

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

It is estimated that one thousand persons have arrived at Galveston and Houston, Texas, to escape the persecutions of guerrillas in the interior, who rob and murder on both sides indiscriminately for plunder. Affairs throughout the State are daily becoming worse instead of better, and innumerable outrages are hourly recorded.

Gen. Grant is expected in Galena in October, to witness the marriage of Col. Babcock, of his staff, to a charming young lady of that little city. The General's house is kept in excellent order, and ready for occupation at any time. Visitors are always admitted.

The Belleville (Ark.) News says that last week four Union men accepted a challenge from four rebel fellows to fight a duel with rifles, distance one hundred yards. All being sharpshooters, each ball took effect, three being killed outright, and the other five more or less wounded.

The great lake tunnel at Chicago will, in all probability, be completed next month, and preparations are now making for its formal opening. Ceremonies appropriate to the completion of so stupendous a work will be gotten up on a scale of great magnificence.

A board of officers of the Engineer Corps of which Gen. Q. A. Gilmore is President, has been convened at Fort Monroe to report upon a series of experiments with heavy artillery. Several new varieties of shot and shell for rifled cannon are also being tested.

The cholera has been declared epidemic in Memphis, though its ravages are mainly confined to a section near a bayou. Out of 174 deaths last week 107 were from cholera. The largest number of deaths was on Friday, 47 fatal cases being reported.

The Boston Collector of Customs, vacated by the resignation of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, has it is understood has been tendered to Geo. Ashmun, of Springfield, Mass.

By the last valuation of real and personal estate of the City of Boston, the former is set down at \$225,767,215, the latter at \$189,995,130, an increase of \$43,462,587 on the previous year.

On Sunday evening a lady residing in Cincinnati was accidentally killed by a young man, who jokingly pointed an old musket at her and pulled the trigger, not knowing that it was loaded.

The first bale of Sea Island cotton was received at Savannah on Wednesday last. It was raised on the Kilkenny plantation, which is in charge of Capt. Dutcher.

The ostrich sent from Brazil to the City of Boston, and cared for on the Common by a most attentive Committee, died last week.

Hon. Aaron H. Cragin, of Lebanon, N. H., United States Senator, has nearly recovered his health, and has been able to make a visit to Concord.

Ex-Gov. Gilmore, of Concord, N. H., continues very low, and his family entertain little or no hope of his recovery.

John French, of Bath, was killed while walking on the track a few rods east of Engine Post. He was struck by the pilot of the engine attached to the Day Express and hurled some distance on the other track.

In the Twenty-first Congressional District Mr. John Covode, the Republican candidate, seems to be ahead. The appearances indicate his election by a majority of three hundred. He is working up the district with great energy.

In the Twenty-fourth Congressional District the prospects of Mr. George V. Lawrence, the Republican candidate, are decidedly bright. He will be re-elected by at least fifteen hundred majority.

The organization of the "Grand Army of the Republic" in Illinois now numbers 80,000, all officers and men who served in the army during the war.

The returns so far show the Union Republican majority in Maine to be 29,076. It will probably exceed 30,000.

The trial of the Peabody rifle by the Canadian Government has resulted satisfactory, and a large order has been given. It is understood that the Government accepts the offer of the United States Company to send machinery and men to convert the Enfield rifles into breech-loaders.

At a recent meeting held in Springfield, Mass., the Fenian organization in that city voted to disband. Whatever funds they have left they donate to one of the Catholic charitable societies.

The bulk of grain at the ruins of the Sturges Elevator, Buffalo, is still burning, although the fire occurred seven weeks ago. On Tuesday the flames burst forth as vigorously as on the day of the fire.

The steamship Meteor, which cleared from Boston on Wednesday for the East Indies, has been again seized by the Government.

The American Express Company shipped from Lockport, N. Y., during the week ending Sept. 15, 293 tons of packages.

Hiester Clymer's canvass for Governor of Pennsylvania bears a very curious relation to Vallandigham's efforts, three years ago, to get to be Chief Magistrate of Ohio; and there is very good reason for believing that if he continues it, he will finally attain the vote thrown for that original Copperhead.

