that of the white man. negro suffrage is not "and could not possibly be an issue in the October contest." We are sorry to see Mr. Cesscontest." We are sorry to see Mr. Cess-na shirk a point so frankly and justly pressed upon him. If negro suffrage is not an issue in Pennsylvania, we should like to know what is. The offices to be chosen are trivial affairs, and scarcely worth the taking. Whether Gen. Har-tranft or Col. Davis becomes Auditor General makes little difference. They are both excellent men fought gallantly

are both excellent men, fought gallantly until the war ended, and have high peronal traits of character, Col. Davis being a rather bigoted Democrat, but a good soldier. The purpose of the campaign in Penusylvania and everywhere else, as we

understand, is to advance the cause of Freedom, and preserve the discipline of the Union party for that purpose-to see that the great results of this war are not picked up and carried off by Rebels and Copperheads. The only issue re-maining upon which the Union party can concentrate and call out the enthusi an concentrate and other out the organism isom of the masses is this very issue of nanhood suffrage. We must declare manhood suffrage. We must declare that labor leads to the ballot-box, and that hey who work and create wealth shall are the power of making and executing

the laws governing wealth, Is anything more necessary to prove that negro suffrage and negro equality are the real issues in the pending politimen. upon which the Union party can call out the enthusiasm of the masses." He thus confesses that it is the only real, vital political principle left to the Republivoter hesitate a moment longer? White men of Pennsylvania, remember that anthropists as Thaddeus Stevens. didates will be counted as a vote in

ity. Are you prepared to vote to put every degraded negro on a perfect equalarmy last fall.

onger. The issue is plainly made up by the Ecaminer. Every vote cast for Hartranft and Campbell is a direct vote against "a white man's government," and can be established by reference to and in favor of negrosuffrage and negro equality. The Examiner says so, and it In the matter of nominating soldiers for office the Democratic party has done ought to be regarded as good authority.

Democratic Soldiers Cannot Vote the fully as well as the Republicans. Our candidates for State offices are as true Republican Ticket.

How any soldier of Democratic antecedents can vote the Republican ticket is more than we can see. While they were in the army all their friends at home were insulted, vilified and abused without stint by the insolent stay-athome cowards who professed to be the only loyal men in the land. No term of insult was too vile to be applied to the Democratic father who had sent his ons to the army. They were constantly reviled by the Republican press, and were proscribed in business, insulted on

the street, and scoffed at everywhere by exclusive and especial friend of the sola set of fanatics who seemed lost to all diers. Out upon such bare-faced, lying sense of decency. Now that the sons of hypocrisy! The boys in blue cannot Democratic sires are at home these same be fooled by such clap-trap into voting miserable proscriptionists would dearly for negro suffrage and negro equality. love to wheedle them into voting the Republican ticket. We do not think that many of the thousands of returned Democratic soldiers can be seduced into committing any such gross folly. He who would do so must be very much blinded or completely lost to all sense of self-respect. Democratic soldiers will gladly support the gallant Democratic

soldiers, Davis and Linton.

DESERTERS CANNOT VOTE .- The law passed by Congress and approved by Presi-dent Lincoln, March 3, 1865, relative to the crime of desertion from the naval or mili-tary service of the United States, will be rigidly enforced in this State. In addition to other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion, it provides that all persons who did not report to the Provost Marshal with-in sixty days after the President's procla-mation for a draft, are deured to hence be both socially and politically the equal mation for a draft, are deemed to have voluntarily reliquished and forfeited their citizenship and all the rights pertaining to it, and are forevor barrofter doemeding. Encouraged by the Stevens and Sumner radicals, the free negroes, wherever it, and are forever hereafter deemed incapa-ble of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or exercising any rights of citizenship. they exist in considerable numbers, are making an organized effort to secure

