

A PORTENTOUS HOUR.

Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Franklin Repository, has been making a pilgrimage to the Negrophillist's Mecca and has had an hour's interview with the successor of the Abolition Mahomet. That hour's talk between Johnson and McClure, if correctly reported by the latter, gives awful portent of a coming hegira of the faithful from the offices at Washington. For the information of our readers, we quote from McClure's letter to the Franklin Repository, of last week:

"However recalcitrant (Johnson) may be on some issues, he seems to have no reserve as to the policy he conceives to be the true one to bring back the insurgent States. He discussed the position of those States and their people with great interest and occasional warmth, and with frankness that left no doubt as to his purpose. He holds that they were never out of the Union; that secession, however accomplished as a fact, cannot be accomplished in law; that the supreme authority of the government in those States was not overthrown by rebellion, but simply in abeyance and, of course, logically follows his premises, that since the rebellion has ceased, the States resume their proper place in the Union and restoration is accomplished."

Now, mark you, this is just what the men who control the so-called "Republican" party most emphatically deny.—They aver that the "insurgent States" did go out of the Union and were conquered as foreign communities and must now be governed as subjugated provinces. Such is the theory announced by Thaddeus Stevens and entertained by nearly all the "Republican" leaders in Pennsylvania. Such, too, will be the view of a large portion, if not of a majority, of the "Republican" members of the next Congress. Here, then, is a great dividing principle and either the President, or the "Republican" leaders, must basely and ignominiously surrender, one to the other, or there must be a division between them, organized, on both sides, with a determination to be successful. We quote again:

"I shall not soon forget the emphasis with which he declared that the South must come back and be a part of us and 'must come,' he added, 'with its arms and its property, and I do not want it to come evicted of its manhood.'"

"The President is clearly adverse to confederation and that question is practically settled. Whatever might be the views of Congress, confederation is not possible with an Executive determined hostile to it and with the pardoning power in his hands."

What say those magnanimous spirits who, at the late election voted for confederation, and for the general humiliation of the Southern people, to these positions of the President? What says that wonderfully warlike exterminator of rebels, Gen. John Cessna, (who advocated confederation loudly during the late campaign) to these views of the man he professes to support? Will these fellows cling to the doctrine they preached but a month ago, or will they trim their sails to suit the steering of Andrew Johnson? We shall see. But, turn we to McClure, once more:

"I believe that the President will wield all his power to effect the admission of the representatives of the rebellious States into Congress during the next session. The Senate being organized, the question cannot come up there until it is brought up in order, but there will be a strong pressure to force the admission of the Southern members by placing their names on the roll when the House meets. This Mr. McPherson will not do, and on all votes of instructions, he will call only those who are returned from States clearly entitled to representation. The law forbids him to do otherwise, and he will be faithful to it. [Homest McPherson!] The question of the admission will then agitate the House, and I fear, make a sad breach between the President and Congress."

"The President will wield all his power to effect the admission of the representatives of the rebellious States into Congress, during the next session."—Can this be possible? Can it be that the President, who is exclusively the property of the "Republican" party, will be such a mar-plot as to overturn the darling scheme of that party to keep those representatives out of Congress? Does not Andrew Johnson know that if he succeeds in his effort to "effect the admission" of the Southern representatives, he will destroy the "Republican" party? And knowing this, ought he not to be ashamed thus to insist upon the restoration of the Union, at the peril of the political organization which claim him as its chattel? Just think of it! Horror of horrors! "A sad breach between the President and Congress!" How many bright hopes of men born for the special adornment of the gubernatorial chair, the Senatorial seat, or the Congressional hall, will be dashed to the ground! How many McClures and Ketchums and Cessnas will be nipped in the bud of their usefulness to the state! How many hungry "Republicans" will be barred out from the public crib and how dull and tedious will be the columns of the sensation journals, without a daily account of robberies of the Treasury and frauds upon the Government! Oh! Andy Johnson, for Shoddy's sake, never let it come to this! Yield up your restoration policy! Go in for disunion! Help Congress to shut its doors in the face of the Southern representatives! Eviscerate the South of its manhood! Nay, give us continued disunion, rather than the destruction of the Republican party! "Take any shape but that!" But we fear the President has been beguiled by the "copperheads," for McClure tells us,

"It would be foolish to disguise the fact that the President holds by the old and dead, disunionist position of a partisan Executive, and that he is not amenable to the flattering approval of his administration by the Democratic party. I do not mean

pathy against them; and he will, I feel warranted in saying, adhere to the political fortunes of the Southern States, without regard to political consequences."

A portentous hour, truly, for the future of the 'Republican' party, was that spent by Col. McClure in conversation with the President. Deeply as we commiserate our political adversaries upon the gloomy prospect that is before them, if our appeal to the President in their behalf, should prove in vain, we will cheerfully accept the issue. What else can we do? Surely the "loyal men of the country" would not ask us to oppose the administration at Washington! Therefore, if so be that Andrew Johnson will stubbornly refuse to yield to our entreaties, as above expressed, and will persist in demanding of Congress admission for the Southern representatives we will very likely support him, even if his policy should be the death of the "Republican" party.

HOW IT WORKS.

They have just been having a negro insurrection in Jamaica. The British government, moved by the same false philanthropy which built up a sectional party in this country and overturned the civil institutions of fifteen states, abolished the system of negro slavery which once was in vogue in that island. The result has been, idleness, crime and misery as to the emancipated blacks, and corresponding injury, distress and ruin as to the whites. The experiment of the social and political equality of the Caucasian and the African, has been fully tried in Jamaica, and the inevitable result is a war of races. The negroes have risen against the whites and have committed the most horrible massacres. This uprising is not a rebellion against the British government; it is an effort to destroy the white inhabitants of Jamaica. It is not an attempt at revolution, conducted on civilized principles, but a bloody butchery worthy only of the darkest regions of barbarous Dahomey, or the farthest wilds of blackest Ethiopia. But it is only the outcropping of the eternal principle implanted by the Creator himself, in the very nature of his creature man. It is the great divine law, written by the finger of God, upon the face, the form, the color, and upon every distinguishing feature of the representatives of the different races, re-asserting itself, in spite of the puffed-up wisdom of human philosophy. The races were created distinct and separate for great and wise purposes, and political fanaticism, even though it urge its purposes under the garb of philanthropy, cannot thwart the will of the Almighty. Let this solemn truth give pause to every man who dreams of that Utopia in which all races, kindreds, tribes and tongues, shall be socially and politically equal.

Let the news from Jamaica, showing us at the same glimpse, the irreconcilable diversity of nature between the Caucasian and the African, and the certainty that the latter, as the inferior race, must go to the wall, teach all who would do good to both races in this country, to beware how they trample under foot the plain and irreversible decree of the Creator.

THERE is a delightful scrub-race, just now, between the various aspirants for the Abolition nomination for Governor. In this country the contest is between Cessna and Jordan, but if Jordan stays on the track he will be shamefully beaten. His party are completely disgusted with the airs he assumes and intend to teach him a little good taste by flattening out his pretensions. This is truly gratifying to the Democrats. They want to see the man who vilified and abused them for years, defeated by a man whom they raised up to be the leader of the "Republican" party in this county! Only think of it! Fr. Jordan discarded by the party for which he did all the dirty work for years, to make way for a renegade Democrat, the best part of whose life was spent in undoing what Jordan did! Isn't it glorious! Francis had better take our advice, which is that he withdraw from the lists at once. No matter if he does wear shoulder-straps, in this case "discretion is the better part of valor."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON does not want, he says, "the South to come back eviscerated of its manhood." Some of the Southern Conventions do not relish the idea of repudiating the debt, contracted by their states, or of ratifying the Abolition amendment. But President Johnson tells them they must do those things before they can be fully restored to their former relations with the Federal Government. So, if they want to be "restored," they must swallow those Presidential doses. It strikes us that if those pills are not strong enough physico to eviscerate them of their manhood, their entrails must be made of iron.

HON. JACOB COLLAMER, U. S. Senator from Vermont, died a few days ago. He was an able practical statesman and the body of which he was so long a member, will greatly miss his emi-

EXECUTION OF CAPT. WERZE.

On Friday last, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, Capt. Henry Werze, late commander of the Andersonville prison, was launched into eternity, having been condemned to death by a "military commission." He died, protesting his innocence, and let it be recorded of this unhappy, friendless fellow creature, that he died like a man. The South has now given a "scape-goat for its sins." Would it not be well for some of our Northern advocates of justice and the conditions of civilized life, to have a "military commission" try the scoundrels who burned churches, stripped women, and robbed and murdered non-combatants in the South? (vide Dr. Bachman's letter).

We append the following account of the final scene, in the execution of Werze: After the reading of the order was finished, he stood up with remarkable calmness, and a placid expression of countenance. Major Russell asked him whether he had anything to say before the drop fell. He replied very unconcernedly: "I have nothing to say to the public, and to you, Major, I will say I die innocent. I have but once to die, and my hope is in the future."

Major Russell then asked him if he forgave him for the part he took in the matter. He answered: "I do. I know, as an officer, you have to act according to orders."

The reverend gentlemen continued their words of consolation as the noose was put around his neck by the hangman. He maintained the most stolid indifference, and smiled as the black cap was drawn over his head, and maintained the erect posture without flinching a moment, until the fatal signal was given, and the drop fell. The whole affair was very brief, and passed off more promptly than any of the many previous executions here.

Mr. Schade says he was called upon by several persons last night, as was also Father Boyle, who communicated information, purporting to come from a member of the Cabinet, to the effect that if they would acknowledge that Jeff. Davis was connected with the atrocities at Andersonville, his sentence should be commuted. Although Mr. Schade did not place full confidence in these reports, he considered his duty to relate them to the prisoner, at his last conference with him. Capt. Werze, in reply, said, "Mr. Schade, you know I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville, and if I knew he had I would not become a traitor against him or anybody else to save my life."

The following letter was written by Werze before mounting the gallows: OLD CAPITOL PRISON, Nov. 10, '65. Mr. Schade, Dear Sir:—It is no doubt the last time that I address myself to you. What I have said to you often and often, I repeat, accept my thanks for all you have done for me. May God reward you, I cannot. Still I have something more to ask of you, and I am confident you will not refuse to receive my dying request.

Please help my poor family. My dear wife and children. War, cruel war, has swept everything from me, and to-day my wife and children are beggars. My life is demanded as an atonement, and I am willing to give it, and I hope after a while I will be judged differently from what I am now. If any one ought to come to the relief of my family it is the people of the South, for whose sakes I have sacrificed all. I know you will excuse me for troubling you again. Farewell, dear sir; may God bless you. Yours, thankfully, H. WERZE.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING OF THE MIXED SPIRITS WHICH COMPOSE THE PRESENT OPPOSITION TO THE DEMOCRACY, IS CALLED FOR NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, AT THE COURT HOUSE.

What these fellows have to congratulate themselves upon, we don't know. They said Negro Suffrage wasn't an issue in the late canvass.—They refused to endorse President Johnson's policy in its entirety and recommended confederation, which the President opposes. Are their rejoicings to be over the defeat of President Johnson's policy and the "rebuke" they administered to his anti-confederation notions? Mayhap they mean to glorify over the frauds lately committed by their party in Philadelphia, or, perhaps, what is more likely, they intend to jollify over the prospective wiping-out of that old hack of theirs, Col. Francis Jordan, whose aspirations for gubernatorial honors, are about to have the breath knocked out of them by that great patriot and blood-stained hero of the late war, Gen. John Cessna! But, non verborum.

THE State elections held last week, are "considerably mixed" in result. The Democrats lost New Jersey, the only Northern state held by them during the war, their candidate for Governor being beaten about 2,500 votes. To balance this, the Abolitionists lost Louisiana, a state under their control ever since the capture of New Orleans; Democratic majority too large to be counted. New York went for the Johnson ticket nominated by the Weed men, by 25,000, the Democratic Johnson ticket not having quite so much "shoddy" in it. But, then, Wisconsin defeated Negro Suffrage and the Abolition majority of 20,000 last year, is cut down to about 5,000. In Maryland about one fourth of the vote of the state was cast, the Registry law excluding two thirds of the voters. Baltimore city cast 5,000 votes out of a voting population of 30,000. Of course, under such circumstances, Abolitionism triumphed. The Democrats carried New Haven, Conn., Detroit, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis.

THE RIGHT PLAN.

