Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

FOR GOVERNOR:

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co.

The Radical Plan for Preventing a Restoration of the Union.

The Committee of Fifteen, organized and controlled by Thaddeus Stevens, have at length agreed upon what they are pleased to term a plan of Reconstruction. After four months of wrangling, the country is gravely told that the Radical majority of the Rump Congress, now in session at Washington, will only agree to the restoration of the Union at some future time and on certain conditions. The time is indefinite and unascertained; the conditions determined and fixed are these:

A new article is to be added to the Constitution of the United States containing the following sections:

1*st. A section providing that the negro shall be made the equal of the white man in every State in the Union.*

That is precisely what is meant by the following initial words:

"NO STATE SHALL MAKE OR ENFORCE ANY LAW WHICH SHALL ABRIDGE THE PRIVILEGES OR IMMUNITIES OF ANY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES."

By the Civil Rights Bill, recently passed over the veto of President Johnson, negroes are declared to be citizens of the United States. Heretofore they have not been so regarded. All white citizens have been on an equality in all the States of the Union. No one of these has enjoyed privileges or immunities superior to or different from those enjoyed by any other white citizen. Only negroes have heretofore been denied the privilege of voting, and of certain other privileges, and what the Committee of Fifteen are pleased to call immunities. If the proposed amendment to the Constitution, on the adoption of which the restoration of the Union is made to depend, does not mean that hereafter the negro shall be allowed to vote in every State in the Union and to enjoy everywhere every privilege and immunity enjoyed by the white man, it can have no meaning at all.

2*d. A section imposing a penalty on every State which does not allow negroes to vote.*

The penalty thus provided is to consist in lessening the representation in Congress and in the Electoral College of any State which does not confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes within its limits. The second section of the proposed new article is so plain upon this point that its meaning cannot by any possibility be mistaken or misunderstood. It is so worded as to apply to all States alike. Pennsylvania is to be affected and bound by it as fully as South Carolina. Unless we confer the right of suffrage upon every negro within the limits of this Commonwealth, we are to lose representation both on the floor of Congress and in the Electoral College. From that penalty we cannot escape, should the proposed amendment be adopted. Until it is adopted, the Radical Disunionists in Congress boldly declare that the Union shall not be restored.

3*d. A section providing that, while negroes are to be made voters at once, almost the entire white population of the South shall be prohibited from voting until after the next Presidential election.*

Such is a clear and honest statement, in as brief compass as we can give it, of what the infamous Committee of Fifteen are pleased to term a plan of reconstruction. There are some further provisions of minor importance, as the reader will see, and among others one to render all the prominent citizens of the South ineligible to office; but the main features of the plan are embraced in the three sections to which we have alluded. Opposed to this disunion scheme stands the wise and statesmanlike policy of President Johnson. It is for the people of Pennsylvania to say which they will sustain by their votes in the coming election.

The Radical disunionists hope to carry out their infamous projects, by appealing to the prejudices of the masses. The whole burthen of their song, during the present campaign, will be a denunciation of the Southern people. Their constant cry will be, *are you willing to allow rebels to vote?* Upon that the changes will be rung continually. Thus, through a prejudice, which they suppose to be all powerful in the North, they expect to succeed in forcing the adoption of the odious doctrines of negro suffrage and negro equality upon every State in the Union. Are the masses of Pennsylvania such consummate fools as to aid in carrying out these radical and revolutionary schemes? We do not believe they are. *We expect to see the white men of this great State laying aside party prejudice and rallying as one man for the Union, the Constitution, and the interests of the white race.*

The Negro above the Mechanic.

"But there is still another class for whom "no one has yet spoken on this floor, who "have contributed to your success *not less* "than the soldier or the creditor, I WAS ALMOST ABOUT TO SAY, NOT LESS THAN THE "FREEDMEN, I MEAN THE MECHANICS OF "THE COUNTRY."—(Senator Sumner in the U. S. Senate, April 18, 1866. See Congressional Globe.)

The soldier, the creditor, and the white mechanic of America have in the estimation of Senator Sumner, borne equal burthens in the salvation of the nation. He "was almost about to say" that the freedman was equal with each, but he fails to enunciate the sentiment, and we fairly infer that in his opinion the sacrifices and privations of the former surpass those of all others. This is the deliberate language of the Senator, in a studied attempt to flatter and praise the mechanic. It was called out during the discussion upon a bill for the relief of certain naval contractors, in which the theme chosen for his elaboration, was the value of the American mechanic in the recent civil struggle. He believes the Negro is equal to any white man, and here he expresses his conviction that his services are greater than those of the men who bore the brunt of the fight for the Union. The Negro *above* the mechanic, the Negro the equal of all white men, the Negro entitled to vote, to sit on juries, to travel with us, to eat with us, to sleep with us, to enjoy every social and political right that we enjoy, are the Alpha and Omega of his daily thoughts, they are the prominent traits of the Negro-loving disunionists. White men protect yourselves by your ballots.