the right of suffrage. In this State their We clip the above from the Harrismovement has been delayed, under the ourg Telegraph of yesterday. It is all crafty advice of Mr. Stevens, till after "bosh." The qualification of voters in the October election. But let this election Pennsylvania are fixed by the Constigo in favor of the abolitionists, and we tution of the State, and neither the shall soon have our colored population President, nor Congress, nor even the in full cry after "equal rights," sup-State Legislature, has power to alter ported by the Stevens party throughout them. We know that Pennsylvania has the length and breadth of the commonfallen very low under the Governorship wealth. All who want the "negro of Andrew G. Curtin, but still we trust question" settled at once and finally, her election boards will have independence enough to maintain her Constitu-

tion against any Congressional law or THERE IS TROUBLE in the Baltimore Presidential proclamation that may be ship-yards on account of the refusal of held up as a scarecrow to legal voters. the white caulkers to work until the Though anxious to carry the election, negro caulkers are discharged. A numwe do not wish to see the Lancaster ber of ship carpenters, painters and county Abolitionists who evaded the joinersstopped work for the same reason. draft deprived of the right of suffrage, Negroes have always been employed in contrary to the fundamental law of the these yards, and so long as they did not State.

aspire to equality, the white laborers GEN. D. N. COUCH has been nomimade no objection to them. Now, hownated for Governor by the Democrats of ever, they refuse to work on the same Massachusetts. He fought with conground with them, and the owners of the yards will have to dispense with the spicuous gallantry in some of the hardest battles of the war, starting in at the negroes or lose the services of the white beginning and holding on till the end. Seward's "irrepressible con-But this will not prevent the Massaflict" between free labor and slave lachusetts Abolitionists from voting bor has been turned by the events of against him. If he had backed down the war into an irrepressible conflict between the free white and the free black in the face of the foe, as Butler did at Fort Fisher; if he had let his subordilaborers. This conflict will result in nate officer lead his forces to the front, injury to the blackman, for it will as Col. Campbell did Lieut. Col. Lindrive him from every profitable field of ton ; or if, like Hartranft, the hangman employment. This is the good that has of Mrs. Surratt, he had proved himself been done him by such malignant phila General in whose hand the rope was mightier than the sword, he might have had some claim to the support of the superlatively loyal Abolitionists of the Speech of Captain Brockway. Read the speech of Captain Brock-Old Bay State. But as he fought hard way in another column, if you would and stole nothing, they will vote against

know how the voting was done in the him; and because he did not open his ears to cowardly informers who had private grievances to redress against Democratic neighbors, while he was stationed in the Cumberland Valley, there are not a few Abolitionists in this Stationed will be also to see him do — Secretary Welles, in reply to an inquiry rom a Connecticut friend, says he is in avor of "intelligence, not color, as the State who will be glad to see him dequalification for suffrage in Connecticut," i feated.

spring of misguided sectionalism, engender-ed by famatical agitators, North as well as South, and that the Democratic party have equally opposed the extremists of both sec-tions, and having, at all times, zealously contended for the administration of the Gen-eral Government, within its constitutional limits, that party is in no way responsible for calamities that have resulted from a de-parture from its doctrines and a disregard of its warnings and advice. How any man can deliberately swal-

w his words, and appear in public after the operation, as Cessna has done, is which we have never seen adequately explained. Will not some one of these cast-away Democrats write a book descriptive of the modus operandi and physical and natural effects of the operation? If it were given some such attractive title as "Conscience thrown to the Dogs, or the Renegade's Career"suggestive of its contents-we would warrant it a large sale, and a lucrative remuneration to the author.-Eric Ob scrver.

Working Man!

How do you like the practical working of Abolitionism? Here is one leaf from the book :

Four hundred and fifty thousand ne settled the question for him and the groes in dirt, lice, idleness and licen-tiousness. Four hundred and fifty thouconvention. sand negroes you must now support, who once helped to support you. Four hundred and fifty thousand taken from the producing fields, and with their wives and children calling on you through the Govarnment for support Gen. Hartranft----The Republican Can-didate for Auditor General. With Major General Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Auditor General, we have been on intimate through the Government for support. Four hundred and fifty thousand acres personal terms for sixteen years past-almost from his boyhood—and against of rich land multiplied by ten, grow-ing weeds where once grew cotton, sugar and rice. Nigger on the fence, personal character or his military record, we have not one word to say. There is we have not one word to say. There is one act of his, however, that we cannot

white man in the weeds. Nigger ex-empt, white man bowed down with taxation. Rich men hold bonds-hold offices. Poor men pay taxes, clothe and feed the rich men—clothe and feed the negro—clothe and feed office-holders lothe and feed the army-clothe and feed themselves, if *anything is left*! Working men how do you like it?

Old man with bending back and hand hardenee with toil, how do you like it? Old woman, as you labor and skimp along, how do you like it? Young man, for a life time your earnings must go to ay for this freak of abolition generosity. How do you like it? Less pleasurefewer buildings-more taxes-harder work. Is not the doctrine of Aboltionism a good one? When the tax gath-

erer comes around, stop and think of these little things, brother working man.—La Crosse Democrat. Shocking Disloyalty! Bad Conduct of Returned Ohio Soldiers!

At Ashland, Ohio, we learn from an exchange, on Sunday afternoon last, a train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway passed through for the West, containing about seven hundred soldiers returning about seven hundred soldiers returning to their homes, chief-ly in Ohio. The approach of the train and the character of its passengers, had been announced by telegraph, and a crowd of loyal citizens gathered to mingle political congratulations with the veterans. Conspicuous among these was the Internal Tax Assessos, who availed imself of the earliest moment after the toppage of the train to make eager inuiries concerning the political state of nind of "the boys." Without an instant's hesitation, those whom he addressed, sent to the ear of the astonished Assessor, a deafening response for "Mor gan, the White Man's candidate !"-and -and the terrific shout was taken up and repeated again and again, without a discordant sound, along the whole line of cars. "Hurrah for Morgan, the white cars. man's candidate, and down with the Nigger Equality party !"-Cleveland

The Election in Connecticut.

The result of the election in Connecticut yesterday was significant. While it shows that the great body of the Republican party of that State were ready to vote to strike the word white from the Constitution of the State, it also showed that there were some Republicans, even in Connecticut, who were ready to join with the Democracy in opposition to Negro suffrage and Negro equality. In Connecticut the question is settled. Let it be settled the same way in Bennsylvania on Thesday next. Remember, Horace Greeley says, "if negro suffrage is not an issue in Pennnegro suffrage is not an issue in Penn-sylvania in the present contest he knows not what is." A triumph of the Republican-party here will be claimed as a triumph of the doctrine of Negro suffrage. Remember that when you go to

gnarantees ; and if this Constitution is "Let me observe here: It was the fall of Sumter that produced on the instant the ordinance of secession, and filled to be violated or this Union broken, it shall be done by those who are stealthily and insidiously making encroach ments upon its very foundation." In this reorirginia with troops from the Gulf States to carry it before the people. Its effect upon ordinary men may be con-ceived by the influence it extended over ganization we would also ask that some mercy be shown the people lately in re-bellion. True, when they opposed us with arms in their hands, we could in-General Lee. My father was authorized by the President and Mr. Cameron, flict the usual punishments; but when they grounded their arms, when they submitted to the laws in good faith, we should not arread ground faith, we Secretary of War, to converse with Gen Lee and ascertain whether he would ac cept the command of our army in the field. The latter was written for and he should not oppress them. The man is a coward who would insult our late oes, who would wreak vengeance on unmet my father at my house, where they conversed for an hour or more. It was a few days before the ordinance was passarmed men, upon women and children. Shakspeare truly said : ed. Gen. Lee concluded the conversation

Snakspeare truty satu : "The equality of mercy is not strained; It dropp-th as the gentle rain from Heaven, Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed; It blesseth him that g ves and him that takes : The mightest in the mightiest; it becomes The thorned monarch better than his crown; His sceptre shows the force of temporal power, The attribute to awe and majesty. Wherein doth set at the dread and lear of kings; But merce is above this sceptred sway. by saying: secession was anarchy, and added, if he owned the 4,000,000 slaves in the South he would cheerfully sacrifice

how he could draw his sword on his native State. He said he would see and the result of the direct and lear of kings; and the result is sceptred sway. Is an attribute to God hinselt; and earthly power doth then show like (bod's "then mercy scasons justice." cided. A committee from the Virginia convention, while the general and my father conversed, were hunting for him through the city. They met on his leaving the house. He repaired with

Thank God, none but the political

clergy prate of vengeance, a class of men who did more to cause the war and less to aid it than any other body of with them, to consult with the conven tion, as I have since learned, about some node of settlement. The fall of Sumter men. But we regard it as unsoldierly unmanly, to strike a fallen foe. We through our general, told them that if they would lay down their arms and return to their homes they would not be molested by the United States an-thorities. The pledged word of a soldier must be kept; and however much stay-at-home patriots may urge the hanging of General Lee and the men under him, the true soldier is opposed to it. In short, we want the Southern States and the Southern people back in the Union. We want no more internal dissensions, but let us present a united front to the world, and in a few years and that is, his superintending the hang-ing of a woman-Mrs. Surratt. His offiour people will be as good friends, nay ciation in the capacity of chief hangman,

better than we ever were before. a business which, Gen. Sherman very appropriately says, belongs to sheriffs and not to soldiers, might not be con-We also insist that elections shall be free and equal; that men shall vote as theirjudgments dictate. The object of the sidered a wrong, were it not for the fact that in this case he publicly declared, war was not to do away with vested rights but to assure them to ourselves and our descendants. We want our legislators over his own signature, that he believed the victim innocent. How a man with his high sense of duty and exalted rank to be representatives of the people, and onot the selections of department gen-erals, operating through squads of sol-diers. Had I the time I would tell you in the army could so degrade himself as to assist in hanging a woman for a crime of which he says he believed her innodiers. Had I the time I would tell you how my "interference" in an election gave me a pleasure trip to the Missis-sippi. ["Let's hear it—tell it."] Last fall, about the time of the Columbia county invasion, and soon after the Petersburg mine explosion, I was sent to Annandis hospital sick with a faver cent, we cannot imagine. Had this proposition been presented to him be-fore he became contaminated with the influences of the shoddy party and its doctrine of negro equality, we are sure he would have resented it with indigto Annapolis hospital, sick with a fever. The October election coming on, in ornity, and would have resigned a thousand commissions, did he possess them, rather than do that which he believed ler to see how things were managed, I secured an appointment as clerk of the election board. A captain from Philadelphia was made judge, and a portion of the board consisted of officers of negro troops, who were not and never had been citizens of Pennsylvania.— They concluded it was negroups to to be wrong. But such is the result of his political affiliations, and we leave him to settle matters with his own con-science. Reader, is a man who will hang a woman, and no occurrence to the source of a normal, a fit person to receive your votes for a high and responsible civil position? We ask the question, from you They concluded it was necessary to swear the board, according to law, because were they not officers, and was not their word sufficient? I protested in vain, because I was alone. They at must come the answer.-Easton Scationce, in conjunction with some chap once, in conjunction with some child lains, commenced electioneering and circulating Abolition ballots. Nota De-mocratic vote was to be had. As squad Stanton is essaying to make himself master of the elections" in New Jersey, after squad of men came in I proposed asking if they were citizens of the Uni-ted States or of Pennsylvania; whether large retinue of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, in service for which he has no legitimate employment.-\* \* If there is no emploment for these men in the field, why are they

b) 000,000. We want no teaching or teach-ers from abroad. Now that we have conquered our enemy they make prof-fers of friendship, yet while the contest was doubful they supplied him with arms, money and ships. These aristocrats who prate of equality refuse to as-sociate with their own white operatives, and would make the negrothe equal of the poor white man, while themselves despising the latter. Look at the Abolition States, where the negro has the right of suffrage, of holding office, and the like. In order to force an unnatural equality they have passed laws imposing heavy penalties on railroads, theatres, hotels and the like, which make any discrimination as to color. But observe the un-fairness of these miscreants in endeavoring to fasten their doctrines upon the people of other States. They wellknow hat the mass of the negro race would

to our jor

avoid their bleak shores. In Vermont in 1860, there were only eighty colored voters, and in New Hampshire 160. But the law is it in Pennsylvania? The en-tire colored population North in 1860 was 226,000, of which Pennsylvania had 57,000, over one-fourth of the entire number. Of course, since the war this number has greatly increased, because, according to Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, the increase is greater in Pennsylvania than any other free State. Now let us compare our white and black populations in locali-

ties where they enjoy equal advantages. The census shows that where out of ten thousand whites there would be one convict, out of the same number of blacks: there would be nineteen. In Pennsyl-vania the black are but one fiftieth of vania the black are but one fillet or our population, yet one third of our convicts are blacks. In this State we have an average of 1 white convict in every 4,243 whites, and 1 black convict in 260 blacks. In Massachusetts, their land of piety and godliness, they have land of piety and godilness, they have only 1 black in 128 persons, yet have 1 black convict in 9. Notwithstanding this terrible record, we have a party in our midst who would Africanize the whole South who would place the ballot in the hands of men far more ignorant and debased than the Northern negro. They would place their own race under the dominination of an inferior one against their consent. Let us glance again at the statistics. In 1860 the negroes had a majority in 253 counties—nearly one-third—of the South, which number is now increased by the loss of the Southerners in battle and by exclusion in municipal affairs for having engaged in the rebellion. They have a small majority in Louisiana; of 33,000 in Mississippi, and one of 121,-000 in South Carolina. This would give them 6 United States Senators, about 15 Congressmen, and place the white race in many other localities completely un-der their control. Besides their politi-cal elevation, they would wreak verge-ance upon their former masters, incited to it by fanatics of the North; and the tarrible compression. terrible scenes of San Domingo be renacted in our own midst. Look at the example in Mexico, in South Ameri-Look at ca, where the doctrine of negroequality is in full blast-where they have negro soldiers to domininate over the whites and support tyrannical rulers in their

offices offices. Now, fellow-citizens, let us try no they were of age, or had paid tax with-in two years. But I was asked if I was not ashamed to press such matters; these rash experiments with the people Let us not adopt such a course South. men were soldiers, and was I opposed to letting soldiers vote? I had to submit. At Camp Parole, where we had about as will justify rebellion in their eyes, or that of their descendants. Furthermore, let us insist that no preference 8,000 paroled prisoners, the same pro-cess was carried on, and the men were shifted from one point to another. Af-ter we had closed the polls, a sergeant brought in a squad of about 50 men, whose votes where admitted for fear they had not been taken close there hereafter be shown to the negro. If he s as good as the white man let him take the same chances. How is it now? Freedman's Bureau is erected especially for the care of negroes, and homes, farms, schools and the like furnished them at they had not been taken elsewhere; our expense. Nay, New England, in her love for them, sends school teachers, We then commenced counting off, but the judge declared it was late, he was tired, and we would adjourn until the money, &c., while she sells the poor crippled soldier who happens to become next day; whereupon he put the ballots into his coat tail pocket, and I did not a township charge to the lowest bidder. into his coat tail pocket, and i did not see him any more that day. I kept the tally-list, however, and I have it at home now. We met the next day, but he had more ballots in his pocket than I had names on the tally-list; by some Why do these men adopt these negroes as their brethren? They want their as their brethren? They want their votes! Horace Greeley says emancipavotes / Holace 200,000 votes tion will add 800,000 votes Republican party, and Henry Win-Republican party, of Maryland, an-tor Davis, of Maryland, anter Davis, of Maryland, an-other high authority, says: "It is. votes, numbers, not intelligence, we want." There can be no doubt that. bogus process they had increased. Here was a quandary; but it was soon settled. They remarked the thing was very simple; the Democratic ballots, save save this party is pledged to negro equality. nine, had been cast by mistake, and they would take out enough of them to make the ballots and tally-list corres-pond. I then entered a formal protest They have adopted it wherever they have had power. Their conventions. endorse it. Leading men in their party have adopted it wherever they and their principal papers openly pro-claim it, and unless we at once crush against the whole proceedings, and refused to make up the necessary returns. That afternoon I received a that party they will fasten it not only telegraphic despatch from the Secretary upon the South but upon us. Chief of War, ordering me to report at orice at Crook's Island, III. Of course I had to preaches equality to these freedmen,

Plaindealer