The Fulton Democrat, of last week, makes some excellent suggestions in regard to the proper mode of organizing for the next campaign. We are glad to find the organ of the gallant Democracy of Fulton fully alive to the necessity of a thorough drill of the party forces. Let Bedford and her daughter Fulton trim their lamps and keep them burning no matter what may be the course of the "foolish virgins." We quote a part of the Democrat's suggestions:

But without further descending upon the importance of success to the Democratic party next year, we would, at present, simply make the following suggestions: Let us in this winter, organize a Democratic Club in every township. Let the club meet every week—not always necessarily, in the same place, but in various parts of the township, so that all make accommodations. Whenever possible, the best speakers of the county can be procured to address the club, as it will be impossible that speakers should be present every night, in due thereof, let the speeches of distinguished men that will from time to time appear in the newspapers, or be distributed by Congressmen, or the State Committee, be read. By adopting such a course this good, wholesome Democratic doctrine will be disseminated into every nook and corner of the county; many will be aroused from that ill-boding indifference that suits to have possessed the masses; a gasnet and profitable winter will be passed; and we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty. Our party will then be united and aroused for the canvass that will be opened out early next season.—If the other counties of the State do likewise, as we trust they will, a spirit of such invincible power will be evoked, that cannot but triumph.

HOW NEGRO TROOPS GOT THEIR REPUTATION.—At those subsidized white men and ruckling demagogues, (says the Patriot Union) who to-day, (14th,) by word and act, are endeavoring to bolster up a factitious military record for the negroes, who have been brought to Harburg to guzzle and gorge, with thermans and in the uniform of the Government, (many of which have been bought or borrowed for the occasion carefully ponder the following. Get Thomas H. Benton, Jr., the Iowa soldier's candidate for Governor, at the late election, in a speech delivered before the election, after describing the capture of a rebel battery at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, in his own men, said:

"What was the indignation of my men when they saw in the printed letters of these correspondents a glowing account of the bravery of the colored troops in storming this battery, and ignoring the very existence of my regiment, who really captured it, by not even mentioning its presence there. But this indignation was still further increased when, by some one's orders, these very guns were sent up to St. Louis and exhibited there at a soldier's fair, with certain battle-flags, as trophies of the bravery of certain colored troops, who were said to have stormed and taken them at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, when in fact there were no battle-flags there, and the whole work of taking the guns was done by my own regiment which was not even mentioned."

It is now said that the Federal Army numbers 180,000 men, of all arms. What is the meaning of this immense standing army? The forces hostile to the government laid down their arms six months ago, and we are ostensibly at peace with the whole world. It seems as though the Chicago platform, in asserting our four years of war to have been a failure, is not so far wrong after all; for, it is acknowledged by our political opponents that the Union has not been restored, and the very fact that a standing army of 180,000 men is required to keep the peace, itself proves that the war, though successful in breaking the military power of the South, has failed to settle the troubles of the country. Thus is the Democratic doctrine verified.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR EXCLUDED AS A VOTER.—Recently there was a local election in St. Louis (Mo.), when "Frank Blair refused to take the electoral oath prescribed by the new State Constitution, in consequence of which his vote was rejected. He would take an oath of allegiance or oath of loyalty, but the constitutional oath he would not take. He has brought suit against the Judges of Election for \$10,000 damages for rejecting his vote, with the view, he says, of testing the matter for the courts."

Thus it will be seen that one of the most gallant generals under Sherman, who did the great successful fighting of the war, cannot vote because of the wretched test oath in Missouri!

THE President's Views on Organizing the House.—Proclamation of the end of Rebellion.—The vote by counties is as follows: Hartford county, 5,557 6,856 New Haven county, 5,960 7,473 New London county, 3,333 3,517 Fairfield county, 3,857 6,046 Windham county, 2,219 1,478 Litchfield county, 2,815 3,967 Middlesex county, 1,928 2,429 Tolland county, 1,568 1,683 Total, 27,568 33,489 Total vote, 60,706. Majority against the Amendment, 6272.

GENERAL indignation is felt in government and diplomatic circles, at the swanton attack of Spain upon Chile. The Spanish blockading squadron consists of seven frigates. The greatest unanimity of feeling prevails among

LITERARY.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The December number of this favorite Magazine is an excellent one. The leading steel engraving, in illustration of the text, "Children's children are the crown of old men, and the glory of children are their fathers," is one that will go home to many hearts. The engraved title-page is truly beautiful—it is a gem of art. It represents the Past and Future—while around, "The little birds sing East, and the little bird sing West."

to use a well-known line from Mrs. Browning's beautiful "Rhyme of the Duchess May." The Double Colored Steel Fashion Plate for this number will be pronounced by the ladies "superb," or else we are very greatly mistaken. Then there are engravings of the new fashions in jackets, cloaks, embroidery, coiffures, bonnets, &c. The literary matter is excellent as usual. Price \$2.50 a year; 2 copies \$4.00; 8 copies (and one gratis) \$16. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1866. Specimen numbers for this purpose will be sent for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are offered us Premiums in certain cases. The Prospectus of this magazine for next year embodies a splendid list of contributors. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The principal engraving, "Papa, Papa," is one of great beauty. For many years "Peterson's Magazine" has had a very large circulation. In 1866 it will be greatly improved; the reading matter will be increased, and each number will contain a double-size steel fashion plate, elegantly colored, with from four to six figures. The terms will remain two dollars a year to single subscribers. To clubs it is cheaper, viz: five copies for \$8.00, eight copies for \$12.00, or fourteen copies for \$20.00. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates), the publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get clubs. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

We will give the Patriot & Union another notice. It is a spicy and well conducted little daily and being published at the capital of the State, is the central organ of the Democracy. It should be liberally sustained. We said this substantially, some weeks ago, but the Patriot & Union credited our notice to the Ashland Advocate. We have thus "tried it again," just to see who will get credit for our thunder next time.

"SATURDAY NIGHT" is the title of a new literary weekly just started in Philadelphia, by Davis and Elverson. It is a decided improvement on the "flash" weeklies that have so long disgraced the list of our dissenting literary hebdomads. It is spicy and full of spirit and, therefore, cannot fail to become popular.

MR. EDITOR.—Some anxiety exists in this community with regard to the whereabouts, or fate, of "Alexis," who flourished once and only once, over that cognomen, in the columns of the "Inquirer." Has the "valiant soldier" fled from the sword of "Justice"? Was he injured whilst seeing after "skeddaddlers," on the 10th ultimo? Have his tender sympathies for "Sambo" led him to take a journey to the "Freedmen's Bureau," or the cotton fields and rice swamps of the sunny South? Is the rising genius "studying syllogisms" with the "Professor at Rainsburg"? Or has he taken a professorship in the "Republican" Gymnasium, to have the general oversight of all kinds of turning and twisting? In short, any information relative to the whereabouts, or fate of "Alexis," furnished through the columns of the GAZETTE, or Inquirer, will be gratefully received by his sympathizing friends in Cumberland Valley.

PHILANTHROPIST.

The Outbreak in Jamaica. It seems difficult, from the tenor of the advices from Jamaica, to ascertain any justifiable cause for the melancholy disturbances which have taken place in that island. There was no apparent reason for the outbreak; no grievances to complain of, and the Government against which it is said that an insurrection exists is that of the people who have taken up arms. In Jamaica whites and blacks enjoy equal rights, and the officers are of both colors. The dispute commenced in some difficulties between sailors belonging to the British Navy and the local police. The rioters seem, however, to have taken umbrage against the police, which has suffered terribly. As usual, when mobs rule, the insanity increases with opposition, and the affair takes a different aspect at the conclusion from what it had in the beginning, turning its fury against fresh objects. FRANKLIN says, "Poor Richard's Almanac," "a mob's a monster—all arms and no brains."—Phil. Inquirer.

The Connecticut Election.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation announcing the official result of the vote of the first Monday of October on the adoption of the Constitutional amendment conferring upon the negroes of Connecticut the right of suffrage. The vote by counties is as follows: Hartford county, 5,557 6,856 New Haven county, 5,960 7,473 New London county, 3,333 3,517 Fairfield county, 3,857 6,046 Windham county, 2,219 1,478 Litchfield county, 2,815 3,967 Middlesex county, 1,928 2,429 Tolland county, 1,568 1,683 Total, 27,568 33,489 Total vote, 60,706. Majority against the Amendment, 6272.

The Veteran Reserve Corps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It has been ascertained that 85 per cent. of the 640 officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been wounded in battle, some of them as many as seven times. Five per cent. became disabled from other causes, and ten per cent. from disease contracted in the line of duty. Ninety-one underwent amputation. There were eight resections of the arm and sixteen lost an eye. There is a probability that this corps will be made permanent by the ensuing Congress.

