The Independent Republican.

"A Union of lakes and a Union of lands,
A Union of States none can sever;
A Union of hearts, and a Union of hands,
And the Flag of our Union forever."

CIRCULATION 3,250.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1865.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery Co.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
FARRIS B. STREETER, of Susquehanna County.

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE LANDON, of Bradford County

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JAMES T. CAMERON, of Susquehanna County.
PETER M. OSTERHOUT, of Wyoming County.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES F. DODGE, of Middletown.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
DANIEL W. SEARLE, of Montrose.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN T. ELLIS, of Herrick.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
L. M. TURRELL of Forest Lake.

TRAITOR SUFFRAGE.

We get no response from the *Montrose Democrat* with regard to our proposition to disfranchise the actual traitors of the South. Are we not right in inferring that the *Democrat* man is in favor of traitor suffrage, &c.?

THE TONNAGE TAX.

Governor Curtin signed and approved the bill repealing the tonnage tax. Senator Landon and a majority of the Legislature voted for it.—The Republicans of this district have since voted for Curtin for Governor, and he was re-elected.

QUERY.

Can't our "Democratic" friends bring out a few of the "butternut breastpins" and "copperheads," which they sported a few years ago, just to allow the returned soldiers to examine the article? or give a few of those cheers for Jeff. Davis which used to make night hideous in some quarters of this county?

BRING OUT THE FULL VOTE!

There are eighteen hundred election districts in the State, and if an average of but one voter stays away from the polls in each district it will make a difference of nearly two thousand votes! This is enough to inspirit the people to work earnestly, and bring out ALL the votes. If the Union party expect to carry this election, they must *work*. The majorities for the past four years have been small, and the cops to-day are more eager than ever. They always poll their vote, and the Union men must poll their full strength or else the state is lost.

THE REASON WHY.

The reason the Democratic party, not only of Susquehanna county, but of the whole Nation, have such an interest and almost bleeding sympathy for the soldiers, is because they now can *vote*. When they were in the service and could not vote they could call them "Lincoln's hirelings," and could vote solid against their right to the ballot. If "niggers" could vote they would say of them as they now do of "old Abe's hirelings:" "Living, they shall live in our warmest affections—and dying, their memories will be cherished for all time to come."

NATURE OF THE FIGHT.

"*The Rebellion has been transferred to the Northern States*," exclaims a lately pardoned editor of a Southern journal. "Our friends must finish the good work at the polls in the North," declares General Lee. It will thus be seen that the whipped traitors of the South look as a last resort to their sympathizers in the North, for results which may be claimed as justifications of treason. However the "Democracy" may endeavor to conceal the fact, it is nevertheless true that every vote cast for a Copperhead candidate will be counted and claimed as a ballot in favor or vindication of the leaders of the slave holders' rebellion.

KILL THE SNAKE.

To such Republicans as this paper may reach before election, we would make a last earnest appeal for a general turn-out and a full Republican vote. Our wily opponents will be on hand in full force. Their object is to gain "the spoils" through the advocacy of principles most pernicious and dangerous to the country, however patriotic and loyal they may just now pretend to be. Not having been as thoroughly conquered as their rebel friends at the South, their pro-slaveryism has not been so nearly whipped out of them; they still believe in slavery, and hope to see the slave power restored to lord it on the plantation and in the councils of the nation. Copperheadism is making, this fall, a last desperate effort for existence. "The snake is scotched, not killed." Let us give it its *quietus*.

☞ "Remember—That a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, at this crisis, may be worth to us what we were cheated out of last fall, a *Democratic President*. Andy Johnson must be sustained in what he has done to overturn the schemes of the radicals."—*Montrose Democrat*

The above paragraph does not read very smoothly. The last sentence rather knocks the first one in the head. If "Johnson must be sustained" by the Democracy, either he has gone over to them, or they have come over to him. In either case, since they now pretend to be suited with President Johnson, how can they claim that they were cheated last Fall, unless they also claim that their cause was righted by the pistol shot of Booth, the assassin?

☞ "The Republican party opposes the President, and the Democrats sustain him in trying to restore the Union; and those who want to vote for Johnson and the Union must vote the Democratic ticket."—*Montrose Democrat.*

Any Republican who is fool enough, after the experience of the last four years, to believe the above, we hope will vote the Copperhead ticket. He must naturally belong to that party, and every one should go to his own place.

☞ Connecticut has decided against negro suffrage by about 4000 majority.

DESERTERS NOT ENTITLED TO VOTE.

