Bancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

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. The free commu-incation of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every clitzen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that ilberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-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."

FOR GOVERNOR: Hon. HIESTER CLYMEB, of Berks Co.

JOHNSON, CLYMEB AND THE UNION. CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION

OF HONOBABLY DISCHARGED OFFICERS, SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Soldiers' Convention which met in Pittsburg on the 5th of June last, and which pledged their comrades in this State to the support of the radical measures of Congress in opposition to the just and constitutional policy of President Johnson, and which promised their votes to John W. Geary, the radical candidate for Governor, misrepresented the sentiments of the great mass of the officers and soldiers of Pennsylvania. In order that a true expression of opinion might be had from the late defenders of the government in the field, and to counteract the injury attempted to be done to the cause of the Union, it was deemed advisable b the late officers and soldiers of the Federal army in this State to hold another Conven-

A preliminary meeting of returned officers and soldiers, with this object in view, was holden on Thursday, the 28th of June, when tain sharp tricksters. it was resolved to hold

A State Convention at Harrisburg, or Wednesday. August 1st, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to be composed of such

honorably discharged officers, soldiers and seamen of Pennsylvania, as subscribe to the following doctrine, viz: I. Who are in favor of carrying out, in

good faith, the joint resolution of Congress adopted July 22d, 1861, which declared that, 'This war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to de-fend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union. with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired." These were the conditions of the bond the soldier. signed and sealed in blood with the govern ment, and a refusal now to carry them out is a gross violation of a solemn agreement

2. Who are in favor of restoring the States lately in rebellion to all their constitutions relations with the Federal Union as they stood before the war broke out, according to the humane and constitutional polic laid down by President Johnson;

3. Who are in favor of representative from the South, loyal to the Constitution and the laws, being immediately received by Congress; 4. Who approve President Johnson's ve

toes of the Freedman's Bureau and Civi Rights Bills: 5. Who are opposed to any interference,

by Congress, with the rights of the States reserved by the Constitution, and who are opposed to the right of suffrage being conferred upon the negro;

6. And who are in favor of the election of Hiester Clymer, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, the representative of the constitutional and conservative doctrine stated above.

Each county will be entitled to send seven delegates to the Convention; and where : county has more than one member in the House of Representatives, such county will be entitled to seven delegates for each additional member. The delegates are to be selected by the honorably discharged officers, soldiers and seamen of the counties respectively.

In addition to the delegates selected, all corporations and of New England, at the other honorably discharged officers, soldiers expense of the people and the country and seamen who sympathize with the object at large. How long will the people of n view, are invited to meet at Harrisbur

How Certain Yankees Manipulated the Tariff Bill. The swindling and trickery of the Swindling and trickery of the Sight. Yankees who control the Rump Con-Gentlemen gas bags! If, as you each ress, cannot be better illustrated than hinted, you intend to take the stump by a piece of rascality hatched out in the for Geary in the pending contest, would committee which reported the tariff it not be well for you to take the followoill now under consideration. As the ing propositions for political texts: bill came from the hands of its manipu-1st. That the war was waged to reators, a duty of \$22.40 a ton was put store the Union. upon rails used in laying railroads. 2d. That the soldiers enlisted and This was a large figure. New England fought for that one sacred object, and was willing to consent to burthening for that alone. the whole railroad interests of the coun-3d. That the war is now over. 👟 try to that enormous extent, provided

4th. That the Southern people are another sharp little dodge could be sucready, willing and anxious to resume cessfully carried out. By anothertheir former relations to the Governclause of the bill, the duty on scrap ment of the United States, and deteriron and old rails was fixed at the low mined to bear true allegiance to the rate of \$5 a ton. This would not attract the attention Constitution. 5th. That the only obstacle to a speedy of any casual reader or of any ordinary

and complete restoration of the Union business man. The thing looked to be is the fear that with its restoration the perfectly fair and honest. But there sceptre of power may depart from the was a sharp Yankee trick in it, by the hands of such men as Thad. Stevens successful playing of which certain New and Charles Sumner. England capitalists were to be insured

6th. That if the Union is ever to be immense fortunes. It had been successrestored we must live on terms of amity fully played before. New rails, made with the white people of the South, who in England, were to be imperfectly were almost a unit in the rebellion, or, rolled and sprinkled with salt water ignoring them, must give the governuntil they were well rusted, when they ment of that section into the hands of were to come in under the low duty imthe negroes. posed on scrap and old rails. The Yan-7th. That the latter is the design of

kee capitalists would take them in hand the Radicals who lead the Republican and by a small amount of labor and an party, and the object of the proposed insignificant expenditure of money, amendments to the Constitution of the would re-roll them and convert them United States. into the highest-priced rails in the 8th. That the Radicals in Congress

market. Thus on every ton thus and the Republican members of the manipulated the Government would recent State Legislature of Pennsylbe cheated out of \$17.40, and an immense vania, showed that they were in favor profit would go into the pockets of cerof negro suffrage, by voting to enfran chise all the negroes in the District of But this shrewd contrivance extend-Columbia, and by conferring the right ed still further. Coal would be needed of suffrage upon them in all the terri-

to re-roll these old rails. It must be tories of the United States. bituminous. None was to be found in 9th. That the Republican party of the New England. Where was it to be got? State of Pennsylvania declared itself to There was plenty of it in Pennsylvania. be in favor of negro suffrage and negro but the freight would make it a costly equality, when it unqualifiedly endorsarticle. It abounded in Nova Scotia ed the course of the Radicals in Con-

How was it to be imported cheap? This was as easily fixed as the dodge about the 10th. That when Geary endorsed that importation of new rails for old ones. A platform he endorsed negro suffrage tariff of \$1.50 a ton was put upon all anand negro equality. thracite coal imported. As none of that

11th. That the Civil Rights Bill was brought into the country from which was passed over the President's abroad there was no necessity for putveto by a radical Republican vote of ting it into the bill, but then it looked two-thirds of each house of Congress, like protection you know. On bitumiwas directly intended to make the nenous coal brought from England and gro the political and social equal of the other parts of Europe the tariff was also white man. fixed at \$1.50 a ton. Here again was a

12th. That the Freedmen's Bureau fine show of protection. But on bitu-Bill, which has been passed a second minous coal imported into New England time, after being very properly vetoed from the near province of Nova Scotia by the President, appropriates many the duty was fixed at the nominal millions of money wrung from the figure of fifty cents a ton. Thus all the pockets of the working white men of rascals engaged in the re-rolling of railthe North by burthensome taxation, for road iron, and all the rich manufacturers the purpose of supporting a horde of of New England were to get imported negroes in idleness and aiding a set of coal at lower rates than it could be dug Yankee agents and speculators to enfrom the mines of Pennsylvania. When rich themselves by plunder and the it is remembered that New England emoluments of office. uses between four and five millions of

13th. That the Republican party tons of bituminous coal a year, some which came into power upon loud proestimate may be made of the extent of fessions in favor of retrenchment and re this swindle. A prominent Congressform has proven to be the most corrupt man from Pennsylvania, a radical of political organization which ever discourse, stood by consenting to this ingraced this or any other governmentamous piece of Yankee trickery. But that under its thieving administration what else was to be expected when we and gross mismanagement during the emember that a number of the radical war five dollars were wasted for every one Congressmen from this State are itiner. necessarily expended, and that, during ant Yankees, and that the rest are in the present session alone, the Rump close proximity with the fanatics and Congress has engaged in jobs of transswildling tricksters of New England. parent swindling amounting to over two This is only a single specimen of the hundred millions of dollars.

condrelism constantly practiced by the We furnish the above texts gratis, corrupt crew now in power. They legisbecause the speakers of last Saturday late for the benefit of individuals, of rich night seemed to be at a loss for subjects on which to address their hearers. Not a word had one of them to say on these great vital issues. We shall add to the

Slavery in Massachusetts. The institution of Slavery has excited the hostility of the New England States since it ceased to be a means by which its traders could fill their pockets. Up to the time that this fact was demonstrated, the Puritans had no difficulty whatever in satisfying conscience of the divineright by which "indians, mullatoes, negroes and other heathens" might be held in bondage, and traded in with the same facility as in those States now so bitterly denounced by Sumner and Boutwell. We mention Messrs. Sumner and Boutwell because we propose to make a few extracts from the early history of the State they represent, showing with what ease their ancestors of less than

three generations back could sell and otherwise use human chattels. We shall first give an extract showing, that ike the masters of the South whom it s the fashion now to hold up to pious and hypocritical horror, the Puritans had a decided liking for the fairest, and best proportioned of their female cap-

tives. We quote: "By this pinnace, you shall receive forty-eight or fifty lifty women and children (Pequods). Concerning which, there is one, I formerly mentioned, that is the *fairest* and largest that I saw amongst them, to whom I have given a coate to cloathe

her. It is my desire to have her for a servant, if it may stand to your liking, else not. There is a little squaw that Steward Culacut desireth, to whom he nath given a coate. Lieut. Devenport | definite reply the committee withdrew also desireth one, to wit: a small one that hath three strokes upon her stomach thus: III X. He desireth her, if it will stand to your liking. Solomon the Indian desireth a young little squaw which I know not." M. S. Letter in Mass. Archives quoted by Drake, 171. For some time the only authority by which slaves seem to have been held in Massachsetts was universal consent

not founded upon legislation. This pay. Catch those loyal patriots doing consent it was contended was consonant that! They would not have been satis with the "law of nations, supported by fied without extra pay, beyond what the express or implied authority of the they are entitled to. Governor Curtin home (British) Government. " Hurd's has done just what was proper. He has Law of Freedom and Bondage saved the State from no little expense,

The first statue ESTABLISHING and has given the people a chance to SLAVERY IN AMERICA is to be decide whether they desire the endorse found in the famous CODE OF FUNDAment of the Constitutional amendment MENTALS, OR BODY OF LIBERTIES OF Right both ways. Curtin is so uncer THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONY IN NEW tain a public character, however, that ENGLAND-adopted 1641. The ninetye should not be surprised to hear that first article of the Body of Liberties he had agreed to call the Legislature to reads as follows: "There shall never be gether any day. The Lancaster county any bond Slaverie, Villinage, or Capti-Radical should not be driven to despain vatie amongst us unless it be lawful y what Bergner says. captives taken in just warres, and such

stranger as willingly sell themselves,

an absolute recognition of slavery

as a legitimate status, and of the

right of one man to sell himself

as well as that of another man to

\$8,000 and Mileage!

Why There Will be no Extra Session.

ing of a large majority of the Re-

vices. This committee waited upon his

Excellency, then in the city, and urged

upon him the views of their fellow-

members, but without receiving any

We hope the Lancaster county radi

Republican members of the Legislature

from his presence.

or are sold to us. And these shall have Eight thousand dollars and mileage all the liberties and Christian usages lo less! That is the rate at which the which the law of God established in members of the Rump Congress propose Israell, concerning such persons doeth to pay themselves, commencing with morally require" Mass. H. S. Call. the session now happily about to close III., VIII., 231. It will be observed On Saturday last the following pro that the spirit of Massachusetts law ceedings were had in the House :

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, from the Com-mittee on Appropriations, reported a bill to provide for and to regulate the compensa-tion of Senators, Representatives and dele-gates in Congress. Read twice, ordered to be printed and postponed till Wednesday. The bill fixes the compensation at \$8,000 for each Congressman and the mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile. The Presi-dent of the Senate is to have the same com-pensation as the Vice President of the United States, and the Speaker is to have double the compensation of members, ex-cept as to mileage, which is to be the same. In case of the death of a member, his repre-sentatives are to receive at the rate of \$4,000 per annum from the date of the commence-ment of Congress up to the time of death, and his successor is to be paid from that day. The bill is to apply to the members of the present Congress from the 4th of March, 1866, except as to mileage. under the Puritans was purely theocra-Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, from the Com tic, that nothing was to go into the Statute book that was not hedged all round by that which they interpreted as the express, or implied authority of God. For this reason they established slavery, as they alleged, as "God established it in Israell." This statute never was repealed during the whole Colonial period and was never expressly repealed until the recent Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery in all the States. Mr. Moore in his history says that the inhabitants of Massachusetts considered this statute [91st, as above] "based upon the Mosaic code, and that it was considered as

What do the tax payers of Lancaster city and county think of that? Will that serve to open their eyes? The bill may not pass during the present session. The thieving scoundrels may deem if

Decision of the Supreme Court on the Deserter Law.

Some Lancaster county radical, who carithe day may be delayed when a We publish to-day the decision of regro shall be declared to be his equal. the Supreme Court of this State upon has addressed a note to George Bergner, the laws of Congress under the provisof the Harrisburg Telegraph, asking ions of which many men were denied why Governor Curtin has not called the right to vote in this State at the last the Legislature together to ratify the election. The opinion of the Court was negro equality amendment to the Condelivered by Judge Strong, a staunch titution of the United States. Bergner Republican, and settles the fact that in replies that after announcing his intenfuture no man can be denied the right tion of so doing Curtin went on to of suffrage in this State or a charge of Washington, on very urgent business, desertion unless he shall first have been and that before he returned a prominent tried convicted and sentenced by a Copperhead was heard to declare pubcourt martial. In this opinion Chief licly on the streets of Harrisburg, that Justice Woodward and Justices Strong the Legislature would not be conand Thompson agreed, while Reed and vened in extra session. Bergner goes Agnew dissented on to state further that a meet-

The Patriot & Union, in an able editorial, says ;

publican members of the last Legisla-The decision of the Court does not as The decision of the Court does not as-sume the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress, under which the case arose though it recites the grounds upon which its constitutionality has been as-called. first that it is a post forth. ture was held in the city of Philadelphia on the Fourth day of July, at which time a committee was appointed to wait which its constitutionality has been as-sailed: first, that it is *ex post facto*; second, that it is an attempt to regulate the right of suffrage in the States; and, third, that it proposes to inflict pains and penalties before and without trial upon the Governor and urge upon him the propriety of the great State of Pennsylvania being among the first to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and that committee was empowered to give and conviction by due process of law. Upon the first, it is stated that it may be insisted that the penalty is not pre-scribed for the original desertion but for persistence in desertion. assurance to the Governor that the Republican members of the Legislature would come to Harrisburg without charging one single cent for their ser-

Upon the second, it is stated that the actoperates only upon the individual offender, and does not override State laws, but leaves each State to determine he qualifications of the voter.

Upon the third, it is stated that the pes not presume to inflict the additional punishment of disfranchisemen upon deserters, except upon trial and inviction by court martial according to cal is entirely satisfied with Bergner's conviction by court martial according to the provisions of previous acts to which the act in question is only supplemental. According to this view a person who deserted from the military service preexplanation. We are. We do not care what reasons may be assigned for the action of the Governor. He is right. The best joke we have heard for some vious or since the passage of the act o March 3, 1865, might be disfranchised time, is Bergner's assertion that the out only after trial by regular court mar-ial, conviction, sentence and approval of sentence, the same as in other cases agreed to assemble without a cent of in which desertion is punished. Ac-cording to this view, also, a record from a provost marshal's office, the War Deartment, or Adjutant General's offic harging a man with desertion and classifying him as a deserter, is not sufcient to entail disfranchisement and election officer or board of election can assume authority to reject any man's vote upon such grounds. There is no authority, therefore, under which an election board can assume to reject such vote except through the regular record of an approved sentence of a court mar-Election officers cannot presume to

try men for the crime of desertion, be-cause, among other reasons, their de-cision would not be a bar to subsequent radical rule. trial for the same offence by a competen tribunal, and it is not lawful to have two courts to try one offence—each to administer a portion of the punishment. Besides this, it is held that it is not in the power of Congress to confer upon an election board, which is exclusively of Stategradion jungicible activity of State creation, jurisdiction to try offences against the United States. Congress can not vest the judicial power of the United States in any Siate or sovercignty. Hence even the Legislature of Pennsylvania cannot prescribe penalties for offences against the United State, nor authorize either State courts or sterior ither State courts or election boards to try or punish offenders against the United States. The state disfranchisementact, States. The cate distranchisement act, based as it is upon the act of Congress, and intended to be co-operative with it, is therefore a nullity. Only through courts martial can deserters be punished, and as no State is authorized to ute such courts, the legislative act falls the ground.

Although the constitutionality of the act of Congress was not at issue in the cause, and although the court does not consider that subject in full in all its bearings, Chief Justice Woodward does not hesitate to say that he considers the act to be *ex post facto* in respect to all soldiers who deserted prior to March 3,

This decision of the Supreme Court will enable every man in Pennsylvania, qualified under the State election laws, to vote, unless he has been tried, convicted

Greeley Alarmed.

significant; of late, however, it has al-

tered its tune. In yesterday's issue it

This Philadelphia Convention has the sub-

This Philadelphia Convention has the sub-stantial support, to start with, of the party which polled over 1,800,000 votes for Mo-Cleilan and Pendleton in 1864. Then it is backed by the essentially unchanged rebels, with scarcely an exception. Add to these the Federal Executive, with its despotic power over what Mr. Raudall terms the "bread and butter" of more than One Hun-dred Thousand Republicans now in office, yet who are given to understand that their

Representation. We commend to the consideration o

the editor of the Express the following extract from a speech of Senator Hendricks. He showed up the insincerity of the radical rant about unequal repre sentation most effectually, and forced the Republicans in Congress to take a position which proves clearly that they are only manœuvering in this matter to secure some advantages for the next Presidential election. If they were sincere in their dread of increased representation for the South, why did they reject Mr. Hendricks' proposition. Mr. Hendricks said :

But, sir, if you will amend the Constitu-tion at this most unfortunate time, and while the States most to be affected are unrepresented, I will meet you upon a ground you cannot question, and will pro-pose that the Southern States shall have no ncrease of representation by reason of the reedom of the slaves; and to that end I offer the following amendment, so that the

section shall read; "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, ex-cluding Indians not taked, and excluding, also, two-fifths of such persons as have been discharged from involuntary service by any proclement of the Bresident of the United section shall read: Also, two-fitts of such persons as have been discharged from involuntary service by any proclamation of the President of the United States or by the amendment of the Consti-tution of the United States since the year 1861, and to whom the elective franchise may be denied." If, now, the objection is made in good faith that the evil you would avoid is the

faith that the evil you would avoid is the increase of Southern representation by the freedom of the slaves, then this amendment freedom of the slaves, then this amendment is agreeable to you and will be accepted. But it will not be accepted if the purpose really is to reduce the representation of the agricultural sections and thus relatively in-crease the power of the manufacturing in-terests, perpetuate a policy that enriches the capital of one section and bears heavily upon the capital and labor of another. For the versue to concurring the section and bears heavily upon the capital and labor of another. upon the capital and labor of another. For five years no opportunity has been lost to build up the interests of the New England States. With that end in view, tariff and internal tax laws and drafts have been ad-justed, and banking capital distributed; so that now almost every investment of capital in that section yields from fifteen to one hundred per cent. pro-fit, while in Indiana and Illinois the bushel of corn that ought to be worth to the farmer fifty cents, being manufactured into whiskey, is taxed eight dollars; the bushel yielding four gallons. Mr. President, I rejoice in the prosperity of any section when, it is the result of legitimate trade, under equal laws, for then it is the prosper-ity of the whole country; but I call upon Senators to hesitate before they surrender a representation that is a reliable support to

representation that is a reliable support to ur great interest, agriculture Of course the Radicals rejected Senahe State. tor Hendricks' amendment. It did not suit the Yankee fanatics, whose political bond-slaves we are all under the present

The Republican Caucus----Authorized

Statement. The New York Tribunc publishes the following under the above heading : In the Republican caucus last night en. Banks took the chair, and stated that the object of the meeting was either to fix the date of the adjournment of both Houses, or to agree upon a recess. Mr. Ashley favored a recess. Sena-tors, he said, could stay in executive session, to prevent removals from office. He was sure that four members of the Cabinent would go out after the Phila-

lelphia Convention. A member from Wisconsin, whose name the *Tribunc* reporter could not heardistinctly, offered a resolution bindng each member of the caucus to abide by its action, and to maintain secresy as to its proceedings. Messrs. Hale and Bingham opposed this. While Mr. Bingham was speaking, a

member jumped up and remarked that he did not see the use of pledging to secresy, as there was an audience pres-ent. Several members inquired where the audience was, and it was soon found that a colored man had found his way into the gallery, and was listening at-tentively to what was being said. The doorkeeper was immediately sent after him, and he was arrested. On being interrogated, he said he had come to see Congress. He was asked how he had

f Congress. We deem it proper to suggest that it is de we defin it proper to suggest that it is de-sirable that there be sont from each State four delegates at large and two from each Congressional district who favor the princi-ples set forth in the cull, to be taken from the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and a like purport from the interpretation 1864, and a like number from their oppo-nents. Also, four delegates from each Terri-tory, and four from the District of Columbia. In those States whereof a portion of the peo-ple were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the number from their oppo

Method of Electing United States Senators. The Senate of the United States has

ust passed the following bill regulating the election of Senators by the different State Legislatures. If adopted by the House, it will no doubt become the law :

law: SECTION 1. That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent and State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress in the place of such Senator so going out of office in the following manner: Each House shall openly by a whoer: Each House shall openly by a whoer core vote of each member present the maxing and State, and the name of the person so voted for who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House shall be entered on the journal of each House by the Clerk or Scoretary thereof; but if either House shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day that too shall be entered on the journal. At 12 o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which the proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall of these shall then be read; and if the same person shall have re-ceived a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a ma-jority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall any take the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose by a vicu voce vote of each member present a person shal-ing a majority of all the votes of the saind joint assembly, a malority of all the mem-bers elected to both Houses being preson the purpose aforesaid, and the person hav-ing a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a malority of all the mem-bers elected. SEC.2. That whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vucanoy fraba exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature of any State, a vucanoy in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a SECTION 1. That the Legislature of each

a vacancy shall happen during the of the Legislature, then on the secon d Tues day after the Legislature shall have been organized, and shall have notice of such

Againston, Ancancy, SEC.3. That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Sen-dor shall have been chosen as aforesaid to at or the election, under the seal of the y his election, under the seal of the to the President of the Senate of the ate, nited States, which certificate she ountersigned by the Secretary of State of

The Philadelphia National Convention.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following circular from the National Union Committee in reference to the

Philadelphia National Convention :

Philadelphia National Convention : In many of the States active steps have been taken to have full and able delega-tions to the proposed National Union Con-vention at Philadelphia, August 14th. In others there seems to be some misunder-standing as to the manner in which dele-gates are to be chosen. With a view to give the proper information, the following cir-cular, emanating from the National Union Committee, has just been issued and sent into all the States and Territories. The in-dications are that this Convention will be one of the most imposing and important assemblages ever held in this country : [CIRCULAR.] WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1866. Your immediate and earnest attention is invited to the annexed call for a National Convention, issued by the National Union Executive Committee, and the accompany-ing endorsement thereof by prominent gon-tlemen who are well known to the country.

Executive Committee, and the accompany-ing endorsement thereof by prominent gon-temen who are well known to the country. The undersigned have been duly appoint-ed a committed to facilitate and expedite. ed a committed to facilitate and expedite, by correspondence and otherwise, such action as may seem necessary to bring together at Philadelphia a Convention o the ablest men of the nation, without regard to their party antecedents, who favor, gen-erally, the restoration policy of President Johnson has advocated as against the dangerous course pursued by the majority of Congress.

on that occasion. W. W. H. DAVIS, Col. 194th P. V. UWEN JONES, Col. 181 Pa. Cavalry, JOHN P. LINTON, LL. Col. 51th P. V. Contain 160th P. V. Contain 160th P. V. Captain 160th P. V. Captain 160th P. V. Captain 160th P. V. Captain 170th P. V.

Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill-Its Passage over the Veto.