Clymer's platform is intended to secure the rebel soldier of South Carolina a political power equivalent to two votes for every single vote thrown by the Union "Boy in Blue." Geary only asks that the patriot and the traitor should be equals in the new reconstruction.

The New York Herald announces that General Grant fully endorses the constitutional amendment.

In Urbana a day or two since, the Democrats called a soldiers' convention to send delegates to Cleveland. The soldiers came en masse, elected delegates to the Pittsburg Convention, and passed strong Radical resolutions.

The ridicule heaped upon Mr. Raymond by the press of both parties continues unabated. Copperheads vie with Radicals in discharging sharp pellets of wit at the unfortunate man on the fence with a leg on either side.

Gen. C. C. Washburn, of Minnesota, was severely injured at the Falls of St. Anthony on the 17th inst., by a workman who tipped a load of broken rock upon him. His head and right foot were very badly injured, and his body was bruised in several places.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Illinois commenced their thirteenth annual session at Aurora on Tuesday last, with 253 delegates in attendance. The number of members in good standing in the State is 36,000; number of working Lodges, 633.

The Troy Press states that during the severe thunder-storm on Friday last, a burning mass of molar substance fell in Broad-street, Waterford, creating quite an excitement among those residing on either side of the street.

The damage by the late rains in Southern Indiana is very great. The entire country in the lowlands is under water. Crops are almost ruined, and the destruction to fences and bridges is very great.

A woman named Churchill was fatally scalded in Detroit, on Friday by the explosion of a can of tomatoes which she carelessly placed upon the stove while sealed.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, September 27, 1866.

Union State Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. JOHN W. GEARY, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS, HON. U. MERCUR, OF BRADFORD CO. Subject to the Congressional Conference.

Union County Ticket. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, G. W. KINNEY, OF SHESHEQUIN, JAMES H. WEBB, OF SMITHFIELD.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE, J. W. VAN DYKE, OF CANTON BORO. FOR SHERIFF, WM. GRIFFIS, OF STANDING STONE.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, W. A. THOMAS, OF TROY TWP. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, GEN. H. J. MADILL, OF WYSOX TWP.

FOR COMMISSIONER, WM. B. DODGE, OF TOWANDA BORO. FOR AUDITOR, ISAAC D. SOPER, OF BURLINGTON TP.

FOR CONOVER, CAPT. J. H. HURST, OF HERRICK.

Union Republican Meetings!

At MONROETON, Saturday, Sept. 29, at 7 p. m. Speakers—Gen. H. J. Madill, Henry Feet Esq. At FRENCHTOWN, Friday, Sept. 28, at 7 p. m. Speakers—Henry Feet and W. A. Peck.

At ATHENS, Thursday, Sept. 27, at 7 p. m. Speakers—U. Mercur and Gen. H. J. Madill. At ULSTER, Friday, Sept. 28, at 7 p. m. Speakers—U. Mercur and Gen. H. J. Madill.

At LEYSVILLE, Monday, Oct. 1, at 2 p. m. Speakers—U. Mercur and Gen. H. J. Madill. At ORWELL HILL, Monday, Oct. 1, at 7 p. m. Speakers—U. Mercur and Gen. H. J. Madill.

At BURLINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 7 p. m. Speakers—U. Mercur and W. H. Carnahan. At CANTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 p. m. Speakers—U. Mercur, Clinton Lloyd and W. H. Carnahan.

At BENTLEY CREEK, Friday, Oct. 5, at 2 p. m. Speakers—U. Mercur and Geo. London. At SPRINGFIELD CENTRE, Friday, Oct. 5, at 7 p. m. Speakers—U. Mercur and W. H. Carnahan.

At ALBANY, in Bah's School House, Monday, Oct. 1, at 7 p. m. Speakers—Henry Feet and W. T. Davies. At TERRY, in the School House near Jason P. Terry's, Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 7 p. m. Speakers—Henry Feet and W. T. Davies.

At WEST GRANVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 7 p. m. Speakers—Col. E. Overton, Jr. and J. Holcomb. At NICHOLS SCHOOL HOUSE, in Burlington, Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 7 p. m. Speakers—Col. E. Overton, Jr. and J. Holcomb.

At CAMPTOWN, Monday, Oct. 1, at 7 p. m. Speakers—P. D. Morrow and C. M. Manville. At EAST SPRING HILL, Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 7 p. m. Speakers—P. D. Morrow and C. M. Manville.

At MACEDONIA, Saturday, Sept. 29, at 7 p. m. Speakers—W. T. Davies, J. Holcomb and E. W. Hill. At SUGAR RUN, Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 7 p. m. Speakers—P. D. Morrow and C. M. Manville.

At DECKER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Friday, Sept. 28, at 7 p. m. Speakers—C. M. Manville and O. D. Bartlett. At MOORE'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Saturday, Sept. 29, at 7 p. m. Speakers—C. M. Manville and O. D. Bartlett.

At STANDING STONE, in the School House near Asa Stevens, Thursday, Oct. 4, at 7 p. m. Speakers—O. D. Bartlett and J. Holcomb. At STANDING STONE, in School House near High Park's, Saturday, Oct. 4, at 7 p. m. Speakers—W. A. Peck and Henry Feet.

At MEYERSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 6, at 7 p. m. Speakers—W. A. Peck and Henry Feet. At STEVENSVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 4, at 2 p. m. Speakers—W. A. Peck and Henry Feet. At HERRICKVILLE SCHOOL HOUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 7 p. m. Speakers—W. A. Peck and Henry Feet.

At HORN BROOK, Friday, Oct. 5, at 7 p. m. Speakers—W. A. Peck and Henry Feet. At WINDHAM, Thursday, Oct. 4, in Union Church near W. A. Peck and Henry Feet. At WINDHAM, Thursday, Oct. 4, in Union Church near W. A. Peck and Henry Feet.

At MECCA SCHOOL HOUSE, near Miles Priano's, in Warren, Friday, Oct. 5, at 7 p. m. Speakers—P. D. Morrow, W. T. Davies and N. C. Elsbree. At WEST WARREN SCHOOL HOUSE, near Mansion Elsbree's, Saturday, Oct. 6, at 7 p. m. Speakers—P. D. Morrow, W. T. Davies and N. C. Elsbree.

At THE RED SCHOOL HOUSE, in North Gheat, Sheshequin, Monday, Oct. 8, at 7 p. m. Speakers—W. T. Davies and G. W. Kinney.

ARE YOU ASSESSED? The election takes place on Tuesday, the 9th of October. Persons not assessed should see that their names are placed on the list before Saturday, September 29th.

JUDGE MERCUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. The following is Judge MERCUR'S letter of acceptance, in reply to the committee appointed by the Conference to inform him of his unanimous re-nomination as the Union Republican candidate for Congress in the XIIIth District:

TOWANDA, Pa., September 17th, 1866. MESSRS. D. H. B. BROUWER and H. WITZMOYER—Gentlemen:—Yours of the 12th instant, informing me of your unanimous re-nomination as the Union Republican candidate for Congress in the XIIIth District of Pennsylvania, has been received.

I accept the nomination, nor will I attempt to conceal the fact of my high appreciation of the confidence again reposed in me by the Republican masses of the District. It gives renewed assurance that a course in Congress meets the approval of my loyal constituents.

Logic must rule the Nation, and all the power and influence of our Government must be so exercised as to preserve the Union, secure the just fruits of our victory over rebels in arms, and the protection of man's equality before the law.

Accept my thanks for the kind manner in which you have communicated to me the action of the Conference. I remain yours truly, ULYSSES MERCUR.

WILL MR. ELWELL RESIGN?—For years we have been accustomed to hear the Democratic leaders and organs rail against the interference of the Judiciary with political affairs, and earnestly appeal for the preservation of the judicial crime from all contamination with politics. When Judge MERCUR was a candidate two years ago, he was called upon to resign, by these same immaculate gentlemen, who are now supporting Judge ELWELL. Will they be consistent now, and advise him to resign his Judgeship? We have no idea that they will condemn in him what they so loudly denounced in Judge MERCUR's case. And if they do, we do not believe Judge ELWELL will resign his position upon the bench, for the empty honor of being the Copperhead candidate for Congress, only to be badly beaten.

LET NO SOLDIER BE DECEIVED.

The Copperheads are industriously circulating the report, through their papers, and by the distribution of placards, "that Congress, in 1866, voted the Black soldier \$300 for extra bounty, and appropriated the money to pay it," while "the White veteran gets \$100, extra bounty, and Congress appropriated no money to pay it."

This is a base appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people, and no one, most especially a soldier, should thereby be deceived; it is maliciously false.

Every White soldier who enlisted into the service of the United States prior to June 25, 1863, for a period of three years, received a bounty of \$100. Those who re-enlisted as veterans, prior to April 1st, 1864, received an additional bounty of \$400, thus giving to the re-enlisted "White veteran," \$500 bounty; while those who did not re-enlist received but \$100. By subsequent Acts of Congress every soldier, without respect to color, who enlisted for one year and served his time, received a bounty of \$100; for two years, \$200; and for three years, \$300 dollars.

The last session of Congress passed a law giving to every soldier who enlisted for three years, and served the time of his enlistment, and was at the time thereof, "entitled to receive a bounty of \$100, and no more," an additional bounty of \$100, and to those who served two years of the time, an additional bounty of \$50. This provision as will be seen, is intended to benefit a class of early enlisted veterans, who did not re-enlist as before stated; and so far from the assertion being true, that "Congress appropriated no money to pay it;" the provision is contained in a section of the Appropriation Bill for the "payment of sundry civil expenses of the Government," approved July 28, 1866, and the proper officers are directed to provide the details for the payment of the money, and the Secretary of War has issued an order directing the Paymaster General to pay it.

Prior to January 1st, 1864, the Negro soldier served in the army doing battle against the rebellion, for \$2.00 less pay per month, than the White soldier, and received no Government bounty, when Congress by the Act of July 15, 1864, (see Statutes at Large, 1st session 38 Congress, Page 135), had the magnanimity to allow him, from 1st of January, 1864, the same pay per month, and from the passage of the Act, they were to receive "such sums in bounty as the President shall order, not exceeding one hundred dollars."

The charge therefore, so glibly handed around by the Copperheads, that "Congress in 1866, voted the Black soldier \$300, for extra bounty," is a fabrication; on the contrary, "Congress in 1866" has not changed the condition of the Black soldier as to bounty, except in so far as he may by construction come under the provisions of the Act of July 28, 1866, providing for the payment of the extra bounties above mentioned. Much difficulty arose in the payment of bounties under the law, to the widows and children of Black soldiers, for want of proof of marriage, and the Second Auditor of the Treasury was compelled to reject many claims for this reason. Congress therefore passed the following law to obviate this difficulty:

"That in determining who was the wife, widow, or heirs of any colored soldier, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife or widow were joined in marriage by some ceremony deemed by his obligator, followed by their living together as husband and wife up to the time of enlistment, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such marriage for the purpose of securing any arrears of pay, pension, or other allowances due any colored soldier at the time of his death; and the children born of any such marriage shall be held and taken to be the lawful children and heirs of such soldier."

The justice and propriety of which will be at once acknowledged by every person having any knowledge of the marriage relations of the Blacks while in a state of slavery.

THE REAL ISSUE between the President and Congress was recently very briefly stated by Horace Maynard. He declared Congress desired so to legislate that loyal men might be empowered to reconstruct the rebels states while the President and Mr. Seward were plotting for the power to confer the privilege on the rebels of reconstructing the loyal States. There is no question as to the justness of this definition. The whole force of the Copperhead faction is now wielded to accomplish this purpose. When Woodward was a candidate for Governor he made no concealment of his design, in the event of his election, to withdraw all Pennsylvania troops from the support of what he called "Lincoln's Government," asserting that the people of the South were right in their "revolution," and should have what they demand. Hiester Clymer is actuated by the same spirit. He believes that the people of the South were right in their "revolution," and that it is the Northern and not the Southern States which need reconstruction to prevent another uprising of the people of the South. He believes in Andrew Johnson's policy of reconstructing the North. He believes that the South was and is right, and that is the people who fought in the war and saved the Government, who need legislation for their future control—Horace Maynard is right. Let all who have a vote remember that as they cast it in the Pennsylvania election approaching, they will decide whether those who died for the Union gave their lives for a right or a wrong, and whether those who fought for the Union and survived the war are worthy of controlling the Government, or whether it should be controlled by traitors! This is the issue, pure and simple, of the contest in Pennsylvania.

