TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The REFORTER is published every Thursday Morn ng, by E. O. GOODRICH, at \$2 per annum, in ad-

ADVERTISEMENTS exceeding fifteen lines are erted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion, nd FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertion special notices inserted before Marriages and Deaths, will be charged FIFTEEN CENT. per line for each insertion All resolutions of Associations tions of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five ines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

1 Year. 6 mo. 3 mo. Merchants and others, advertising their business will be charged \$20. They will be entitled to a solution, confined exclusively to their business, with

ore of change. -3- Advertising in all cases exclusive of subintion to the paper.

JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fan-Ils, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every va- to, and so suggest the duties to your coun rity and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power s, and every thing in the Printing line can executed in the most artistic manner and at the owest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Political.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE " ARE COMING. WEITTEN BY ROBERT HAWLEY, ESQ., OF WILLIAMSPORT

They are coming, Andy Johnson-a host of "Boys in Blue'

Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the battlescarred and true :

Not now with gleaming bayonet and roll of martial drum.

But arm'd with ballots for the Right, in peaceful ranks they come. To shield the starry flag they bore from traitors

hands anew : They are coming, Andy Johnson-a host of Boys

in Blue.

They are coming, Andy Johnson-the loyal Boys

in Blue. From Maine and from New Hampshire, and the Bay State, ever true ;

From the Green Mountains of Vermont and little

Rhodev's shore ; From the homesteads of Connecticut the hardy

As late when flashing o'er the land the news of

Sumpter flew, They are coming, Andy Johnson-the loyal Boys in Blue.

They are coming, Andy Johnson-the loyal Boys in Blue, From New Jersey and from Delaware, and Mary-

And from the grand old Keystone-man answering to man.

With pledges for the "Star Brigade" and Gearyin the van-

To yield the soldiers' meed of praise to worth and valor due-

They are coming, Andy Johnson-the loyal Boys in Blue.

They are coming, Andy Johnson-the earnest Boys

From shop and mill, and forge and field-the steadfast and the true.

The heroes of the Empire State, despite her recreant son,

Who turns to shame and mockery the good deeds he has done. To spurn with wrath the Moses false, the faithless

Aaron, too,

They are coming, Andy Johnson-the earnest Boys in Blue.



E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

as a basis of political power in the Union.

emancipation of any slave.

candid, impartial judgment.

What is intended by the third section is

simply to give Loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson

policy, the Rebels monopolize power and

place even in communities where they are

decidedly outnumbered. Their Generals

have become general and hearty, Congress

may remove the disability, and will doubt-

less make haste to do so. We do not perceive that the justice of

There remains, then, but the second sec-

tion which prescribes in substance that po-

litical power in the Union shall henceforth

be based only on that portion of the people

never-is seriously contested.

tion.

VOLUME XXVII.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

To the American People. FELLOW-CITTZENS : Very gravely differ ences have arisen between your immediate

Representatives in Congress and the President who owes his position to your votes lors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand- we are impelled to ask your attention there try which they render imperative.

We shall avoid the use of hard words. Of these, there have already been too many And, that the matters in issue may b brought within the narrowest compass, let us first eliminate from the controversy all that has already been settled or has never

been in dispute. The Republic has been desperately as sailed from within, and its very existence seriously imperiled. Thirteen States were

claimed as having withdrawn from the Un ion, and were represented for years in a hostile Congress meeting at Richmond. Test of these States were, for a time, wholly in th

the power of a hostile confederacy; other three partially so. The undoubtedly loyal States were repeatedly and formida-bly invaded by Rebel armies, which were only expelled after obstinate and bloody battles, Through four years of arduous, des-perate civil strife, the hosts of the Rebel these guarantees by appropriate legisla-

onfederacy withstood those of the Union. Agents of that Confederacy traversed the civilized world, seeking allies in their war

civilized world, seeking ames in their the against the Republic, and inciting the rapacious and unprincipled to fit out armed in the provide p

of patriotism and loyality, hundreds of thousands of our countrymen were conscripted into Rebel armies and made to fight desperately for our national disruption and ru-

in. And though, by the blessing of God and the valor and constancy of our loyal people, the Rebellion was finally and utter rerushed, it did not succumb until it had caused the destruction of more than Half a Million of precious human lives, not to speak

of property to the value of at least Five Billions of Dollars. At length, the Rebel armies surrendered Legislatures, and officiate as Sheriffs. Not and the Rebel armies surrendered and the Rebel power utterly collapsed and vanish-but even stay-at-home Rebels have little Rebel power utterly collapsed and vanish-

What then ? The claim of insurgents that they either now reacquired or had never forfeited their constitutional rights in the Union, including

that of representation in Congress, stands in pointed antagonism alike to the requirements of Congress and to those of the acting President. It was the Executive alone

who, after the Rebellion was no more, apwho, after the Rebellion was no more, ap-pointed Provisional Governors for the now that the Union Public Debt shall be promptsubmissive, unarmed Southern States, on ly met, but that of the Rebel Confederacy the assumption that the Rebellion had been

"revolutionary," and had deprived the peo-ple under the sway of *all* civil government, and who required the assembling of "a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no stitution fit depositories of such power. In others, for the purpose of altering and amen- other words : A State which chooses to

ding the Constitution of said State." It was hold part of its population in ignorance and President Johnson who, so late as October vassalage—powerless, uneducated, unfran-last—when all shadow of overt resistance chised—shall not count that portion to balto the Union had long since disappeared- ance the educated, intelligent, enfranchised insisted that it was not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her Or-We do not purpose to argue the justice We do not purpose to argue the justice

They are coming, Andy Johnson-the vetrans of dinance of Secession as null and void from of this provision. As well argue the shape

Are the conditions thus prescribed intol- We cherish no shadow of doubt that Penn- THE POLITICAL POSITION OF GEN. GRANT. because, though they had been almost eduerable, or even humidating? They are in substance these : I. All persons born or naturalized in this

country are henceforth citizens of the Uni- likewise, and that a true restoration, a gented States, and shall enjoy all the rights of citizens everyone; and no State shall have power to contravene the most righteous and II. While the States claim and exercise tions of Humanity, Justice and Freedom.

the power of denying the elective franchise to a part of their people, the weight of each State in the Union shall be measured by and based upon its enfranchised population. . Delaware, . Maryland, B. SMITHERS.... W. HOFFMAN.... If any State shall choose, for no crime, to deny political rights to any race or caste H. H. STARKWEATHER. .Connecticut it must no longer count that race or caste R. B. COWEN...... JOHN R. CLARKE..... .Ohio, N. Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, . .Tennessee, III. He who has once held office on the SAMUEL F. HUSSEY strength of his solemn oath to support the ABRAHAM B. GARDNER. J. S. FOWLER. BURTON C. COOK..... Federal Constitution, and has nevertheless foresworn himself and treasonably plotted to subvert that Constitution, shall hence-Illinois, MARSH GIDDINGS. .Michigan, D. P. STUBBS. Iowa West Virginia W. CAMPBELL. forth hold no political office till Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall remove or modi-D. R. GOODLOE. Wisconsin, North Caroli fy the disability. IV. The National Debt shall be nowise S. H. BOYD..... W. J. CORNIYG.. Missouri, Virginia, Minnesota, THOS. SIMPSON.... C. L. ROBINSON.... repudiated nor invalidated ; and no debt .Florida, .Dakota. incurred in support of the Rebellion shall NEWTON EDMUNDS. . be assumed or paid by any State; nor shall payment be made for the loss or

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESSIONAL CON-FERENCE.

The Congressional Conferees of the 13th District met at the Montour House, Dan-Such, Fellow-Citizens, are the conditions ville, on Wednesday, the 12th of Septemof reconstruction proposed by Congress and ber, 1866. The Counties were represented already accepted by the loyal Legislature

as follows : Bradford-H. Lawrence Scott, W. H. Carnachan, .O. F. Young, C. F. Sayles, H. N. Williams, C. F. Nichols. vantage to the uttermost? Do they em-

vantage to the uttermost? Do they em-body aught of vengeance, or any confisca-tion but that of Slavery? We solicit your and id mention of the solicit your and the solicit your

Brown, Wesley Shannon. Wyoming--J. E. Howe, W. H. Barnes. Sniliuan--C. M. King, H. R. Dunham. On motion, H. Lawrence Scott, Esq., was alled to the chair, and Dr. P. John and

Dr. D. H. B. Brower were chosen Secretaries. On motion of D. A. Beckley, the Confernce proceeded to nominate a candidate for

Legislatures, and officiate as Sheriffs. Not Congress, when the Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR was nominated by acclamation. On, motion, Dr. P. John, H. N. Williams chance in competition with those who and W. H. Barnes were appointed a com-mittee to draft resolutions. After retiring, fought to subvert the Union. When this

Rebel monopoly of office shall have been the committee reported the following, which broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall were unanimously adopted : Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence

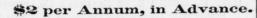
in the ability and integrity of Hon. ULYSSEE MELECURE, that we fully endorse his course in Congress, and that we pledge him the support of the loyal Union loving electors of this District. 2. Resolved, That we enter into the coming c

2. *Resoured*, That we enter into the coming can-vass with a firm conviction that the Right will tri-umph; that the friends of the Union will rally around our candidate because he stood firm and true in defense of the great principles for the tri-umph of which the nation has sacrificed so much

ftre ure and of blood. of treasure and of blood. 3. Resolved, That we accept the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States as our National platform; and that we endorse the resolution adopted by the Union Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on the th of March last, pledging all honorable efforts or the election of Gen. JOHN W. GEARY to the Subernational chair of Pennsylvania.

On motion, Dr. D. H. B. Brower and Capt. M. Whitmoyer were appointed a Committee to inform Hon. ULYSSES MERCUR of his nom-

the beginning, and ratify the Constitution-a their grand prairies and their lakes—the finest and the best ; the beginning, and ratify the Constitution-their grand prairies and their lakes—the finest and the best ; the beginning, and ratify the Constitution-the correctness of the Multipli-the is simply and wildly into the correctness of the Multipli-the best ; the beginning, and ratify the Constitution-a Amendment prohibiting Slavery evermore but she must also repudiate "every dollar" the best ;



NUMBER 18. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican, who travelled with the Presidential party, in a despatch sent from Cincinnati, furnished the following significant explanation of the reasons which induced the illustrious leader of our armies to decline the compliment tendered him by the "Boys in Blue" in that city, and of Gen. GRANT'S po-sition in reference to the political issues of

the day : GEN GRANT AND OUR REPORTER.

The fact is, that Gen. Grant knows, as whole of this trip, that continued efforts the jealousy of the latter, or by making in-vidious distinctions between them, and he is determined that no act of his shall lend any encouragement to any such contemptible proceeding on the one hand, or those that have been made with like persistency to the first one only for such that a like the second of the such that have been made with like persistency to of the army of the United States, not the leader of a political party. He does not consider the army a place for a politician, and therefore will not permit himself to be committed to the support of either of the present political parties, nor that the army shall be made a party machine.

GEN. GRANT'S ENDORSEMENT. I have submitted the above to the General who entirely approves of what I have writ-ten, and says that it fully and exactly expresses his views. I will, however, state that as originally written, the concluding sentence was in these words : "When he becomes a partisan he intends immediately to resign his present position," and to this the General objected, saying that it might be ta-ken to imply that at some future time he did intend becoming a partisan, whereas his only intention in using these words was to express, as an officer of the army his disapprobation of any attempt to identify him with any political party whatever.

For what follows of interest in my de spatch, it will be best that the public should receive it in the chronological order in which it really occurred, in order that it may note the essential meanness of the men who are the particular friends and devoted sycophants of the man who could slander the Union men of New Orleans, and, as is alleged and not contradicted, tamper with the despatches of Gen. Sheridan.

The above conversation with Gen. Grant took place in the baggage and refreshment or Attached to the train, in the presence of Major Gen. Rawlings, chief of staff to Gen. Grant; also of another major general, who, I think, was Gen. Stoneman; but of Union army with credit to himself and benthis I am not certain, for I did not take efit to his country," and thus silences forany particular notice who it was.