By reason of an Act of Congress of March, 1865, taking from deserters the right of citizenship, new questions may be presented to the several election boards in this county on election day. As this is but a merited punishment for a crime so odious as that of forsaking the country in the time of great peril and danger, it is presumed that no honorable man of any party, will refuse to aid in enforcing this act which is now the law of the land. As most of these deserters are known to the people in the different districts, we cannot see that there will be any great difficulty in determining who are the individuals to whom this law applies. As every election officer is by his oath required to receive no votes except from those legally qualified, it is the duty of all such officials to reject the votes of this class, some of whom, no doubt, will try to exercise the right of which their crimes have deprived them. Section 21, of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, which relates to this subject is as follows:

"That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all *persons who have deserted* the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited THEIR RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP, and their rights to become citizens; and such Deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, *or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;* and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all Deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

In pursuance of this act of Congress, President Lincoln, on the 11th of March following, issued his proclamation, offering pardon to all deserters who would return to their duty within sixty days. The authority of Congress to pass this Act as well as the justice of the measure are unquestionable. Nor can any one claim that a person can lose his "citizenship of the United States," and still retain his citizenship of a particular State. The Constitution and the laws of the United States which are founded upon it, are above all State enactments. Nothing in the law of any State can be construed into conferring the right of citizenship upon one whom the National authority has deprived of that privilege. It is not possible that a man can be a citizen of the State in which he lives, and not be a citizen of the United States. The laws of the State, if they conflict with the laws of the Nation, are of no force. Hence it is that our naturalization laws are National, and no State law can make a foreigner a citizen of the United States. It is, therefore, clearly established that no one can claim the right to vote by reason of any real or supposed authority conferred by a State law, who has been prohibited by the laws of the United States.

Perhaps the larger portion of those classed among the deserters in this county are such as ran away to escape the draft, or who when drafted, neglected to report when notified by the officers. The person that left his district to avoid a draft is as much a deserter as he who ran away after having been mustered into the service.

By the act of February, 1863, it is provided that copies of the record of a Provost Marshal, or Board of Enrollment, duly certified, shall be deemed and taken as evidence in any civil or military court in like manner as the original record.

How are Deserters to be known? It will be seen from the 16th section of the Act above quoted that copies of papers, duly certified by the Board of Enrollment or by the Provost Marshal, shall be evidence. Under the system regulating elections in Pennsylvania, the Judges and Inspectors compose the tribunal by which must be determined all questions (*prima facie*) touching the right to vote of all persons claiming the right of suffrage. From them an appeal lies to the tribunals provided for the trial of contested elections. But the board of judges and inspectors must first decide. They must determine whether the applicant is over or under twenty-one years of age; whether he is white or black; whether he has or has not resided within the State or the election district a sufficient length of time to entitle him to vote. They must also determine whether he is sane or an idiot or madman; whether he is a native or a foreigner, and if a foreigner, whether he has been naturalized, and any other question which may arise under the law. All this they do by examining witnesses and hearing evidence, as directed by the law or as indicated by their own good sense. There is nothing in this new duty, growing out of questions of desertion, more difficult than these duties. If the books of the Provost Marshal or enrollment board show an individual to be a Deserter, and he claims to be innocent of the charge, he will have no trouble in producing papers or witnesses to show that at the time of the draft made in which he was drawn he was serving the country as a volunteer, or that having deserted he returned under the proclamation of sixty days' amnesty and was pardoned, or show some other legal defence.

The duty of election officers in this case is very plain. All such as knowingly receive the votes of the class of men alluded to, will be guilty of a serious disregard of their duty, for which they should be held accountable before the law. It is also the duty of every good citizen, without regard to his political views, to see that this law is strictly enforced at the coming election.

A PREDICTION.

One of the most intelligent Democrats, a keen politician, and a gentleman who has a most thorough acquaintance with all parts of Pennsylvania, gives it as his deliberate opinion that the Union State Ticket will be elected by not less than twenty-five thousand majority. He bases his opinion on the fact that the Copperheads, in localities where they are strong, make no concealment of their purpose to turn the result of the election, if they are victorious, to the benefit of the rebels lately so wofully whipped. The prediction is, that the intelligent portion of the people who acknowledge no party sway, but who are influential in changing the results of the election from year to year, understand this one plain view of the situation, and have resolved to frustrate the objects of the Copperheads.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

Let no soldier be deceived by the negro equality cry of the rebel home organs. It is a deception, a cheat, a lie, and only intended to deter soldiers from voting the Union ticket. These copperheads tried to prevent all soldiers from voting, and thus reduce them to a level with the negro slaves of the South. Now they want soldiers' votes, and they pretend that Union men are advocates of negro equality. They, like thieves, are the loudest to cry "stop thief," in order that their crimes may not be detected.

GET OUT EVERY VOTE!

We beg our friends, in the several boroughs and townships of the county, to get out *every Union Vote* on the day of election. The Copperheads are straining every nerve to carry the State, and expect to win by the apathy of the Republicans. Let us disappoint their hopes.

LOYAL MEN LOOK HERE!

In March, 1863, Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States, was in Harrisburg. A resolution was offered in the State Senate, tendering to him and ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, the use of the Senate chamber to address the people. The Union men all voted for it and it was carried. But the Democratic Senators all voted against it. The following was the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Boughter, Bond, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry McCandless, Nichols, Penney, Ridgway, Robinson, Serrill, Turrell, White, Wilson, and Lawrence, Speaker—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Lamberton, Mott, Smith, Stark, Stein, and Wallace—10.

In January, 1864, a resolution of thanks to General Grant and his soldiers was offered in the Senate by Mr. Lowry. On the question of passing it to a second reading, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Donovan and Mr. Wallace. The vote stood thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Chapneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Honseholder, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington, and Penny, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardsley, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsley, Lamberton, Latta, McSherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, and Wallace—16.

The Union men all voted in favor of the resolution and the Democrats against it, and it was lost by a tie vote. Mr. Wallace, whose name appears in the negative in both the votes cited above, is the present Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Let the people, at the coming election, bear in mind that all the Democratic Senators of Pennsylvania voted in 1863 a deliberate insult to Andrew Johnson. Let them also remember that in 1864 the Democratic Senators also all opposed a vote of thanks to General Grant and his brave soldiers. These same Democrats, with William A. Wallace as their chosen leader, are now asking the soldiers to vote for their candidates.

DEMOCRATIC LOVE FOR SOLDIERS.

The following table embraces all the decidedly Democratic counties in this State. In the first column we give the counties; in the second the character of the the county tickets nominated therein:

Counties.	Character of Co. Ticket.
Adams,	Not a Soldier on the ticket.
Bedford,	do
Berks—Only one Soldier offered as a candidate in County Convention, and he was defeated.	Not a Soldier on the Ticket.
Cambria,	"
Carbon,	"
Centre,	"
Clarion,	"
Clearfield,	"
Cumberland,	"
Columbia,	"
Fayette,	"
Greene,	"
Lehigh,	"
Luzerne,	"
Lycoming,	"
Monroe,	"
Montgomery,	"
Northampton,	"
Northumberland,	"
Schuylkill,	"
Wayne,	"
York,	"

These counties all gave majorities for McClellan, last year, and all are moderately certain to elect the Democratic tickets this year; yet in all these, where it was possible for the Democrats to show their regard for the soldier by giving him office, not a single soldier has been nominated by that party. It is only in counties where they have no power to elect that they nominate soldiers!

"THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE."

The Montrose Copperhead sheet calls Dr. Shepard the "the people's candidate." When and how did the people of Susquehanna County make him their candidate? We believe the *Montrose Democrat* was the first to give them notice that there was such a man in the field; but Gerritson is a poor representative of the people, and they are not apt to ratify his nominations.

☞ While our brave boys were at the front, facing the enemy in the field, they also had a foe harassing them in the rear. Having gloriously flogged the enemy that faced them, it would hardly be creditable to surrender to the guerrillas who were picking them off in the rear, and yet the bushwhackers actually expect, or pretend to expect, to capture them at the polls.

Correspondence of the Independent Republican.

Position of the Sham Democracy.

MAHANOY CITY, PA., Oct 1st, 1865

MR. EDITOR: The cessation of the slaveholders' rebellion in this county left the so called Democracy beached. The tide that swept away the institution of slavery, removed beyond the use of the leaders of that party the only means of agitation, which operating on the minds of the ignorant, prejudiced and immoral, benefited their party organization. The poverty, premonitory apparently, of dissolution, which has overtaken the so called Democracy, is exhibited in their abandoning in New York, in their State Convention, all the ideas that actuated the Peace Democracy, and in their virtual surrender at discretion, to the Republican party. The Chicago Platform is not only summarily kicked overboard by the New York Sham Democracy, but they have nominated for the principal State officers military men, Republican in principle, who were prominent in the "enslavement and degradation" of their Southern friends.