U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Savannah Republican, from Columbia on the 1st, says that Ex-Gov. J. L. Manning has been elected United States Senator for the term ending 1867, and the Hon. B. H. Dunkin has been elected Chief Justice, to fill the vacancy

A Few Plain Facts.

An exchange shows, in the following table of prices, the "advantage" of the present condition of things, as compared with what it was prior to the war. In 1860 you could go to the store and buy a bill of goods, and the storekeeper would make out your account as follows:

1 piece of muslin, 32 yards, @ 12c \$4.00
6 lbs. coffee @ 12c .75
24 yds. calico @ 10c .24
1 lb pepper @ 10c .10
10 lbs. sugar @ 8c .80
5 yds. Canton flannel @ 15c .75
1 silk handkerchief 1.00
Total \$9.80

In 1865 you make another purchase, and buy the same quantities and qualities of goods at the same store, and the storekeeper makes out another bill, as follows:

1 piece of muslin, 32 yds, @ 60c \$19.20
6 lbs. coffee @ 50c .30
24 yds calico @ 35c .84
1 lb pepper @ 75c .75
10 lbs. sugar @ 20c .20
5 yds. Canton flannel @ 75c .375
1 silk handkerchief 3.00
Total \$40.10
Deduct bill of 1860 9.80
Difference \$30.30

This difference of \$30.30 you have now to pay the bond-holders, assessors and collectors for carrying on the civil war to make the negro your equal—For that is what is claimed by the radical Abolitionists who have been ruining the country for the last four years. In 1860, ten days work of a laboring man at \$1 per day, would foot the bill; in 1865, it will require twenty days work, at \$2 per day (which very few laboring men get) to pay for the same bill of goods.

In 1860, the farmer could come to town and pay his bill of goods with two bushels of the high price flour commands, it will take four barrels to pay the same bill.

The above presents a plain statement of facts which are brought home to every householder in the community, and especially every laboring man who has to provide for himself and his family by his daily toil and industry, and this state of things will continue, as long as the governmental policy of the last few years is continued. If the masses want a change, they will have to dispense with the services of their present rulers. There is no hope for the country but in a speedy return to the old Democratic policy of former years.—Pittsfield Standard.

The Test Oath for Members of Congress.

Frequent allusion is made, in connection with the question of reconstruction, to the test oath of office enacted by the Congress of 1862 to be administered in the cases specified. As it will no doubt be prominent in the debates to be held on the passage of the bill, Congress is expected to give rise, we copy it hereunder. It is as follows: CHAPTER CXXVIII.—An act to prescribe an Oath of Office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That hereafter no person shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being sworn to the faithful discharge of the same, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought or accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded my voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office in which I am about to enter, so help me God;" which said oath so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court House of Congress, or department to which the said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offense, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever of holding any office or place under the United States. Approved July 2, 1862.

Senator Sumner—The South and Reconstruction—Wisconsin Against Negro Suffrage: The Union with North Carolinians: Holden Claims Election, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, acts as if he were master of the situation. He is constantly sending on here messages and directions to men in position as to what shall be done. Negro suffrage is in his hands.

The course of some Southern States in refusing to adopt the President's policy in the reconstruction of the South, and the constitutional amendment, has greatly embarrassed him and impaired his influence in relation to the immediate recognition of Congressmen in the South in time things may get better—much depends on the South itself.

A telegram from a distinguished source states, that the majority against negro suffrage in Wisconsin, is six or eight thousand.

A dispatch from Governor Holden, of a date as late as any in the papers, expresses the opinion that he is elected Governor of North Carolina.—The Western counties cannot be heard from for some days.—Bull. Sun.

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

Particulars of the Outbreak at Norman Bay—Devastation and Slaughtering by the Mob—The Negroes' Demands—Probable Final Suppression of the Insurrection.