In addition to these military men, there were also present Mr. Warden, who is connected with the New York Times ; John Hogan, of St. Louis, Mo; Mr. Chadwick, of Willard's Hotel, Washington, and one or two members of the Columbus delegation whose names I don't know.

General Grant afterward retired from the efreshment car, and as Mr. Warden immediately entered into conversation with Gen. Rawling with great eagerness, apparently respecting what might have been said to me by General Grant, and frequently look-

I offered to inform him as to the conversa

GENERAL GRANT AGAIN.

cated into secession, they come now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel in that way toward Northern men who had once been disloyal and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, HEISTER CLYMER,

the Democratic candidate for Governor of as been patent to every one during the Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of, at one time, known have been made to embitter, if possible, his disloyalty, against another who had served relations with the President, by exciting four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, was a gross insult. If men desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy let them, but at all events let them vote only for such men as were true

identify him with the political views of the President on the other. Gen. Grant feels that, next to the President, he is the head vote: but until he shall himself have expressed them, or become a candidate for rush for the spot from whence the firing some political office—a very unlikely oc-currence—it is only impertinence in any one to inquire what these opinions are, or to presume to speak for him, or to associaate him in any way with men who cannot

show a clear record for loyalty. The significance of this remarkable and emphatic statement cannot be overestimated. To be thoroughly understood, it must be recollected by our readers that among the old officers of the regular army it is

considered a serious breach of propriety to be involved in the ordinary political controversies in which all other classes of citizens engage. Gen. Grant evidently respects this feeling of his distinguished miltary associates and the traditions of his department, and has resolutely endeavored, for this good reason, to avoid the arena of partisan politics. But even the limit of his forbearance was reached by the ungener-ous, impudent and unauthorized statements of orators connected with the Presidential of orators determined to flatly conpartisan politics. But even the limit of his same tactics seem to have been pursued in tradict the allegations of Mr. Hogan and Secretary Seward. He speaks with no uncertain sound. He does not support "My

the-way places, they did so, and under cover of night escaped. It is also known that the copperhead guerrillas were armed with billies and other dangerous weapons, and Policy," and on the contrary deems it the wherever they found a Zouave alone, they duty of every patriotic citizen to support as candidates for office "only men who can assaulted him, These are facts, and can be testified to by citizens of Marietta. We hope to have fuller particulars by to-morshow a record of consistent loyalty." In reference to the contest in Pennsylvania he speaks in terms of unqualified condemna- row. tion of Heister Clymer, declaring that it is

an insult to any soldier to be asked to vote for such a man. He cordially and fully en-dorses General Geary, on the other hand, as one "who had served four years in the ever the calumnies of the Copperhead

press

This authoritative exposition of the views of General Grant is the crowning disaster of the political pilgrimage to Chi cago. It brands with falsehood the only statement made during that trip that shook even momentarily the faith of a single loy-

al voter, and it proves that the illustrious leader of the national armies, like the rank and file, "keeps step to the music of the Union !"

and admit enough from the rebel States to

LETTER FROM MARIETTA, PA.

EDITOR REPORTER-I herewith enclose you an article taken from the Lancaster Daily Express, referring to a Union meeting which was held here on last Thursday Eving, September 13, giving a statement of one of the most cowardly acts yet been per petrated by the Copperheads.

The article below is not as bad as the affair really was. There were eight per sons wounded instead of four, as mention ed below-for I assisted Dr. F. HINKLE in dressing six, and was up most of the night with them-there were two shot very badly. There were four from Columbia, two from Mount Joy, one from Lancaster, and one from this place. I can vouch that this s the truth as I was an eye witness of the cowardly act.

> Yours, most respectfully, C. H. B.

UNION MEETING AT MARIETTA-COWARDLY ASSAULT ON THE PROCESSION-FOUR MEN WOUNDED .- Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Un-ion citizens of Marietta and vicinity was held in front of the Town Hall, and was addressed by Major A. C. Reinoehl, Gen. J W. Fisher, J. B. Amwake, esq., and D. M. J. Loop, esq. The Columbia Zouaves turned out in strong force, and while parading through the streets of the town were ston ed and fired at by Copperhead guerrillas concealed between the canal and the river. Some four or five men were struck by bul General Grant endorses nobody's policy. Of course he has his own opinions, and I presume will give them expression in his vote; but until he shall himself have ex-pressed them, or become a conditate of most brutal and cowardly assault, and had evidently been planned beforehand. Among the wounded were John Torbet and James McDevitt. The former in the head and the latter in the neck, both seriously. One of the persons named is a Democrat and was looking at the procession as it passed along. Two other men, named Findley and Patterson, were also wounded.

-Since the above was written we learn

from a gentleman from the neighborhood of

Marietta, that the procession was stoned in

various parts of the town-that the guer-

rillas wherever they could conceal them-

selves took advantage of the concealment

and hurled stones at the Zouaves. The

FACTS FOR GOVERNMENT BOND HOLDERS

READ AND REFLECT-THEN SELL YOUR BONDS-

OR BUY MORE !

In 1861 eleven States seceded; and

twenty three only since that time, have

All the United States Bonds-5-20s.

-30s and 10-40s--all the greenbacks and

President Johnson says it is an "assum

ed Congress"--therefore not legal. His supporters and friends call it a "rump

Congress," a "usurping Congress," there-fore not a lawful Congress ; and they are trying to elect Congressmen in the North,

If a Congress of twenty three States not a lawful Congress, every United States

all the National Banks were created by

this Congress of twenty-three States.

een represented in Congress.

joyous to the sea

the West.

the land.

son's eager hand : From the White House to Lake Michigan they've that

heard your wanton speech,

By the noble dead of Gettysburg, in honored graves who lie;

VII.

shore; By memory of the Wilderness and Vicksburg's

cannon roar : By memory of Fort Pillow's slain-by scenes we

may not tell Of Libby and of Anderson, and many a rebel hell

By those who fell when Sherman marched proudly to the sea : By those who swell'd at Richmond the shouts of

victory.

By memory of the loved and lost of many a Northern home, by mothers', widows', orphans' tears, for those

who ne'er may come-By memory of "our Martyr Chief," by foul assas sins' slain :

No rebel horde, no traitor hand shall rule our land again ;

But traitors shall be punished, and treason odious made.

And woe to him, or high or low, by whom we are betrayed."

They are coming, Andy Johnson-a host of Boys in Blue, Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the battleworn and true.

Not now with gleaming bayonet and roll of martial drum, But armed with ballots for the right, in peaceful ranks they come.

To guard the starry flag they love from traitors' hands anew, They are coming, Andy Johnson-a host of Boys

in Blue!

intest and rivers whose strong waves bear of indebtedness created to aid in carrying be persuaded though one rose from the on the Rebellion." It was he who ordered dead to convince him. That there are those The trease of a continent—the tribute of the field is a continent—the tribute of the dispersion by military force of any leg-free.

To speak once more, in thunder-tones, a People's should assume power to make laws after the rebellion had fallen. It was he who re-there are coming, Andy Johnson—the vet'rans of the rebellion had fallen. It was he who re-ferred to Congress all inquirers as to the signed to coerce the South into according probability of Representatives from the Suffrage to her Blacks." Not so, we reply States lately in revolt being admitted to but only to notify her ruling caste that we seats in either House, and suggested that will no longer bribe them to keep their

They are coming, Andy Johnson-the freemen of they should present their credentials, not at Blacks in serfdom. An aristocracy rarely the organization of Congress but afterward, surrenders its privileges, no matter how To save the prize they won with blood from Trea- And finally, it was he, and not Congress, who oppressive, from abstract devotion to jussuggested to his Gov.Sharkey of Mississippi, tice and right. It must have cogent, pal-

hat "If you could extend the elective franchise to all fore, to Soth Carolina, "If you persistently

To jeers and threats and curses loud this plain re-sponse they teach: "By the memory of Antietam and Lookout moun-tain high; by the noble dead of Gettysburg, in honored graves

If, then, there be any controversy as to ermore in serfdom, it must not be because the right of the loyal States to exact con- we tempted you so to do and rewarded you ditions and require guaranties of those for so doing."

By memory of Fort Donelson and Shiloh's bloody which plunge madly into Secession and Re- Fellow-citizens of every State, but esbellion, the supporters respectively of An- pecially of those soon to hold elections ! drew Johnson and of Congress cannot be antagonist parties to that contest, since the grave questions now at issue. If those

their record places them on the same side. who so wantonly plunged the Union into It being thus agreed that conditions of Civil War shall be allowed by you to dicrestoration and guaranties against future tate the terms of Reconstruction, you will rebellion may be exacted of the States late- will have heedlessly sown the bitter seeds

in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice of future rebellions and bloody strife. Alin prescribing those conditions and in shap- ready, you are threatened with a recogni-

ble. Whether it take the shape of law or made up of the factions which recently coof a constitutional amendment, the action alesced at Philadelphia on a platform of

of Congress is vital. Even if they were to Johnsonism-a Congress constituted by be settled by treaty, the ratification of the nullifying and overriding a plain law of Senate, by a two-thirds vote, would be in- the land --- a Congress wholly inspired from

There is nothing in the Fed- the White House, and appealing to the dispensable. eral Constitution, nor in the nature of the sword alone for support. So glaring an atcase, that countenances an Executive mon- tempt at usurpation would be even more

oploy of this power. What, then, is the ground of complaint ple, by electing an overwhelming majority against Congress?

Is it charged that the action of the two rendering its initiation impossible. Houses was tardy and hesitating ? Consid

volved, the issues depending. Consider with, in view of the President's defection, blank is the Federal Constitution touching their convictions and their principles. The

he treatment of insurgent States, whether luring their flagrant hostility to the Union though most unscrupulously wielded against arrives the contributors to this fund will

how many embarrassments and difficulties ed very few, either of those who shared or the problem is beset, and you will not won- of those who would gladly share in its ender that months were required to devise, joyment. Not one of the 22 States which ding her election. perfect, and pass, by a two-thirds vote in voted to re-elect Abraham Lincoln has giv-

either House, a just and safe plan of recon- en in its adhesion to the President' policy ; struction.

passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and the to their number. House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before

criminal than absurd. Happily, the Peoof thoroughly loyal representatives, are

We cannot close without a most deserver how momentous were the questions in- ed tribute to the general fidelity where- man who now so basely misrepresents the how novel and extraordinary was the situ-the great body of the people, and even of thousand dollars, it is stated, have been ation. Consider how utterly silent and the Federal office-holders, stand fast by raised in New York and Washington to-

or after their discomfiture. Consider with those to whose votes he owes it has corrupt- find that all their efforts have been in vain,

while New Jersey-the only Free State Yet that plan has been matured, it has that voted against him-has added herself position, and possessing the very best op-

D. H. B. BROWER, § HIESTER CLYMER .-- We want to do Mr. Clymer the justice to say that he entered

L. L. SCOTT, Pres't.

the campaign for Governor with all the ardor of a man deeply imbued with the sanguine feelings of success. He was claimed by the Democracy as "the gayest" standard-bearer that ever took up their flag to carry it in the van of a fight. But long before that fight is over Mr. Clymer has be come dismayed, disheartened, sickened, and ready to give up in despair. To DAY HIESident's car.

TER CLYMER IS THE SADDEST MAN IN PENNSYL-VANIA! He has met the people, and now confess that he is a whipped man. He gives up the election by default. He has confessed to his friends that he will receive he smallest vote ever polled for any can- bled at West Junction, re-entered the car, lidate for Governor. He advises all his and, having seated himself, beckoned to me

On motion adjourned.

PALEMON JOHN,)

ersonal acquaintances to make no bets on to come and speak with him. I did so, and, he general result, as in doing so they night as well make the stakes a present o Republicans. The old adage that straws the account already submitted to him, he how which way the wind blows, is illus- would like it to be understood that be had trated in Clymer's case, with the difference that Hiester is the heaviest log ever shoul- tion entirely, because he felt it his duty to dered by the Copperhead leaders. He is a refuse any reception or demonstration tenworse load to carry than Andy Johnson, dered separately to himself while travell-and approaches Jeff. Davis nearest, in the ing with the President, or to do anything political odium in which he is held by the which might be construed as favoring any masses of the people.

The Copperheads and Copperjohn sons, conceding the election of that gallant soldier, General John W. Geary, are turning their attention to Congressmen and the Legislature, hoping by defeating our candidates for the House of Representatives at Washington to secure a sufficient number of new members to carry out Andrew Johnson's treasonable plans, and by electing

their own men to the Legislature to be able to return to the United States Senate the people of Pennsylvania. Three hundred who could show a record of consistent lovalty. Whether a man's sentiments were Johnsonian or Republican, he said he felt wards the success of these Johnsonian that it was an insult to any loyal man to ask him to vote for any candidate who was

A DRUNKEN PRESIDENT AND IMBECILE SECRE TARY OF STATE .- Gentlemen high in official

men who in 1861 and 1862, had been guilty sylvania at Washington for more than two of known disloyalty to the Government; years, I became familiar with all the laws portunies for information are of opinion Our great war has taught impressively that Mr. Seward is disordered in his intel ecause (and this was said in a very em- of Congress granting bounties to soldiers. The Copperbeads howl "millions of the country, having already been ratified the peril of injustice; and the lesson has lect. His strange and incoherent preceedphatic manner) he felt that to ask men I most positively affirm that no acts of concollars for the nigger Bureau !" General by the Legislatures of several States and sunk deep into millions of hearts. The ings and larguage, give color to the be-

whose sons had shed their blood for the gress discriminate against white soldiers, or Union to vote for men who had been dis-loyal to it, was the greatest insuit that to the contrary are falsehoods, intended to after which three cheers were proposed ould be offered. Southern men he could mislead and deceive. make allowances for, and he could ride You are at liberty to make any use you

To the Editor of The Press : SIR: Every Copperhead orator, every

tion which had passed between myself and the General, and in general terms did so. Copperjohnson newspaper in the State, per-We shortly afterward left the baggage car | sits in asserting that Congress has voted for the car next to the President's, where 1 a large bounty to the black soldier than the was busily engaged writing out my de- law gives to the white soldier. Now, let us spatch and making the alteration request- look at the facts of the case : l by General Grant. Mr. Warden sat a Previous to the passage of the acts of

ew seats from me, in front, and when Sen- June 15th, 1864 (section 2), and July 4th, tor Patterson of Tennessee, the well-known 1864 (section 1) but few, if any, of the colnionist who took office under the Confede- ored troops were entitled to any bounty .-racy, entered the car, he immediately stop- These acts merely placed the colored solped him and began a somewhat excited dier upon the same footing "as other soldiers conversation, at the end of which the loyal of the regular or volunteer forces of the Uni-Senator shook his finger toward the corner ted States of like arm of the service." which I sat, and then went into the Presquote the exact words of the law.

The only discrimination that exists is in favor of the white soldier, who, by the act of July 28, 1866, is entitled to an extra boun-

In about a minute afterwards General Grant, who had been into the President's ty of one hundred dollars, which the color ed soldier does not get. The Copperjohnson orators and newspapers know, or ought to know that these are the facts of the case. It is true that the colored man who served on seating myself by his side, he went on to say that he thought that if I published been paid, \$100 bounty ; so has the white been paid, \$100 bounty; so has the white man; but the white man, by the act of Juwould like it to be understood that be had by 28, 1866, is entitled to another \$100. which the colored soldier cannot get, as refused to receive the proposed demonstrathere were no colored troops in the service at the time for which this \$100 extra bounty is to be paid. This bill was signed by President Johnson, and it is rather strange to see the friends of the President trying to bring discredit upon Congress for passing political party. He then went on to reitera bill which he himself approved, and which ate his determination not to be used by those sought to commit him either for or

signature. Why is this extra bounty of \$100 to the against President's policy, or to attach any political significance to his presence on the white troops not paid? The bill allowing it President's excursion. He had also been has passed both Houses of Congress, and arms-destroy our National Credit. much annoyed at the use which had been been approved by the President. There is made of his name by John Hogan, who had presumed to state that General Grant was money enough in the treasury to pay it : politically with the President, and on one and if it is not paid, it is the fault alone of similar occasion by Mr. Seward ; he felt it the President and his office-holders. They was, above all things, desirable for officers are withholding the payment of this extra for the army to avoid participation in ordinary political conflicts, except that it was ence the elections. Let the white soldiers their duty as citizens to support only men hold them responsible for it.

A WHITE SOLDIER.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1866.

not a loyal man in 1861. In this connec-C. W. Aschorn, Esq., Hopewell, Pa .: DEAR SIR : Yours, of the 11th instant, is tion, he said that without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson duly received, enclosing that shamelessly policy, he yet felt it to be a misfortune for false card on the subject of bounties given Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his poli-by Congress to white and colored soldiers.

cy in the States through which we had just Our political adversaries are acting upon passed-Missouri, Illinois and Indiana- the adage,"A lie well adhered to is as good had in some in tances put upon their ticket as the truth." As military agent of Penn-

Bond you own, and your greenbacks and Bank notes, are worth nothing ; because an UNLAWFUL Congress could not make a LAWFUL Bond or lawful money-and your money is worthless as your Bonds.

If Johnson's "Policy" succeeds, it brings into Congress nine-four Congressmen from the Rebel States, instead of eighty-fiveas before the war-thus they gain nine Congressmen by their treason. The Northern States lose nine Congressmen by their victory over treason.

If the rebels get their ninety-four Congressmen, and the Johnson " Policy " men elect enough in the North to give them a majority, United States Bonds will be held ILLEGAL, and United States Bondholders will ose principal and interest.

If you want to prove Congress illegal, and the Bonds illegal, vote to elect Copper-Johnson - National - Rebel - Union-Congress men, who oppose the Constitutional Amendment, so that the National debt may be repudiated when they get into power, but be sure to sell all your Bonds first, for there will be no market for them afterwards.

If you want to prove Congress legal, vote to sustain it—the party that created the Bonds -- the party that fought and won the war--that says Congress represents the people-that is pledged to keep faith with the Bond-holders-and thus secure the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and forever prevent repudiation-but buy all the Bonds you can first.

Remember also--our Loans are depreciwould not have become a law without his ated in Europe by the London Times, which defends Johnson's Policy, hoping to get Rebels back into Congress, and by their votes do what they could not do with their

> LET it be remembered that Heister Clymer, the Copper-Johnson candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, voted against arming the State ; against sustaining the oldiers in the field ; against allowing soldiers to vote ; against punishing treason ; against paying bounties ; against allowing Governor-now President Johnson to speak in the Capitol in favor of Southern loyal ists ; against the war ; against sustaining it, and in favor of peace when peace meant success to the rebels His sympathies were with the rebels then, as they are with An drew Johnson now. The people, however, fully understand this matter, and will pass their judgment upon it at the polls in October, in a manner which will be as significant as it will be effective.

> ONE INCIDENT OF MANY .-- When the President and his party arrived at Tyron city, Pennsylvania, Mr. Johnson made his appearance on the platform of the car, when Grant "for a loyal Congress," and given with a hearty good will. Meanwhile the President maintained his position on the platform until the train left, when he departed uncheered and almost unnoticed.

FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

ager Swane reports officially that two rejected by none. Under it, the State of American people, chastened by suffering, lief that his long excessive use of stimuars have been expended from the Bu- Tennessee has been formally restored to all are wiser and nobler than they were, with lants, the shock of Paine's assult, and the reau fund for the poor Southern whites, the privileges she forfeited by Rebellion, in- a quicker and more open ear for every gen- natural infirmities of years have been too where one is paid for the Freedmen. Thou- cluding representation in either House of erous suggestion. The fearful lessons of much for the proper balance of his mind.