It is not improbable that the one given by the New York Sham Democracy, will be taken by the other fragments throughout the country, and that by this new "*dodge*" they will endeavor to regain a power now apparently lost to them forever. With this idea prominent we see them with unsurpassed impudence patronizing President Johnson, as if they could manipulate him to their particular views. But they "reckon without their host." The President is the representative of the principles of his immediate illustrious predecessor. The work of re-establishing government among the communities lately in revolt, on the basis of good and exact justice to all, is being engaged in by President Johnson, in the spirit which would have characterized Abraham Lincoln's efforts, were he now living. The Union party cheerfully endorses President Johnson's reconstruction policy as one which if successful will speedily pacify the country, and unite it for all future time. All that the Republicans would impress upon the President, and he has we are glad to note, in his repeated interviews with repentant Southerners, told them this thing plainly, is, that as slavery involved us in a debt of three hundred millions of dollars, and murdered five hundred thousand of the best men of the loyal States, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic. On this question the President has spoken firmly, and the result is accepted by the defeated Southerners with resignation, while the kind expressions of the President have elicited grateful responses from the friends of his mercy. As to the question of negro suffrage in the South there is, because there can be, no difficulty between the Republican party and the President, for the simple reason that the whole question is in the hands of Congress to be decided without Executive interference or dictation. Independent of this question, which in the hands of the next Congress will be decided we are confident in conformity with justice and the national honor, President Johnson holds the views of the Republican party, that intelligence should be the basis for exercise of the elective franchise and that the color of a man's skin should have nothing to do with his enfranchisement or expatriation. The so-called Democratic party, barren of principle, threatened with dissolution as a national organization, is now desperate. In New York it surrenders to the Republicans "horse, foot and dragoon." In Pennsylvania it still clings to its gods and will probably so continue until it sustains an overwhelming and ignoble defeat. The fact is, that the late signal Republican victories in Maine, and Vermont show that the *people remember* that when the Government was contending with armed treason, the so-called Democracy inaugurated riots, opposed enlistments, ridiculed our financial position, called our soldiers "Lincoln's hirelings," voted against granting soldiers the right to vote while in the service, and opposed increasing the pay of the soldiers.

The Sham Democracy appear to think that they can wheedle President Johnson—a man to whom they have applied every contemptuous epithet in the language, and to whom they denied the use of the State Capitol in Harrisburg when he wished to address his fellow-citizens there on the 6th of March, 1863. The President remembers and despises these time servers. Let the young men of the country recognize the shamelessness and wickedness of the so-called Democratic party, and resolve to sustain the principles of progress and of human freedom advocated by the Republican party, the complete success of which can alone place our country on the pinnacle of true national greatness.

O. C. TIFFANY.

For the Independent Republican.

The "Nigger" Party.

Which is the "Nigger Party" now? Who keeps continually harping about "darkies" and "woolly-heads?" Not the Republican party; not Republicans, surely. But just turn your attention to Copperheadism for a moment if you want to find an answer. That party seems again wonderfully afflicted with "nigger on the brain." It can hold no convention but "Samba" is there feeding it convulsions, nor can it build a platform but the everlasting "woolly-head" will pop up through every plank of it. Not a political harangue is uttered by one of its declaimers but is filled with "nigger" from preface to peroration. You cannot meet a disciple of that lam on the street, in the work-shop, or anywhere else, but the first word that escapes his lips will be "Nigger," the second, "Nigger," "nigger," and the third, "Nigger," "nigger," "nigger," and so on *ad infinitum*, and I may add, *ad nauseam*. This settles the question of "What party is struck with niggerism." There can be no doubt on the subject hereafter. True, the "nigger" is to be pitied, for he has a very ignoble fate, to fall into such hands; but there seems no remedy, for Copperheadism is bound to embrace him and all his interests. Why, even the she Copperheads are particularly anxious upon the subject. Take a series of wishy-washy articles being published in the Copperhead organ of this county and I do hope, after a few embraces, they will have some sympathy with the poor darkey, and not press the subject of equality too hard. The idea is absurd, and the thing itself impracticable. There can *never* be equality between loyalty and disloyalty; between the patriotism that shoulders the musket to defend one's country in time of war and danger, and the spirit that "adheres to our enemies" in such times of peril, "giving them aid and comfort." To insinuate that such persons can ever become equals in any sense is to slander the negro. Do, Mr. Editor, try and console and comfort those who are horrified with such a delusion. It is a pity to have them take on so, and become the laughing stock of the world.

CATO

Address of the State Committee.

John Cessna, chairman of the State Central Committee, has issued and address to the people of the State, which is marked by the ability for which its author is distinguished. He refers to the triumphant close of the war, and the victory achieved by the Government over its enemies in the field, as well as their complete discomfiture at the ballot box, and then proceeds to discuss the questions of to-day. We make room for the following extract in reference to the effort made by the Democracy to secure the votes of the soldiers.

Extraordinary efforts are now being made by our opponents to obtain the votes of our fellow-citizens recently returned from the service of the country in the army of the union. In these efforts they should, and it is confidently believed that they will fail:

1. Because a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion has ever been urged by the Union party of the country.

2. Because the war has never been sustained or advocated by the leaders of the party opposed to the Administration.

3. Because the friends of the Union cause have always sustained and supported the soldiers in the field, and the leaders of pretended Democracy have ridiculed and derided the soldiers of the Union, applying them "Lincoln's hirelings," "robbers," "plunders," and other epithets unfit for repetition.

4. Because when volunteers were called for they demanded a draft.

5. Because when the draft came, they opposed the commutation clause, and declared it was a discrimination against the poor man.

6. Because when that clause was repealed they complained that the only hope of the poor man was gone.

7. Because they opposed the war as a negro war, and did nothing to aid or assist in carrying it on.

8. Because they became slightly indignant when negro troops were called for, and threw the benefit of all their sympathies with the South.

9. Because they opposed every measure the Government found it necessary to adopt for the suppression of the Rebellion.

10. Because they magnified every Rebel success, and depreciated every Union victory.

11. Because, in 1864, they declared the war a failure.

12. Because, in 1865, they declared that the fruits of the war are "debt, disgrace, and slaughter."

13. Because they tried to prevent the extension of the right of suffrage to soldiers in service. Their efforts opposed it in almost every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairman of their State Central Committee, said, (see Record of 1864, pages 335, 339,) "I voted against this bill upon principle, as well as for form. It is said that so meritorious a class as volunteer soldiers should not be disfranchised. To this I answer, that neither the Constitution of 1790, nor that of 1838, conferred this privilege, and the act of the soldier in taking upon himself duties that are from their nature incompatible with the right of suffrage, deprives him of this privilege. *He disfranchises himself when he ceases to be a citizen, and takes upon himself the duties of a soldier.*" When the amendment of the Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, many of the so called Democratic counties gave majorities against it, while every county in the State (and it is believed every election precinct), which gave to Abraham Lincoln a majority of its votes, gave a majority in favor of the amendment.

14. Their leaders almost invariably opposed giving bounties to volunteers, while the friends of the Union party always sustained and supported these measures.

15. Even since the war is over, they employed their aides: lawyers in an effort to declare the bounty laws unconstitutional, and really persuaded their two friends on the bench of the Supreme Court to hold.

16. When men were greatly needed to fill up the ranks, and the Government ordered a draft, they resisted, and all their representatives upon the bench of the Supreme Court, declared the law authorizing the national Government to take men out of the State by draft to be unconstitutional and void. Men were only obtained, and the nation saved, because their party was defeated at the polls in 1863, and the act of three of these Judges rebuked by the people, and one of their places filled by a loyal man, and a sound Judge.

17. Because they have tried to injure the credit, and disparage the earnest of the country by means of which the pay, bounties, and pensions of the soldier can alone be paid. This point they also pressed before the Supreme Court of the State, and failed by a division of three to two.

18. Because the platform of the Union party recognizes the services of the soldier—declares that the war was commenced by Rebels—that peace was the result of the courage and heroism of the Union army—and that the cause in which we fought was holy and sacred, and that "honor, glory, and prosperity to the country, and not "debt, disgrace, and slaughter," are the legitimate fruits of his toil.

19. Because when the Union men expressed the hope that our troops might soon be able to enter the South, even by their exhaustion and want of food, those leaders of the new Democracy declared that "we could never conquer the South," and that they had more to eat in the South, than we had in the North."

20. Because when Rebels were starving our brave soldiers by the hundreds at Libby, Belle Island, Andersonville and elsewhere, these same leaders excused or mitigated the crime by declaring that "they fed our prisoners as well as they did their own men;" that "owing to the unconstitutional blockade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food.

Democracy Photographed.

The Evening Post, in the course of an article on "the future of parties" alludes to its old compatriots in terms any thing but flattering or "conciliatory." We commend the language of the *Post* especially to those who are so anxious to bury the past in oblivion:

"In the history of that party, since 1858, there is everything to embarrass it, little or nothing to give it strength. On the territorial question it deliberately yielded its principle of universal freedom to strike hands with the slave masters. Under the lead of such selfish and degenerate schemers as Buchanan and Pierce, it became not merely a subservient tool in their hands, but a despicable one, crouching and fawning, and eating the dust with a meanness that was more than ordinarily vile. At the outbreak of the war, of the leaders of this party could scarcely more than half took an open or connived part in an armed effort to destroy the integrity of the nation, and, what was baser even than provoking a needless civil war, in inviting foreign monarchies to help give the death-blow to the republic—the last hope of the world. During war the same leaders did what they could to hinder it—they opposed recruiting, ridiculed our generals, resisted the draft, denounced the government, and vilified and abused any man, no matter what his political antecedents, who made himself conspicuous for zeal or honesty in prosecuting the insurgents. Our victories were diminished or denied; our strategy derided; and the brave boys who had left home and all things to meet the dangers of the field, were made to understand there was any enemy in the rear almost as powerful as the enemy in front.

