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ALLENTOWN, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1866.

OLUME XXX

Is published every Treesday Morning. -No. 20 East Hamilton Street, (Lion Hall.)

D. MOSS & E. PORREST,

Editors and Proprietors. TERMS OF AUBSORIPTION: 32 Per Annum, No deviation made from our published and no paper discontinued until all arrear re paid, except at the option of the publishers

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Displayed advertisements will be charged for nee they occupy. Resolutions, Tributes of Respect, and Obit-notices will be charged 75 cents per square. Business notice in the Local Pepartmen

lain 🗞 fancy printing OF ALL KINDS, \ ed in the BEST STYLE, at the shortest n tice, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. CLAY HAMERSLY, Attorney at Law, TASAUQUA, LEHIGH, COUNTY, PENNA

JACOB S. DELENGER, Attorney at Law. r of East Hamilton St. and Law Alley, ALLENTOWN, PA

Attorney at Law, ALLENTOWN, PA. OFFICE on the south stood Hamilton street, to doors west of Milton J. Kramer stood, and opsite the Eagle Hotel.

EDWIN ANDRIGHT, Attorney at Law, EIGH? DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE LLENTOWN, LEHIGH CO., PA.

Feb. 13, 1866 -1y ELISHA FORREST, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, ALBENTOWN, PA.

WILLIAM H. SOWDEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office East Hamilton Street, 2 doors above Law lley, ALLENTOWN, PA. Fob. 20, 1866.-1y

EDWARD HARVEY, **At**torney at Law ALLENTOWN, PA.
OFFICE with Hon Salabla Bridges. [may1-1y

OHN RUPP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ALLENTOWN, PA. Oppice with A. Woolever, Esq., opposite the Court House. Can be consulted in German. [mayl-ly ADAM WOOLEVER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ALLENTOWN, PA. OFFICE opposite the Court House.

THUMAS BOLM EDZGER. ATTORNEY AT LAW. ALLENTOWN, PA. OFFICE & No. 62 East Hamilton Street.

May 29, 1866 TOHN. D. OTILES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ALLENTOWN, PA. OFFICE: Second door above the Court House. May 29, 1865. AL FORGE B. SOHALL.

ATTORNEYATLAW ALLENTOWN, PA. Orritz: First door above Law Alley. May 29, 1866.

PAUL BALLIET. UNDERTAKER & FURNISHER Seventh Street, below Walnut, West Side, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Gross' Palace of Art Photographs IV Oil, Water Colors, India Ink or Plain, from Miniatures up to Life Size. Cards \$2 per dosen. Over Frunk Knauss store, correr of 6th and Ham-ilton streets. Allentown Mar. 20, 1866.

GULDIN & GREASEMER, DBARISTS. Office: No. 45 East Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa. One door below H. Guth & Co's. store.

BEAUTIFUL LIFE LIKE PICTURES. Cartes de Visites, \$2 per Dozen. ALL NEGATIVES REGISTERED. BURCAW, No. 7 East Hamilton St. ALLENTOWN, PA.

Allentown, Sept. 13. A. WCKINSEY. ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, latington Pa.

TINDERTAKES the Apalysis of Ores, Clays, Coals Limestone, Soiler or any kind of minerals tover, at reasonable charges. Persons wishing riously to be entire in the charge, may send a small plo by fail; or describe as nearly as they can, will receive a prompt reply. [july3-3m

Milton D. Lichtenwalner, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, MILLERSTOWN, PA.,

TAKES this mode of informing the people of the surrounding neighborhood, that he has located Near T. Keenly's Hotel, Millerstown, where he is ready to serve the people either day of

> EAGLE HOTEL 227 North Third Street, Between Race and Vine 3 13 1

PHILADELPHIA. FIRM to a first class to total located in the center of fusiness, with ample and excellent accommodations. () [[Ind.]], MARIEM () Preprietor. Samely 38, 1860

Zares Martin Mr. The state of the s

WATCHES & JEWELRY. KELLER & BRO.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS SUITABLE Bridal or Birthday Presents. Now is the time to make your purchases. The ook is entirely new. LADIES' & GENT'S GOLD WATCHES. We have the finest assertment of Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches ever brought in this city.

