The Potter Journal.

Devoted to the Principles of True Democracy, and the Dissemination of Morality, Literature and News.

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THE

POTTER JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED BY

M. W. McALARNEY, Proprietor.

☞ Devoted to the cause of Republicanism, the interests of Agriculture, the advancement of Education, and the best good of Potter county. Owning no guide except that of Principle, it will endeavor to aid in the work of more fully Freedomizing our Country.

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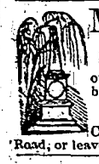

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SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN S. MANN,

In the Assembly, at Harrisburg.

I desire to make a few remarks on this subject, and I feel that I will be doing more justice to the opinions I entertain, if I state what I have to say this evening, in preference to any other time. Sir, I do not expect by the passage of this resolution, that any marked effect is to be produced upon our Senators and members of Congress, who are hereby instructed and requested to listen to the voice of Pennsylvania. That portion of the delegation from this State that has been loyal to the Union, has given evidence already that they will vote right upon this question, that they will sustain the Government in the future as they have in the past. And, sir, that portion of the delegation who have stood opposed to the Union delegation from this State, although they once avowed the doctrine, and insisted upon it, of obeying the instructions given them or resigning, have long since abandoned that doctrine as they have abandoned every other doctrine of the founder of their party; and now they pay no more regard to the wishes of the State than if it did not exist. They now look upon the decision of some caucus, held perhaps in some garret, to be of more importance than the requisitions of this Legislature. I know that fact well, Mr. Speaker. It is not, therefore, that I expect by the passage of these resolutions that we are to affect any votes in Congress, but, sir, I desire their passage because the expression of truth always has its effect upon the people, and that it is by the expression of such truths as are contained in this resolution that the decrees of the people as to the manner in which this government is to be reconstructed are to be executed. And, sir, I am not anxious in regard to the passage of these resolutions because I have any doubts as to the final result upon this question. Men may falter, this Legislature may become timid, Congress may falter and the President even may fall from his high estate; but, Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the loyal people of the United States will be executed in this country. They are marching on with such force as not to be resisted; and he who gives any ear to the sounds around him hears the march of freemen onward. I say, sir, their purpose will be executed; and that purpose is that this broad land, every acre of it, from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the gulf, shall be dedicated as the home of freedom, justice and humanity; that here there shall be no longer oppression nor oppressed, master nor slave. And if it must come to that, the people will execute this decree in spite of the President and Congress. I have, therefore, no misgivings, no anxieties upon this subject. "*John Brown's soul is marching on,*" and so is the great heart of the American people. I have no doubts upon that question and no fears. I am entirely and wholly hopeful upon that question, and do not ask the passage of this resolution because I have any hopes that it will affect any votes in the Congress of the United States; but, sir, as the circle which is made by the pebble thown into still water is small at first and gradually widens until it reaches the farthest shore, so does the expression of truth produce a limited circle at first, which widens and widens until, in the language of some enthusiast, its effects reach to the farthest shore of time. Sir, it is the expression of these truths that is to enable *the people to carry out their purposes.* This is one of the "appointed means of grace" by which the people are to execute their decree.

Now, sir, what is the truth asserted in this resolution? One of the truths is that the rebel States should not be admitted into full fellowship until they have given certain guarantees that the debt which they have created in attempting to destroy the Government shall not be paid by us, and until we are secured in the just fruits of the result of victory. Sir, I take issue with the gentleman who occupied considerable time here in asserting that this resolution was not necessary because the people have accepted with honest loyalty the mild and generous policy of the President. I undertake to say that the Southern States have given no evidence of honest loyalty—none whatever. I say that the applications that have come up from those rebels for pardon and that they may be restored to power and to their former possessions, have been many and not far between; but I submit that there has been no expression by any public man in the South—no expression by any public convention in the South—no expression by any newspaper in the South representing rebels, by which any confession of wrong or injury to the Government of the United States has been made—not a syllable of it. From the beginning to the end of these negotiations for getting back into power, they have nowhere made a single confession that they have done any wrong. True, they say they have failed in the war; they are sorry they did not succeed; they are conquered; they ask to be restored to power, but they nowhere acknowledge that they ever did wrong to the Government of the United States, or that they are sorry for the course which they pursued. We are asked to forgive. I take it forgiveness will be in time when it is asked for. On the contrary, so far from confessing that they are guilty of having done wrong, they use such language as this. James R. Campbell, in the Convention called to form a State Constitution for South Carolina, in addressing that convention, said:

"I believe that when our votes are admitted into Congress, if we are tolerably wise or governed by a moderate share of common sense, we will have our own way. I am speaking now not to be reported. We will have our own way yet if we are true to ourselves. We know the past, we know what is to be our future. Are we not in a condition to accept what we cannot help? Are we not in a condition where it is the part of wisdom to wait and give what we cannot avoid giving?"