"Now, we say, a record of this kind, still fresh in all memories, is not a popular one; it is not glorious; it is not a thing to be vaunted; it is not to be deliberately taken upon one's shoulders after it has been cast off, as if it were going to facilitate his march or give him acceptance with the people. On the contrary, it is a dishonorable scroll—an foul, scurvy, repulsive blot; a treachery or a half-faced sympathy with treachery, of which every magnanimous mind should be instinctively ashamed. For the rebels themselves, acting under the influences of miseducation, of a long training in error, of local prejudice, of falsehood cunningly taught and diffused, there may be compassion and forgiveness; but for their allies of the North, who had no such excuses for evil action, who knowingly and willfully plotted the destruction of our peace, our liberty and our union, there is reserved another feeling. Their deeds, and in some instances their names, will be a stench in the nostrils of mankind to the latest generation."

A Highly Fitting Address.

The following address of the "Copperheads to the soldiers," issued by the Newark (N J) *Patriot*, is well done, and with the substitution of a few names, would be equally appropriate for Pennsylvania:

Fellow citizens, Brave Soldiers, Minions of Lincoln and Hirelings of Despots: Your friends salute you with a warm and angry grasp of the hand. We are so much delighted to see you safely returning that we hardly can find breath in the height of our rejoicing to curse you for not dying before you came back to our hearts and our enemies.

It is with mingled emotions of love and admiration that we welcome you home, brave and brutal soldiers, to the rewards of honor, malice and detraction!

We know that you have followed the cowardly ruffian and irreproachable Bayard, Kilpatrick, with an ardor that was born of patriotic fire and diabolical rascality; and as we deride and vilify him, we do praise and sustain you.

Heed not, we pray you, the so called *Patriot*, who says we deprived you of your right of suffrage, for you well know we did no such thing; and if we did you know you deserved it.

We counsel you to beware of false witnesses, who will tell you that Marcus L. Ward ran away from Bull Run, while Theodore Runyon nursed the soldiers in the hospitals.

Believe us when we solemnly adjure you, by all you hold sacred, by the memory of your glorious deeds and by the blood you have spilled upon many an angry battle-field, to uphold the honor of New Jersey in the only way in which it can be done, by casting your vote and working with your might for the men who kicked you, dear friends, only for your good; and who, in similar circumstances, would not only kick but spit upon you for your best welfare. You are brave, scandalous, infamous, noble, generous, self-sacrificing scoundrels, whose deeds will live forever in the memory of all true men who cherish manliness and devotion as the type of all that is mean, dastardly and repulsive.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

President Johnson's Policy.

WASHINGTON, September 19, 1865.

The fears which have been quite generally entertained that the opening of Congress would find the President and a considerable portion of the Republican members in irreconciled antagonism are now set at rest. The broad and tolerant views expressed by Mr. Johnson last week to a New England Senator, as given in your telegrams from here, have settled that question beyond a peradventure. The Senator referred to, was Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, whose frankly put questions were met by answers as cordial and frank as they were statesmanlike in sentiment. Much more than has been published was said during the interview. The President was repeatedly emphatic in controverting the notion that he intended to cut adrift from any part of the great body which elected him, and of whose central ideas he is the representative. Mr. Wilson, who came here somewhat impressed with the gloomy view of things which he found so common among Northern radicals, returns much elated with the prospect before the party and the country, to express in the New Jersey canvas. He is most enthusiastic in his estimate of the character and abilities of Mr. Johnson, comparing him favorably with his illustrious predecessor.

The President's frankness and sincerity in conversation are among the most marked elements of his character. They were well illustrated in his daily reception of the pardon-seeking throng, as in his talk with Senator Wilson, or the remark, mentioned in a previous letter, to another New England Senator, (Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire,) that he could only pray for his Democratic adulators. *There need never have been any misconception as to his course*, yet there has been considerable, and these assurances have already perceptibly quieted the nervousness of some trouble-gathering radicals who have been shaddering at each new development of a policy which seemed to them a fateful one.

Those who fancied they saw an irreversable system of restoration being established in the interest of those who had but just thrown down their arms now see only the creation of temporary institutions, whose greatest merit is that they are so, and that their workings will afford a sure light for the guidance of both Executive and Congress when they finally address themselves to the work of a permanent reconstruction.

That Mr. Johnson does not consider it improbable that a longer probation and a more decided interference by the General Government with the domestic affairs of the revolted states, may be made necessary by the blindness of the Southern people in struggling against the logical consequences of the war, which are not simply the form, but the spirit of emancipation—not primarily negro suffrage, but universal freedom and its necessary safeguards—is shown by his frequent declarations that circumstances will be allowed to dictate or modify his policy. A sounder theory of government than this for the Chief Magistrate of a republic could hardly be imagined. Let events be our teachers.

It is also certain that Mr. Johnson fully appreciates the proper limits of Executive power, and does not intend to trench upon the province of the Legislature, nor even to forestall its action. Thus he emphatically and repeatedly proclaims that his organization of civil governments is but a temporary expedient made necessary by extraordinary conditions. He exercises the power to create such organizations as a war power by virtue of his authority as Commander-in-Chief, and they do not differ essentially from the establishments under the Military Governors of President Lincoln.

We may be assured, in view of all these circumstances, that there will be no spirit to impair the usefulness of the Republican party; and, what is of equal importance, that the President and the Republican majority in Congress will work together harmoniously.

ROUNDHEAD.

News from All Nations.

—Butter is 75 to 85 cents per pound in Philadelphia.

—Passenger fare on Southern rivers is 10 cents per mile.

—Ten thousand freedmen have learned to read since to war.

—The Regular Army will hereafter consist of 50,000 men.

—Water has rushed in upon the west face of the Hoosac tunnel, stopping work there.

—The cotton crop in Tennessee is excellent in quality, but the yield is moderate.

—A great fire has occured in Constantinople, destroying over 3,000 buildings.

—There was a great Fenian demonstration on the 26th ult., at the Cooper Institute, New York.

—Several deaths have occurred near Auburn, N. Y., from stings of a green worm infesting tomato vines.

—A fac simile of the President's signature has been prepared for the purpose of expediting the issue of pardons.

—Major-General Palmer and Brigadier-General Brisbin have been indicted in Kentucky for abducting slaves.

—Gen. Lee has taken up his residence in Lexington, Va., the scene of his future labors as President of Washington College.

—A gang of 30 or 40 guerrillas, under Harper, have been committing indiscriminate robbery and murder in Robertson County, Tenn.

—Gen. Carl Schurz has been on a tour through the South. He says he saw no basis for immediate successful reconstruction in any State.

—The Shenandoah was not long since furnished with a shipload of supplies from San Francisco, by a vessel that was cleared for Victoria.

—Emigration agencies have been established in various counties in Virginia to procure farm-hand immigrants arriving in Northern cities.

—Boots and shoes to the value of $1,200,000 were manufactured at Lynn, Mass, last month, which is an increase over any previous month.

—In many parts of the South the negro lessees of land have to be protected by the soldiers from the fury of their Rebel neighbors.

—Several Rebels have recently been shot in East Tennessee by Union men, who had suffered at their hands during the Rebellion.

—The question of the Emancipation of the Spanish Islands is being earnestly discussed both in Cuba and Spain, and excites great interest.

—Admiral Goldsborough's fleet is still at Cherbourg, and will not proceed up the Mediterranean until the cholera has abated along the coast.

—Men in the English army are boasting their connection with Fenianism, which causes the English papers to call for rigid enforcement of discipline.

—Father Sicis, a Catholic priest, has been sent to prison in Franklin county, Mo., for solemnizing the rites of matrimony withot taking the test oath.

—The Printers of Denver City recently presented Speaker Colfax with a gold "composition stick," he having once belonged to the "craft."

—A letter from Capt. Hall, the explorer, says he has strong reasons for believing that there are yet three survivors of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

—A Miss Emma Jones has been tried by court martial in Charleston, S. C., and fined $100 for using disloyal language and trampling on the American flag.

—Many of the subordinate officers of the Freedmen's Bureau have not proceeded to their posts of duty, as there is not sufficient force to insure their protection.

—The safety of Union men in Louisiana and Mississippi is still very precarious. Negroes are frequently shot down, and no one is punished or even arrested.

—The important lead mines at Granley, Mo., have been reopened. Previous to the war they were in a very prosperous condition, but have since been unworked until recently.

—A Mrs. Harris was murdered recently near Buchman, N. C., by a negro woman. She was arrested and confessed the crime, and was hanged to a tree by the neighbors.

—Three boys and 18 horses were burned to death at Washington Hollow, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 26th ult., during the conflagration of a barn and stables.

