The Greene County Republican.

WITH MALICE TOWARDS NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL, WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—*Lincoln.*

A Family Paper---Devoted to Politics, Literature, Foreign, Home and Miscellaneous News, &c., &c.

VOL. X WAYNESBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866. NO. 9.

The Republican.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY
JAS. E. SAYERS.

OFFICE IN WILSON'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
—OF—
Waynesburg.

D. BOSER, Pres't. J. C. FLENNIKEN, Cashier.
DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAYS.
May 16, '66.-1y.

W. E. GAPEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

☞OFFICE—In N. Clark's building.
feb10'66tf

A. M'CONNELL. J. J. HUFFMAN.

M'CONNELL & HUFFMAN
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
Waynesburg, Penn'a.

☞OFFICE in the "Wright House," East door.—Collections, &c., will receive prompt attention.
Waynesburg Aug ust 26, 1862.—tf.

R. W. DOWNEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

☞Office in Lediwith's Building, opposite the Court House, Waynesburg, Pa.
Nov. 4, 1865—1y.

GEO. WYLY. J. A. J. BUCHANAN.
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☞OFFICE in the old Bank Building, Waynesburg, Pa.
February 3d, 1863.—t-f.

LEWIS DAY,
DEALER IN Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds constantly on hand, Waynesburg, Pa., opposite Post Office.
May 9, '66.-1y

T. P. MITCHELL,
Shoemaker!
Main St., nearly opposite Wright House.

IS prepared to do stitched and pegged work, from the coarsest to the finest; also, puts up the latest style of Boots and Shoes. Cobbling done on reasonable terms. May2,6m.

W. H. HUFFMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ROOM IN BLACKLEY'S BUILDING, WAYNESBURG.

WORK made to order, in finest and best style, Cutting and Fitting done promptly, and according to latest fashion plates. Stock on hand and for sale. May 2, tf

Wm. Bailey,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE WRIGHT HOUSE.

KEEPS ON HANDS ALWAYS A choice and select assortment of watches and jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates.
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READY made work on hand, and having secured the services of two first-class workmen he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and best style. May2,6m.

THIRST NO MORE!
GO TO
"Joe" Turner's
HE HAS JUST OPENED A
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Keeps Good Rye Whiskey, Brandies of all kinds, Gin, Wine, Ale, &c. And has the wherewith to put up Fancy Drinks. Call and see him in the brick part of the Adams Inn.
apr 25—6m

PEOPLE'S LINE.

STEAMER "CHIEFTAIN," R. R. ABRAMS, Commander, Capt R. C. MASON, Clerk; leaves Greensboro, for Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m. Leaves Pittsburgh for Greensboro every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. May 16,'66.-6m.

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ADAMS' EXPRESS LINE.

THIS safe line will forward with dispatch all packages, trunks, &c., to all parts of the United States. Apply to
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DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, LIquors and every thing pertaining to a first class Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully compounded. "Creigh's Old Stand," Waynesburg, Pa. May 30, '66.-1y.

SPEECH

OF

Governor Oliver P. Morton,

DELIVERED JUNE 20, 1866.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—If I were to consult prudence, the improvement of my health, I should not be here to-night but I have a great debt to do whatever I can to promote the cause which is to be won or lost at the approaching election, and I have been desired by friends also, to deliver a short address before the people. In compliance with this desire of my own, and the wishes of others, I shall attempt to address you to-night upon some of the issues that are involved in the approaching campaign.

Since I have been here to night my mind has been busy with the last five now going on six years. I believe this is the first time I have been on this stage since the termination of the war, and I have been thinking over the times that I was on this stage during the dark hours of the rebellion, appealing to the people, calling for volunteers and exhorting the citizens of the the State to stand by and support the Government.

The war is over—the rebellion has been suppressed—the victory has been won, and now the question is presented to us at the coming election, whether the fruits of victory shall be preserved or lost.

SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

It is beyond doubt that the temper of the Democratic party is not changed or improved since the termination of the war, but on the contrary it seems to have been greatly embittered by defeat in the field and at the ballot-box. Its sympathy with those who were lately in arms against the Government is more boldly avowed than ever, and it becomes argumentive and enthusiastic in behalf of the right of secession and righteousness in the rebellion. The true spirit of the Democratic party in Indiana has recently received a remarkable illustration that should command the solemn consideration of the people.

Some four or five weeks since a convention was held in the city of Louisville composed in large part of men who had been engaged in the rebel armies.—These men assembled in convention, proclaimed themselves members of the National Democratic party, and declared their unaltering devotion to its time-honored principles They vindicated the righteousness of the rebellion and declared their stern purpose to maintain at the ballot box the sacred principles for which they had taken up arms. Prominent Indiana Democrats met with them in Convention; mingled their tears with those who wept over Southern heroes; uttered glowing eulogies upon the memory of Stonewall Jackson and John Morgan, and endorsed their most ultra and treasonable doctrines; and to show the complete identity between this assembly of traitors and the Democratic party of Indiana, the Indianapolis *Herald* the organ of the party, in the broadest and most unqualified manner, earnestly and enthusiastically endorsed its proceedings, resolutions and speches. The members of this convention did not disguise the fact that they were rebels and Northern Democratic leaders, believing that the time for punishing treason has gone by, now make haste to declare that they are and have been united with them in sympathy, sentiment and purpose, and that they will co operate with them to the bitter end, in restoring to them what they call their rights, and in repairing the damages done to them by the war. And to show that this malevolent and treasonable spirit is not confined to the Democratic leaders of Indiana, numerous meetings, resolutions, newspapers and declarations, in every part of the United States, may be referred to, and especially the votes and speeches of the Democratic members of Congress.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC LEADERS HAVE DONE.

The leaders who are now managing the Democratic party in this State, are the men who at the regular session of the Legislature in 1861, declared that, if an army went from Indiana to assist in putting down the then approaching rebellion it must first pass over their dead bodies

They are the men who in the Democratic Convention on the 8th of January 1862, gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, by resolving that the South had been provoked and driven into the contest by the unconstitutional and wicked aggressions of the people of the North.

They are the men, who, in speeches and resolutions proclaimed that "Southern defeats gave them no joy, and Northern disasters no sorrows" They are the men who exerted their influence to prevent their Democratic friends from going into the army, and who by their incessant and venomous slanders against the Government checked the spirit of volunteering and made drafting a necessity And when the draft had been forced upon the country their wretched subordinates inspired by their devilish teachings endeavored in many places by force of arms and the murder of enrolling officers to prevent its execution.

They are the men who corresponded with the rebel leader in the South, giving them full information of our condition, and assuring them that a revolution in public opinion was at hand, and that they had but to persevere a few months longer and the National Government would fall to pieces of its own weight.

They are the men who in the Legislature of 1863, attempted to overturn the State Government and establish a Legislative revolution by seizing the military power of the State and transferring it into the hands of four State officers three of whom were members of the treasonable society known as the "Sons of Liberty"

They are the men, who, having failed to overturn the State Government by seizing the military power, determined to defeat its operations and bring about anarchy, by locking up the public treasure and thus withholding the money necessary to carry on the Government

They are the men who for the purpose of private speculation, and to discredit the State, before the world conspired to prevent the payment of the interest on the public debt, by withholding through a fraudulent lawsuit the money received from taxes, paid for that very purpose. This lawsuit was fraudulently smuggled through the Circuit Court and lodged in the Supreme Court before the minutes of the case had been read and signed by the Circuit Judge, or he had been made acquainted with its character—and was hastily decided by the Supreme Court against the credit of the State.

They are the men who introduced and organized in this State that dangerous and wide-spread conspiracy first known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and afterwards as the "Sons of Liberty," which had for its purpose the overthrow of the State and National Governments.

Not all of them, it is true, belonged formerly to this infamous order, but such as stood on the outside had knowledge of its existence, purposes and plans and carefully concealing their knowledge was ready to accept its work.

To accomplish the hellish work of this conspiracy, military offices were appointed, military organizations created, arms and ammunition purchased in immense quantities and smuggled into the State, correspondence opened with rebel commanders, and military combinations agreed upon, rebel officers and agents introduced into the capitol and concealed in hotels and boarding houses, and it was deliberately planned and agreed that upon a day fixed, they would suddenly uprise, and murder the Executive, seize the arsenal and its arms and ammunition, and releasing 2,000 rebel prisoners in Camp Morton, put arms into their hands, and with their combined forces effect a military and bloody revolution in the State. This dreadful scheme necessarily involved murder, conflagration, robbery, and the commission of every crime which makes black the chronicles of civil war, and yet its authors and abettors, with the proofs of their guilt piled mountain high, are again struggling for power and asking the people to put into their guilty hands the government and prosperity of the State. Some of these men who are high in favor and authority in their party, and are largely entrusted with its management, have heretofore occupied offices of great trust and responsibility in which they proved to be recreant and corrupt.

They are the men who, in the Legislature of Indiana bitterly opposed and denounced every effort to confer the right of suffrage upon soldiers in the field who could not come home to vote

They are the men who wrote letters to soldiers in the army, urging them to desert, and assuring them of support and protection if they did.

They are the men who labored with devilish zeal to destroy the ability of the Government to carry on the war by depreciating its financial credit. They assured the people that "greenback" would die on their hands, and warned them solemnly against Government bonds as a wicked device to rob them of their money.

They are the men who refused to contribute to the Sanitary Commission for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, upon the lying and hypocritical pretense that the contributions were consumed by the officers of the army.

They are the men who excused themselves from contributing for the relief of soldiers' families at home by the infamous slander that they were living better than they ever done, and by foul imputations on the chastity of soldiers' wives.

They are the men who declared in speeches, resolutions, and by their votes in Congress, that not another man nor another dollar should be voted to carry on a cruel war against their Southern brethren

They are the men who in the midst of the last great campaign of 1864, at the time when Sherman was fighting his way, step by step, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and Grant was forcing Lee back into the defenses of Richmond, in desperate and bloody battles from day to day; when the fate of the nation hung in the balance, and the world watched with breathless interest the gigantic struggle which was to settle the question of Republican Government, assembled in Convention in Chicago and resolved that the war was a failure; that our cause was unjust, and that we ought to lay down our arms and sue for peace. It was throwing a mountain into the Confederate scale to make the Union kick the beam. It was a bold and desperate attempt in behalf of the rebellion, at the very crisis of the fight. It was an insult to the loyal armies of the nation, so vast, malignant and deadly that language can convey no adequate idea of its weakness. And in future times the historian will record the fact with astonishment that the Government, at the most critical moment of its life, when a few hours or a few days at the farthest, must determine whether it should live or die, could permit a large body of its enemies to meet upon its soil in peace and security, and publish a flagrant manifesto in behalf of the rebellion.

Now, I do not mean to say, that all the Democratic leaders have done all these things, but what I do say is this, that the men who have done these things are combined together, and constitute the real leaders of the Democratic party. The few moderate men of the party have been stripped of all power and influence, and are carried along with it merely for numbers and policy, while the living and aggressive element which controls it are the "Sons of Liberty" and those who acted in sympathy and concert with them.

They are the men who have perverted the word Democracy, from its once honorable meaning, to be a shield and cover for rebellion, and for every crime that attaches to a causeless and atrocious civil war.

WHO CALL THEMSELVES DEMOCRATS.

Every unregenerated rebel, lately in arms against his Government calls himself a Democrat.

Every "bounty jumper," every "deserter," every "sneak" who ran away from the draft, calls himself a Democrat—Bowles, Milligan, Walker, Dodd, Horsey and Humphreys call themselves Democrats. Every "Son of Liberty" who conspired to murder, burn, rob arsenals, and release rebel prisoners, calls himself a Democrat. John Morgan, Sue Munday, Champ Ferguson, Wirz, Payne, and Booth proclaimed themselves Democrats. Every man who labored for the rebellion in the field, who murdered Union prisoners by cruelty and starvation, who conspired to bring about civil war in the loyal States, who invented dangerous compounds to burn steamboats and Northern cities, who contrived hellish schemes to introduce into Northern cities the wasting pestilence of yellow fever calls himself a Democrat.

Every dishonest contractor who has been convicted of defrauding the Government—every dishonest paymaster or disbursing officer who has been convicted of squandering the public money at the gaming table or in gold gambling operations—every officer in the army who was dismissed for cowardice or disloyalty, calls himself a Democrat—Every wolf in sheep's clothing, who pretends to preach the gospel, but proclaims the righteousness of man-selling and slavery—every one who shoots down negroes in the streets, burns negro school houses and meeting houses, and murders women and children by the light of their own flaming dwellings, calls himself a Democrat Every New York rioter in 1863, who burned up little children in colored asylums—who robbed, ravished and murdered indiscriminately in the midst of a blazing city for three days and nights, called himself a Democrat.

In short the Democratic party may be described as a common sewer and loathsome receptacle, into which is emptied every element of treason North and South, and every element of inhumanity and barbarism which has dishonored the age.

And this party, composed of the men and elements I have described, in defiance of truth and decency asserts itself as the special champion of the Constitution and the Union, which but a short sixteen months ago it was in arms to destroy; and proclaims to an astonished world that the only effect of vanquishing armed rebels in the field, is to return them to seats in Congress, and to restore them to political power. Having failed to destroy the Constitution by force, they seek to do it by construction, and assume to have made the remarkable discovery that rebels who fought to destroy the Constitution were its true friends, and that the men who shed their blood and gave their substance to preserve it were its only enemies.

DEMOCRATIC PURPOSES AND POLICY.

And now let us inquire what measures the Democratic party are for affirmatively. It is and has been opposed to whatever the Union party is in favor of, but it has also a positive and affirmative policy, which it is important that the people should understand. The great and leading measure of its policy is the immediate and unconditional admission of a full representation in both Houses of Congress from the rebel States: that the test oath shall be repealed: that there shall be no punishments; that there shall be no political or civil disabilities imposed upon any man who has been engaged in the rebellion; that there shall be no amendment to the Constitution to make it conform to the changed circumstances of the nation: that there shall be no legislation to prevent the further recurrence of future rebellion; but that Union men and rebels, Union soldiers and rebel soldiers, shall be put upon a perfect equality before the law, and that no honors or rewards shall be extended to the one which are not equally bestowed upon the other. In proof of this last position, let me refer you to the notorious fact that, in their speeches and newspapers they bestow brilliant and glowing panegyrics upon the genius and virtues of General Lee, but are significantly silent about Grant, Sherman and Sheridan They weep copiously over the memory of Stonewall Jackson, but have not a tear to shed for the untimely deaths of Lyon, Kearney, McPherson and Hackleman. They mourn from day to day over the fictitious sufferings of Jeff Davis, but have never yet expressed a regret for the murdered thousands at Andersonville and Salisbury.

These things point to their feelings and their policy with the unerring certainty of the needle to the pole, and leave the rational mind without a shadow of doubt as to what they would do should they again come into control of the Government. They are opposed to equalizing the representation North and South, because it would diminish the power of the rebels in the Government They are opposed to prohibiting the assumption of the rebel war debt, for that would be to prevent them from doing just what they intend to do should they get the power.

We are able to predict with absolute certainty what would be their first measures should the great calamity happen that they come into power. They would assume the rebel war debt, and put the owners of it upon the same footing with the holders of the stocks of the United States; they would pension rebel soldiers and the families of rebel soldiers, bestowing upon them equal honors and employments with those who belonged to the loyal armies of the Nation; they would as nearly as possible reduce the freedmen of the South back to the condition of slavery by depriving them of all protection and civil rights. They would harrass and oppress Union men both North and South, by subjecting them to vindictive law suits, and to the brutal vengeance of rebels whom they had defeated in arms.

And most important of all, they would proclaim the right of secession, and bid the Southern States to go if they yet wished to do so, and tell the States of the Northwest to go in peace and form a Northwestern Confederacy, if such was their desire. There is not an active Democratic leader in the Northwest to-day who has not from the beginning of the war asserted that the people of the North were the aggressors, and that the people of the South were standing justly in defense of their constitutional rights.

COPPERHEAD INSULTS TO SOLDIERS.

While the war was in progress Copperhead politicians denounced Union soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings," as mercenaries, and as fighting for pay and plunder, and not for principle, and their treatment of Union soldiers now is precisely upon that theory. They appear to believe that the adherence of soldiers to the Union party, is for the sole purpose of getting office and official rewards, and if it happens that a soldier fails to receive a nomination for an office, an hundred Copperheads run after him and whisper treason in his ear, assert that he has been betrayed, and assure him that if he will but desert to his enemies, and join the ranks of those who fought against him, they will not only forgive the fact that he was a Union soldier, but will take him to their arms and cover him with rewards, just as the devil offered our Savior, all the kingdoms of the world if he would but fall down and worship him, when in point of fact the lying old rascal was only a tenant at will himself and had not a foot of land to give. How the gallant soldier who periled his life for his country, and has returned maimed and shattered from the battle, must feel dishonored and humiliated when he finds himself treated as a mere mercenary, and is approached by Copperheads with arguments and temptations which stain his manhood and insult the memory of the dead who fell in battle by his side. Themselves regarding office getting, as the sole business of life, and that Governments were established only to provide hungry politicians with lucrative places, they are unable to conceive the idea of the patriot soldier, who loving his country more than wealth, luxury, and the comforts of home, laid all these together with his life, as a cheerful sacrifice upon the National altar.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

And here let me address a word to the young men of Indiana. You are just starting in life, with the world all before you, where and how to choose. Beware how you connect your fortunes with a decayed and dishonored party, indelibly stained with treason, and upon whose tombstone the historian will write, "false to liberty, false to its country, and false to the age in which it lived." The Democratic party has committed a crime for which history has no pardon, and the memories of men no forgetfulness; whose colors grow darker from age to age, and for which the execrations of mankind become more bitter from generation to generation. It committed treason against liberty in behalf of slavery; against civilization in behalf of barbarism; and its chronicles will be written in the same volume which records the most dangerous and malignant factions that have ever afflicted Government or retarded the progress of mankind. The rebellion was born in the Democratic party; cradled in its lap, nursed from its breast, and cherished and sustained by it until it perished by the avenging sword of the nation, and it must soon be followed to the tomb by its guilty parent

The Federal party opposed the war of 1812, and died from the effects of it in a few years. The Whig party opposed the Mexican war in 1846, and lived but six years longer; yet these parties meditated no treason, and when the conflict began did not sympathize with the enemy, or give him aid and comfort, but gave their earnest and hearty support to the Government and the army. How, then, shall it be with the Democratic party? the parent of the rebellion, who, with the southern wing was in arms against the government, the northern wing gave to it material aid and comfort, and cheered it on in the deadly contest.

CONCLUSION.

I have not attempted to anticipate the action of Congress or the President, or to discuss things that are settled, or any issues that do not seem necessarily involved in the approaching elections; and in conclusion I exhort the Union men of Indiana not to suffer themselves to be enticed from the consideration of the great questions by side issues, which Democratic politicians are busily engaged in thrusting forward. The interests at stake are too vast and vital to be endangered by division in our own ranks upon immaterial questions, or by bringing forward matters which, although may be important in themselves, can gain nothing by being pressed at a time like this.

DEMOCRATIC ABUSE OF THE SOLDIERS.

Colonel Dehart, in his speech before the Indiana Soldiers' Convention, read a large number of extracts from Democratic papers, speeches and resolutions, showing the affection of the Democratic party for the soldiers when they were absent fighting the rebels. This Democratic abuse of the soldiers is not forgotten, and never will be We extract from the speech the following, for the benefit of the soldiers of Michigan:

"The banner of our armies is the banner of tyranny and oppression"—*Rochester (Indiana) Sentinel.*

How does that sound to a soldier? The banner under which you have been fighting so long and in defence of which you have shed your blood so freely upon the battle field, that banner is "the banner of tyranny and oppression! That is one specimen of their "loyalty."—Here is another proof of their devotion to their country:

"This is a damned Abolition war, and we believe Abe Lincoln is as much of a traitor as Jeff Davis"—Ashland (Ohio) *Democratic Union.*

Soldiers, that sentence was put forth by the very men who to-day ask you to support their candidates for office!

Here is another proof of their loyalty:

"The Democracy will yet teach Abe Lincoln and his co-usurpers that the way of the transgressor is not easy?"—Hon A. G. Dodge of Iowa.

Booth was not the murderer of Abraham Lincoln. I hold the Democratic party responsible for that crime. It was that party that by their denunciations of the Government and their frequent acts of encouragement to rebels and traitors, that sharpened the dagger, that nerved the arm that at the last fired the pistol at the head or heart of that man whom we all loved so well.

Another specimen:

"History will relate that we (the North) manufactured the conflict, forced it to hothed precocity, and invited it."—Detroit Free Press, April 16, 1865.

We did bring on this war by refusing to do as the old Democratic party has done, kneel and lick the hand that smites it.

"It (the Administration) has put arms in the hands of outlaws, thieves and murderers and traitors."—*Crawford County Forum, (Dem).*

—[Referring to our soldiers.]

To day the same men are saying to you, "we are very glad to see you, come over to us; we will protect you and give you office, we are your friends, and have always been."

"We will never give any aid or assistance to the continuance of this unholy and unconstitutional war."—*Allen county convention, August, 13, 1864.*

This is another beautiful instance of their patriotism. Here is another specimen:

"Any man who volunteers to go and fight in this war ought to be shot.—They are damned abolitionists."—*Kent county delegate to the Michigan Democratic Convention.*

What do you think of that? That proves them to be your friends unquestionably, and deserving of your confidence.

"You black Republicans have sent your hell hounds down South to devastate the country."

This is from Geo. W. Peck, a distinguished patriot, etc.

"I say to you, my constituents, that as your Representative I will never vote one dollar, or one gun, to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, to make war against the South."—*D. W. Voorhees, M. C., Seventh Indiana district, April, 1861.*

Another instance of the hearty support these men gave to their country in its hour of peril:

"'Tis a lamentable fact that not one-thousandth part of all our vast armies North enlisted purely from patriotic motives. Some went for money, some to get offices, some to get applause at home, and all with a vague ambition to become renowned. And, too, alas that we should say it! thousands upon thousands to steal. These are facts, and no amount of fine writing or frothy indignation can change them. We do not know that the Southern soldiers were any freer from such incentives, but they probably were as theirs partook of war of self-defence—*Lansing Democratic Journal, May 16, 1866.*

You went into the army for money according to these men. That is what they say of you, and yet they call upon you with open arms to come into the ranks of this great "loyal" Democratic party.

The Democrats cannot say to you that these are only utterances of individuals, editors and speakers, for whose assertions the party is not responsible, for the very life and spirit of their utterances were re echoed and reiterated by the great Democratic party itself; assembled in national convention at Chicago."—*Detroit Post.*