Central American papers contain accounts of the progress of the Jamaica insurrection up to the 10th ult. The fury of the blacks seems to have reached its culminating point on the 11th, when a mob of some four or five hundred of them assembled at Morant Bay, and supplied themselves by force with arms and ammunition from the police station of the town. They attacked the court-house, whither the local authorities had betaken themselves for safety, and had gathered a few of the citizens. An assault ensued, which was unsuccessful until the assailants fired the building and the inmates were forced out by the flames. They were all seized by the rioters and slaughtered and their corpses outraged in every way that the devilish ingenuity of the mob could devise. Some were disemboweled; others beheaded; arms and legs were torn off; tongues and eyes plucked out. In some instances these things were done before death. Fourteen whites are known to have been killed, and a few more are supposed to be the most influential and esteemed residents of the town, and twenty-five, including one woman, severely wounded. The local military force was called out, and a number of the leaders of the mob had been caught and tried by court-martial. Over one hundred blacks are said to have been executed. No fears were expressed that the rioters would be in every way that the devilish ingenuity of the mob could devise.

The town of Manchionale, Mulatto River, Elmwood, Rose Cottage, Fair Prospect, Boston, Castle Fairy Hill, and Dean's Valley.

The Abolition Southern Congressmen—No Summary Action Against Them—Modification of the Internal Revenue Law Restored in Maryland and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—I hear in several Republican quarters that reference to the admission of Southern Congressmen, there are plenty of members elect of the dominant party, who intend that there shall be no summary action against them. There must be examination and consideration of the subject. If need be, there will be, it is said, an organization of Republican members in aid of the President's policy, which may bring men into the field for the offices of the Senate, and candidates are already mentioned.

Reports that the Secretary McCulloch may recommend concerning the internal revenue law are premature. The report of the Commissioners appointed in conformity with a resolution of Congress to examine into the tax subject will be awaited with anxious interest. In high Congressional quarters, learned on the subject, they have heard decided objections to the features of the law which taxes a person who uses in business a hundred thousand dollars so as that it yields ten thousand profit, double what would be the tax upon a like sum that would yield five thousand when invested in securities.

In the same quarter objection is urged against that feature of the law which imposes the rate of ten per cent. should be fixed and paid upon incomes, whether large or small.

The Freedmen's Bureau, by order of the President, has returned a large number of estates to their original owners, among them the property of T. W. Gray, of St. Mary's county, Md., and Mrs. Elizabeth Southron. The most of the places restored are located in Loudoun and Fairfax counties, Va. In Alexandria, Mrs. S. G. Smith, the Misses Irwin, Miss Dargherfield, Miss A. M. Somers and Mr. John Aldridge have been reinstated in possession of their property.—Bull. Sun.

Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The election in this State yesterday was quiet and orderly. Wells for Governor, and Voorhees for Lieut. Governor, carried the city with overwhelming majorities. L. S. Martin, for the first congressional district, Jacob Barker, for the second, R. C. Wickliffe, for the third, all Democrats, have been elected by a large majority. The legislature will be entirely Democratic.

Detroit City Election.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—An election for city officers took place yesterday. M. J. Mills, Democrat, for mayor, is elected by 900 majority.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch, Scalds, Burns, Eruptions of the Skin, Ucers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 50 North Street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Post 22-6m.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT Has given universal satisfaction during the fourteen years it has been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions, has been proclaimed the pain destroyer of the world. Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. If used as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For cough, croup, and asthma, it can't be beat. One 40 cent bottle will cure all the above, besides being useful in every family for sudden accidents, such as burns, cuts, scalds, insect stings, &c. It is perfectly innocuous, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. Price 40 cents a bottle.—Office, 50 North Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Oct 20-In.

ALLOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—A Druggist said the other day, you have no need to advertise your Porous Plasters, for every one sold certainly comes to him to be sold, and a dozen sells a gross, and so on. You will not be able to supply the demand soon. But we can supply a thousand yards a day.

AFFLICTION OF THE STINE CURED. Hartford, Conn., Nov. 11, 1861. Messrs. THOS. ALLOCK & Co.—Please send me a dispatch, twelve dozen Alloock's Porous Plasters. Our daily experience confirms their very superior excellence. At this moment of writing, a man applies for one, who, by entanglement in the shaft of machinery, had both his legs broken, spine severely injured, and was for nearly a year entirely helpless. This man found relief very soon by the application of a plaster to his spine. He was soon enabled to work, and to be able to add a dozen dollars a gross, and so on. You will not be able to supply the demand soon. But we can supply a thousand yards a day.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE which plant perfume is in its stead, and is the most beautiful and permanent of all. Manufactured by F. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied