## ordinary confusion? Could their feeble THE EVENING NEWS.

## Wednesday, . . . . January 4, 1871.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

upon the subject. He said

adoption of more vigorous and vengeful nished greater security against future ish politicians; there will be an inciteonly provoke hatred.

and a multitude of settlers in the rear of our armies; if we had followed conquest by confiscation of the lands, and confiscation by immediate armed occupation; if we had disqualified from voting every man in or out of the conhistory which have been cited here we the war the nation deliberately inquered foes their lives, their liberties, and their lands; we permitted them to we inflicted no penalties upon them; future than were given by loyal citi-Zens.

We reserved only the right to exclude from office that class of persons described in the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Federal Constitution, and this disqualification we practically promised to remove so soon as the public necessities would permit. Now, sir, I am one of those who believe that this policy of forgiveness has been, upon the whole a wise policy. I concede, as was stated by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Maynard,] that there have been instances of outrage in the South. It is, SPORTSMEN'S ARTICLES GENERALLY alas, true that Robert E. Lee went to his grave publicly honored by reconstructed Virginia. It is true that Surratt lectures on assassination to delighted Maryland audiences. It is true, un. Surgeon and Physician, fortunately, that Jefferson Davis still lives.

But, sir, these are but isolated instances of the members of a great conflag-

logic refute or obliterate those sublime sentences of freedom that have been written with sword-points upon American soil, and punctuated with victories all the way from the Potomac to the Belize, from Atlanta to the sea?

Sir, I believe that country prospers st whose citizens are most united and armonious. It does not need the actual lash of steel to divert industry from On Tuesday, the 20th ult., the House re-sumed the consideration of the Amnesty dition of affairs may be induced quite Bill, and Hon. Mr. Fitch, the member as surely by bad blood produced by bad from Nevada, made a vigorous speech management. So long as there is any number of persons however small, de-"It may be, Mr. Speaker, that the prived of rights and privileges enjoyed by the rest of the country there will be measures toward the leaders of the re. a class of people who will be considered bellion five years ago would have fur- as persecuted martyrs rather than selftreason than we now possess; but cer-tainly it is too late at this day to in-position, a perpetual menace to the augurate a policy which might once growth of peaceful industry. Sir, in my have struck terror where now it can opinion we can give no advantage to the country and gain none for the Re-If we had sent a corps of surveyors publican party by perpetuating disabilities which are no longer necessary, and therefore no longer wise, and to the removal of which we are committed both by previous action and by party pledge. I do 1 ot desire to compel our Demoholding office and disf anchised from cratic friends to close their eyes to the future and turn their backs upon the federate army who participated in the re- present in order to grope in the darkbellion, we would perhaps have done ness of the past for shattered idols beno more than under the precedents of fore which they have been accustomed to bow. I would not encourage our had a right to do. But at the close of Republican friends throughout the country to cherish the delusive hope augurated a wiser, a more liberal, a less that war memories alone will serve as relentless policy. We gave to our con- a basis for continued party success. I wish we could all realize that those only who have the wit to comprehend retain the citizenship they had disdain- living issues and the nerve and judged and the protection they had despised; ment to espouse the right side of these issues can hope to be honored with the we condoned the offences they had committed, and we exacted from them scarcely any greater guarantees for the the instincts of the popular judgment and the impulses of the popular heart as to place in the hands of the Demo-

cratic party of the country the exclusive right to the powerful popular cry of universal amnesty.'

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