We understand, says the Tribune, that Gen. Sheridan has forwarded a report of the situation in Louisiana and Texas, showing that the society of those States is in a condition of anarchy. We trust this report will not be withheld till after the election.

"The Union party endorse Congress "as it is," and Andy Johnson "as he was" in 1864.

UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable weather of last week, the equinoctial storm raging until Friday night, a large assemblage gathered at this place on Saturday to hear the eloquent and distinguished gentlemen who had been announced to speak. The meeting was organized upon the Public Square by the election of the following officers:

EMANUEL GUYER, of Burlington, VICE-PRESIDENT. BURN RIDGWAY, of Franklin. FRANKLIN BRADMAN, of Sheshequin. WILLIAM HOWELL, of Warren. THOMAS T. SMILEY, of Monroe. ROBERT M. KEE, of LeRoy. ROSWELL LUTHER, of Burlington. O. P. YOUNG, of Rome. G. H. WELLES, of Wyandash. A. J. SMITH, of Union. RICHARD GILBERT, of Asylum. G. W. BRINE, of LeRoyville. N. K. BETTS, of Towanda.

JOHN B. HENRY, of Warren, SECRETARIES. W. H. THOMPSON, of Herrick.

The meeting having been called to order by Mr. ANDREW G. CURTIS was introduced by the President, and welcomed in the most enthusiastic manner. The "boys in blue" who were present in large numbers, recognized in the Executive of the State, the "soldiers' friend," whose best energies have been devoted during the late rebellion to their interests and welfare. Gov. CURTIS spoke about an hour, reviewing the great questions of the day in an able manner, and at his close, three hearty cheers were given for him.

Judge J. R. G. PITKIN, of New Orleans, then spoke, giving an account of the late dreadful scenes in that city, of which he was an eye-witness, and was followed by Judge MANCER, at the close of whose address the meeting adjourned.

In the evening, the Court House was filled with an attentive audience who listened with marked attention to addresses from Judge PITKIN, and Col. VAN VLEET, two Southern loyalists, delegates to the Southern Loyalists' Convention at Philadelphia.

The presence of such large numbers under such unfavorable circumstances and the enthusiasm manifested, are sure indications that the freemen of Bradford are fully awakened to the importance of the coming election, and will express at the polls their detestation of Southern traitors and Northern allies.

The presence and music of the Smithfield Band, the LeRaysville Band, and the Ulster Band, added much to the occasion.

SHALL DESERTERS VOTE? The official list of deserters from the Pennsylvania regiments and from the draft has been received, and is now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, for the inspection of the public.

We notice an attempt is being made by the Copperheads to intimidate the officers of the election, to prevent the execution of the law passed last winter. They are threatened with prosecution, if they reject the offered votes of deserters, and it is proclaimed that lawyers have been engaged to carry on such prosecutions. This is all idle talk, and not worthy of notice. It is also asserted that the law has been pronounced unconstitutional. This is also false. The law was passed last winter, and has never been tested. It is a law of the Commonwealth, and as such all officers of election are bound to respect it. All threats of prosecution for observing a law of the land, which the officers, by their oaths, are required to carry out, are but attempts on the part of the Copperheads to deter election officers from their plain duties.

RESIGNATION OF MR. MYER. The following letter from E. REED MYER, Surveyor of the Port, at Philadelphia, will be read with pleasure by his many friends in Bradford. Mr. MYER, it will be seen, refuses to submit to the dictation of His Excellency, and takes occasion to define his position in regard to the issues of the day in explicit terms:

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1866. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th inst., directing me to fill the position of Deputy Surveyor at this Port, with a gentleman, who, by direction of the President, you have named for the place.

The relations sustained by this office to the head of this Department of the Customs, are of such a character as to lead to the expectation that the person making the appointment, and who alone is responsible for the conduct of his Deputy, should have been consulted in regard to it. Such, however, has not been considered the proper course in the present instance, but on the contrary, the demand is peremptory, and I am ordered to make the appointment. I respectfully, but earnestly protest against this demand, and therefore decline to comply with the President's orders.

Permit me to say in conclusion, that I do not propose to abandon the political principles that I have maintained and defended for the last twenty years, nor to part with my old political friends. In fact, I earnestly and honestly approve of the policy of Congress in regard to the settlement of our country, and believe that the wisest, best and safest for the country, and of course, do not approve that of the Administration.

I have therefore to inform you that I have tendered to the President my resignation as Surveyor of the Port.

I am very respectfully, your obt. Serv't, E. REED MYER, Surveyor. Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, Secretary of the Treasury.

No reader should overlook the able "Address of the National Union Committee to the American people," which appears on the first page of the Reporter. This representative body of the Republican or Union party has briefly stated the principles and purposes of the great loyal element of the country, North and South; and the Southern people may learn from it what they have to expect from the continued ascendancy of the party which carried the nation safely through the storms of rebellion and civil war. They will learn from it that they have nothing worse to fear than the adoption of the constitutional amendment, which is the American people's right, and the protection of all men equally in the courts of law. The address disclaims any purpose to carry out Mr. Johnson's whilom policy, which was to hang the leaders and confiscate and impoverish the whole slaveholding class. The Southern people will breathe freer when they learn that the sanguinary policy of Mr. Johnson will meet with no general favor with the dominant party in the land.

THE ISSUE PLAINLY STATED.

The Conservatives labor to create the impression that the radicals are opposed to the speedy restoration of the revolted States to their old places in the circle of the Union. President Johnson, Secretary Seward and a good many newspapers expend a vast amount of turgid rhetoric to this end. The facts so obviously point in the opposite direction that we are constrained to conclude these distinguished gentlemen, and those newspapers do not believe what they affirm on this head.

Congress has laid down the conditions on which it will consent to the restoration of the rebel States. These conditions are embodied in a formal proposition to amend the Constitution in certain particulars. Not one of these conclusions but to exclusion, for any period, long or short, of the revolted States, from full and equal participation with the loyal States in the control of the government. The understanding is, that so soon as any one of the eleven seceding States shall ratify this amendment its delegations shall be promptly admitted to seats in the Senate and House of Representatives. One of the eleven, Tennessee, did ratify this amendment, and its Senators and Representatives were promptly sworn in. No reason exists for believing the same rule will not be applied to the remaining ten. These ten States, or any of them, can take places in Congress at the opening of the next session, if they desire to, by following the example of Tennessee; and this is certainly as early as the adoption of the President's Policy can possibly get them in.

The actual point in controversy, then, is not the precise or relative time when the other States shall be restored, but the conditions exacted as precedent to restoration. Congress insists on the incorporation of four new stipulations into the organic law—1. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be accounted citizens, and that no State shall make laws to abridge the privileges or immunities of any citizen in respect to life, liberty or property. 2. That representation shall be apportioned, not according to population, but according to the number of voters. 3. That no person shall be a member of either branch of Congress, or a presidential elector, or hold any office whatever under the United States, who had previously, as an office-holder under the general or any state government, taken an oath to bear true allegiance to the Union, and then violated it, by embarking in the rebellion; and 4. That the public debt of the United States, including debts incurred for payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing the rebellion, shall not be impaired; and that neither the United States nor any one of the States shall assume to pay any debt contracted in support of the rebellion, or to indemnify for the loss of slaves emancipated.

The President's policy declares each and all of these stipulations to be wrong, and maintains that the revolted States shall come back without conditions, and without any change whatever in the Constitution designed to operate as guarantees for the future.

When, therefore, the President, or any body else, charges that Congress or the Republican party are disunionists, it is complete and prompt restoration of all the States, and to equal authority, he or they deliberately falsify. The question at issue is—shall the Union be restored? All are agreed on that head. The only open question relates to conditions. On that question the President has gone squarely over to the rebels and sympathizers with them, and declares that no condition whatever shall be prescribed or enforced. The Republicans, having fought the war to a successful conclusion, are resolved that such terms shall be assented to as will guard against trouble in time to come, as will protect the just rights of the emancipated bondmen, and secure beyond all peradventure the national credit. This is the length and breadth of the case.

NEED STIFFNESS is the theme of all the Copperhead speech is now made. It will be remembered that for four years the Copperhead leaders at every election have insisted that the same question was an issue. At the election of two Congressional Delegates from this State the issue of negro suffrage was urged in the Copperheads insisting that it was the question. The Copperheads were whipped by large majorities on the popular vote at both those elections. At the last Presidential and gubernatorial elections the same issue was made by the same men. Again they were overwhelmingly defeated. The Republican party at all these elections paid no attention to this question. The Copperheads were allowed to have the field to themselves and it is of course fair to suppose that they got every vote in the State opposed to negro suffrage. Taken on the merits of their own defeats, what does the result prove? We leave the Cops to answer? In the contest now waging for Governor, the Cops are again crying nigger. They insist that negro suffrage is the only issue. As in the contest of the last four years, these miserable demagogues will again be defeated.—And what will their defeat prove? We leave them to answer for themselves.

Mr. FORNEY was unavoidably compelled to forego his appointments to speak at Troy and Towanda. His labors in the western part of the State brought on a severe illness, which detained him at Condoport, until he could recover sufficient strength to return home. The disappointment was great to our people, as Mr. Forney is held in high estimation by the loyal people of Bradford.

Hon. A. G. Cattell has been elected United States Senator from New Jersey. Mr. C. is an able man, and a staunch Republican.

REMEMBER.

That Hiester Clymer is the candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, for whom Jefferson Davis, Gen. Dick Taylor, Gen. R. E. Lee, Gen. Early, Gen. Longstreet, John C. Breckinridge, and every other traitor and rebel in the whole South would vote if they had a vote in Pennsylvania.

REMEMBER, Loyal men, that every traitor in the State who was opposed to the war, who gloried in rebel success, and cried over Union victories will vote for Clymer.

REMEMBER, that Clymer's success will be rejoiced in by every red-handed traitor everywhere.

REMEMBER, that J. C. Breckinridge who is across the borders in Canada, is just waiting the result of the elections in this and other States to return to Kentucky to be elected to the United States Senate from that State.

REMEMBER, that Hiester Clymer said that the defeat of Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio, was the greatest calamity that befel the country during the war.

REMEMBER, that Vallandigham was during our whole struggle with the South, Hiester Clymer's model of a Patriot and Statesman, and that on all occasions Clymer defended him as the true representative of Democracy.

REMEMBER, soldiers, that if Hiester Clymer could have defeated the amendment to the constitution allowing soldiers to vote, he and his party would gladly have done so. But Republican vote carried it through the Legislature and the people adopted it at the polls, all Copperheads voting against it.

RESTORATION. THE POLICY OF THE UNION PARTY TO RESTORE THE NATIONAL UNION!

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

"Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SOME OF MY POLICY.—We find the following in the New Orleans Tribune, in regard to the condition of the loyalists in the South.

When a teacher goes to some village and opens a school for colored children, he is turned out, and not seldom beaten, stabbed or killed. When a man of liberal principles speaks of liberty and human rights in our country, he is at once threatened with assassination. There is no political liberty in the South, outside of a few cities, and even in these cities, under the "protection" of our flag, the mercenaries of Mobile and the assassins of New Orleans and Memphis tell the tales of the liberties we enjoy.

It is not necessary, however, to look merely to "Radical" journals to prove that the old hatred of all that is Northern is reviving throughout the South. Almost every Southern Copperhead sheet now spits out its detestation of everything pertaining to the "Free States," with a violence which is well nigh venomous. One Lynchburg (Va.) journal, under our hand, contains sweeping slanders on our Northern women, while nearly all are manifestly in favor of keeping Yankees from their sacred soil.—And yet these are the men who are now blatant in professing Unionism, and who, while crying aloud that the coming battle shall be, if anywhere, on Northern soil, still reposit all their hopes on the aid of those Northern Copperheads who are, of all men, the very ones who would suffer most if such a very began.