(Copy-D.)

ADDRESS OF COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

(Synopsis made from an original printed copy of address owned by Mr. Enos Clarke, of St. Louis, Mo., a member of the Committee of Seventy. This address filled a dozen printed pages and has attached to it the names of the committee. It was prepared by the committee after reaching Washington and was read to the President at the conference of September 30, 1863.)

The address ~~tells how~~ Whereas the creation of the Committee of Seventy ~~was created~~ at a mass ~~meeting~~ convention of Radical Union men of Missouri at Jefferson City September 1; "the largest mass convention ever held in the state; men from every quarter of the state being present; all actuated by the spirit of unconditional and unwavering loyalty to the Constitution and the Union; all sincerely attached to you as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation; and all earnestly desiring that your administration should redound to the honor of your own name and the good of our beloved country." It

The address then sets forth that the convention emphatically approved the emancipation proclamation and the employment of negro troops; and called attention to the "almost utter silence of our opponents" as to these measures. "You can judge, Mr. President, from these facts who are your friends in Missouri." ~~Loyalty to the Administration~~ is declared at some length.

The Radical Union men, it was stated, demand the "immediate removal" of slavery from Missouri. The Conservative party is denounced

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as composed of pro-slavery men and enemies of the Union, the story of Missouri's troubles is recited and Gov. Gamble was bitterly denounced.

"From the antagonism of the Radicals of Missouri to such a policy have arisen the conflicts which you, Mr.President, have been pleased to heretofore term a 'factional quarrel'. With all respect we deny that the Radicals of Missouri have been or are,in any sense, a party to any such quarrel. We are no factionists; but men earnestly intent upon doing our part toward rescuing this great nation from the assaults which slavery is aiming at its life. We are loyally trying to do that, while Conservatism in Missouri is trying how not to do it, and yet appear loyal. . . . The policy of our State Executive represses and chills the lotal heart of Missouri,as a pro-slavery policy represses and chills loyal hearts everywhere."

Lengthy complaint is made of the organization by Gov.Gamble of the Enrolled Militia of the state. It is contended that Missouri is entitled to be protected by National arms. "We ask,therefore, the immediate restoration of the military control of that state to the hands of the national officers and troops and the entire discharge of all the Enrolled Militia of the state from any further service at the arbitrary will of the Governor."

"We ask you further,Mr.President,that,in the place of Gen. Schofield,a Department Commander be assigned to the Department of the Missouri whose sympathies will be with Missouri's loyal and suffering people and not with slavery and pro-slavery men. . . . He has subordinated Federal authority in Missouri to state rule. . . .Under the pretense of preventing an invasion of Missouri from Kansas, notorious and avowed disloyalists have been armed. He has issued a military

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order prohibiting the liberty of speech and of the press. . . . From the day of Gen.Schofield's accession to the command of the Department, matters have grown worse and worse in Missouri, till now they are in a more terrible condition than they have been at any time since the outbreak of the Rebellion. . . . We therefore respectfully pray you to send another General to command that Department; and if we do not overstep the bounds of propriety, we ask that the Commander sent there be Major General Benjamin F.Butler. We believe that his presence there would restore order and peace to Missouri in less than sixty days." . . .

} For Lincoln's reply see "Complete Works," Vol 2, p. 419. }

J. McC. D.

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