—Formerly disloyal citizens of Virginia, whose property had been confiscated previous to the amnesty proclamation, are having the same restored upon payment of costs.

—A St. Louis burglar, while robbing a room in which a young lady was sleeping, could not resist the temptation of kissing the beautiful lips of the damsel, and was caught at it and captured.

—A large public meeting was held in Nashville, Tenn., on the 23d inst, in which H. S. Foote and other prominent ex-Rebels participated. Strong Union resolutions were adopted.

—There are 103 collieries in Pennsylvania which employ 6,500 hands. The yield in 1864 was 48,462,666 bushels. The value of the coal lands and appurtenances is $12,000,000

—A meeting of the holders of Confederate bonds has been held in London. They have no idea that there is money in Europe belonging to the Confederate Government, and are desirous of securing it.

—The Sepoys and other East Indians are circulating a report that an ancient prophecy of their Brahmins foretells the overthrow of British rule in 1866, and it is feared will instigate insurrection.

—A terrible tragedy occurred at Middletown, N. Y., on the 24th inst. An aged farmer, named Gregory, was shot on his own threshold by a man whom he refused alms. The assassin escaped.

—The Fenian organization in the Northern States number 221,000 men, openly pledged to move any day on the great question of the liberation of Ireland, and aid and assist in that undertaking.

—Gen. Beauregard is now a sedate, quiet citizen and civilian in New Orleans, and has no idea of leaving the country, but will remain here to meet all the responsibilities and discharge all the duties of a citizen.

—After the adjournment of the Council of the Episcopal Church of Virginia on the 21st, a petition to the President for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, was presented, and received 52 signatures from the 60 clergymen present.

—More English capitalists have arrived at Quebec on their way West, for a tour of observation. The first batch, having "done" the various places of interest throughout the Western States, are on their way to New York.

—It has been decided that any person who sells any goods, foreign or domestic, whether he has a fixed place of sale or not, is subject to license tax as a dealer. Agents receiving and selling consignments of merchandise thus come under the head of dealers.

—The cattle disease, which generally precedes the cholera, is prevailing in Tennessee, where cattle and hogs are dying off at a fearful rate; and a few cases closely resembling cholera have occurred in Nashville.

—Upper Tendom in England has been shocked by the elopement in London of a Miss Cross, daughter of a clergyman, with her father's groom. The father of the lady, being convinced of her determination to marry the young man, gave his consent, and his groom became his son in-law.

—There are 12 establishments for the manufacture of patent leather in the United States, having an invested capital of $1,630,000; paying for raw material, $1,395,400; for labor, $316,460; employing 865 hands, and yielding annually products to the amount of $2,110,250.

—The Government has granted the free use of a vessel to Mr. Mercer, for the purpose of conveying a colony of 700 young women to Washington Territory, where they are to be furnished immediate employment. Mr. Mercer acts upon the authority of the Territorial Government.

—The Alabama State Convention has reconsidered the resolution to pay the debts contracted during the war, and have repudiated both the State and Confederate debt. They have also passed an ordinance which practically excludes negro testimony from the courts.

—A large whale was shot near Surrey, Maine, last week. He swam between two small rocks and could not back out again. A farmer near by, hearing the noise, went to the shore with his gun, and immediately "struck ile."

—To show the gigantic scale on which the war supplies were obtained, there remains on hand in one item 1,500,000 pairs of new shoes. The Quartermaster's Department have already sold 80,000 horses and mules, which have produced upwards of $6,000,000.

—Secretary McCulloch has given strict orders that no more visitors shall be admitted to the Bank Note Printing Department, it having been discovered that the privilege was abused by parties in the interest of counterfeiters, who thus learned to imitate the intricate machinery in use.

—A man who has been engaged in cultivating the tea plant in Georgia says that his plants grow as finely, and do as well in that State as they do in their native country. The yield is from 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre.

—A vast amount of military supplies of an imperishable nature are being retained by the Government, and carefully stowed away for future use. The rest is being sold.

—There was a walking match at the Illinois State Fair between two men, each with an artificial leg. The first mile was made in 12 minutes 20 seconds. The victor made his two miles in 19 minutes. They were employed by two rival establishments for making wooden legs.

—The work of reconstructing telegraphic communication with the South is being rapidly prosecuted, and prior to the meeting of Congress, communication with all the prominent positions will be re-established.

—The Postmaster-General has accepted the proposition of James B. Aichor to carry the mails tri-weekly in steamboats between Memphis, Tenn., and Jacksonport, Ark., service to commence Oct. 10th, 1865, and end June 30th, 1869.

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