The Democracy of Juniata.

The Democracy of Juniata county held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Court House on last Tuesday evening. Addresses were delivered by Col. McIntyre, of Bloomfield, and Gen. W. H. Miller, of Harrisburg. The *Register* says the Democracy of Juniata are fully awake and desperately in earnest, and that leading men from the different townships promise to roll up a largely increased vote to swell the majority for Clymer in the coming election.

Geary's Platform as Authoritatively Explained by Forney.

The fact that John W. Forney is Clerk to the Senate of the United States, and the further fact that he was a chief agency in the nomination of John W. Geary give to the political sentiments expressed by him a significance and an importance to which they would not otherwise be entitled. When he speaks he may firmly be regarded as reflecting the views of the radical majority of the Senate. His utterances may also, not improperly, be taken as explanatory comments on the platform of the radical disunionist of this State, upon which John W. Geary now stands. The most authorative exposition of the political creed of those whose mouth-piece Forney is, may be found in his recent address before the Banneker Institution of Philadelphia, delivered on the 10th inst. In that carefully prepared speech Forney says:

Iam unhesitatingly in favor of conferring the ballot upon the colored citizen—nay, I believe that the only principle upon which our restored institutions can permanently repose, is to confer the same rights upon the loyal colored man that are returned to the disloyal white man. Until we recognize and act upon this truth, we shall be justly taunted with having vainly fought down the rebellion.

That is a bold avowal of the leading political dogma of the party to which Forney now belongs. We are here told that the end and object of the Radical Republicans in the prosecution of the horrible civil war through which we have passed with so much of national distress, was the elevation of the negro to a perfect political and social equality with the white man. What will the soldiers say to such an infamous doctrine? Are they ready to admit that such was the object for which they fought? Will they agree to the assertion that all their glorious achievements must be regarded as in vain unless universal suffrage and entire equality is granted to the negroes? There is to be no restriction of negro suffrage, for Forney declares again:

If it is replied that a colored man should not vote until he can read and write, the answer is ready that thousands of the white men who fought against the black could neither read nor write.

Lest there might be some misapprehension of the objects and the design of the party for which he speaks, he reiterates the sentiments expressed before. The equality is to be universal and the suffrage equally as unlimited. He declares that the masses of the Republican party are being rapidly educated up to that standard. Hear him:

We (the Republican party) are being wonderfully prepared, white and black, North and South, East and West, for the results of universal emancipation, viz: *universal equality and universal suffrage.* The moral revolution in the United States may really be called a grand religious revival. The destruction of long-cherished heresies is followed by the acceptance of long-repudiated doctrines.

Do the masses see where they are being led blindfolded by party prejudice? Can they doubt as to what will speedily be required of them? Will they not open their eyes to the true political condition? Are they ready to be made the pliant tools in the hands of designing political demagogues in the hard task of working out their complete degradation? It is for them to say. But they must act speedily or it will be too late. If they elect Geary at the coming election, they will virtually have decided the contest against themselves in Pennsylvania.

Forney draws quite a fancy sketch of the negroes as they fondly muse over the good time coming. He grows eloquent and indulges in raptures worthy the imagination of a man who has shown his readiness to betray and degrade his own race for the sake of sordid gain.—The following extract will give some idea of the dreamings of the negro in regard to the good time coming, when, ceasing to be the pets of the Freedmen's Bureau, they shall be made by law the equals of the whites in all respects. What white man can read the following extract without feeling tempted to kick the degraded wretch who thus writes?

Clustering together at intervals of work, and meeting after their days of toil in their little cabins and wherever they can assemble; their industry is at once a loving and a holy sight. *Teaching each other the truths long withheld and the great duties of American citizenship which they will inevitably soon be called upon to discharge, they find indeed that this war has not been fought in vain.*

As a fitting finale to this rhapsody a great good is to be wrought in other lands. The isles of the sea are to be made glad. The yoke of bondage is to be removed from the neck of the white men of Jamaica. Generous, greasy negroes, are to be so moved by our example in making the negro the equal of the white men in the United States that in a sudden impulse of gratitude they will enfranchise those in that island who are so unfortunate as to be born white. A grand consumation truly. An event worthy to be celebrated by the pen of a Forney. Only hear him.

The bestowal of civil rights upon our colored people will inevitably teach the blacks of Hayti, to revoke their laws against the whites, and, at the same time, appeal to all their best instincts to imitate that mighty brotherhood in this country, who, by the wickedness of one part of the whites, and wisdom and the bravery of another, have been citizenized and equalized at the same moment.

There is more of the same sort of stuff in the address, but we think we have already given enough to disgust every reader, and we forbear to quote further.

More Republican Testimony.

The New York *Times*, in a leading article published a few days since, boldly charges the Radical majority in Congress with laboring persistently to force negro suffrage upon the country. The *Times* is a consistently Republican newspaper, but it stands by the policy of President Johnson and by the white race. Predicting in regard to the anticipated plan of restoration to be offered by Thad. Stevens' Committee of Fifteen, it said:

"We apprehend that, when they can get their courage up to the 'sticking-point,' this is precisely the course which the Radicals in Congress will endeavor to pursue: '*Universal negro suffrage*,' as the condition *sine qua non* of the Restoration of the Union, is now, and has been from the beginning of the session, the grand goal and object of all their efforts. They have cloaked it more or less, partly from policy and partly from fear; but the time is drawing nigh when they can cloak it no longer. * * * * All the talk and all the excitement that has been raised about Constitutional Amendments, equality of Civil Rights, *status* of the Rebel States, &c., &c., has been simply dust thrown in the eyes of the public to cover the approach to the grand, fundamental, indispensable principle of *universal negro suffrage*, as the condition without which no Southern State should ever again be admitted to the Union. This is the secret of all the elaborate legal endeavors to prove that the Union is destroyed—that the States went out of it, and that they can get back only on such conditions as Congress may prescribe. This was the reason why Stevens proclaimed them conquered States, deprived of all rights, excluded from the protection of the Constitution, and to be dealt with as conquered subjects, at the sovereign will and pleasure of the conquerors. This was the object of Mr. Shellabarger's studied legal argument in support of the doctrine of State suicide, and of his more recent effort to prove that, even if the Rebel States are in the Union, they may rightly be held to have forfeited all the rights of citizenship under the Constitution. The feebler but still more zealous efforts of Hart, Ward, Holmes, and other Radical members from this State, have all aimed at the same thing—namely, to lay a foundation for demanding, at the hands of the South, universal negro suffrage as the condition of restoration."

What further testimony can any sane man need to prove that the Republican party is irrevocably wedded to the negro?

THE overflow in Louisiana still continues, and, to add to the general derangement of cotton growing, the seed is now discovered to be defective.

Has Not Enough Been Done for the Negro?

The chief objection urged by the Radical disunionists, in and out of Congress, against the restoration policy of President Johnson is founded on the assumption that injustice will be done to the enfranchised negroes if the Southern States are freed from the restraints now imposed upon them. To secure especial privileges to the blacks, the infamous and unconstitutional Civil Rights Bill has been passed over the veto of the President. The only plea which can be made in its behalf is based upon the assumption that the whites of the South will deny the negro some right to which he is fairly entitled. It has been taken for granted by the Radicals that such would be the case, and they have acted precipitately upon that assumption. They expect to be able, by suborning witnesses, to keep up an excitement over the wrongs done to the negro. To further their designs Sumner daily quotes well-stated lies from his scrapbook, and newspapers which follow where he and Thad. Stevens lead are filled with stories of outrages perpetrated on the freedmen. All these falsehoods are duly paraded for a purpose.

The truth is the negroes of the South are being fairly and generously dealt with by their former masters, and accorded all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled. The wants of capital and labor would necessarily place the negroes in a position similar to that of any other working class.—Interference by Congress with the legislation of the different States, and the continued meddling of the Freedmen's Bureau can only retard such an adjustment of the relations between the negroes and their employers in the South as would be alike beneficial to both. The planter needs labor, the negro needs employment. Self-interest alone would be found sufficient to induce the planter to deal fairly with his employees, to say nothing of higher moral considerations. The States in which slavery recently existed are deeply interested in such laws as will give employment to the negro at fair wages and ensure him in all his rights. There is no statesman in the South who does not know and feel the necessity of adjusting the new relationship between the whites and the blacks upon a proper basis. This is being done as rapidly and as fully as circumstances will admit of. The chief delay therein has been caused by the disunionists in Congress, and by the pernicious intermeddling of the Freedmen's Bureau. The injudicious and unconstitutional legislation of Congress has created a feeling of distrust which has prevented the proper employment of capital, while the constant interference of many worthless Yankee employees of the Freedmen's Bureau has kept up animosities between the two races. Still, despite all these difficulties, the Southern States have done all they could to adjust themselves to the new order of affairs. They have acted wisely and judiciously.

In the State of Maryland, for instance, while slavery existed, it was considered essential for the security of the institution that the free negro population should be subjected to many disabilities, and that the number of that class should be restricted as far as possible.—Hence the enactments which prevented free negroes from going into the State, the provisions in regard to the arrest of vagrants, the regulations in regard to contracts of hiring, and many other restrictions of the same class designed to carry out the general policy. All these disabling laws were at once repealed by the first Legislature which assembled after the adoption of the present Constitution, by which slavery was extinguished in Maryland.

To-day every negro there enjoys the same rights and privileges as any negro in Pennsylvania with these two exceptions. A negro in Maryland is not allowed to be a witness in a case where white men are parties, and if convicted of a crime he may be sold for the same time and term which he would have to serve in the penitentiary if he were white. The people of that State are discussing the propriety of changing the law in regard to those two points, and we think there is no right-thinking man in the North who will not say the matter may be safely left in their hands. In regard to punishment for crime we think the negro has the advantage of the white man very decidedly, at least so far as physical comfort is concerned.

Other Southern States are keeping even pace with Maryland in their legislation in regard to the negro race. In no one of them are the freedmen left without legal protection in their rights. Laws which were essential during the existence of slavery have become extinct by operation of the constitutional amendment, and where they have not ceased to exist, have been modified by the Legislatures of the different Southern States. The truth is there was no necessity for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, if its object was, what it professes to be, the securing of the negro in such rights as he is entitled to. He has been made secure in the rights of personal liberty and of property by the acts of the different Southern States themselves. All through the South his status is now substantially similar to that which he occupies in Pennsylvania. Has not enough been done for him? Must the restoration of the Union still be retarded; the industrial resources of the South be ruined; the financial system of the nation be imperilled; the commerce of the country be crippled; a huge standing army be kept up at an enormous expense; the treasury be drained to pay the wasteful expenditures of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to salary the multitudinous employees provided for under it and the Civil Rights Bill? To free the negroes has cost us half a million of lives and plunged us into a debt which will burthen our people for generations to come; making living dear and grinding the poor man to the earth beneath onerous taxation in a thousand shapes. The negro is now free. He enjoys throughout the South substantially the same privileges he does in Pennsylvania. Has not enough been done for him? Are all the best interests of the nation to be imperilled in order that especial privileges may be conferred upon him? It is for the intelligent voters of Pennsylvania to say. Let them throw aside party prejudice, and speak out as freemen should in the coming election for Governor and Congressmen.

Consistent in Disunion.

In Congress on the 3d day of March, 1862, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Democrat,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the unfortunate civil War into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution; and that the welfare of the whole people of the United States is permanently involved in maintaining the present form of government under the Constitution without modification or change.

The disunionists defeated this resolution by a vote of 60 to 59. Every Democrat voted for the resolution. Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Speaker Grow, by this bold act avowed their deliberate intention as early as 1862, to carry out their radical and revolutionary programme of disunion. Did not President Johnson speak truthfully when he said they were disunionists?

Thirty-four out of Thirty-nine Republican Senators in Favor of Negro Suffrage, and the Same Ratio in the Lower House of Congress.

Horace Greeley is the recognized leading newspaper writer and thinker of the Republican party. He was its foster father and is still its ablest defender.—He understands its designs and its workings. In yesterday's *Tribune* the leading article is devoted to defining the position of the party in relation to negro suffrage. Greeley says:

No one who knows anything of the interior workings of Congress can doubt that a large majority of both Houses are at heart anxious to establish universal suffrage.—The decisive votes by which each House has affirmed the principle in legislating for the District of Columbia; the open declarations in its favor of many members, from whom opposition was naturally to have been expected; the known, though unavowed sentiments of others, and, above all, the significant fact that Senators who have been regarded as special friends of the President's policy have felt it necessary to propose equal suffrage in some form *as a measure of compromise*, make it perfectly clear that the judgment of Congress is decided in favor of the measure. The testimony of its friends and its enemies concurs upon this point.—It is the burden of the charges made against Congress by the devotees of the President. It is confirmed by all the confidential statements of members and their friends.

The truth of these remarks may be established by a simple calculation. As a matter of course, all the New England Senators, except those from Connecticut, favor equal suffrage, that being the rule in their own States. In addition to these (ten in number), Senators Foster, Yates, H. S. Lane, Kirkwood, Grimes, Pomeroy, Chandler, Howard, Ramsey, Brown, Henderson, Nye, Harris, Wade and Howe, are on record in its favor, as a matter of principle, making 25 out of 49 Senators as to whose views there is no doubt. Messrs. Stewart and James H. Lane have introduced propositions in favor of some such measure, as a necessary compromise. Messrs. Conness, Trumbull and Sherman are understood to be favorable, and Mr. Morgan has supported a proposition for the extension of the franchise in his own State. *In short, out of 39 Republican Senators, only five are clearly understood to be opposed, on principle (or interest), to an extension of the suffrage. A similar analysis of the Lower House would show a similar result.*

Only *five* out of *thirty-nine* Republican Senators who are not in favor of negro suffrage, and a similar ratio in the Lower House! Is not that sufficient to show where that party stands? Greeley knows all about what he calls "*the interior workings of Congress.*" He speaks *ex cathedra*. Let this fact be paraded before the people! In the present campaign in Pennsylvania, if the eyes of the masses are not blinded, the Republican party will be swept out of existence.

Geary's Platform.

Thomas Marshall, Esq., of Pittsburg, is a noted out and out Radical. He was a delegate to the Convention which nominated General Geary. No man in that body denounced President Johnson more bitterly or fought harder against endorsing him and his policy. After Geary was nominated, Mr. Marshall was called on for a speech. In that speech he defined the position of General Geary, in the following language:

I heartily endorse the nomination made here to-night, though I preferred another. I never knew General Geary until last week. He called on me at my office in Pittsburg. In the course of the conversation that ensued, General Geary, hearing me express admiration of my old friend Thad. Stevens, declared that he "*endorsed every act of Mr. Stevens, and every word he had uttered in Congress except his remark about certain parties being in Hell.*" I, (said Mr. Marshall,) can afford to endorse General Geary when he so fully endorses my old friend Thaddeus Stevens."

The Disunionists of Pittsburg had a meeting on the night of the 20th. Mr. Marshall made a speech there, in which he is reported as having used the following language, by the Pittsburg *Dispatch*:

"As to Geary's principles they were these: General Geary had told him, Mr. Marshall, in his office, that his platform was *the famous speech uttered by Thaddeus Stevens at the opening of the session of Congress.* The only objection he had to it was the last sentence. That which referred to Roger B. Taney as one who should expiate the wrong he had done the colored race in a very warm place, General Geary thought in bad taste."

The speech alluded to by Mr. Marshall has been extensively published. In it Thaddeus Stevens boldly announced his disunion sentiments in the fullest and most unequivocal manner. He ook the ground that the Southern States must be kept out of the Union until the negroes should be given the right to vote, in order that they might be used to secure the perpetual political supremacy of the party now in power. It was so grossly treasonable throughout as to shock every conservative and right-thinking man in the country. Mr. Stevens is the avowed and open advocate of negro equality. As such he has been known for years.

Such is the man and such are the sentiments endorsed by Gen. Geary. Every disunionist in Pennsylvania stands by Geary and Stevens. General Geary boldly and voluntarily avows that they occupy precisely the same political platform. Let this be fully understood and constantly kept in mind. A vote for Geary is a vote to sustain the infamous policy of the Lancaster amalgamationist and disunionist, Thad. Stevens. No decent white man can vote for Geary without feeling his face burn with the hot flush of shame. No man who regards the best interests of his country more than party can vote for him.

Agonizing Appeal from the D. D.

Forney, D. D., having failed to convince a majority of the present Congress that our foreign representatives ought to have the privilege of reading his *Chronicle* at the public expense, has resorted to another dodge for building up the fortunes of his shaky concern on Seventh street. He has printed in legible type an abject appeal to the faithful, in the form of a circular, a copy of which is attached to every copy of his weekly with a dab of paste. These he sends off in large numbers, under the frank of Ben Wade, to get up sympathy for a "bruised sentinel on the watch tower of liberty," as he calls himself. Report has it that the receipts of the *Chronicle* newspaper have fallen off heavily since the commencement of Forney's daily vituperation of the President, together with the loss of the department patronage. This falling off of the public support is rather more than the Chevalier can stagger under.

The Reconstruction Plan as Seen Through the Eyes of an Honest Republican.

The Philadelphia *Daily News*, a consistent Republican newspaper, but one which cannot be induced to endorse all the infamous schemes of the Radical Disunionists, thus speaks of the plan of reconstruction proposed by Thad. Stevens' Committee of Fifteen. It says:

After five months of severe labor the revolutionary faction in Congress has at last brought forth what is called by their journals "a plan of reconstruction," the main part of which is a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which, when stripped of verbiage, is as follows:

SECTION 1. Negroes shall be made citizens.

SEC. 2. States which do not give negroes the privilege of voting shall not count them as population in the apportionment of representatives.

SEC. 3. Only negroes and white men who opposed the rebellion shall vote at the next presidential election.

SEC. 4. Slave owners shall not be paid for the loss of their slaves by emancipation, and neither States nor the Federal government shall pay the rebel debt.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to pass any law it may see fit to pass, without regard to the constitutional rights of the people and of the States, and without fear of an executive veto.

It will be seen that the first two sections give equality and franchise to negroes, whether they have been loyal or disloyal; and the third one deprives a large number of white men, who have not been *convicted* of any crime, of the rights of citizens. This is something more than negro equality, and it will require more than ordinary acuteness of vision to enable any one to see the justice of insisting that States shall give the right of citizenship to negroes who have given "aid and comfort" to the rebels, and deprive white men of it.

Impeaching the President.

The *Commercial*, the ablest Republican newspaper published at Pittsburg, thus speaks in regard to the projected impeachment of President Johnson by the Radical Disunionists in Congress:

The Philadelphia *Gazette* refers to the "proposition to impeach President Johnson" as an "imaginary" one,—a creation of the Democratic journals for ulterior purposes, having nothing of reality about it.

It is maintained by our Philadelphia cotemporary that the whole thing is a copperhead plot, "meaning mischief by the arch-enemies of freedom," but that there is "no danger the President will become a tool in the hands of plotters." The plot is described to be "to use the President to enforce a bogus organization of Congress under pretext that the existing organization is partial and sectional."

We quite agree with our cotemporary that there is little danger from such a plot, and we should be glad to believe that it existed only in the shape it sets forth. Whatever may be the fact in regard to this, we have no apprehensions that the purpose of impeaching the President will be carried to any great lengths, or that there exists any reason why we should treat it as a serious matter, *although we are confident it has been entertained seriously by others than copperheads.*

Here is an open avowal, and a distinct and positive charge that the Radical Disunionists do seriously entertain the design of impeaching President Johnson, in order to get him out of the way. What matters it that the Constitution expressly declares that the President should only be impeached for treason, or other high crime or misdemeanor? Have not the Radicals shown an utter disregard of our great charter on all occasions when it has interfered with their infamous designs? If they stop short of the impeachment of President Johnson it will be because they fear the people, and not because they regard any constitutional barrier which stands in their way. The *Gazette* lies when it charges that the whole thing is what it styles "a copperhead plot," and the Pittsburg *Commercial* tells the truth when it says it is confident the design has been seriously entertained by the Radical Disunionists.

What the South is Doing for the Negro.

We have alluded to the liberal legislation of the Southern States in behalf of the negro. Everywhere he is granted about all the privileges he is entitled to enjoy. The following comprehensive enactment has been passed by the Legislature of Georgia, and is now the law of the State. Who that reads it will believe that the restoration of the Union need be any longer delayed for the benefit of the negro?

An act to define the term "persons of color" and to declare the rights of such persons:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That all negroes, mulattoes, mestizoes, and their descendants, having one-eighth negro or African blood in their veins, shall be known in this State as "persons of color."

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That persons of color shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate; and shall not be subject to any other or different punishment, pain or penalty, for the commission of any act or offense, than such as are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offenses.

The third section simply repeals all conflicting laws.

The bill was approved by the Governor, March 17, 1866.

This gives to the negroes of Georgia everything their friends can ask for them, except the elective franchise; and that is denied them in the greater number of the Northern States. If any Southern State shall treat them with injustice or inhumanity, they can go as freemen, wherever they please; and they will please to go where they are best treated. As the Southern lands are valueless without labor to cultivate them, no State can afford to see its negroes emigrating to States which bid for their labor by better treatment.—The mere fact of freedom and the need of laborers will insure the negroes their rights without federal interference.—The great din and tumult that is raised about their safety, is a dishonest device of the Republican politicians for keeping the Southern States out of the Union, and preventing their participation in the Presidential election.

The Last of the Provost Marshals.

By an amendment to the Army Bill the office of Provost Marshal General has been abolished. With the exit of Fry from office, whose mathematical calculations were one of the wonders of the late war, we suppose the whole lumbering machinery of the Provost Marshal's office goes to the owls and bats. May the good Lord grant that we may never look upon its like again.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, having moved to strike out from the Army Bill the section providing for the continuance of the office of Provost Marshal General, supported his motion by a powerful speech, from which we extract the following:

Mr. Conkling said:

There was one important thing for the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General to do, and that was to close its accounts and allow the country to know what has become of the twenty-six million dollars which under the act of March 13, 1863, went to its credit. He protested in the name of his constituents and of the people of the western division of New York against perpetuating a power under which they had suffered beyond his capacity to express. They had sent to rule over them by the provost marshal a member of the Veteran Reserve corps, a man who had never seen a battle or suffered a scratch in the service of the country—a crony and confidant of Gen. Fry, and who went on until the business of recruiting in the western division became a paradise of coxcombs and thieves. False quotas had been put upon the people, and exaggerated telegrams and orders sent to the boards of supervisors, and in his own district, under one call, four hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars was stolen from an outraged and groaning people. Communities and individuals immeasurably the superiors of General Fry had protested against it, and had been spurned with magnificent disdain. Never had the insolence of office been more strongly illustrated than by that man whom this section has proposed to make for life a brigadier general. He (Mr. Conkling) had been directed by the government to prosecute the Assistant Provost Marshal, Major Haddock, who was justified by his superior officer, down to the time when his sentence was published, the having been convicted of the very basest forms of official atrocity. Every offence from highway robbery up and down had been charged and proved against him; and although this man had disgorged $200,000 under the prosecution, he had purchased the other day an establishment in Philadelphia for which he paid $71,000 down. And that man's case was not a peculiar one. There never had been a greater mockery, a greater burlesque, or a greater fraud on the pretence of honest administration than the Provost Marshal's Bureau as arranged and administered throughout the whole country. It would turn out that of the six, or seven, or eight hundred thousand men for whom enormous bounties had been paid not two hundred thousand had ever gone to the front

What Forney Thinks of It.

Forney's *Press* is the only paper we have seen which fully endorses the programme of the Radicals for preventing a restoration of the Union. He is said to have had much to do with getting it up. That he completely and fully comprehends this infamous plan is well evinced by his "Occasional" letter in yesterday's *Press*. In it he boldly avows that the first great object of the projected plan of the Committee of Fifteen is to enforce all the objectionable features of the Civil Rights Bill; the second is to compel the granting of suffrage to the negroes; the third, and in his eyes the most important, is to prevent the participation of the Southern States in the next Presidential election. Such is this abomination as seen through Forney's eyes.

THE Government has sent a number of employees up the Valley of Virginia, with wagons, coffins, etc., to collect the bones and bodies of the dead of the U. S. army who fell in the several battles, and remove them to the Arlington Cemetry, opposite Washington.

Great Mass Meeting in Brooklyn of Supporters of President Johnson.

The Union, The Constitution, The Laws.

The citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and of the immediate admission of the representatives of all the States to the Congress of the United States, met on Wednesday evening, in mass convention, at the Academy of Music, in that city. The building was crowded in every part in a short time after opening the doors, and thousands who arrived after that time were unable to obtain admission. Large crowds assembled outside, and organized an extemporized meeting.

On the inside the building was finely decorated by banners. Over the platform was the motto:

"The restoration of the Union, gentlemen, is the first business in order."—Andrew Johnson.

The platform was occupied by several hundred of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, and the private boxes were occupied by ladies.

The meeting was called to order by Demas Burns, who in a few eloquent remarks introduced as Chairman of the meeting Mr. J. D. McKenzie.

Speeches were made by Mr. McKenzie, Gen. Rousseau of Kentucky, Hon. John Van Buren, Hon. Wm. Dawson of Georgia, and Postmaster Cleveland of Connecticut. A letter was read from Gen. Dix fully endorsing the object of the meeting and sustaining the policy of the President. The following admirable series of resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The war which was waged to restore the Union, and to vindicate the supremacy of the federal Constitution, has resulted in the full and complete success of the brave and devoted defenders of the republic; and,

Whereas, The result of the war is accepted by the victors in the full accomplishment of their purpose, and by the vanquished in conforming their State laws to the amended Constitution of the United States; in the nullification of their ordinances of secession; in the repudiation of the debts contracted in support of the rebellion, and in acceptance of the Constitution of the United States as it now stands as the sovereign and supreme law of the republic; and,

Whereas, The brave defenders of the nation having laid aside their arms, we hold it to be an insult to them to maintain, openly or covertly, that the purpose for which they took up arms has not been secured; and further, that as we joined with the late and present Executive and with Congress in declaring that the war was waged not for any purposes of subjugation or conquest, but for the restoration of the government of our fathers, justice to the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and fidelity to our own declared pledges, demand of us the full and immediate acceptance of the Union on the basis of the Constitution; and

Whereas, The President of the United States has adopted a policy of restoration, under which all the States can be restored to their old relations with the general government, on the conditions which we ourselves have laid down during the conflict; therefore,

Resolved, That we stand by the President in the execution of this policy, and any men or any party that stand in the way of its success we hold to be enemies of the republic, no matter what section they belong to, or no matter by what name they may choose to be known.

Resolved, That we hold with President Johnson that the government can be subverted by centralizing at Washington the powers reserved to the States as effectually as by claiming for the States prerogatives which they do not possess, and that we recognize in President Johnson's course, in refusing the power sought to be forced upon him in the bills recently vetoed by him, a devotion to pure republicanism which entitles him not only to the support but to the gratitude of every good citizen.

Resolved, That the returning loyalty of the South will be stimulated; that the industry of that section will be revived; that the national currency, by having a wider area to circulate in, will appreciate in value, thus enriching every man who owns or who earns a dollar; that the burdens of taxation will be lightened by adding to the number of those able to pay taxes; that our obligations to the public creditors will be more certainly fulfilled and more speedily redeemed by the policy of immediate restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, and to the President, in the execution of that policy, we pledge, irrespective of past political association, our most cordial support, and to the opponents of that policy our uncompromising hostility at the polls.

Resolved, That we hold, irrespective of the past, all men now to be loyal who are earnest in their efforts to bring the States together, "distinct like the waves but one like the sea;" and that we hold all men to be disloyal who, under any pretext, stand in the way of this, the consummation of all our efforts and all our sacrifices.

Even Their Enemies Praise Them.

With to-day the terms of the present Auditor and Surveyor General expire. Hon. Isaac Slenker and James P. Barr were elected in 1862. Their course has been such as to extort high praise from the bitterest opponents of the Democratic party. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the bitterest Republican paper in the State pays them both a very deserved compliment. Of Mr. Slenker it says:

The position of Auditor General is one of the most responsible now in the gift of the people of the State. During the hostilities of treason, and the co-operation of the State with the National authorities to crush rebellion, the duties of the Auditor General were measureably increased. We are constrained to write that Mr. Slenker and his subordinates have been both faithful and assiduous in the discharge of these duties, and that they will go out of office with the well earned confidence and respect of those who were brought in official contact with them.

Of Mr. Barr it speaks thus:

Mr. Barr, the retiring Surveyor General, has won many friends while at the head of his Department. The impulse given to the sale of State lands, by the oil developments, added largely to the business of the Surveyor General's office, and it became necessary to a degree to reorganize that department, a duty which Mr. Barr most successfully discharged. He will go out of office much respected.

We hope and believe that the gentlemen who are to take their places will be found perfectly honest and competent.

The Cincinnati Commercial on the President's Change of Purpose.

The able and uncompromising Republican paper, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, differs from the more rabid journals of its party in regard to the change in President Johnson's feelings and intentions towards the Southern men against whom he battled so faithfully for the Union. It says:

"The unreserved denunciation of traitors by Andrew Johnson, supply Forney and other persons interested in making a disturbance, with favorite material for quotations, when they undertake to show that the President's policy is not severe enough upon those who conspired and fought against the Republic. *And yet the change in the President is one equally natural and honorable.* The oppressive responsibilities of his high office, resting upon him, caused him to forget his *personal resentments*; and his steady opposition to a policy of vengeance, notwithstanding his own deep provocation, has been recognized in all civilized countries as the part of wisdom. Having passed through this experience, *conquering his own passions*, and devoting himself, as he believed, wholly to the good of his country, it was a peculiar and cruel wrong to charge him with treachery."

This is a view of President Johnson's policy which cannot fail to commend itself to the approval of men who will allow themselves to consider it free from passion. But how few persons who have read during the past five years none except Republican papers, will consult anything but their hates in deciding how the Southern people should be treated! Unfortunately, papers of that class worked so long and did so much to arouse an unforgiving feeling in the breasts of their readers, that what they say now in the interest of wisdom and humanity is likely to have far less weight in the councils of their party than before they infused into the public mind so much that was akin to the rage of madness.

R. H. LEE, Postmaster of Camden, N. J., has been removed, and H. H. Goldsmith, a soldier, and a member of Gen. Kearney's staff, appointed in his place.

THE RADICAL PLAN.

The Union made Subservient to the Negro—Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality to be Enforced by an Amendment to the Constitution—No Distinction to be Allowed on Account of Color—The Whites of the South to be Disfranchised Until after the next Presidential Election.

The Committee on Reconstruction, after many stormy sessions, agreed on a plan of Reconstruction on Saturday last. It has been permitted to go to the public in advance of its presentation to Congress and is as follows:

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONFERRING POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EQUALITY UPON THE NEGROES EVERYWHERE, AND PREVENTING WHITE MEN OF THE SOUTH, FROM VOTING UNTIL AFTER THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE—, SECTION 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever, in any State, the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens, not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors