The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1866.

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FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union County Ticket.

Congress,

Gen. R. M. HENDERSON, of Carlisle.

Assembly,

Col. JOHN LEE, Carlisle.

Associate Judges,

Capt. J. M. KELSO, Shippensburg,
GEO. W. CRISWELL, Eastpennsborough.

Prothonotary,

Sergt. JOHN H. ZINN, Penn.

Clerk of the Courts,

Sergt. GEO. W. REYNOLDS, Shippensbg.

Register,

Capt. ISAAC HULL, Mechanicsburg.

County Commissioner,

Capt SAM'L. KING, Mechanicsburg.

Director of the Poor,

OWEN JAMES, New Cumberland.

County Auditor,

JASON W. EBY, Carlisle.

A RALLY FOR THE UNION!

GREAT UNION REPUBLICAN

MASS MEETING

AT CARLISLE,

In "Old Mother Cumberland," on FRIDAY,

October 5th, 1866.

The citizens of Cumberland and the adjoining counties, favorable to the election of

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

for Governor of Pennsylvania, will hold a Grand Mass Meeting in Carlisle, on Friday, October 5, 1866.

All who believe that "the control of the Government should be confided to the keeping of loyal men, and that traitors should take a back seat in the work of reconstruction;" all who helped carry the nation's flag through the recent struggle to glory and triumph, and who are opposed to treason's champions being the recipients of the nation's honors; all who are opposed to the workings of "My Policy," as revealed in the "Memphis riots" and the *New Orleans Massacre*, and desire that the result of the election in Pennsylvania shall rebuke a recreant President and apostate Secretary are cordially invited to attend.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the UNION MEN of this and the adjoining counties, this meeting will be the largest ever held in Southern Pennsylvania. Such a meeting as we expect on the 5th of October, cannot fail to infuse confidence into Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of old Cumberland that real patriotism and the proper mode of reconstructing the Union so as to insure peace and good will among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the policy of the Republican party.

"The Boys in Blue,"

of the several counties are invited to come *en masse*. Cumberland county appreciates, and will cordially welcome, the men who fought the battles of the Union, and will contribute her full share to the rebuke which Pennsylvania will give to Hiester Clymer for his opposition to the war and for his refusal to vote thanks to our gallant heroes. Andersonville, Libby and Belle Isle, are not forgotten. The cause of the soldier is the cause of the Union Republican party.

It cherishes the memories of those who have died that the nation might live and will show its gratitude to our living heroes by entrusting to them the keeping of the Government.

Let us have a grand rally!

Hon. A. G. Curtin and Maj Gen. John W. Geary, our present and next Governor will positively be present and address the meeting.

The following additional speakers have been invited and are expected to be present.

Maj Gen. John Logan, Hon Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. John W. Forney, Hon. Thomas Durant, Hon M McIntosh, Maj. Gen. H. S. But er, Wayne McVeagh Esq., Hon. W. W. Ketchum, Judge Pitkin, of New Orleans, Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, Gen Lemuel Todd Gen. R M Henderson and Gen. J. W. Fisher.

Arrangements have been made with the Cumberland Valley R. R. Co. for extra trains and excursion tickets

By order of the Cumberland County Executive Committee.

W. F. SADLER,
Chairman.

OUR TICKET.

As the time for the decision of the grave issues on trial in the present campaign is rapidly drawing to a close, it is well to present to the voters of the County a brief history of the men whose names appear on our State, district and local tickets, as the chosen standard bearers and representatives of the principles upon which the Union Republican party goes into the conflict of the ballot box, appealing to the sound sense and enlightened judgment of an intelligent and patriotic people for their support.

At the head of the ticket is the name of our candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth, MAJOR GENERAL JOHN W GEARY, of Cumberland County.

He has during a great portion of his adult life been in prominent official position and has made a record which is known and read of all men, and whether as Judge, Governor, Mayor or General, we challenge the severest scrutiny into his official or unofficial conduct. His private character is unimpeachable, the tongue of the slander lacks the cunning to invent a calumny which JOHN W. GEARY's world-wide reputation for absolut purity of character would not defeat. The very worst his political enemies have to say of him is that when the question was presented to him of fealty to a political party, whose practices had become destructive to civil liberty and the best interests of the country, or loss of official position and power, he unhesitatingly chose the latter and severed forever the political ties and associations through which he could have obtained emolument and patronage only at the price of ignoble service in the behalf of a treasonable and unscrupulous oligarchy. The military record of Gen. GEARY is written on every page of the history of the Republic since the commencement of the Mexican war, and the rank he attained and the scars borne upon his person, are most eloquent attestations of the fearless and earnest heroism he displayed in the hour of his country's peril.

With such a candidate as the exponent of the immutable principles of the great Union Party, success is already assured. As against a man and a party that are eminent alone in treason and rebellion, the issue cannot be doubtful.

We come next to our candidate for Congress, Gen. Robt. M. HENDERSON, of Carlisle. He is well known to our citizens as an excellent lawyer and a business man of large experience and capacity. He has twice represented this county in the State legislature and while there desplayed marked ability in the conduct of public affairs, enjoying the respect and admiration of his fellow members and his constituents. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was chosen to command a company made up from the best and most patriotic of our townsmen. Serving with distinction in most of the campaigns of the army of the Potomac he rose to the grade of Lieut. Colonel, commanding his regiment (the 7th Reserve) in several important actions. As a public recognition of his military services he has received the brevet of Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious conduct. At the second Bull Run battle he was so severely wounded as to incapacitate him for further service. On the establishment of the Provost Marshal system Gen. HENDERSON was selected to administer its duties in the district composed of Cumberland, York and Perry counties. His administration of that office is a matter of record and is beyond reproach. Ever mindful of the dire necessities of the government, he labored loyally and zealously to fill up the depleted ranks of its armies; but in the discharge of the sometimes severe provisions of the law, he never forgot that he was of the people and his humane and generous action will never be forgotten by them.

Col. JOHN LEE is our candidate for Legislature. Col. LEE, too, has been a soldier who won distinction in the war against treason. Raising a company for the 130th P. V., he was rapidly promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and commanded that regiment for some time. In the actions of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, his gallant conduct won the approbation of his superior officers and he has forever endeared himself to those under his command by his constant watchfulness and care for their best interests. There is not a "boy in blue" in all Cumberland county who does not owe to Col. LEE's voluntary efforts any pay he may have received for military service to the State, before having been mustered into the United States service; and yet there is not a candidate upon our ticket who has been so meanly maligned and so shamefully slandered by the copperheads. They know his merits and fear that he will defeat his opponent, drives them to the most inexcusable calumny. It renderose this cowardly method of striking down their brave comrade.

Capt. JAMES KELSO, of Shippensburg and GEO. W. CRESWELL, of Eastpennsboro' are on the ticket as our nominees for Associate Judges. Capt. KELSO is another soldier, who at the head of his company battled bravely for his country in her struggle with traitors. He is also a veteran in the Republican party whose voice has always been heard on the side of truth and justice. He is deservedly popular and would make an impeachable administrator of justice. GEO. W. CRISWELL, represented this county in the Legislature in 1854, where his wisdom and experience were of incalculable service to his constituents. His business capacity is excellent and his intimate acquaintance with the laws of the Commonwealth would make him an invaluable assistant in the business of our courts.

Our candidate for Prothonotary, SERGT. JOHN H. ZINN, is confessedly one of the most deserving young gentlemen in the county. He has [illegible] identified with the common school interests in his section of the county and ranks among the most successful and intelligent teachers. When our country most needed soldiers, Mr. ZINN left his school and volunteered as a private in one of the cavalry regiments from this State. In one of the numerous battles which were fought in the Shenandoah Valley, he was captured and taken to Libby, where he endured for months, the privations and sufferings that the new friends of Andrew Johnson forced our brave men to undergo. Previous to his entering the service, Mr. ZINN was a Democrat, but his experience with rebels has taught him that they, of all men should not be entrusted with the destinies of the Country. His efforts and those of his brave comrades in arms have done much since their return from war, to redeem his own Township from the control of the Democracy, and they doubtless will succeed in fully accomplishing it. No man on the ticket has more claims on the people of this County than JOHN ZINN.

For clerk of the Courts we have Sergeant GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, of Shippensburg, whose military services date back to the Mexican war, in which he served with great credit as a member of the 8th regular infantry. At the outbreak of the slaveholders, rebellion, he enlisted in Campbell's battery, where he was promoted for gallantry. Mr. REYNOLDS was afterwards transferred to the 49th P. V., in which he remained until its muster out at the close of the war, having participated in twenty general actions. He is an excellent clerk, and is in every respect qualified for the position for which he has been nominated.

Captain ISAAC HULL, of Mechanicsburg, is on our ticket for Register. Another soldier whose sufferings in a rebel prison pen have resulted in a shattered constitution.—His sacrifices for the country have entailed a life time of suffering. We forget the number of the regiment to which he belonged, but we know that he fought with it in a number of hotly contested actions, and that he was captured at Winchester, and a prisoner almost a year, and when he returned to his command, he was declared entirely incapacitated for service by the inhuman treatment of his brutal captors. He has every qualification for the office of Register.

Major SAMUEL KING, of Mechanicsburg, is our candidate for Commissioner. Major King belonged to the 7th Penna. Reserves, joining it at its organization, and remaining with it until its muster out, participating in all the great battles of Virginia, and receiving the brevet of Major at the close of the war, for gallant services in the field.—He is a good business man and our citizens, without regard to party, who desire economy in the administration of our county affairs, will vote for him. We have been paying pretty dearly genteel loafing in the Commissioners' office quite long enough. Capt. KING, if elected will introduce a little sorely needed reform into that office.

OWEN JAMES, of Newcumberland, and JASON W. EBY, of Carlisle, are the candidates respectively for Directors of the Poor, and county Auditor. These gentlemen are well known; their names are synonyms, for intelligence and integrity. Our county could not do herself greater honor than to elect such men.

Such is the ticket presented by the Union Republican party. As a complete whole it is the best ticket ever presented to the people of this county for their support. The claims of our returned soldiers for the places of emolument have been most generously considered, care being had in every instance to the qualifications of the candidate for the positions aspired to. It is a ticket that *ought* to be elected—every man upon it, and we believe *can* be if its friends will but do their whole duty. Let us all agree to work earnestly for its success and surely good will come of our labor.

BE ASSESSED!

One week from to-day the Assessors' lists will be completed and after that date all persons whose names do not appear on said lists are excluded by law from voting. Let us for the last time impress this important fact upon the attention of our friends all over the county. See to it AT ONCE, that every Union voter is assessed before Friday next.

After a careful canvass of the State of Pennsylvania, the election of Gen. Geary, is sure by a large majority.—*Exchange.*

The Deserter Law.

We publish on our outside to-day the act of assembly approved last June, disfranchising deserters and we hope our readers will make themselves familiar with it provisions. It prescribes the evidence which shall be regarded as sufficient to prove the charge of desertion unless the same can be overcome by the production of an honorable discharge from the service or proof that the person was in the service at the time he was drafted. It then enacts as follows, with regard to election officers who receive votes from persons who are thus disqualified.

Section 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

We invite particular attention to this section as there is a determination on the part of Democratic politicians to disregard the provisions of the act. The *Volunteer* of last week thus denounces the act.

> The Radical Rebels are trying to subvert the law of the land as decided by the Supreme Court of the State. They are striving to resist the right of thousands of citizens to exercise the privilege of voting. Their aim is the disfranchisement of a large portion of the people upon the pretext that they are guilty of an offence of which they have not only never been convicted, but for which they have not been, and never will be, tried. These new Rebels against the laws, these despicable enemies to the freedom of the white man, had better not undertake to put their contemplated fraud into practice. We warn all election boards against being influenced by the foul schemes of the Radical Rebels who are plotting to overturn the laws of the State. We say it in all earnestness and with a full determination to make good our words, EVERY ELECTION OFFICER WHO WILL DISFRANCHISE ANY SO-CALLED DESERTER WHO IS OTHERWISE QUALIFIED TO VOTE, WILL BE PUNISHED TO THE UTMOST EXTENT OF THE LAW.
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> Now we distinctly inform all parties concerned that the law as printed is the law of the State of Pennsylvania and as such binds all parties specified in it. It has never been pronounced unconstitutional *nor has there been an judicial decision on it.* An election officer is as much bound by its provisions as he is by any other portion of the election law AND IF HE DISOBEYS IT HE IS LIABLE TO ALL ITS PENALTIES. The threat that he can be punished or molested for obeying the strict letter of the law is foolish and silly and one which no man of sense will regard for a moment. That those who hope to be benefited by deserter votes will make every effort to intimidate officers from performing their duty is just what we expected. Those who are engaged in this and are determined that deserters shall vote had as well be advised that they are themselves violating the law and are liable to its penalties. For their information we publish the following section of the law.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officers to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid; such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

For those who are deserters themselves the law has an express provision imposing a penalty for offering or attempting to vote. The provision is as follows.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in cases of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Now let all who are interested in this question know once and for all that the provisions of this law will be carried out to the letter. If men who know themselves to be deserters offer their votes, THEY WILL BE PUNISHED TO THE EXTENT OF THE LAW. If any election officer takes a vote contrary to the provisions of the act, HE WILL BE DEALT WITH ACCORDING TO ITS PROVISIONS. And if any person knowingly URGES ANY SUCH DESERTER TO PRESENT HIS VOTE SUCH PERSONS WILL ALSO BE PROCEEDED AGAINST AS THE LAW DIRECTS. Now gentlemen if you are going to disregard the laws of the State depend on it you will feel its penalties.

WHO SUPPORT CLYMER.

Every vile Copperhead who opposed the war for the Union, and who called our brave soldiers that were perilling their lives for its preservation, "Lincoln hirelings," is working for the Clymer ticket. Every unprincipled demagogue whose appeals are to the worst passions and prejudices of those whom he tries to influence, ardently desires the success of Hiester Clymer. Every defiant rebel whose hands are yet red with the blood of our soldiers, and who still continues to cheer on his miserable dupes to murder loyal Union men, wishes that Clymer may be elected. Every renegade Republican who was willing to barter principles for the sake of continuing in, or obtaining office, is working for Clymer. Jefferson Davis and his co-conspirators, who starved thousands of our brave boys in Andersonville, Salisbury, Belle Isle and Libby, are anxious that Hiester Clymer, their firm friend and the champion of their cause in the Pennsylvania Senate during those four long and bloody years of war, shall be next Governor of our State. Andrew Johnson who is now trying by a system of unprecedented corruption to disorganize the party which elevated him to power, is using the immense patronage of the Government to secure the election of Hiester Clymer. Every rebel, every traitor and every renegade Republican is trying to elect Clymer and defeat Gen. Geary.

Union men stand firm! Let there be a grand advance along the whole line, and with our gallant leader, who has met *armed* traitors upon more than half a hundred battle fields, we cannot, we will not fail.

At the risk of wearying our readers with a discussion that is forced upon us continually we will risk another quotation from the *Volunteer*, and a few comments.

> If the times were not so sadly out of joint, and fearless independence and consistency were not imperatively demanded of every public journal which seeks to control public sentiment, the contortions of the *Carlisle Herald* on the negro question would be intensely amusing. In March or April last, in a rare and sudden fit of honesty, the *Herald* declared itself in favor of conferring the elective franchise upon the negro, and made an argument of a column and a half to strengthen its position. It told us the negro was entitled to vote by reason of his services in the war, and that he might protect himself in his rights. As was our duty, we announced that the *Herald* had swallowed the negro and was out the chosen in favor of Stevens' most radical dogmas. The unsing week, our neighbor over the way, frightened at the mutterings of the coming storm, and having been waited on by some of the leading spirits of its political "ring," devoted another column and a half to show that it was not in favor of negro suffrage. In duty bound, we again announced that there was some mistake in our previous statement, and that the *Herald* was not in favor of negro suffrage; when, marvellous to behold, the next issue of the *Herald* contained another labored argument to prove that it was neither for nor against negro suffrage, that there was no such question as negro suffrage before the people, and that it had merely been indulging in a little harmless speculation upon a question which was of no practical importance whatever. Since that time our feathered friend over the way has been balancing himself on one foot, on the topmost rail of the political fence; and if he would only condescend to come down and take one side or the other, we assure him it would be a source of great gratification to his numerous friends and the public generally." If he will simply say whether he is for negro suffrage or against it, and then stick to what he does say like a man, it will greatly facilitate argument upon this vexed question.
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> We have also shown that the first if these amendments is as follows:
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> "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;* and *no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.*"
>
> We have shown that by this amendment negroes are declared to be "CITIZENS *of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.*" Thus far the *Herald* finds no fault with our argument. Now what is a "citizen?" He is defined to be "a *person native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers.*" Here is where the *Herald* takes issue with us, or rather with WEBSTER, and with BOUVIER and KENT, for Webster draws his definition from the principles laid down by these eminent commentators. Whether we are right or the *Herald* is right, or whether the leading commentators has given sound law, our legal attainments are not presumptions enough to allow us to determine; but of one point we have no doubt—and this it was the object of our original argument to prove—that the radical leaders intend to use this debatable question as a means to force negro suffrage upon the people of Pennsylvania against their wishes. We are not so silly as to assert that the *legal effect* of such an amendment to the Constitution would be to overthrow the Constitution of Pennsylvania—and we never maintained that it would, as the *Herald* well knows. But we did say, in the article which has given rise to so much discussion, "What care they for State Constitutions and State laws, if they can effect by indirection, through their policy of centralization, what they know full well they could not accomplish direct ly;" and we did say as the object of argument that it was their purpose thus to force negro suffrage upon the people, "*against law and against their wishes.*" If the *Herald* would be a little less mean in its perversions, it would not injure its reputation for fairness.

It is scarcely necessary to say that all the statements contained in the above are without foundation. Congress passed an act giving negroes the right to vote in the District of Columbia. We approved and defended that action because the negroes were the only loyal resident population of the District. This was in strict accordance with the doctrine of Andrew Johnson, that loyal men whether white or black, should rule, and because it was notorious that all their civil rights were denied them by the white population. As a choice between negro suffrage and injustice in that district, men were forced to adopt the former. We stated distinctly that in the States, Congress had neither the right nor the power to regulate the question of suffrage. We also stated that in Pennsylvania there was no necessity that the negro race should have any further safe guards to either their persons or property; that possessing every civil right that any white man enjoyed, there could be no reason founded on absolute necessity for conferring the right of suffrage on them and therefore we did not advocate it. If this is explicit enough to satisfy our friends over the way, we ask them to be honest enough to give us the benefit of our position as we state it. We never held any other position on this question than that we have just stated and when our neighbor says we are on the fence and prevaricating, we tell them it is not so.

Now a word with regard to the main issue. You, Mr. *Volunteer* were just "so silly as to assert that the legal effect of the amendment to the Constitution would be to overthrow the Constitution of Pennsylvania" in this matter of negro suffrage, and you *did* "maintain that it would" as the HERALD knows and *as you know.* You shall not escape your position, of this be assured. In your issue of August 2nd you said.

> "Why this very amendment, declaring that negroes shall have the privilege of exercising the elective franchise," is to be submitted to the next Legislature for ratification or rejection, and the member to be elected from this county will vote directly upon the question whether negroes shall be declared to be citizens of Pennsylvania, whether they shall be entitled to vote in Cumberland county, in Carlisle, at every poll in the State. Consequently, the provision of our State constitution which declares that only "*white* freemen of the age of twenty one years" shall be entitled to vote, will be declared null and void, because it conflicts with this amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And this amendment, *denying the State of Pennsylvania the right to say that negroes shall not vote,* is to be acted upon by the next Legislature; and it has been "heartily endorsed" by the Republican county Convention, their candidate for the Legislature, should he be fortunate enough to be elected, will vote to ratify this amendment and thus *force negro suffrage upon the people of the State against their wishes.*"

Pray what have you to offer further on this subject. *Then* you said that the amendment did overthrow the Constitution of the State: would give negroes the right to vote in Cumberland county, in Carlisle and at every poll in the State, and *force negro suffrage upon the people of the State against their wishes. Now* you say that you were not so silly as to assert that the proposed amendments would overthrow our State Constitution. Now please tell us your position on this question. If the proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution were adopted and in force now, could a negro vote in Pennsylvania at the coming election? Can negroes over vote in Pennsylvania until the word white is stricken from our State Constitution? Can our State Constitution be altered or changed without a direct vote of the people on an amendment which has been proposed by the majorities of two consecutive Legislatures? Can any such amendment be submitted to the people before 1869? Is any question at issue, in any sense of the word, now, which cannot be voted upon for three years? We have asked these questions before and we ask them again in the hope of getting direct and categorical answers. As soon as they are answered we will insist on knowing your opinion of the men who denounce other men as knaves and fools for saying that negro suffrage is not at issue in this State when every school boy ought to know that it is impossible to put it at issue inside of three years.

You are kind enough to insinuate that "we are mean in our perversions"—on this point allow us a suggestion. You began the discussion of the effect of the adoption of the amendment. We copied your entire argument into our columns when we replied. In your rejoinder you gave us the benefit of *one* detached sentence. Subsequently we have given you the benefit of more than a column whilst you mutilated one of our sentences in order to allow some one a chance for a little denunciation. Thus whilst *our* readers have had *your* full arguments with the embellishment of your sarcasm, *your* readers have seen two sentences of our reply. How was it possible for us to pervert under those circumstances? Please let us know this. Again, why is it that whilst we largely copy your articles, that your readers *never* see a reply that we make to them. Is any body of our acquaintance afraid to let his readers have both sides of the discussion?

Just about this time the community will be flooded with incendiary appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people. These will be found in the radical papers of the day and their electioneering pamphlets. In these, concocted stories of great cruelty to the "poor negro" and Union men perpetrated by the people of the South, will be set forth in glaring colors. The fertile imaginations of the abolitionists will be severely tasked to furnish political capital for the radicals. We ask the people to beware of these false and wicked stories. It is a well digested plan of the radical members of Congress, to divert the attention of the public from their own criminal acts. They know that they cannot face their constituents with the record of their votes against themselves. Hence the new cry of the "poor negro" and Union men of the South, &c.—*Volunteer.*

It is highly probable that a good many stories of rebel cruelty will be handed around pretty extensively about now. There are lots of them and all well authenticated. There is a certain gentleman in New Orleans known as PHIL. SHERIDAN who has been sending up some strong stories about the doings of the reconstructed down there and these pesky radicals are giving them a wide circulation. Here is a couple of them.

> I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. *In the meantime, official duty called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city, during my absence, suppressed the convention by the use of the police force, and in violating its edicts six members of the Convention and a party of two hundred negroes with firearms, clubs and knives, in a manner so unnecessary and atrocious as to compel me to say that it was murder.* About forty white and blacks were thus killed, and about one hundred wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated.
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> *I believe the sentiment of the general community* is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit without sacrificing lives
>
> P. H. SHERIDAN,
> Major General Commanding.

> NEW ORLEANS, August 2, 1866.
>
> *U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.*
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> The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th in this city, *the more revolting it becomes. It was not riot; it was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excited in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this. I recommend the removing of this bad man.* I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here, on account of this man, which is now so much increased that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authorities, but with the military.
>
> P. H. SHERIDAN,
> Major General Commanding.

As long as we can get such reports from such radicals as GEN. SHERIDAN we will circulate them extensively. There are many others on file in the war office which are forbidden to see the light of day, but the distinguished "Tribune of the people," A. J. has forbidden them to be made public. It is necessary that all loyal people North should know that no man, white or black, is safe in Dixieldom unless he served an apprenticeship to killing Union soldiers during the war. Forrest, Semmes, Dick Taylor, Moseby, McCausland and all the other rebels are having offices and honors heaped on them down South, while Hamilton, Baxie, Hahn, Brownlow and other Unionists are murdered or driven from their homes. This sort of news won't help "my policy" much but we will give it anyhow.

ANDREW REJOICING

Andrew Johnson in his late speech at Niagara Falls said:

> "Why my countrymen it was but the other day I commenced as an alderman of one of the small towns of this nation, I went from that to Mayor, from that to the Legislature, from that to Senator of the State Legislature, from that to the House of Representatives, where I served ten years consecutively, from that to the Senate of the United States, and was there when the Rebellion commenced. My record is made, and my course has become public and understood by all. I left my place in the Senate, where I was out of danger, and where I received more emolument, where I occupied a position I considered second to none in the government. I have always had an exalted idea of the position of Senator of a great people, but notwithstanding I was placed upon the ticket for the Vice Presidency, I am free to say that here to day I did not seek the place. But friends of the country, friends that were personal to me, were anxious that I should be placed on the ticket. I was placed there; I accepted it; the race was run, the victory was obtained, and I was made Vice President of the United States. Can't you see the gradation comes along regularly? *And then, by the Constitution of the country, I have been made President.* I AM GLAD OF IT."

When ABRAHAM LINCOLN fell by the hand of an assassin, many of the Copperhead journals which had been maligning Andrew Johnson, intimated that he was accessory to the horrible crime, and cited J. Wilkes Booth's note, requesting an interview with him, as evidence of the fact. This base calumny was instantly resented by the journals that had defended Andrew Johnson through the Presidential campaign, and that tried to cover, as with a mantle of charity *his disgraceful conduct* on that memorable 4th of March. Eighteen months pass by and Andrew Johnson turns his back upon, and tries to stab to the heart, the party that elected him to the second office in the government; and while the people deplore the terrible calamity that deprived them of their chosen leader, this man who, by the assassin's bloody deed, became the constitutional successor of President LINCOLN, declares to the American people in a public speech, *that he is glad of it.* Common decency, did he but possess it, should have prevented him from thus giving expression to the feelings of pleasure which fills his traitor heart. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," can truly be said of this bloated, boasting, swaggering apostate.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.

One of the editors of the Chicago *Republican* recently had a conversation with General GRANT, which he details as follows:

> "He went on to réiterate his determinations not to be used by those who sought to commit him either for or against the President's policy, OR TO ATTACH ANY POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE TO HIS PRESENCE ON THE PRESIDENT'S EXCURSION. HE HAD ALSO BEEN MUCH ANNOYED AT THE USE WHICH HAD BEEN MADE OF HIS NAME BY JOHN HOGAN, WHO HAD PRESUMED TO STATE THAT GENERAL GRANT WAS POLITICALLY WITH THE PRESIDENT, AND ON ONE SIMILAR OCCASION BY MR. SEWARD. He felt that it was, above all things, desirable for officers of the army to avoid participation in ordinary political conflicts, except that it was their duty as citizens to support only men who could show a record of consistent loyalty Whether a man's sentiments were Johnsonian or Republican, HE SAID HE FELT IT WAS AN INSULT TO ANY LOYAL MAN TO ASK HIM TO VOTE FOR ANY CANDIDATE WHO WAS NOT A LOYAL MAN IN 1861. In this connection he said that, without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy, he felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in the States through which we had just passed, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, had in some instances put upon their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 HAD BEEN GUILTY OF KNOWN DISLOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT; because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner,) HE FELT THAT TO ASK MEN WHOSE SONS HAD SHED THEIR BLOOD FOR THE UNION TO VOTE FOR MEN WHO HAD BEEN DISLOYAL TO IT, WAS THE GREATEST INSULT THAT COULD BE OFFERED Southern men he could make allowance for, and he could ride through the South and out on a platform and shake hands in friendship with such men as Lee, Johnson or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated into secession, they came now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. BUT HE DID NOT FEEL IN THAT WAY TOWARD NORTHERN MEN WHO HAD ONCE BEEN DISLOYAL, AND NEITHER DESIRED TO ASSOCIATE WITH THEM FOR HIS FRIENDS. NO SUCH MEN SHOULD HAVE HIS SUPPORT, nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northern States. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, HIESTER CLYMER, the Democratic candiate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served four years in the Union army, was a GROSS INSULT. If men desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy, let them, but at all events let them vote only for such as were true to their country in 1861."

If we could be convinced that an extended reply to the poor creature who scribbles for the *Herald*, would subserve any good purpose, we might be induced to gratify him. Just now, however, we must be excused. We have work before us, and no blackguard can divert our attention from that work. With as many and as warm friends as any man in Cumberland county, we can afford to treat with contempt, and even the lady like twaddle that disgraces the columns of the *Herald*. It was to avoid such that the Gettysburg Republican county talk of starting a new paper! The *Herald*, as at present conducted, is a burlesque upon journalism. *Volunteer.*

We are relieved beyond measure to know that a press of business alone save us from a castigation at the hands of our awe inspiring cotemporary. Two weeks since he had abundant time to indulge in a personal attack without any provocation or cause whatever. As to starting a new paper it will not effect very seriously the condition of the writer of this, except in the way of diminishing his labor. If our recollection is correct during the whole time Mr. Brattan conducted the *Volunteer* alone, another Democratic journal was published here which circulated as rare wit, dry earth and a better patronage than his paper ever had caused by an excessive admiration of his party friends for that gentleman's person or abilities. It is just as unpleasant for the writer of this to refer to these little things as it is for our neighbor to hear them, but yet he persists in forcing them out. Why our friends over the way should bring the combined force of their peas and wood cuts to bear on one whom *they know* never speaks ill of them except in retort is a little incomprehensible. We would rather be relieved of personalities but if nothing else will suit them, they can continue it if they wish.

Our readers will remember that GEN. GRANT supposed the Richmond Examiner last winter became of its reasonable utterances. POLLARD the Editor immediately went to Washington and by promising to support the President's policy got an order from MR. JOHNSON allowing him to resume publication again. Rebels don't generally keep their promises but Pollard did. In a recent article on the removal of GEN. MEADE from Fortress Monroe this reconstructed rebel writes thus:

> "We bid Meade an affectionate farewell! Go, and never return—toward, inquisitor, torturer executioner! and as you retire, pass out with you all the pain you have inflicted upon the defenceless! When you die may your carcass be thrown to the dogs, and they, loathing your rank flesh, leave it to the unclaimed as hazard. You have polluted our land and soil too long. Get Republicans of our unmolestable reason. Believe to an offender object that provokes us to chastisement. As we revere and love delicious days, so do we detest and condemn days, that fill the cup of misery full. Go!"

How well Pollard does the work of his master at Washington. "He reverses and loves JEFF. DAVIS" but detests a Union soldier. So does ANDREW JOHNSON—he makes Gen. SHERIDAN subject to the order of a rebel. How admirably "My policy" is supported by those who supported the rebellion! The Richmond *Examiner* even imitates the President's style. Read the above extract again and then read some of Johnson's speeches. Both style and sentiment are identical.

The New York *Herald*, hitherto a warm supporter of the President, has deserted him and gone over squarely to the support of the Congressional policy. It predicts that the policy of Congress will be approved by every loyal State as decidedly as it has been endorsed in Maine. It argues that the Constitutional Amendment contains the true policy of reconstruction and says that their adoption "will be amply sufficient for the restoration of the Union, internal peace, sectional harmony and the security of the Treasury and the Government for many generations to come against all disturbing factions of either section." The effect of this sort of talk in a paper that has heretofore supported the President steadfastly and that has a daily circulation of 60,000 will be to drive the little remaining vigor entirely out of the Democracy. Thus in quick succession come the visitations of popular displeasure on the head of the party that once controlled the entire Nation.

The *Herald* gives the President some advice gratuitously which some of his friends here might heed. This is its counsel:

> The President's quarrel and rupture with Congress was an unfortunate mistake. From recent events, South and North, it is clear that it will prove a fatal blunder to his administration, unless he abandons it as the issue before the people. The old contests in England between King and Parliament are full of instruction on this subject. Had Mr. Johnson taken our friendly advice, and made the distinguishing features of his administration a vigorous foreign policy and a sound financial system, he might ere this have become as popular a President as Andrew Jackson. He has yet a fair field before him in which to retrieve his misfortunes. Let him begin *de novo*, by a reconstruction of his Cabinet beginning with his particular manplot, the Secretary of State; and let him give us a Cabinet and a Policy, foreign and domestic, shaped to meet the exigencies of the day and the developments of public opinion, and his administration may still become universally acceptable and gloriously successful. We speak to him as a friend, and, we think, in the voice of the people.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER over whose recent conversion to the policy of putting rebels in power over the heads of loyal men, there has been so much rejoicing by the Andrew Johnson party, has a record on this question which is worth looking at. Like the President, his heart used to be full of bitterness towards rebels and he insisted on their most condign punishment. Read this extract from a sermon delivered in 1864.

> "*Any party that permits peace to come until they have set God's signet of indignation on this infamous war and infamous treason, will themselves be guilty of that war and that treason.* And when peace is made we mean that all nations shall understand how hateful, unjust rebellion is, and how despicable on earth among men, *and in hell among the damned*, are those who turmoil a nation with blood and revolution. *Now* you can do what *once* you could not have done. Once you would have sacrificed the Constitution if you had meddled with the loyal institutions of the States, but when by their own act *the States have put themselves beyond the pale of the Constitution and its privileges*, and broken it, and we are obliged to go in with the hand of authority and penalty, then we can do and must do, and it is a *crime not to do* what ten years ago it would have been a crime to have done."

SOLDIERS LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

The Democratic State Convention that nominated HIESTER CLYMER resolved. THAT THE NATION OWE A DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO THE BRAVE MEN OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY FOR THEIR HEROIC SERVICES IN DEFENSE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

Please bear in mind when you read it, that this resolution was passed after you had conquered rebellion in spite of the efforts of northern sympathizers with treason to prevent you from accomplishing it, and when you were at home and able to vote. When you have read that resolution read this which was adopted whilst you were fighting rebels in front and had no chance to cast your ballots against those who were keeping up a fire in your rear to aid those who opposed you with bayonets in front. On April 21st, 1863 there was a grand Democratic meeting in Reading at which HIESTER CLYMER himself reported *this* resolution.

"Resolved that we do not approve the war as at present conducted; WE NEVER DID APPROVE IT."

When you couldn't vote HIESTER CLYMER said "WE NEVER DID APPROVE THE WAR" in which you have won glory for yourselves; now that you can vote the same gentlemen says "THE NATION OWES YOU A DEBT OF GRATITUDE FOR YOUR HEROIC SERVICES." Can you vote for a man who is guilty of such hypocrisy?

Political Pyramid for 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN.

IOWA
OHIO.
MAINE
NEVADA.
KANSAS.
INDIANA
VERMONT
MISSOURI.
MICHIGAN
NEW YORK
DELAWARE
MARYLAND.
MINNESOTA.
WISCONSIN.
NEW JERSEY
WEST VIRGINIA.
MASSACH