That Mr. Campbell spoke according to the sentiments of the prevailing politicians is attested by a private letter received from a Government officer there who is so situated as to know the real condition of things. I read extracts only:

"The speeches in convention and Legislature are doubtless known to you, and the "animus" pervading all actions of these bodies, Mr Campbell expressed it exactly. Let us do what we HAVE to, as little as we are obliged to, get into *Congress somehow, and THEN* pay off the score. One or two minor matters in this connection I mention as showing how the current sets.

"1. The election for members of convention, 4th September. The favorites in every contested case were the most prominent in secession proceedings of the past years. The majority of them did not take the amnesty oath. * * *

"2. Not even the prospect of securing a favorable recognition in Congress could secure the election of any man tainted with Unionism, in opposition to any candidate thoroughly established as an opponent to the Government in past time.

That, sir, is the language of the South. "Let us do what we cannot help doing, in order that we may gain by diplomacy and votes in Congress what we did not gain by our fighting."

Not a single man in South Carolina and not a man in the South whose feelings and prejudices are in favor of the Union are permitted to go into those conventions. That is the kind of loyalty that is manifested throughout the South, and the representatives of that section, whose hands are yet dripping with the blood of our brothers and who are unrepentant of their crimes, are asking to get into Congress, and these gentlemen on the other side are so kind-hearted that they are begging and using all the means in their power to enable these unrepentant rebels, covered from head to foot with the best blood of the North, to get into power. That is the fact with regard to these rebels in the South. For all their crimes and murders, the massacre at Fort Pillow, the starvation of our prisoners, the poisoning and murdering of our brothers by wholesale—for all these crimes not a word of repentance has yet come up from there—not a single word. Sir, I am unwilling to sit in council with such men; I am unwilling that my representative in the National Legislature shall sit in council with these murderers of my neighbors and friends; and I invoke the loyal people of this country, by the memory of the fate of those heroes, by the memory of the butchery at Fort Pillow, the starvation of our prisoners and their torture by slow process and by every means to which those men could resort—by the memory of all these things, I invoke the people and I invoke this Legislature to adopt the memorable words of our patriotic President, Andrew Johnson, when he said that "treason is a crime to be punished;" from which the *logical conclusion* is that unrepentant traitors are criminals deserving of a halter and the gallows, rather than seats of power and trust. By the way, sir, these gentlemen talk a great deal in idle platitudes about supporting Andrew Johnson; but they have never yet put themseves on record in favor of any one of his measures. I test them upon that one, that he has time and again repeated and avowed, that treason is a crime to be punished. Has any one of their speakers in this House or in the Senate chamber, where a debate has been going on for three or four days, has a single one of those speakers stood upon the platform of Andrew Johnson? Not one of them; and there is not a newspaper in the loyal States representing their party that puts them on that platform—not one of them. They dare not say that treason is a crime to be punished or that a single traitor ought to be hung. And I say they have not put themselves on record in favor of a single measure of Andrew Johnson's. I test them upon this great principle, that treason against the United States is a crime that must be punished, and I challenge them to show where a single Democratic convention has endorsed that principle. Take another question of equal importance. Take the great measure of the administration of President Lincoln, which has been adopted by President Andrew Johnson—the Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery throughout the United States. That was a measure of Andrew Johnson's. What is your record upon that question? Against it—every man of you—against it everywhere, at all times, and until it has been made the law of the land. And so upon every other measure of Andrew Johnson's. You talk about sustaining Andrew Johnson; but when it comes to endorsing his measures, we find that you never sustained one of them—not a single one. It is then, to say the least, rather cool for them to come in and talk about supporting Andrew Johnson and being his friends. Come up, gentlemen, if you propose to be his friends, and step upon his platform; endorse now, even though it may be pretty late, endorse his doctrine that treason against the United States is a crime to be punished. During tha war—all through the war and up to this time—a period of five years, not a man of you has ever spoken of secessionists as traitors or as criminals; you talk about secession as being very odious. That is true enough. But the gentleman from Montgomery allowed it to leak out why they were opposed to secession. It was because thereby a larger part of the Democratic party seceded away from them. And that is the only cause for regret that they have ever expressed; not that the South seceded from the Government of the United States, but that they seceded from the Democratic party. And, sir, it was well said in the Senate of the United States that every gun fired against the soldiers of the Union was fired by a Democrat. From the commencement of this war to its close, every gun fired against the Union was fired by a Democrat. Sir, the gentlemen have invited this discussion. I did not propose to name their party or to refer to it; but they invited it when they challenged this investigation, and they should have the full benefit of it at all times, here and elsewhere. In the first place, they ought to weep in sackcloth and ashes over their errors, acknowledge their faults like honest men, and then come in and as patriots sustain the Government; but so long as their misdeeds in the North and in the South are unrepented of, they should be dumb.

It is alleged that President Johnson is satisfied with the "honest loyalty" of these rebels down South. I take it that that is not according to the record. How comes it that he holds every one of these rebel States under the bayonets of the army of the United States? How comes it that he is compelled to use the bayonet down there in order to maintain civil law? It is true that in pursuance of his instructions provisional Governors have been appointed to govern those States; but you know, sir, and every man knows perfectly well that if these bayonets were withdrawn there is not a Southern State that would not on the instant present an entirely different state of things from that which is now presented. And, sir, the very fact that he still holds those States under the control of martial law shows that he does not believe they are loyal. If he believes they are loyal, then what is the meaning of this last order of General Grant? Not only are all the acts and declarations of Southern rebels and their newspapers and their conventions, but the official acts of the President of the United States and his commander-in-chief are entirely opposed to the assertion of the gentleman. Why, it was only on the 12th day of January, 1866, when General Grant issued this order:

[General Orders, No. 3.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, January 12, 1866.

To protect persons against improper civil suits and penalties in the late rebellious States.

Military division and department commanders, whose commands embrace or are composed of any of the late rebellious States, and who have not already done so, will at once issue and enforce orders protecting from prosecution or suits in the State, or municipal courts of such State, all officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States, and all persons thereto attached, or in anywise thereto belonging, subject to military authority, charged with offences for acts done in their military capacity, or pursuant to orders from proper military authority, and to protect from suit or prosecution all loyal citizens, or persons charged with offences done against the rebel forces, directly or indirectly, during the existence of the rebellion; and all persons, their agents and employees, charged with the occupancy of abandoned lands or plantations, or the possession and custody of any kind of property whatever, who occupied, used, possessed or controlled the same pursuant to the order of the President, or any of the civil or military departments of the Government, and to protect them from any penalties or damages that may have been or may be pronounced or adjudged in said courts in any of such cases; and also protecting colored persons from prosecutions in any of said States charged with offences for which white persons are not prosecuted or punished in the same manner and degree.

By command of Lieutenant General Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Mr. Speaker, that order sweeps away from all the courts of the South all power over these questions. Has the President confidence in their loyalty? Why, sir, he here directly protects from disloyal courts and from disloyal officers the loyal men in those States by the power of the bayonet. And that order was issued on the 12th day of last January—the very day upon which this resolution was introduced into this House. If the President finds it necessary to direct the military power to sustain the operation of all the civil courts in the South as against these persons and to annul their decrees, to stop their processes, to declare their judgment invalid, it shows that Andrew Johnson holds in the hollow of his hand all the power of those eleven States, or did hold it on the 12th day of January last, five months after this war was said to have been closed. Well, sir, he did that simply because of these attempts to prosecute these officers of the United States *in their attempts to put down the rebellion.* Efforts were making all over the South on the part of these disloyal courts to prosecute the officers and agents of the Government everywhere, and the President, by his bayonets, puts a stop to all these proceedings. And General Grant, too, has said that the war in the South has not ceased. Well, then, they cannot be loyal States; there cannot be loyal communities there if the war is still going on; and this order of Gen. Grant's shows that for all military purposes it is still going on. And he has said so directly. He has refused to withdraw the troops. He has said that he will withdraw them just as soon as the people of the South have given evidence that they will execute the laws of the land in an orderly and loyal way. He has said that; and now, instead of withdrawing the troops, he issues still more stringent orders for their activity and energy, and for the protection of loyal men.