JEWELRY STORE

OF SILVER WATCHES We have the largest stock that has ever been brought to Allontown. We have also the celebrated Ameri-can Watch, and sil styles of English and Swiss Watches suitable for ladies and boys.

JEWELRY.

We brood in quantity and variety of the latest tyles. I New and beautiful styles of Ladies full sets Pins, Bardrops and Bracelets, Ladies' and Gents' FIND GOLD CHAINS.

Gents' Silver Chains. Gents' Scarf Pins, Ladies' Gold Thimbles, and a very large variety of Silver Thimbles, Neck-laces, Belt Buckles, Obarms, Rings of rare and beautiful designs, and also the Plain Ring suitable for engagements, and a large variety of other things too aumerous to mention. GOLD PENS

We have a very large assertment. Also Gold and Silver Holders fall styles suitable for Ladies and Gents.

ELEGANT SILVER WARE. In this line our Stock exceeds in quantity and variety of styles, anything over offered for sale in this city, and cannot fail to please the must fastidious. FULL SETS OF TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS

FRUIT BASKETS, CASTORS, SILVER CARD STANDS, SILVER PITCHEAS, CREAM CUPS. SYRUP CANS,

SALT CELLARS. GOLD AND RUBY LINED OYSTER LADLES, PICKLE FORKS. BUTTER KNIVES.

TEA, DESSERT AND TABLE SPOONS, Etc. GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES. we have a very large assortment; persons cannot tall to suit themselves, and all of the most fashion

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

We have the largest assortment of Glocks that has ever been offered here for sale. Persons desiring a good Glock, cannot help but suit themselves. All new and all of the latest styles.

We have also a large assortment of FANCY GOODS too numerous to mention. REPAIRING.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry careally repaired and warranted KELLER & BRO. RELLER & BRO.
Remember the Place, Newhard's Old Stand, No.
Remember the Place, Newhard's Old Stand, No.
REMEMBER.
REMEMBER.
RELLER.
RELLER. dec5-ly

Warchis. WATCHES! WATCHES Clocks! Clocks!

\$15,000

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry To BE SOLD at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. The largest and best selected assertment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in Lehigh county, is to be found at

CHAS. S. MASSEY'S, NO. 23 EAST HAMILTON STREET, Allentow Pa. We have no desire to boast, and we speak advisedly when we say that our stock is larger and more complete than all the Jewelry establishments

in the county put together. Just received a very WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE. Comprising Ladies' Gold

HUNTING WATCHES GENTS' GOLD & SILVER HUNTING American & English Tevers,

GOLD, SILVER & PLATED CHAINS, BILVER AND PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, NAPKIN RINGS, FRUIT KDIVES, etc., With an endless variety of the latest style of Tewelry. Also, a large and complete assortment of SPECTACLES,

n Gold, Silver. Steet and Plated cases. We desire to call attention to our stock of **MELODEONS.** 

We have constantly on hand a full assortment of G. A. PRINCE'S Celebrated Melodeons, of sizes S. A. PRINCE'S Collectated medicions, of Salatable for churches or parlors.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches. Clocks and Jowelry. All work warranted. We desire to inform parties living in the country, that any Clock repairing they wish done at their homes will be promptly attended to.

CHAS, S. MASSEY, No. 23 East Hamilton street, ALLENTOWE, PA. de5'65.1y

EDWIN SÆGER, Agent, No. 71 East Hamilton street, in the basement under the office of Dr. William J. Romig,

ALLENTOWN, PA. A lot of splendid Portfolios, at surprisingly low rices.
A lot of stationery.
A lot of books suitable for HOLIDAY PRES-

ENTS.
A lot of Games, Chessmen, Checkerboards, &c.
A lot of Novels and Other Books.
This is the time to subscribe for dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, from Janury 1, 1866.
All orders will be attended to by lightning railroad speed. He has also on hand a lot of Needles, Knitting Reedles, Crotchets, etc.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing edwin smorr.

PHILADELPHIA. 18.66 WALL PAPERS!!

NEW FALL STYLES! HOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS. WINDOW SHADES.

CORNER of FOURTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA.

OF every hind, at the lowest cash pribes. Call and of every hind, at the lowest cash pribes. Call and at large Stock of LINEN of every hind, at the lowest cash pribes. Call and see for yourselves. and OIL SHADE August 18, 1866.

FURNITURE. THIS WAY



TO THE GREAT WARE ROOM

John Malburg, IN ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY. TOHN MALBURG takes this method to inform his fri ade, customers, and the public in general, that he is now carrying on the business on his own

NO 52 WEET HAMILTON STREET, opposite Cagent uch's Hotel, where he is now prepa e' to sausfy all who may give him a call. His present stock and the usual surpassed, and consists in part of une foll wing articles:

Bureaus, Side Braris, Pier, Centre, Card, Dining, and Break fast Tables, Book Cases, Cupboards, Whathet and Sofa Tables, Parlor Tables, Sefas, Fiano Stools, Spring Seat Recking Chesics, Radescocks of avery variety.

Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads of every variety, and in general every article which is kept in a well regulated establishment. He manufactures also every variety of Furniture o order, after the latest style, and every article sold by him must be as represented, and must be satis-

nctory.

House-keepers and especially young persons in-ending to engage in keeping house, should not neg-ect to call on him before purchasing elsewhere as lect to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he foels satisfied that he can offer burgains that can not be surpassed anywhere outside of Philadelphia. For the liberal patronage already received he is very thankful, and will still endeavor through liberal prices and fair dealings to increase the same.

Don't forget the place, No. 52 West Hamiton Street, where you can call and satisfy yoursely of the truth which is herein stated.

JOHN MALBURG. Allentown, July 2, 1865.

IMPORTANT NEWS: HEIMBACH, HELFRICH & CO.,

No. 28 West Hamilton Street, ALLENIOWN, PA.

THE undersigned take this method of informing Their friends, and the public generally, that they have constantly on hand a full supply of FURNITURE SUCH AS

Sideboards. Dining and Breakfast Tables, Whatnot and Sofa Tables, Book Cases,

Sofas, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. line of business.

House-keepers and persons intending to engage in keeping house, should give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

manufacture also every kind of turni, ure to UNDERTARING

Mahogany and Walnut Coffins; also Coffins covered with cleth.

B. F. HEIMBACH, SOL. HELFRICH. GEO. HEIMBACH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW JEWELRY J.WELRY!! JEWELRY!! Boot and Shoe Store. New Firm, New store and New Goods.

ODENHEIMER & SEIP H AVING just taken the extensive store room in Rau's Building. respectfully invite the attention of the people of Al-lentown and surrounding country, to their lurge, varied, and well made up stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES. They will sell you a better article in the way o BOOTS AND SHOES.

for less money then you can buy them for elsewhere.
The most sceptiful can be satisfied by an examination of the stock they offer for sale. Their M anufacturing Department being under the supervision of one of the firm, who has had much experience in the business, they are

PERFECT SATISFACTION can be given in every instance where work of any description is o dered.

There is nothing in the line of wear for the feet hat cannot be found at this BOOT AND SHOE STORE

AT PRICES RANGING AS FOLLOWS: Infant Shoes, all Styles, from 10 cts. to \$2 per Children's Shoes, all Styles, from 25 cts. to \$2 per pair. Misses' Shoes, all styles, from 75 ets to \$2.50 r pair. Youths' Shoes, all styles, from 60 ets. to \$3 pe pair.
Boys' Shoes, all styles, from 75 cts. to \$4 per Ladies' Shoes, all styles, from \$1 to \$5 per oair. Gents' Shoes, all styles, from \$1.50 to \$4.50 pe pair.
Youths' Boots, all styles, from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per pair.

Boys' Boots, all styles, from \$2 to \$5 per pair.

Boys' Boots, all styles, from \$3.50 to \$15 per

Country Merchants and Dealers Supplied at City Jobbing Rates. The public are invited to give a call before surchases are made elsewhere.

J. G. ODENHEIMBR, WALTER H. SEIP.

April 17, 1866 Wm. H. Seip HAS OPENED HIS BOOT, SHOE,

HAT AND CAP STORE AT NO. 35 EAST HAMILTON ST., A DJOINING KERNAHEN'S CHI-na Store, where he offers to all who will give him a call, the very best and most fashionable goods ever offered to the citi zens of Allentown, at the following low cash prices

Men's calf boots, fine, \$5 00 to \$9 00

"kip, double sole, \$75 "5 75

Boys childs' boots, 175 "4 75

Men's glove Kid, Congress, &c. 2 50 "5 75

"Bal. shoes 1 90 "8 00 \*\* Bul. shoes 1 90 " 3 00

Men's. women's, boy's and misses
glove hid, lasting gaiters, 1 75 " 5 75

\*\* Gine goat morocco bals., 2 50 " 4 00

\*\* men's morocco and calf
shoes, 1 50 " 2 50

\*\* Misses' and child's shoes, 25 " 1 60

\*\*Man's. women's. misses', boy's and

Men's, women's, misses', boy's and child's slippers, No auction goods in my store, but from the best tanufactories. I also have all kinds of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS

Biery & Mertz HAVE JUST OPENED A

Boot & Shoe Store, At No. 85 West Hamilton St, Two Doors Below NINTH. WHERE they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of all kinds of

Ready-Made Boots and Shoes, of Eistern, City and home-manufacture, which they will sell CHEAPER than the same can be bought where, because they sell Exclusively for CASH.

They invite all to ca'l and examine their stock be fore purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident that customers can suit themselves, both as to price ad quality.
Al. kinds of CUSTOM WORK and REPAIRING Att annua of the control of the cont Fronch Carf and Patent Leather Boots.

REMOVAL!

IAS been removed to East Hamilton street, opposite the German Reformed Church, Allentown Pa., where he keeps constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, and also of Philadelphia, New York and kastern manufacture, a large stock of Poots and Shoes, which he is disposed to offer to the public at a small advance above cost. He also will make to a small advance above cost. He also will make to order all kinds of fine work for Ladies and Child.or baving competent workmen especially in that branch feeling determined to make it an object for persons in want of A GOOD ARTIOLE to call and examine themselves and learn his prices, which will be Mensured work and repairing promptly attended
[aprio-ff] J. F. ROHLINGER.

THE CHEAP



T. V. RHOADS, Agent,

No. 31 West Hamilton Street. AT the Store of the subscriber will be kept conthe most elegant and also in com ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL BOOKS, Such as complete series of

Sander's Reading and Spelling Books, Wils n's "McGuffies' " Greenleal's Arithmetics. Algebras, Monteith's Geography,

Colton's Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Brown's Grammars, Weld's Grammar and Geometry, Brook's Normal Arithmetic, Mental Specimen Copy Books, Potter & Hammond's Books,

ALL KINDS OF EXERCISE BOOKS. All kinds of Inks, Inkstands, Sand Boxes, Writing Sand, Steel Pens, Quills, Lead Pencils, Slates and Pencils, Slate Rubbers, Pen Holders, Gold Pens.

Poncils,
Drawing Pencils, GumRubbers, Scaling Wax, Water
Colors, Tape Measures, Indelible Ink Pocket

Knives, Collar Pins, Crochet Needles, Toothricks, etc. Also a spl ndid lot of Pocket Books, including very kind des red—all of the very best quality and it the lowest prices. Also a large selection of ENGLISH AND GERMAN BIBLES. Testaments, Reformed and Lutheran Liturgies, as well as all kinds of Hymn and Prayer Books
Also all kinds of Music Books; such as the Golden Chain, bunday School Bell, No. 1 and 2, Day School Bell, Choral Harp; also Smauk's Weber's lerman Church Music Books.

All kinds of Fereign Books. Such as Latin Reading Books, Latin Grammars, Greek Grammars, Bullion's, Anthon's Cosars, &c. SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

A full assortment of Funday School Books, including all the publications of the American Tract Scolety, the American Sunday School "Union" and the "Pennsylvania Bible Scolety." Particularly does he wish to say that he has splendid Libraries and Reward Tickets on hand, such as have never been kept on sale in this town before. BLANK BOOKS.

He has a splendid lot, and of the very best qual-ty. They are of all sizes, and can be obtained full MEMORANDUM BOOKS. No one will dony that he has the most splendid assortment of Memorandum Books of every descrip-tion on hand, that can be found at any place except New York and Philadelphia.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS! The largest stock of Photograph Albums that has ver been seen in Allentown, can be found at Rhoads' Cheap Book Store. To describe them is impossible—they must be seen, and if so, every one will at once say that they are the BIORET and CHEAPERT they ever saw. At the same place there are also ever 600 Photographs, and also trames and a splendid assortment of large Pictures for sale.

WALL PAPER: Over 200 different patterns of Wall Paper and Borders are also at this Cheap Book Store, as well as hundreds of other artic es too nun erous to men-

A very large variety of WINDOW CURTAINS. Over 200 different patterns. BRUSHES! BRUSHES!! A large variety of Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes,

A large variety of the state of Memberance. April 24, 1866 KEEP AN EYE ON THIS!

COME AND FOLLOW THE CROWD! Great Rush "FRIEDENSBOTE" BOOK STORE!

\_FOR\_ PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS Having just received an immense sto k at a low price, we venture to say that we can sell the cheap-st albums that have yet been offered for sale in this

ection.

Come one come all, and examine our stock as it defles competition.

Remember that now is the time to buy acheap album, as the assortment is large and good, at the Friedenshote Book Store of E. D. LEISENRING & CO. aug.21-tf]

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

**ADDRESS** 

AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Fellow-Citizens :- Very grave differences having arisen between your immediate :epre-sentatives in Congress and the President who owes his position to your votes, we are impelled to ask your attention thereto, and to suggest the duties to your country which they render

these there have already been too many. And that the matters in issue may be brought within the narrowest compass, let us first eliminate rom the controversy that has already been set tled or never was in dispute. The republic has been desperately assailed from within, and its very existence seriously having withdrawn from the Union, and were represented for years in a hostile Congress meeting at Richmond. Ten of these States were, for a time, wholly in the power of a hosile Confederacy; the other three partially so. The undoubtedly loyal States were repeatedly and formidably invaded by rebel armies, which Shoemakers can be supplied with stock and findings, at reasonable prices. were only expelled after obstinate and bloody

> that Con'ederacy traversed the civilized world, eeking allies in their war agains, the republic and inciting the rapacious and unprincipled to thousands of our countrymen were conscripted into rebel armies and made to fight desperately or our national disruption and ruin. And though, by the blessing of God and the valor and constancy of our loyal people, the rebellion was finally and utterly crushed, 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 surren ered and

the rebel power utterly collapsed and vanished. What then?

The claim of the 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 and in the choice of President, 700,000 Northof Congress and to those of the acting President. It was the Executive alone who, after keep your blacks evermore in serfdom, it must the rebellion was no more, appointed Provisiond Governors for the now submissive, unarmed Southern States, on the a s imption that the rebellion had been "revolutionary," and had deprived the people under its 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 others, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution of said State." It was President Johnson who, so late as October last-when all shadow of overt resistance to the Union had long since disappeared-insisted that it was not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her ordinance of secession as null and void from the beginning, and ratify the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery evermore, but she must also repudinte "every dollar of indebtedness created in carrying on the rebellion." It is he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any Legisla. ture chosen under the rebellion which should assume power to make laws after that rebellion had fallen. It was he who referred to Congress all inquirers as to the probability of Represen-tatives from the States lately in revolt being admi tel to seats in either house, and suggested that they should present their cred at the organization of Congress, but afterward. And finally, it was he, and not Congress, who

suggested to his Governor Sharkey of Mississippi, that
"If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Consti-tution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than \$250 and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary and set an example that other States will follow."

If, then, there be any controversy as to the right of the loyal States to exact conditions and equireguarantees of those which plunged mad-y into secession and rebellion, the supporters respectively of Andrew Johnson and of Congress cannot be antagonistic parties to that conest, since their record places them on the same

It being thus agreed that conditions of resto ration and guarantees against future rebellion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice in prescribing those conditions and in shaping those guarantees is plainly incontestible. Whether t take the shape of law or of a constitutional amendment, the action of Congress is vital.

Even if they were to be settled by treaty the raification of the Senate by a two-thirds vote would be indispensible. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution nor in the nature of the case that countenances an Executive mor opoly of this power.

What, then; is the ground of complaint a gainst Congress?

It is charged that the action of the two houses was tardy and hesitating? Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary was the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent states, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with what embarrassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not won the their throughts were required to devise perder that months were required to devise, per-fect, and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either house, a just and safe plan of reconstruction. Yet that plun has been matured. It has passed the Senate by \$3 to 11, and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the coun try, having already been ratified by the Legis-latures of several States and rejected by none. Under it the State of Tennessee has been for mally restored to all the privileges forfeited by her in rebellion, including representation in either house of Congress; and the door thus passed through stands invitingly op in to all who

linger without.

Are the conditions thus prescribed intolerable or even humiliating? They are, in substance,

II. While the States claim and exercise 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. If any State shall choose for no crime, to deny political rights to any race or caste, it must no longer count that race or caste as a basis of political

III. He who has once held office on the strength of his solemn oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has never heless forsworn himself and treasonably plotted to subvert that Constitution, shall henceforth hold no political office till Congress, by a two-thirds vote, shall remove or modify the disability.

IV. The national debt shall nowise be repudiated nor invalidated; and no debt incurred in support of the rebellion shall ever be assum-

made for the loss or emancipation of any slave.
V. Congress shall have power to enforce these WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 223 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same quantity of ordinary ladige.

It is essertiantly for give satisfaction, and is retailed at the same prince is give satisfaction, and is retailed at the same prince is the same prince

ed or paid by any State; nor shall payment be

candid, Impartial judgement.
What is intended by the third section is sim-OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE TO THE ply to give loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson policy, the rebels monopolize power and place even in commuies where they are decidedly outnumbered. Their generals are governors and members elect of Congress; their colonels and majors fill the Legislatures and officiate as sheriffs are the steadfastly loval proscribed, but even stay at home robels have little chance in comimperative.
We shall avoid the use of hard words. Of petition with those who fought to subvert the Union. When this rebel monopoly of office

shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Congress may remove the disability, and will loubtless make haste to do so. We do not perceive that the justice or fitnesof the fourth section—prescribing that the Union public debt shall be promptly met, but that Thirteen States were claimed as of the rebel Confederacy never-is seriously

There remains, then, but the second section which prescribes in substance that political power in the Union shall henceforth be based only on that portion of the people of each State who are deemed by its constitution tit depositaries of such power. In other words; A State which battles. Through four years of arduous, desperate civil strife the hosts of the rebel Confeder chooses to hold part of its population in ignorance and vassalage—powerless, uneducated, infranchised—shall not count that partion to batance the educated, intelligent, and enfran racy withstood those of the Union. Agents for chized citizens of other States. We do not propose t argue the justice of this provision. As well argue the shape of a cube or the correctness of the multiplication BOOI and SHOE STORE

fit out armed corsairs to prey upon her commerce. By State authority, and in the pervertable. He who does not feel that this is simply and mildly just would not be provided them.

one rose from the dead to convince him. The there are those among us who would not have it ratified sadly demonstrates that the good work of emancipation is not vet complete. "B :t," say some, "this section is designed to enerce the South into according suffrage to her blacks." Not so, we reply; but only to notify her ruling caste that we will no longer brib them to keep their blacks in serfdom. An ar istocracy rarely surrenders its privileges, no matter how oppressive, from abstract devotion to justice and right. It must have cogent, pal-pable reasons for so doing. We say, therefore to South Carolina, "If you persistently restric-all power to your 300,000 whites, we must in

n it be because we tempted you so to do and rewarded you for so doing." Fellow citizens of every State, but especially of those soon to hold elections, we entreat you earnest, constant heed to the grave questions now at issues. If those who so wantonly plung ed the Union into civil war shall be allowed to dictate the terms of reconstruction, you will have needlessly sown the bitter seeds of moure rebell ion and bloody strife. Already you are threat ened with the recognition, by the President, of a sham Congress, made up of the factions which recently coalesced at Philadelphia on a platform of Johnsonism—a Congress nullifying and overriding a plain law of the land—a Congress wholly inspired from the White House, and appealing to the sword alone for support. So glaring an attempt at usurpation would be even more criminal than absurd. Happily, the peo ple, by electing an overwhelming majority of thoroughly loyal representatives, are rendering

its initiation impossible.

We cannot close without a most deserved tribute to the general fidelit, wherewith, in view of the President's defection, the great body of the people, and even the federal office-holders stand fast by their convictions and their principles. The boundless patronage of the execuive, though most unscrupously wielded against those to whose votes he owes it, has corrupted very few, either of those who shared or of those who would gladly share in its enjoyment. No: one of the twenty-two States which voted to e-elect Abraham Lincoln has given in its adhe ion to the President's policy, while New Jersey. the only free State that voted against him-has added herself to that number.

Our great war has taught impressively the perit of injustice, and the lesson has sunk deep into millions of hearts. The American people, chastened by suffering are wiser and nobler than they were, with a quicker and more open ear for every generous suggestion. The fearful lessons of Memphis and New Orleans have not been lost on them, as it proved in the ecent elections in Vermont and Maire. herish no shadow of doubt that Pennsylvania Dhio, Indiana, and Iowa first, then New York New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin Lansas, and Minnesota will do likewise, and hat a true restoration, a genuine, abiding peace will thus be secured to our country-a peace that will endure, because based on the everlast ng foundations of humanity, justice, and free-

Yours, Marcus L. Ward, New Jersey, Chairman. John D. Defrees, Indiana, Secretary. Horace Greely, New York. S. A. Purviance, Pennsylvania. William Claflin, Massachusetts. N. B. Smithers, Delaware. H. W. Hoffman, Maryland. A. H. Starkwenther, Connecticut. R. B. Cowen, Ohio, John B. Clarke, New Hampshire. Samuel F. Hussey, Maine. Abraham B. Gardner, Vermont. I. S. Fowler, Tennessee. Burton C. Cook, Illinois. Marsh Giddings, Michigan. D. B. Stubbs, Iowa. A. W. Campbell, West Virginia. S. Judd. Wisconsin. D. R. Goodloe, North Carolina. S. H. Bord, Missouri. W. J. Cowing, Virginia. Thos. Simpson, Minnesota. C. L. Robinson. Florida. Newton Edmunds, Dakota.

FACTS FOR GOVERNMENT BOND HOLDERS. READ AND REFLECT—THEN BELLYOUR BONDS—

OR BUY MORE.

In 1861 eleven States seceded; and twenty three only since that time, have been repre sented in Congress.

All the United States Bonds—5 20', 7-30's and 10-40's-were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson says it is an "assumed These:

I. All persons born or naturalized in this country, are henceforth citizens of the United States, and shall enjoy all the rights of citizens evermore; and no State shall have power to contravene this most righteous and necessary provision.

President Johnson says it is an Congress,"—therefore not legal. His support ers and friends call it a "rump Congress," as an armonic for contravene this most righteous and necessary provision.

If a Congress of twenty-three States is not a lawful Congress, every United States Bond you own is not worth a dollar; becouse an unlaw-ful Congress could not make a lawful Bond. Bondholders, remember, this "Policy," de-

stroys the United States Bonds, and makes them as worthless as rebet Bonds.

If Johnson's "Folicy" succeeds, it brings into Congress ninety-four Congressmen from the Rebel States, instead of eighty-five—as before Rebel States, instead of eighty-five—as before the war—thus they gain nine Congressman by their treason. The Northern States lose nine Congressmen by their victory over traitors. If the rebels got 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 lose principal and interest.

If you want to prove Congress illegal, and the Bonds illegal, vote to elect Copper Johnson-National-Rebel-Union-Congressmen, but be

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To War I emocrats.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge of New York, an olddemocrat, writes the following letter to the war

The political contest now imminent compels us to review our position, and decide on our ac-Let me entreat you to answer to yourselves kese quastions: Were we right or wrong in our determination

to stand by our country and its flag, when trai-tors desperately struggled to divide the former and strike down the latter.

Were we right or wrong in our determination

to sparn all party ties that threatened to weaken the efficiency or trammel the freedom of our efforts to maintain the integrity of our Union? Were they right or wrong who sought to paralyze the National arm upraised in self deense against secession and disunion, who proclaimed the war for the Union a failure atter doing the best they could to make it so, and whose partial, short-lived successes were hailed with hearty cheers along the lines of the rebel armies?

Is there a rightful difference in your regard for the soldier who died fighting to preserve our nationality, and him who poured out his ite-blood while buttling for the rebel cause?

My questions sufficiently indicate the auswers I deem prompted by the instincts of true patriotism. Having none. enouncing none, wishing ill to none, I yet love and honor those who struggled and fought to uphold the Union, as I do not those who did their worst to overhrow it.

Have we, ther, who stood by the old flag, gained nothing by its triumph, but the privi-lege of oeing ruled by those who fought for its prostration? Do the beaten rebels return to a dubious leyalty, with all the rights they enjoyed before they plunged into treas on?

I think not. I hold that the loyal states and

cople achieved by their successful struggle . ight to complete security against future rebellions on such grounds and with such impulses as were held to justify that of 1861. es as were neid to justify that of 1861.

I hold that the present Congress is emphatically right in demanding that the states lately in rebellion shall no longer enjoy a factitions and exceptional power in our conneils based on four millions of their people, whom they obstimustify refuse to adverte or enfernebias and nately refuse to educate or enfranchise, and whom they divest of the arms and denv the military organization and dicipline required to make them efficient in o r national defense.

In short, I hold that Congress is substantial.

ly right, the President generally wrong, in the contest which has alienated them; and I propose to aid and act with those who sustain Congress and oppose the President, until the controversy which now convulses the republic hall have been brought to a final is ue Never donbting that each issue will be the logical consummation of the victories achieved y Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, I espectfully solicit your concurrence in securing Yours, truly,
HIBAM WALBAIDGE.
New York, Aug. 28, 1866.

HIPSTER CLYMER. We want to do Mr. Clymer the justice to say that he entered the campaign for Governor all the ardor of a man deeply impressed 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 become discussed, disheartened, sickened, and ready to give up in despair. To day Hiester Ctymer is the saidest man in Pennsytvania! He has met the people, and now confesses that he is a whinned man. He gives up the election by default. He has confessed to his friends that he will receive the smallest vote ever polled for any candidate for Governor. He advises all his personal acquinitances to make no bets on the design the general result, as in doing so they might as well make the stakes a present to Republicant: 1992.

The old adage that straws show which way the wind blows, is illustrated in Clymer's case, with the difference that Hiester is the heaviest, log. ever shouldered by the Copperhead leaders.

He is a worse load to carry than Andy Johnson, and approaches Jeff Davia nearest, in the political edium in which he is held by the masses of the people.—Har. Ict. Every man who was disloyal during the war to suppress the rebellion, is now opposed at the first of the other plan offered by Congress for reconstructs and the first of the plan offered by Congress for reconstructs. ng the Union. We desire no better evidence and againstisan this, that Congress is right. The motto of the Democratic party, while the rebellion was in progress, was as follows, "Southern defeats give us no joy, and Northern disasters Law (1984)

no sorrow." Is it any wonder, then, that the he you down no sorrow." Is it any wonder, then, that the first of the control of the control

Let a = Mr Johnson.

y = Routhern States.

x = Nuso Orleans.

nu

How look stores of the some good woll A few months before the marden seles garlier our noble President, Abraham Lincoln, the Lanner woll Crosse Democrat published the following vise ashiouna itement to his assassination and hard and year made or

"Since the riot we have heard of many hope we not est of colored people being entered by armed a second police and searched, and the occupants frightened out of their houses in the night, and the company threatened with death if the arms are threatened with death if the arms. some cases threatened with death if they did not immediately bring forth eny arms, they are might have in their possession. We made that Union armies, and when mustered out paid the did United States for their guns, have been deprived forces. of these by ex-rebel soldiers, who now some oft and atitute our police.

Can the President make a law? Osand gand be decide whe her a law is Constitutional tending the her a law is constitutional tending. He can do neither. He is simply an executional tive officer, and possesses neither legislative nor judicial functions, and when he attempts to pirate pronounce upon the legality of a law, he have been personance upon the legality of a law, he have been personant of the president course would do well to cease his attempts to bully the care

what he calls good authority, that President Would Johnson intends to release Jeff Davis on party out Johnson intends to release Jeff. Davis on party out ole or bail if the Supreme Court' falls to troop of him at the October term. It is also reported to grant that Jeff. Davis has indignantly refused an offer successful least the condition that he

Spare moments are the golden does of times

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Ber One of our exchanges says : We might deline a sea put the policy of Andrew Johnson on recons y the struction algebraically, with the following re-

If Lincoln is elected for must en four general cross frest some bold hand will pieres his heart with M. at stent larger p int for the public good. Pomeroy, the editor of the journal which years Pomeroy, the editor of the journal which one published this murderous pharagraph, has been published this murderous pharagraph, has been published this murderous pharagraph, has been published the comparation of invited by the Copperhead Central Committee as well as on party. Comment is unnecessary. Same and a Company of Company of

to control the C would leave the country never to return 220 7240