The President yesterday returned to the House of Representatives the bill extending the Freedmen's Bureau, with his objections thereto. He considers it inconsistent with the welfare of the country, and liable to the same constitutional objections that he made to a similar measure a few months ago. He adheres to the principles set forth in that message, and reaffirms the position then taken. He opposes military tribunals for the trial of civilians as provided in the bill, and says the administration of justice by civil courts is no longer interrupted in any State in the Union. Another ground of objection is the tendency of agents of the bureau to use it for the purpose of promoting their own interests, as the recent investigation into its mangement has fully shown. After the message had been read, the question was taken upon the bill, (the objections of the President to the contrary, notlaw into Pennsylvania. withstanding,) and it passed by a vote of 103 to 33. Only three Republicans (Raymond of New York, Washburne of Indiana, and Kuykendall of Illinois) voted in the negative. The action of the House was communicated to the Senate, and the bill was also passed by that body by the requisite two-third vote, and like the Civil Rights Bill it has become a law. It will be impossible for the Radicals to carry the heavy load they are heaping on their shoulders, and a consciousness of impending defeat seems to have made them utterly reckless.

What Did the Soldiers Fight For ? What did the soldiers of the Union army fight for? A Republican newspaper asks that question. We will try to answer it in a few plain words.

violence.

When the flag, the symbol of the Union as formed by our fathers under the Constitution, was fired upon at Sumter, thousands of brave men rushed to arms. For what? Was it to free the negroes? Let the Radical Disunionists tell the returned veterans that, if they dare.

When President Lincoln issued his proclamation freeing the slaves what | no doubt a bitter pill for these intolerant was the ground on which he professed to stand? Was not the act justified because it was believed soldiers fought for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution. That was the one great, grand, holy object which they kept singly in view. They did not fight to conquer equal rights for the negro, and in the coming elections they will show their scorn of that political party which would delay the restoration of the Union until the odious and the Union. We deprecate all mob conditions of negro suffrage and negro equality are forced upon an unwilling people. The soldiers read and think for themselves now, and they cannot fail to see that the party which nomi- newspapers learned that they can no nated Geary is unequivocally committed to all the infamous schemes of the tic soldiers with impunity. Radicals in Congress. Whatever the soldiers may think of Geary's military record they cannot endorse his political position. They cannot and will not vote with any party which makes the Union for which they fought subordinate to negro equality. The soldiers fought for the Union, not for the negro; and they will vote as they shot.

PROGRESS, with the Abolition leaders means, first, Emancipation; next, Suffrage, and finally, Amalgamation. The first step cost more blood and treasure | names of true Union Soldiers calling than any nation ever shed and expend- | County Conventions of their comrades ed in any one war. While the struggle | who endorse Johnson and Clymer to for Suffrage and Amalgamation is progressing, the emancipated negro will Convention will be one of the largest That is a serious question. Ponder it perish.

1

Pennsylvania submit to be dragged list from time to time. along as a mere appendage to the Kite set of corrupt and fanatical Yankees?

THE Express of yesterday evening has a characteristic article. A certain Hiram Young, a radical blackguard who edits a newspaper in York, has been on here giving an account of his troubles. Upon the formation of the York Johnson and Clymer Soldiers' Club, this scurvy rascal, who edits a negroequality newspaper there, denounced

squarely. Your efforts of Saturday night showed that you cannot do so. Unless you can and do, you might as well prepare for the most disastrous the brave men who repudiated the paperpolitical defeat. general Geary, as deserters, cowards and Hessian hirelings. Whereupon some Southern Radicals. of these Democratic soldiers called on

Certain Southern Radical hangers-on this libelier and defamer and demanded at Washington, political mendicants, an explanation. Conscious of having scurvy fellows who have no standing countenanced and encouraged the moband no influence at home, have been bing of Democratic newspapers during hawking about the streets and barthe war, he thought the day of retribu rooms of the Capital a call for a Contion had come. He hastened to apolovention of Southern Radicals. The exgize and no damage was done to him pected appearance of this document had either in person or property. He is now been heralded far and wide by Forney going about whimpering and whining and other writers of his school. It was like a whipped cur, and such newspublished yesterday with a few names papers as the Express profess to be appended. Among the signers there is horrified at what it calls an attempt to not one who has any political standing introduce Southern manners and mob or influence at home. Small as the list of signers is, they are nearly every one While the Democratic press has persis insignificant no-bodies who have never tently denounced and discountenanced

been heard of before. As greedy placeevery act of mob violence which so often hunters happened along their names occurred during the war, and every atwere solicited and appended to the call. tempt to abridge the freedom of speech At least that is what a leading Repuband of the press, the Express and the Republican press throughout the counican newspaper says. There is no pretry persistently encouraged a spirit of tense that these signers have been in violence on the part of the populace communication with the people of the and of intolerance on the part of States from which they profess to come, Government officials. Time and again or that they in any way represent anybody but themselves. Any attempt to we have had to rebuke the Express for the publication of articles which were get up a convention to endorse such a perfectly infamous. It ought to recall would be an utter failure in any Southern State, and not a corporals' member a scoring we gave it just after the last Presidential election. Surely guard could be got together for that purthe Editor has not forgotten how he pose in any Congressional district. Forthen urged the suppression of Demoney blows loudly about the affair, and cratic newspapers in Pennsylvania. His says truly that it endorses the promi-

language was of such a character as to nent Radical doctrine of negro equality be admirably calculated to excite to mob and negro suffrage. This bogus Convention is to meet in Philadelphia on The times are changed now. The the first Monday of September. despicable cowards who were then so Before that time the people of the

ready to insult Democrats and to perse entire South will have been heard from cute them for opinion's sake do not find through their regularly selected and the game to be so safe as it once was. duly authorized delegates to the National They are liable to be called to account Union Convention of August 14th. We for their infamous and slanderous lies, have no doubt judicious conservative and compelled to retract them. This is men will be chosen. It may be some will be there who served in the rebel and bigoted wretches to swallow. They armies, but if they are they will display do not relish the contents of the chalice a patriotic devotion to the country and they so often held to the lips of loyal regard for the constitution which will and unoffending Democrats; and there put such Northern disunionists as is a terrible row to be sure when some Stevens, Sumner and Forney to the stay at home coward, like the Editor of blush. All who come will be expected the York True Democrat, is compelled to stand squarely and honestly by the to apologize for his unmeasured and Union and the Constitution. The peooutrageous abuse of brave Democratic ple of the South have shown that they soldiers, who perilled life and limb, not are ready to do that in good faith, and for the negro, but for the Constitution their representatives to the National Convention will furnish overwhelming violence. We will go as far as any man to suppress any attempt at outrage or fact. No party except one reduced to intimidation, but we do think it is high utter desperation would attempt to get time that the Editors of negro-equality together such a gathering as that of the Southern radicals will be. It will replonger insult Democrats and Democraresent nobody except the New England fanatics and their corrupt imitators in

Fair Play.

Was it frank, fair or manly to ask the Southern States to ratify the Constitutional Amendments abolishing Slavery, if we intended, after they accepted that famous and corrupt one the world ever condition, to keep them out of the saw. Union?

THE returned veterans are responding nobly to the call for a genuine Soldiers' Convention. Every Democratic exchange we pick up has a long list of the

Do you hear that Messrs. office-holders of Lancaster county. Forney knows. He is keen at scenting a wind that sets unfavorably toward place-holders. How send delegates to Harrisburg. The are you on the August Convention? well and report.

to buy him. It sanctions the slavetrade and the perpetual bondage of One word more, gentlemen gas bags, and we have done with you for the their children's children, and entitles

present. If you suppose that vulgar Massachusetts to precedence over any slang and senseless vituyeration will and all the other colonies in similar carry you successfully through the prelegislation. It anticipates by many sent campaign you are mistaken. The years any thing of the sort to be found people will demand that you shall meet in the statutes of Virginia, or Maryland, the great issues of the day fairly and or South Carolina." Massachusetts' legal and historical authorities have repeatedly asserted either ignorantly or falsely, with this statute on the record, "that slavery seems to have crept in;

not probably by force of any law, for none such is found or known to exist." Mr. Sumner said June 28, 1854, that 'in all her annals, no person was ever born a slave on the soil of Massachusetts" and "if, in point of fact. the issue of slaves was sometimes held in bondage, it was never by sanction of any statute-law of Colony or Commonwealth." Mr. Palfrey, a Massachusetts

Moore puts a quietus upon Messrs. Sumner and Palfrey by quoting from the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for the year 1799, in which it was held that a negro girl born in the province in 1759 to have been the lawful slave of a citizen of the Colony rom 1765 to 1776. It was not our intention in this article to run into the days of Massachusetts as a State. The "good old Colony times" which were under the guidance

of the liberty-seeking saints of the Mayflower, and their immediate descendants, were those we wished to lay before our readers. There has been so nuch claimed for the probity and piety of the first settlers of Mass. Bay Colony, that we are almost afraid to correct so flattering a historical impression. Listen to the following passage from Josselyn's Account of Two Voyages to New England, published at London 1664:

"The second of October 1639, (not nineteen years after the landing of the Mayflower), about 9 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Maverick's negro woman came to my Chamber window, and in her own Countrey language and tune sang very loud and shrill; going out to her, she used a great deal of respect towards me, and willingly would have expressed her grief in English; but I apprehended it by her countenance and deportment, whereupon I repaired to my post, to learn of him the cause, and resolved to intreat him in her behalf, for that I had understood before, that she had been a Queen in her own Countrey, and observed a very humble and dutiful garb used towards her by another negro woman who was her maid. Mr. Mavcrick was very desirous to have a breed of negroes, and therefore seeing she would not yield by persuasion to company with a negro young man he had in his house, he commanded him will'd she nill'd she (that is, whether she would or not) to go to bed to her, which

was no sooner done than she kicked and convincing evidence of that great him out again, this she took in high disdain beyond her slavery, and this was the cause of her grief." We suppose Messrs. Sumner, Boutwell, Palfrey and others, would have us

suppose that Mr. Maverick merely wanted a "breed of negroes" to make Pennsylvania and elsewhere. The Radithem free. Mr. Maverick doubtles would cal party can never be transformed into have thrown himself upon the law of a national party by any such agency. Moses, and held the descendants of the It must remain what it is, a mere sec-'Queen in her own Countrey'' as being tional organization, and the most inof the class described as those " in the house" and hence slaves.

Frauds on the Treasury.

"He who does not subscribe to the objects of the Philadelphia 14th of August Conven-tion can no longer be officer of mine." Such is the substance of the last decree of the Tennessee Tribune.—Forney's Press. Duplicate and even triplicate fivetwenty coupons, upon which the gold has been paid, are beginning to come in at the Treasury Department in large numbers. Whether the Government is to coutinue the payment of these spurious coupons until the bonds become due,

better to postpone it. But just so surely indians and negroes, their children and Radicals, so surely will they lay this as the next Congress is composed of further burden upon the people. They will claim that the people have endorsed their proposed action, and they will be right about the matter. The Day of Adjournment Fixed.

Let the people rejoice! The infamous crew of Radicals who compose the Rump Congress have at last fixed a day when an adjournment will take place. A caucus was held last Saturday night. In Forney's Sunday Press we find the following telegram :

votes.

says:

The caucus meeting of the Unionists of Congress, held this evening, was largely at-tended, and everything passed off harmoni-ously. Gen. Banks was in the chair. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the operative principal data to the the the operation of the comparison principal data to the the the operation. object of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee appointed at the last cau-cus. The principal subject that the com-mittee had under consideration was the ad-journment of Congress. After the com-mittee reported, it was finally agreed that the adjournment should take place on Mon-day week, July 23d, by a vote of 60 yeas to 40 nave. historian says the same thing, but Mr. Many of these men go home to use all their influence to secure a re-election. They ought, without exception, to be repudiated by the people. A number of those who now misrepresent Penn-

> good men will combine for this purpose, and their efforts will be rewarded with success.

> sylvania districts will be defeated. All

Curtin's Latest Definition of his Position. Just as we expected. No sooner does Bergner commence abusing Governor Curtin in regard to his action in reference to the negro equality amendment than out comes his Excellency with an explanatory letter. If the troubled Lancaster County Radical will take the time to read through a long epistle from Curtin, which appears in yesterday's Press, he will be able to ascertain what views our Executive how entertains -

He may have some trouble in making out what he means, but we think a very little faith will enable him to reach the pleasant conviction that the Governor is eminently sound on the negro.-Among much silly twaddle we find the following:

"It (the proposed amendment.) is just and equitable in every sense, and, while it leaves the question of suffrage wholly with the States, where it properly belongs, it makes every appeal to the interests and pride of the States to liberalize their policy and es to liberalize their policy and give to all classes the benefit of America vilization. If we can understand English that

means negro suffrage and negro equality. The Governor is a candidate for the United States Senate and resolved not to be outbid by Forney. Forney is for negro suffrage—so is Curtin. The only question is which is most so. It is no wonder Greely is alarmed at

An Honor Well-Deserved.

We notice at the commencement of Princeton College, N. J., a few weeks ago, that, among others, the Honorary degree of A. M., was conferred upon PROF. ALBERT N. RAUB, a native of his county. Prof. Raub is a graduate

' born

are pleased to make a note of it.

New York "grand moral idea party," remains to be seen, as no way to detect | has pardoned Ketchum, the forger. He

got into a caucus meeting, and he re-plied that he found a door open and went in, not knowing that visitors were denied dmittaneet and sentenced to disfranchise and sentences to asyranchisement for desertion by court martial and unless the sentence has been approved by the Com-mander-in-Chief of the Federal army. denied admittance. The resolution of the Wisconsin member was amended so as to relate only to Should any election officer or board re-fuse the vote of any man, except as

Here followed an animated discussion people generally who accept the prin stated in the call. It is not intended above, hc or they will be subject to severe punishment. Notwithstanding these stated in the only. It is not intended, how-ever, that these suggestions shall interfere with any arrangements already made for the selection of delegates. It is entirely to the political orgunizations in the different States and districts that concur in the princi-ples of the call to decide whether they will choose their delegates by joint or separate meetings, by their executive committees. We have been authorized to appoint tem-porary executive committees in the States on a resolution condemning the Philadelphia Convention, which was offered

facts, however, there may be attempt by Thaddeus Stevens. made to intimidate persons from voting Mr. Raymond discoursed as stated in by threats of arrest and trial by court-martial for desertion. It can be author-itatively declared that court-martials are yesterday's *Tribunc*, asserting that when he favored the call it was his understanding that it was to be a Union Convention. Mr. Hale of New York said *The New York Evening Post*, ended. There will be no more trials for desertion! The armies are disbanded; Theerings, by their executive committees.
We have been authorized to appoint temporary executive committees in the States where the same are presumed to be necessary. You are, therefore, requested to act as such committee, and to adopt immediate proposed Convention, not interfering, however, with the action which existing organizations may have taken for the same object. Your action will be such as to aid such movements—the purpose of your appointment being to prove of your appointment being to prove the such as to aid such movements—the purpose of your appointment being to provide for the selection of delegates if no adequate preliminary arrangements have yet been made. The day fixed for the National Convention is near, and we desere to impress on you and on all friends of this cause, that it is of the first importance that district or State Conventions, or Sinte executive committees, immediately appoint delegates. And it is particularly requested that a list of delegates and committees appointed by speedily forwarded to the chairman of this committee. the Government has no use for their ne of the best Republican papers in services; and it is not so vindictive as the country, indorsed the Convention to hunt up victims now to punish. Be-sides all this it cannot afford to send out Mr Wilson of Massachusetts said he liffered from Mr. Hale in his estimate guards to hunt up deserters and main-tain courts-martial for their trial. Each trial would cost the Government many of The Post. It was true it was an able paper, and he had great respect for its editor, but one of its proprietors had been convicted of an infamous crime, housands of dollars-which is an pense which the President will not by and only escaped punishment by tecn-nicalities. Mr. Hale said he was acquit-ted on the merits of the case. Mr. Wiliny means sanction, merely to aid pol cicans in making or destroying a few son denied this. He was acquitted on a mere quibble, and there were two other

charges brought against him. Mr. Wilson then referred to the Presi-The New York Tribune has been most lent and his course, bitterly denouncing bitter in its denunciation of the National ooth. He knew now, what he had been Union Convention to be held in Phile unwilling to believe heretofore, that the President was about to sell the delphia on the 14th of August. Its fears are excited to such a pitch that it raves Sountry out to the Democratic party. Mr. Cook, Ill., offered the following frantically from day to day. At first it esolution : affected to despise the movement as in-

Resolved, That Congress ought not to ad-ourn until it passes some law to prevent the removal of Union men from office. Mr. Shellabarger offered the following

as a substitute for the above :

Resolved, That a committee of five beappointed to take into consideration the beap-of adjournment or recess, and what shall be done in regard to keeping our friends in office

On motion, the committee was made to consist of nine—three Senators and six members. Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts then took the floor, and in an excited manner said that the battle had ommenced, and the President would take the Capitol unless the Union men

took measures to prevent him. Mr. Garfield, Ohio, took similar ground, and announced the resignation of Postmaster-General Dennison.

Mr. Harding, Ill., said he was not afraid of Johnson's usurpations; still he thought something ought to be done, as was suggested, in the matter of appointments.

Mr. Ingersoll, Ill., said he would as and thus a bull in a chinashop as leave Andy Johnson in possession of the Gov-ernment untrammeled. The vote on the Philadelphia Con-

The vote on the rmilacephia con-vention was then taken by Yeas and Nays. Mr. Hale (N, Y.) voted in the negative. Mr. Raymond did not vote. All others voted in the affirmative.

The Resignation of the Postmaster-General. The following correspondence has

just been published : WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866. SIR: I have the honor to tenderyou here-with my resignation of the office of Postmas-ter General, to take effect upon your notify-ing me of the scenario ter General, to take effect upon your notify-ing me of its acceptance. In thus withdrawing from your Cabinet, it is proper to say that I do so chiefly be-cause of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which I approve, and the movement for the convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th proximo, to which I am opposed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

and that speedily, for which all good Philadelphia on the 14th proximo, to which I am opposed. My confidence in the patriotism of the Union Republican party, and conviction that upon its permanent control of the Govern-ment depends in a large measure the peace and happiness of the country, will not per-mit of my holding any equivocal attitude in respect to it. Assuring you of my personal regard and appreciation of the uniform courtesy I have received from you, I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. W. DENNISON.

Forney in the Dumps.

the formidable character of this politi-

cal movement. It promises to destroy

the radical disunion party in the North,

men should be thankful.

Mrs. Swisshelm, the Radical editress, s the Washington correspondent of the Chambersburg Repository. In last week's paper is a letter in which she says :

says: John W. Forney, Wilkinson, late cor-respondent of the New York *Tribune* here, and other men of that stamp, have been feeling gloomy during the past week and talking of "stormy times" ahead. The country will rejoice to hear that. The "dead duck " is beginning to realize that he is really a defunct ornithological specimen. He sees the near approach of the downfall of the corrupt political organization which has enabled him to wax fat on public plunder. When such men as Forney feel gloomy

lose.

in regard to the political situation the THE question is not was Geary a good people have good cause to rejoice. The oldier, but is he a proper man to be reign of the thieves is drawing to a elected Governor of Pennsylvania? If he stands on the Radical platform, he is opposed to the restoration of the

of perso

D. C.

respectfully yours,

To the Hon. Wm. Dennison,

OFTEN as it has been charged that Union and in favor of negro equality. the spurious from the genuine has yet lately pardoned a notorious mock auc. negro equality, he has never yet denied. It is the duty of every true friend of his Geary is in favor of negro suffrage and it. Let every voter remember that. country to vote against him.

tee. In conclusion, we have to add that the paramount object of this movement is to bring into a great National Conference, from all parts of our distracted country, wise and patriotic men, who may devise a plan of political action calculated to restore pational units. national unity, fraternity and harmony, and secure to an afflicted people that which is so sincerely desired by all good men, the practical blessings of an enduring place. ALEX. W. RANDALL, LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, MONTGOMERY BLAIR. Speed's Resignation Accepted. A special despatch to the Phila. Ledger says : The resignation of Attorney General

Speed was accepted this afternoon, and his connection with the office ceased this evening. It appears that Mr. Speed announced his withdrawal from the Cabinet to the President in person on Thursday last, assigning the reasons heretofore stated in this correspondence. It being necessary that he should finish certain cases under consideration in his department, his formal letter of resignation was not delivered till this morning, and not formally accepted till this afternoon. The correspondence with the President is as brief as possible. Mr. Harlan's formal resignation has not yet been tendered, and the indications to day are that this as well as Mr. to-day are that this, as well as Mr. Stanton's, may, for reasons not made public, be sometime withheld.

Remains of Col. S. W. Black Becovered.

We are gratified to announce that the remains of the lamented and gallant Colonel Sam. W. Black, who was killed in the fierce contest at Galnes' Hill, in June, 1862, have been recovered by Mr. Will Black, brother of the Colonel, and Captain Crider, of the 62d Regiment, who went to the battle-field for that purpose. Mr. Black, who reached home vesterday, informed us this morning that he found the Colonel's remains under the tree where the body was left when the 62d Regiment was compelled to fall back, and identified them by a flag handkerchief found in the pocket of the clothing. The fact will be re-membered that Colonel Black was one of the first to mount the ramparts at Yorktown as the rebels were fleeing, and that he holsted the flag, placing it upon a pole. This handkerchief, al-though considerably faded, was easily identified, and as its counterpart was in the possession of the widow of the de-ceased, there can be no doubt whatsver-of the identity of the remains. In adof the first to mount the ramparts at of the identity of the remains. In ad-dition to this, Mr. Black brought home a portion of the clothing and a lock of hair, all of which have been identified. The remains are now in Washington City, but will be brought home in a few

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11. SIR: Your resignation of the office of Postmaster-General, tendered in your letter of the 11th inst., is hereby accepted. Fully appreciating your kind assurance of personal regard. I am, very truly and espectfully yours. days. The officers and members of the 62d, The officers and members of the 62d, as well as other regiments, have already taken measures for appropriate funerate obsequies. The old Duquesne Grays-will also participate. The Scott Legion, of which deceased was a member, will undoubtedly take action to participate. - Pittishurg Chemine -Pittisburg Chronicle.

Dishonest Army Officers. The records of the Second Auditor's Bureau show that large numbers of officers have fraudulently received pay several times for the same month's service. In one case, an officer was paid thirteen times for one month's, service.

of the Millersville Normal School. Durng the last four or five years he has very satisfactorily filled several important positions. Lately he has been called to the Professorship of English Literature and Science in the Keystone State Normal School. He is also engaged in writing a series of School Books; Spellers and Readers. Two of which-the Normal and Primary Spellers have lately been published by

Tower, Barnes & Co., Philadelphia; and have been already quite extensively in. troduced into Schools. We predict a successful future for Prof. Raub. The Honorary degree of A. M. by the Princeton College is one worth having, and in the present instance well deserved. We

IT IS said that Gov. Fenton, of the

cans who stand by President Johnson as it sees fit. Its ill names will make them none the less numerous or respectable. The fact stands out well ascer-

tained and acknowledged, according to the Tribune's own showing, that the

radical wing of the Republican party is already hopelessly in the minority when the vote of the whole country is taken into account. The Philadelphia Convention will represent a large majority of the people of the United States.

yet who are given to understand that their official heads must fall if they fail to sup-port "my policy," and the Philadelphia Convention movement is seen to be suffi-ciently formidalle to justify and demand fixed attention. No wonder the Tribunc is startled by its own figures. We will not complain about the terms of classification it employs, or the names it applies to opponents. It is at liberty to style every Southerner who is not ready to endorse the doctrine of negro suffrage an "un-changed Rebel." It may stigmatize the vast body of Conservative Republi-