There is another point in the gentleman's speech to which I desire to reply. It is one that has been assested all over the South, and repeated by every rebel in the South and by rebel sympathizers in the North (and which shows their disloyal sentiment); it is a charge which has been constantly made against the poor and oppressed people of that section, who have had to work all their lives for a peck of corn and a pound of bacon per week, and clothes not fit to cover any one, but who have become free. The charge is that those people are guilty of laziness, improvidence and licentiousness. I know nothing about that last charge. The gentlemen probably know more about that than we do. However that may be, I say that the first two allegations in this charge are false. They the blacks of the South, are not idle; they are the only working people in all the South; they are the only industrious people in all that land; and they have been industrious all the time, under great provocation to be otherwise, under great temptation to be idle. They have been industrious from the time of their freedom up to this time, whenever they could be. Sir, I speak from my own personal knowledge when I say they are the only industrious people in that part of the South through which I had an opportunity of passing. Since the last election, I made a little trip down through Virginia to Charleston, and I affirm that in the city of Richmond and in every village and along every road I traveled, they were the only men in the South at work. They cannot load or unload a ship or a two-horse wagon without the aid of these despised colored men; at least they do not do it. They cannot run a railroad nor keep one in repair without those colored men; and these are the only men to be seen at work anywhere, either at the wharves, unloading ships, on the few buildings undergoing repairs, carrying the hod and sometimes laying the brick, or upon railroads, keeping the track in repair, wheeling coal for the locomotive and sometimes throwing it on the fire. There were not more than two white laborers on any train that I was on anywhere in the South. And, sir, they are doing intelligent labor down there; they are showing considerable capacity for progress and improvement. On one occasion I walked through the market house of Charleston and I saw there a large number of people selling meats and vegetables and other products needed to supply the wants of such a city, and I noticed that most of these people engaged in selling these articles were colored. Impelled by a feeling of curiosity, I started back and went through the market house for the purpose of counting the white men thus engaged; and out of about five or six hundred men and women there engaged in supplying the city of Charleston with something to live upon, there were just ten white people, all the rest being black, and the blacks being the most intelligent, genteel and well behaved. Those people supplied the city in all its provisions. They built their own boats, went out upon the water and brought in the best fish to be found. And I affirm to-day that the white people of Charleston will starve to death in two weeks if you take the colored people out of that city; and I believe this may be said with equal truth of all the other cities of the South. I will just here mention an instance which came under my own observation, that of a small colored boy less than twelve years of age, whom I met in the City of Charleston. It is not a matter of much consequence, but may be taken as a straw to elucidate a fact. In conversation with this boy, while he was busily blacking my boots, I asked him: "My boy, how much can you make a day at that kind of work?" Said he, "I can make from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half, generally over a dollar." "Well, do you work at that all day?" "Oh, no, I stop at half-past eight and go to school." "Do you go to school every day?" "Every day except Saturday; then there is no school." Now, gentlemen, there is a little black boy making one dollar a day by hard labor and improving the hours of leisure by hard study. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, how many little boys in Harrisburg, under twelve years of age, earn their dollar a day before half-past eight and then go to school? I simply refer to these facts as showing the character of this slander that is repeated day after day upon this subject; and any man who goes down South among them will see that it is a slander, for he will not see any other people there at manuel labor. And, sir, I assert, in spite of the statistics read last night in the Senate, that a majority of these people about Richmond, Charleston and other places are mulattoes. I do not care what the census says; the eye at a glance establishes the fact of their paternity and proves beyond question that hardly one-fourth of them are entirely black.

Now, with that state of facts exisiting at the South with no evidence whatever to disprove the allegation that the late rebels want to get control of the government again for any other purpose than to accomplish that which they failed to accomplish by their bayonets—with that purpose apparent, the question arises as to how we are to treat them. That is the question that comes up to-night before this Legislature; it comes up before the people clothed in different language and moulded into different forms; but the one purpose and the one idea is, what is to be done with unrepentant traitors? How are they to be treated? are they to be clothed with power? Are they to come into Congress and impose their decrees upon loyal men? Why, sir, I take it there cannot be two opinions upon that matter on the part of loyal men, and hence theories, suggestions, resolutions, amendments and propositions are made with a view to avoid this difficulty. And from among them all, Mr. Chairman, a remedy will certainly be found; for I tell these gentlemen that unrepentant traitors are not coming back into Congress. That is a fact settled by the decree of the loyal American people. *They are not coming back.* The gentleman says admit such as can take this stringent oath? I would answer, we had oaths years ago, but they were not of much avail. John C. Breckinridge, with an oath upon his lips to sustain and defend the Constitution of the United States, remained in the Senate of the United States long after he became a traitor; and there like a traitor and a coward as he was, wormed out of the Government its secrets and carried them over to the enemy. Now, what is the use of swearing such a man as that? Why, sir, we have already sworn a majority of these men. A majority of these leading traitors have already been in the service of the Government of the United States, and they have sworn as solemnly as men could swear to support, to maintain and to defend it; but they paid no more regard to these oaths than they did to the merest straws that floated upon the wind. Are we to trust them again? Why, if we do, we shall be even more foolish than children who never put their fingers in the fire and get them burned more than once; ours have been burned already. Now, let us provide some safeguards, and what better safeguard could we have than are proposed in this resolution It simply provides for loyal governments in the South, and proposes that when those governments in the south become loyal they shall be admitted into full harmony and fellowship with other States.

One of these resolutions is somewhat more specific than the others, and I refer to it simply because it touches a little more closely this question of the rights of the colored people. We deem it to embody a necessary safeguard—"security for the future." It is proposed by the bill (No. 9) that we shall request our members of Congress to insist upon the concurrence of Southern members in a change in the Constitution so as to provide that no person shall be excluded from giving testimony in any court on account of color that there shall be no distinction in any State as to the right to acquire, hold or dispose of property, nor in the making of contracts, nor in the punishment of any kind of offences on account of race or color. We say this will be an efficacious remedy, that it is one that has been tried and which, instead of injuring the South, will exercise a beneficial influence in that section. It will cause South Carolina to compare in population, in Improvements and in wealth with Massachusetts; and it will make Virginia, once the first State in the Union, again the equal of Pennsylvania. It would clear the forests of the South, set their machinery in motion and apply to their utmost extent the material powers of that section; and thus the South would be changed into a prosperous and happy country. As to the effect which this kind of treatment would have upon the country I would call the attention of gentlemen to an authority that I presume they will accept on that point; namely, that the proper treatment of the colored people of the South will have a beneficial effect upon the condition of that section. That is the point that I make here, that so far from these resolutions being offered in any spirit of enmity or hatred toward the South, they are offered with the honest purpose of benefitting the Southern people. And they would benefit them. Let me call your attention to what has taken place in other States by the adoption of these principles. I refer you to a late letter of one George H. Pendleton. These gentlemen over, here, I presume, will remember him; I think he was talked of at one time as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Why he did not succeed I cannot explain on any other hypothesis than that he was a prominent exponent of the ideas which have been so persistently and ably advocated in the other House, and to some extent, in this; I believe that was the only reason. But of that no matter; I suppose his authority on this point will be taken as conclusive by the gentlemen opposed to the resolution. In a letter to one of his friends in the South he appeals to them to do just what this recommendation urges Congress to require. George H. Pendleton is the advocate of the very principles of this resolution which these gentlemen oppose, and he appeals to the South to adopt these principles for the reason which he gives in this letter. He says:

"In this State (Ohio) the negro enjoys practically all civil rights. He may acquire and hold property, make contracts, sue and be sued and give testimony in all courts and in all cases. In some parts of the State public schools for the education of colored children are established under the authority of law, and are supported by the taxes levied on the property of all the people of the State, and apportioned PRO RATA according to the enumeration of white and colored children. The laws which created disability on the part of negroes in respect to these civil rights, were repealed in the year 1848, after a contest and a memorable in the history of the state. Their repeal was looked upon with great disfavor by a large portion of the people as a dangerous innovation upon a just and well settled policy, and a vote in that direction consigned many members of the Legislature to the repose of private life. But I am not aware that any evil results justified these apprehensions, or that any effort was ever made to reimpose the disabilities. On the contrary, the new policy, if I may call it so, has been pursued so consistent with justice to the negroes and the interest of the whites, that no one—certainly no party—in Ohio would be willing to abandon it."

Here then is the direct enforsement by George H. Pendleton of the very doctrine of these resolutions; and he says that in 1848; after a great contest in Ohio, a contest more bitter and malignant than these men are making against this proposition now, it was carried in spite of them. And notwithstanding the fears and predictions that were expressed, the result has been beneficial; and now no one in Ohio would be willieg to return to those old laws. And upon this point, Mr. Chairman, I beg to note a very sudden change on the part of our opposition friends here as to the value and beauty of slavery Why, sir, it is only a short time ago when every one of their representatives men, whether public speakers or writers for the public press, agreed in eulogizing the benefits and rights of slavery. In 1864, they flooded the States with the opinion of a celebrated Bishop, which was designed to prove that slavery was a divine institution, and that it could not be abolished without great danger to the people; and yet sir, within a short year we find every one of these men converted to the doctrine of humanity and of liberty and are now disavowing all belief in the righteousnes of slavery and pretending to rejoice in its overthrow. This is very encouraging, and warrants us in looking for a similar change as to the rightfulness of the truth asserted in this resolution, on the part of the opposition. I listened to a distinguished gentleman last evening commenting upon the negro in his natural condition and contending that he was incapable of making progress or of improving himself; and yet he wound up with what to me a very singular announcement on his part, that he did not want slavery re-established, but would give the negro the right to acquire property, and he would even educate them. I do not very well understand how a people who can make no progress can be educated; but that is a matter for the gentleman himself. But that gentleman did not speak of any statistics in regard to the colored man which have been taken within the last thirty years; his figures were all taken prior to that time; and he even went back a thousand years to hunt up evidence against that race but was finally constrained to wind up with the admission that they ought not to be re-enslaved.

Sir, I feel great encouragement when I see so many conversions of that character; and we are strengthened in our determination to persevere in pressing other improvements upon the country; for I feel certain that in less than another year these gentlemen will stand up and avow themselves in favor of what they now look upon as radical propositions. Why not? They are not half so radical as these other measures which they so lately opposed but now endorse. But on this point of the inability of the negro to make progress, I ask to be permitted to read the following dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, January 30.

"A novel incident occurred to-day before the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. Among others, Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, gave the South-side view of the condition of things in his State, reflecting severely upon the freedmen, and indulging in much of the flippant prejudice against the negro. He was followed by an intelligent contraband, just arrived here from Charleston, who astonished the committee by a straightforward statement of facts concerning his race in the South, and the animus of the reconstructed whites toward the negro. His narrative inspired all hearers with its truthfulness, and his recital of acts of cruelty made a deep impression upon the committee. It was admitted by all that Governor Aiken had found more than a match in the colored witness."

Mr. Speaker, I take it that it is pretty good evidence that there is some ability to make progress in these people. Here is one of the South Carolina chilalry, one of the ornaments of the South, who comes up to Washington to present his case; and there comes up with him one of his own ex-slaves, very likely, who goes before the committee and there answers this Southern leader—and answers him so well that those who were present declared that he was more than a match for his late master. Sir, there are many such slaves throughout the South. I listened to one myself not long since, who was destitute of any education whatever, who had been worked all his life so hard that he had no opportunity to acquire information except that which God gave him in his humble position, yet whose faith was so strong that it ought to have put to shame the timid and despairing of the North. As he appeared to manifest considerable intelligence, I asked him if at any time during the war he or his people doubted the success of the North. He replied, "Massa, we knowed dat de Great Bein above had a hand in dis matter, and he would give victory to de right, and we knowed dat de North was in de right; and, therefore, we never had a doubt of de final result." I say, sir, that such faithfulness, intelligence and loyalty as these men everywhere, at all times exhibited from the first firing on Fort Sumter down to the surrender of Lee, is entitled to more consideration and kindly treatment than has yet been awarded it. I will here read you a few orders for the purpose of showing that these men were faithful to the Union, notwithstanding we attempted to drive them away, that they had a faith above our own that slavery and rebellion were one and the same thing, and that the Government must come to the alternative of putting down slavery or letting itself go under. I read extracts from two official orders in order to show not only the faithfulness of that people,