

CARLIELE, PA., JANUARY 21, 1864.

## FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

was quite imposing.

To did see "Sawre," the little contra-'nce" is an original-can dance, sing, crow more like a cock than a cock itself, and liniout a motion of the lips. He is a musical al hell upon Earth, with its lurid fires glaring wonder, and was captured in Virgitia by Ger. defiance to Heaven; the other a murdener,

#### AN INFAMOUS FORGERY,

State Senator, Mr. Buchen, received a letter (through mail.) dated at Newville, January ocrats of that place. The letter is quite lengthy, and reprimands Mr. Buchen severely because of his votes in the Senate on the. \* party," &c.

gery-the production of a "loyal" Wolly-head. dent, who has converted our heritage of free-The gentlemen whose names are signed to it dom and equal rights into a huge Golgotha have written to Mr. Buchen, pronouncing of human skills, exhibits having sof sorrow the delectable epistle a base forgery, and its for the past, but on the contrary gives his inwriter a zecondrel, who, if discovered, will finence to Infidels, and appears to glory in ascertain the kind of fare that is served out to seeing our people distressed and his country criminals in the Eastern Penitentiary. They rained. Fincoln, Washington, and John may yet find out the drafard who dired to Brown! We have he doubt this device was 'use their names, and if they do, God help the suggestion of a shoddy contractor or of him, for our Court will not. We suppose ficial plunderer. Give us his name, Messrs this petty Abolition sneak thought that, as a Abolitionists, so that the people may know large portion of his party friends were en- the brute who will dare insult the memory gaged in stealing, he would try his hand at of WASHINGTON. forgery, and all on account of "loyalty to the government." He should have remembered however, that now-a-days thickes-" loval government thieves, we mean-are not punished, but forgers sometimes are, particularly if they come before our court.

In this connection we may mention that subject of Speaker, is endorsed by every Democrat in this county, and also by many Republicans. No honest man can disapprove Abolitionists (several of them traitors,) and 16 Democrats-the Democrats offered to permit the Pholitionists to elect their Speaker. hold them to a fearful account for their obstinate and revolutionary course. The honest portion of their own party condemn them

with as much vehemance as Democrate do. The Demogratic Semitors deserve the fastrity and firmness. Let them remain steadfast to the bitter end, and thus rebuke an arrogant, ignorant faction, who would "rather rule in hell than serve in heaven." In name of the Democracy of Cumberland, we thank Mr. Bucker for the manly stand he has taken.

The negro schools in New Orleans sustained by the government are seven in num-her, with 23 teachers and 1,190 scholars.— The little darkies prove admirable scholars. -Abolition Exchange.

Negro schools sustained by the government. Where do the United States authorites get the power to take money out of the treasury to educate negro children? How can they use the . reorle's money for such a purpose? Verily. these are strange times, when that provision of the Constitution (or any other) which says 'no money 'shall be taken from the treasury 'except by appropriations made by law, is there should be a close vote between the two wantenly violeted. Have we no Constitution lending candidates in the States which have to guide us? no law but the will of the Administration? no cheeks upon the action of should be made to control the result by elecministration? no checks upon the action of those whom we have elected as our official the second Sectee, agents to conduct the affairs of our government? Are our lives and fortunes at the mercy of despots and fanatics, who thirst for blood, and orave wealth and power? Are party would not submit. If North Carolina our rights and literties set aside to build up should choose electors under the auspices of an inferior race of beings? Then, indeed is revolution justifiable,—a revolution to establish a Constitution, and make laws, and se- counted? Would the Democrats submit to staff, said, the "commutation money had alcure our liberties. "Resistance to tyrants is have them rejected of If, again, the electoobedience to God,"

A Young Lady Murcehed .- Miss Entry C. BLUNT, a most beautiful and interesting young lady, 18 years of age, from Massachusetts, was murdered by a confindant negro, ted? near Fortress Morroe, on the 2d just, Zho was a teacher of young "contrabands," and was returning home from her labors, when election might be so shaken as to make it she was overtaken by a powerful South Car-practically nightory. In such an energenchine negro, who after violating her normal, cy we may be street that lawless and olina negro, who after violating her porton, brutally murdered her by a blow upon the

Bully for Him !- General Grant is repor ted to have said: "I aspire only to one political office. When this war is over, I mean to run for Mayor of Calena, (his place of res idence,) and, if elected, I intend to have the look forward with apprehension to the strain sidewalk fixed between my house and the depot."

A't the President's last levee, says the Adge of his associatee

A DISGRACEFUL SPECTACLE. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Beaufort, S. C., gives a lengthy account of a celebration and joilifi- claves who have been stolen froin their mascation by the contrabands (some 15,000 in number,) collected in and about that place of arthy officers. From our heart we feel for fine mansions and beautiful orange groves." It was the "first uninversary of the freedmen good clothing, warm houses and constant in South Caroffin." The celebration con care, they die off by scores and hundreds as sisted of a military and civic procession. A soon as they fall into the hands of their new large staging was creeted, which was occu- Abdition masters. At Cairo, twelve hunpied by blacks and whites; a "great num- dred recently died in six weeks from expoer of lady teachers from the North" (paid sure and hunger. And even down at Beauby the government,) were present; speeches were made by Abolition officers and "intelligent contrabands." Thirteen Bostroment exen were roasted for this negro feast, and five thousand loaves of bread were distributed. The staging, the letter writer bays, prosented a magnificent appearance; "it was surmounted with arches, festooned with ev-The inauguration of Gov. Currin for ergreens and flowers, Fer and on each arch a second form took place at Harrisburg on were the names of Lincoln, Washington, and Puesday. The display of military, welcarn, John Brown!" "Ga Was ever a more brutal insult offered to the memory of the Tather of life country? It was all right while proper to embellish this negro mirdt sal with the band, at Rhoems Hall, this evening. " Saw- names of Lincoln and boths Brown, the first a violator of the Union and Constitution, who,

in company with trit Dates, the turnel our tate the flute, and all from the mouth with- country upstile down and constituted halfterthirf and villian, who could boast of being the first practical secessionist in our country ; but to essociate the name of CECRGE Wash-A few days ago our faithful and energetic Photon with the names of Lincoln and Brown, was an insult to the American people, that makes the hot blood start to the temples of 11, and signed by ten of the prominent Dem the patriot and honest man as he reads this impudent Abolition spectacle. Lincoln, WASHINGTON, and JOHN BROWN! We would like to look upon the monster who could find subject of Speaker! It purports to be the it in his wicked heart to associate these names production of his "political friends," and af together. Our Saviour was crucified between fee'ts to deplore Mr. B's course because "it two thieves, but one thief repented before his is verging on treason," and will "injure our death, and was thred. But John Bhowle, the murderer of women and babes, never re-The letter (now in our possession,) is a for- pented; and Lincoln, our minority Presi-

# Are Re to Have Another President?

We know that many mfelligent people who have looked closely and thoughtfully at the progress of usurpation, and watched with straining eyes and throbbing hearts the course Mr. Ducker's course in the Senate on the treatment of this administration, since their attention contained the same reticinations respecting into the United by a fractional vote of one-time to retain power in their bands because elvi-two termination of the war and the speedy trigger tenth in their people case within the limits of of his course. The Senate being a tic-16 that they amount almost to conviction. But same stereotyped prognostications in regard and then divide the balance of the offices of when, in reading his brief remarks, fellow- | footstock Econ so cheeted and bambooxled as the Senate equally between the two parties. ing Wendell Phillips's speech at the Cooper Ave been the American people by the class, without limit of their blood and treasure to This fair and hor orable offer was declined Institute, we made the discovery that he was. of presses of which Forney's takes the front put down some and rebellious States, by adby the discholes of John Brown, and the In these remarks he made the astounling rank. They are making money by the war uniting fine the Electoral College men, who Senate remains at a dead lock. The entire declaration it substance, that it would be | -- they do not want it stopped - and Rosed, seats in that body; the consumation of which responsibility of this state of affairs in the time to consider the question of saccession to contribute of the saccession to contribute of the saccession to contribute of the saccession to consider the question of saccession to contribute of this state of affairs in the time to consider the question of saccession to contribute of the saccession to Emate rests on the shoulders of the Abolition Senators, and their constituents will whether we were to have another Tresident. contracts that pay well, and that furnish and the cheans which Godend nature have placed " He could not het decide." he said, " whething gratitude of their friends for their integ- subject, there is ground for apprehension, war and its progress towards an honoroble and we cannot blame those who, with far power than he possesses, have come to the same conclusion, and begin to "despair of

the Republic." Tho World, in reference to the speech of the philosopher of the Tribune, says:

There is one point in that little speech of Mr. Greeley's which we cannot approach without pain. We refer to the misgivings he expressed as to whether we are to have another presidential election. have been the crude suggestion of the moment, it may have been cant; but even if it is the mature fruit of Mr. Greeley's reflections, it does no discredit to his understanding. The form of a presidential election, of some sort, we shall no doubt have in the coming year but there is real danger that that form may be to deceitful and invalid that the next will not respect it. The possibilities of evil are so many that we can allude to but one or tors '(real or pretended) chosen in some of

The subject is so grave that we will endeavor to speak upon it without partisan bias. There is too much reason to fear that her existing State government, and their ral vote of Louisiana would control the result, and electors should be chosen under the auspices of one of Mr. Lincoln's new governments, representing one-tenth of the voters and wholly controlled by him, would the Demograts consent to have these votes counted? Would the Republicans consent to nive them excluded? There are various other ways in which the respect of the country for what purported to be a presidential vaulting ambition would not be idle. But precisely what plots would be formed, what conspiracies hatched, or whether the gordian

knot would be cut by the sword are things not given to mortal foresight to descry. We have believed, from the first, that the war is a simple and easy matter compared with the political difficulties that will emerge with the ccess of our arms. Mr. Greeley may well ing not unlikely to be put on the timbers of the Constitution in the next Presidential el-

mansion. Of course Mr. Lincoln is the best of as easily as fleas can be smoked out of a it together again. They have stolen their dog, there migt be grounds to hope.

# CONTRABANDS PROZEN TO DEATH.

There never was a people on the face of the earth more to be bitied than the poor tirs and comfortable homes by Abolition these 'deluded creatures. Accustoffied to fort, S. C., they are freezing to death. The Beaufort correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"New Year's night, here, was terribly cold—so severe that three negroes, exposed to the elements were frozen to death! One of these victims set down on the wharf, behind Barrel, and who found stack and dead in the morning. The two others were little children, and perished of cold in their moth-

er's arms. The Abolitionists who, by misrepresentaion and lies, induced these negroes to forof God and man, murderers. Thousands of these ignorant people, who never knew what was to want, and who had no capacity posed upon by the tools of the Administration, who promised them "freedom" and action of further business, adjourned to meet on Thursday, Jan. 14th, at 12 m. forsake their masters. The negroes conthe "freedom" and "social equality" promised them by hearthes Abolition hirelings, ben't result of the late election in this Blate, meant destitution, starvation and fleath.— the consequence, as we believe, of an unfair their homes and then wermitted them to perhere and hereafter.

And these Abolitionists are the men who deify John Brown (who was the first secesionist,); they are the men who have sneaked crept into the phayeremeetings wind sowingbest of his works, all about the poor slave! pressive to the people. And now that they have thousands of deluhed controllereds on their possession, they neglect them, and they die from cold and ded to his mersage, the inevitable of pose of liberating four millions of blacks from slavery?" The wickedness and heart lessness of these scoundrels is without a

"RIGHTEEN HUNTRED AND SIXTY FOUR."inder the above heading forney's Press, of of this administration, since their attention contained the same reticinations respecting into the United by a fractional vote of onethe, enterthin perious appreliantions that amph of the Union here's. The fact is, such there will not be another Presidential electmen as Forney do not want the war to close. and preposterous, manifesting an astounding tion. On this point their doubts are so strong | For the last three years we have gad the we were not aware until recently that Mr. to the suppression of the "rebellion," the rest ment, and at the same time forshadowing a Horace Greeley was one of the famber; and toration of the Union and the imaggration we confess that we were "comewhat startled of beace. Never have a people on God's equivalent for anylear and tear of conscience, er we should ever have another President, if he have any conscience—that might visit but he koped we would. When that question his eye lids and mock his protestations of ment, that the emprintion of wisesand juwas decided, it would be time," &c. Really, hencety and patrictism. But of this we are whon Mr. Greely expresses a doubt on the well asserted, the year 1864 opens upon the the effect that any State heretofore in revolt, which there is ground for apprehension. less information as to the designs of those in and we deny any man to say that the year when our flag was insulted at Fort Sumter. and the "dogs of war" were let I ose on that

memorable occasion. Such men as John W. Forney have been low-citiens now in the field.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will continue their efforts to uphold the Constitution icceiving the community for the attainmen: of their own ends; it has become their trade and their vocation, but they will find, evenually, that "honesty is the best policy," and South; so as sure as there is a God in heaven a deceived. and outraged people, smarting under their led wrong, will visit upon them a terrible but ighteous retribution.

TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS UNACCOUN ED FOR .- It came out in a recent Congressional debate that the twelve millions of dollars realized in commutations from the draft, and which, according to law, should have been applied to the procuration of substitutes, have been expended by Secretary Stanton, and nobody seems to know how or for what! He asks an appropriation of twenty millions to expend in bounties and on inquiry being made as to what had become of the twelve millions oaid in, Mr. Carfield (Radical.) from the Military Comittee, a Mujor General in the service, and late Chief of General Rosecrans ready been paid cut, whether cooperly or legally, he would not undertake to decide."—This is an interesting revelution, truly. Twelve millions of dollars of a military f and the Military Committee of the House of Representatives will not undertake to pay whether it has been expended either "Tegall or properly." Here Smelling Committee. Here is budiness for a war-

A. Ward, in one of his lectures, retionists under the fifth rib:

"When I was an apprentice to the printing business in New Hampshire, having had some controversy with my employer, I ran away. I had no money and could not beg, and so I called at a farm house and asked. they had any clocks to mend. They said they had one and wished I would fix it. I tuck the clock to picces, ate my dinner, and three looking at the table where lay the countless wheels, I knew that I could never but the clock together again. So I told the folks I was dizzy and would go out and get some fresh air, and I fled across the meadows At the President's last levce, says the Washington Chronicle, four Negroes joined in the throng that crowded the Executive But if these contractors could only be got rid mansion. Of course Mr. Lincoln is the best of the contractors could only be got rid the contractors of the co like a bright-eyed gazelle, or anything else that goes quick. So those politicians who went to work to take the Union clock to pic-

### Democrátic State Central Committee.

We publish below a series of resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, at their fate meeting held in Philadelphia, and bespeak for them a careful reading. They have in them the ring of the Democracy with the revolutionary schemes of the mad fanatics who now rule the hour. Let Democrats flot Te disheartened but organize everywhere for the coming campaign, presenting a solid front to the foe, and with truth and justice on our side, we must drive these ophemora from power, and bring back to our beloved country peace and happiness ondo more.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 43, 1864.—The Committee met pursuant to the cell of the chairman. Hon. C. J. Biddle in the chair. committee from Chester county was admitted to confer with the State 'Contral Committee. 'On motion of 'Col. T. B. Searight, of Fay ette, a confluttee on resolutions was appointed to report to an adjourned meeting. sake their Southern homes, are, in the sight Messrs. Bigler, Cass, Sanderson, Facker and Evans were appointed on this com

which, on motion, the Hon. C. J. Biddle, Chairman, was added. On motion, Thursday, the twenty-fourth whatever to provide for themselves, were im- day of March, next, at 12 m., was fixed for the meeting of the State Convention, at Philtion, who promised them "freedow" and adelphia. The Committee, after the trans

Thursday, Jan. 14.—The Committee met. sented, but alas! they soon discovered that The sub-committee on resolutions reported the following: Resolved, That hotwithstanding the appa

Having accomplished their object, the Aboliuse of the military power and the practice of tionists abandoned these poor blacks, and tionists abandoned these poor blacks, and we are still firm in the belief of the ultimate left them to their inevitable fate—death from triump, of Demograts principles and policy, starvation and exposure! We repeat, the and that their ascendency is the surest means Abolitionists who entited these slaves from of redceming our country from its present afflictions; and to that end we carnestly invite and entreat Democratic and all conser ish, are murderers, and trill be so regarded valive c't zens, in the several counties, wards, townships and districts of the State, to unite themselves together in more perfect and com-plete organization, as the lest means to reestablish the purity of the ballot, maintain personal and public liberty, and to provide into the churches, into the parlow, drawing- for a final effort, at the next election, to discoms, nurseries, bendoirs and sculturies, chacothe men now in authority at Washing ton, whose policy and measures have proved so prejudicial to the cause of the Union, subcircles, defied the Creator and descerated the versive of the rights of the citizens and op-

Resolved, That we deplore the enunciation of the schemes and purposes embodied in the late preclamation of the President, appear want of food. And yet these Abolitionists which must be to prolong and extend the that this war "is God's war, for the par- bloody strife now raging among the people of the United Itates; and to furnish an additional verrification of the worst apprehen-Bions entertained as to the phrose of his addinate the cause of the Union to the cause of

Resolved, That no State can withdraw from the Union by its own action; and that the assumption of Mr. Lincoln, as indicated in Friday, has an editorial, which, if anybody his late message and proclamation, that the would have the carlosity to hant up its issue revolted states are now out of the Union and on the lirst of fanther, 1862, they would find are ablonger States, and that they can be inclination on his part to act in utter disregard of the Constitution and the elementary principle of our republican form of govern scheme through which stupendous frauds may be practiced upon the ballot at the next election, and & still there but fendous frame within their reach.

Resolved. That it is our ideliberate judg dicial political policy, at This time, on the part of the administration at Washington, to conclusion rubt about at the year 1863 opened. the government shall cease, should be almud we deny any man to may that the year electors, to resome its former status and 1865 will promise a nearer approximation to functions in the Union, would promptly draw an honorable conclusion of hostilities, than to the cause of the Union thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of citizens of the re-volted States, thereby hastening the restoration of peace and union among the States, and saving the lives of thousands of our fel-

tion of the United States, and to re-establish its supremacy both at the Forth and at the South; so that neither the revolutionary we warn them to beware the available, for schemes of the Abolitionists nor the Seces sionists shall prevailagainst it. The resolutions were manimously adopt

On motion of the Hon. Ceorge Sanderson of Lancaster county, it was unanimously
Residred, That the thanks of this Committee be rendered to the Hon. Charles J. Biddle for the Able and Elliquent France in which he has discharged the duties of Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned.
CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. R. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

WHAT THEY ARE GOOD FOR .- It is at least matter of doubt whether the negroes make good soldiers, and as they can never earn as much as white men in civil life, there seems to be no especial reason for putting them on an equality as soldiers; but a Morris Island correspondent, in describing the ceremonies of Christmas, mentions an incident which shows that in that command, at least, they are properly appreciated and profitably employed. He says:

In the evening Captain 'Centertainment, and we had a negro minstrel oand, composed of the 3d United States and hand, demposed of the 3d united States and Massachuectts 3th men. I never saw a better performance of the kind. The drum major of the 54th danced a aplendid jig, and our regiment furnished an infinitable ates his clock-fixing experience, and in, so one of the hest I ever heard or saw. The doing, hits the shootly politicians and abolitionists under the fifth rib:

whole thing passed off will. Our regiment is improving very fast. The white soldiers will be completely thrown into the shade if they don't look out.

Yours, &c., W. E. T., Lieut. 3d U. S. Colored Troops. Now, ye despised "white soldiers," prick your ears or, according to the opinion of the above Lieutenant of colored troops, you will be "completely thrown into the shade" by sambo.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION .- The dinners but they will not restore the clock. city on Thursday, the 24th day of March. taken of the town.

# Military Despotism in Maryland. HOW THE ELECTION WAS CONDUCTED.

# Governor Bradford's Message.

Before quoting that part of Gov. Bradford's thesange to which we wish to direct to the particular attention of our readers, and true metal, and present in bold contrast the the reflecting public generally, we desire to time honored principles of the conservative state, for the purpose of warding off any thrusts which the Abolition press may make at the "loyalty" of Governor Bradford, that he is a consistent opponent of the doctrine of secession, and an advocate of emancipation. He was elected Governor by the so called Union" men of Maryland, and, therefore, what he says is entitled to the respectful consideration, if not the unqualified approbation of the intensely loyal men of this and every ther free Stafe.

With this fact, then, distinctly before our readers, that Gov. Bradford is an emancipationist, and on that question at least in perfeet accord with the administration, we subjoin his remarks on the subject of MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH THE MARYLAND

STATE ELECTIONS. [Extract from Governor Bradford's Message.] I avail myself of this occasion to advert to

ertain events connected with our recent elction which deserve your most serious consideration. It would be much more agreeable to me t avoid all allusion to them; I cannot, howev er, do so consistently with my sense of what is due to the rights and honor of the State, to the office which by the favor of its citizens l

so intimately blended with the eause of the law and Constitution, that any outrage inflicted, and especially in its name, upon them, necessarily to some extent recoils upon it.

A few days before that election a military reder was issued from the home headquarters at Baltimore which in effect placed the polls under the surveillance and at the com-

mand of the military authority. I was the less propared for any such order from the fact that, though in frequent personal communication with the military authorities of the department, I had received no intimation whatever of such a proceeding or of any supposed necessity for it. In that part of the State against which the movement seemed to be more particularly directed the Eastern Shore,) there would seem to have been less necessity, as there certainly was less semblance of authority than elsewhere : for whilst martial law had been proplaimed upon the Western Shore of the Stille in June last, and field not been repealed up to the day of election, upon the Eastern Shore it had never been proclaimed at all.

You will be furnished with a copy of this order, and it is not necessary further to recite it than to state in general terms that it was to be executed by the military, aided by the provest marshals. They were to arrest voters whom they might consider disloyal approaching or hanging about the polls; a prescribed form of oath was furnished, with out taking which no one, if challenged, could vote; and the several commanding officers were charged to report to head quarters any judge of election who should refuse to admin ster that oath or to aid in carrying out that order. The President modified the first part of the order on the Monday preceeding the election, but even that modification seemed to receive no attention from those entrusted with its oxecution, and was in some instan ces openly disregarded.

Prominent among the provost marshals to whom the execution of this order was in part committed were several who were themselves candidates for important offices.

Those marshals, appointed for the purpose of the militia enrollment and draft, were placed by the law creating them under the contred of the Propost Marshal General, but to ensure the right to employ them about this election, special authority was obtained from Vashington to place them for the time being under the orders of the military anthorities If, with these facts before me, and seeing the judges of election, sworn to conduct i according to the laws of the State, openly menaced with arrest unless they recognized the military authority prescribed, had I stood the military authority prescribed, had I stood silently by and failed to assure them of the

1, therefore, on Monday evening preceding the election, issued a proclamation giving them this assurance, a copy of which is herewith submitted.
Before the following morning the military orders were sent to the Eastern Shore, di-

recting its circulation to be suppressed.-The papers were forbidden to publish it, and an embargo laid on all the steamers in port rading with that part of the State, lest they might carry it.

These abuses commenced even before the opening of the polls. On the day preceding regiment which had been distributed among the counties on the Eastern Shore, and who had himself landed in Kent'county, commer ced his operations by arresting and sending acress the bay, some fen or more of the most distinguished of its citizens, including several of the most steadfast and uncompromising loyalists of the Shore. The jail of the coun was entered, the jailor seized, imprisoned and afterwards sent to Baltimore, and pris oners coulined therein under indictment were set at liberty. The commanding officer rehimself as particularly commissioned, by next day, he invited all the truly loyal to avail themselves of that opportunity and es-tablish their loyalty "by giving a full and ardent support to the whole Government ticket upon the platform adopted by the Union League Convention," declaring that "none other is recognized by the Federal authorities as loyal or worthy of support of any one who desires the peace and restoration of the Union.'

To secure the election of that ticket seemed to be the business to which he and his offi-cers especially devoted themselves throughout the day of election. In the statements and certificates which have been forwarded to me from different counties in that Congresyellow ticket, and armed with that a voter the polls, and known-sympathizers with the reduction were, as certified to me, allowed to pointed trustee to whom the money is to be vote unquestioned if they would vote that taket whilst loval and respected citizens, Miller and Newsham for defendant. ticket, whilst loyal and respected citizens, Miller and Newsham for defendant. ready to take the oath, were turned back by [The Grand Jury was here discharged, and the officers in charge without even allowing

In one district, as appears by certificate the business before it. Com. to judge, the military officer took his stand at the polls before they were opened, declaring that none but it the relief to the business before it. Com. vs. Same. False Pretence, 15 April, 1863, True Bill: At the time this officer. Democratic State Central Committee met at | be examined, and unless it was the favored the Merchant's Hotel in Philadelphia, on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of members, and it was resolved that the State one vote only had been given, the polls of the county, and military eccupation tity on Thursday, the 24th day of March.

be examined, and unless it was the favored take the oath Keepers. Rhoads got the key from her by What would have become of these thirty-sey. There was required to take the oath Keepers. Rhoads got the key from her by What would have become of these thirty-sey. On cents if there had been given, the polls of the county, and military eccupation taken of the town.

But I will not detain you with a recapituation of all the abuses that these statements I have caused copies of them to be disclose. transmitted to you, and they cannot fail to arrest your attention. They present a humiliating record, such as I had never suprerest your attention. They present a huniliating record, such as I had never supposed we should be called upon to read in [On Wednesday morning, the Committee, any State, still less in a loyal one like this. Unless it be indeed a fallacy to suppose that through C. P. Humrich, W. M. Miller, and W. M. Penrose, Estiral, made report through the whatever remain to such a State, and W. M. Penrose, Estiral, made report through C. P. Humrich, Esq., that they had any rights whatever remain to such a State, any State, still less in a loyal one like this. or that any line whatever marks the limit of Tederal power, a bolder stride across that ine that power never made even in a rebel State than it did here on the 4th of last No-

vember. A part of the army which a generous people had supplied for a very different purpose, was on that day engaged in stilling the free-dom of election in a faithful State, intimidating its sworn officers, violating the consti-tutional rights of its loyal citizens, and obstructing the usual channels of communica-

If I have depreciated such proceedings, I have been actuated in so doing scarcely more by the sense of what was due to the laws and Constitution of the State, than by a regard for the safety and success of the Union and for the safety and success of the Union and the maintenance of that popular respect for and confidence in the constituted authorities distance, traded it, was arrested and lodged so important to the triumph of the great cause in Chambersburg jail, and by process brought they have in charge. The moral influence of to Cumberland County for trial, but by reasuch sentiments is worth to those administering the government far more than any results of an election where such proceedings are tolerated.

What occurred in Maryland we may expect to take place in Pennsylvania and every doubtful Northern and border State at the Presidential election, unless we prepare our selves, in time, for both moral and physical resistance. Now, more than ever, with such facts before them, communicated officially by occupy, or—I may with sincerity add—to the cause of the Union itself, in my opinion, the Covernor of Maryland, should our Senators unflinchingly maintain the position they have taken, and our Democratic and all other conservative people hold themselves in we must prevent such infringement of our rights, State and personal, as the administration, through the instrumentality of armed soldiery, practiced in Maryland. Every moral force which we can command must be em-

ployed to shield us from such oppression; and if moral force will not do, some power, more potent, must be employed. Better any fate than subjection to the injustice, tyranny one year, pay the costs, of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence is committed until the sentence is committed. and degradation of uncontrolled military rule. We must hold ourselves in rendiness Comth. Newsham for defendant. to act promptly and efficiently against the first bold attempt to enslave us. We must Jan. True bill. Plead guilty and sentensave the republic and ourselves from the doom and costs. which the enemies of The Constitution and the country, now in power, are preparing for us. We must do it by any means and at any ger, of Frankford township. Plead guilty.—Sent three months to jail, fined six cents and

#### Court Proceedings.

were disposed of:

Henry Glass vs. Elizabeth Weise, Co-promissor in a note with Jas. H. Wei e. Buttered No. 26, Jan. T., 1863. Summons in debt by note in writing not exceeding \$200. Settled by the parties. Watts, Parker and Todd for plaintiff, Miller for defendant. Christian Long vs. John C. Walburn and Joel Shapley. No. 72, April T., 1861. Sum-mons in debt on a joint and several promissory notes not exceeding \$100. There had er and W. J. Anderson, and not a true bill been an agreement between the parties to as to Long. On the 7th Dec Squire Harris submit the matter in dispute to referees.

Rule was afterward moved to strike out the Mooney for fornication and bastardy, on oath

James Mackey and Augustus Carmony, the Court Broarer and Cillelen to Todd and Penrose for Defendants. assignees of H. K. Carmony rs. Same. 73, April T., 1861. Summons in debt by note not exceeding \$114.25, same as above. Charles Brewster es. Mary Chamberlain and Conrad Farner. No. 47, Nov. T., 1860 Summons in ejectment for a lot of ground containing I acre, in Oakville, Newton twp., this county. (It had been sold of a judgment against the husband of Mary Chamberlain. in Sept. 1860, and his widow remained in possession. This suit was for the purpose of recovering possession and try the title. It was alleged by defendant that certain arrangements were rendered to the control of the river to loyal parties, under control of rangements were made by Chamberlain with ic present plaintiff, when he purchased the lot, and that he, Brewstr, purchased it for to the workings of that plan during the past

been broken be the non-performance of defendant and those un ler whom she claims. Court directed the jury to find for the plain-tiff. Penrose and Hepburn for plaintiff, Watts an I Shearer for defendants.

In the Quarter Sessions the following cases were disposed of:

Com. vs. John Kriner. Burety of the Peace on oath of Mrs. Kriner, wife of defendant. These parties live in North Middleton two, on the Waggoner's Gap road. Have if that were possible, during the past siz months, than when wider the rule of his of five children living and two dead. Prose-cutrix charges her husband with keeping company with other women, refusing and neglecting to provide for his family, selling her property to keep other women, striking her, made it necessary for her to do out-door work, &c., in order to maintain the family. ferred to gave the first clue to the character Defendant charged prosecutrix with not dred graves of the victims of this HUMANI of disloyalty against which he considered minding her own business, doing work for system. others when she should do for him and his printing and publishing a proclamation in family, and that she didn't give him any which, referring to the election to take place of mind, but was all the time using family, and that she didn't give him any very abusive language towards him: Court of course the Abolitionists will say this is refused under the state of things to bind either over the Abolitionists will say this is there over the abolitionists will say this is the over ought to the over the Abolitionists will say this is the over ought to be remedied. But it never ought to be remedied.

or Com'th., Penrose for defendant.

Com. vs. Hiram Rhoads. Fornication and Bastardy, 14th April, 1863, True Bill. Insomal district, I have been furnished, I presional district, I have been furnished, I presume, with an account of part only of the outrages to which their criticens were subjected. The "Government ticket," above referred to, was in several, if not all of these counties, designated by its color; it was a guilty and sentenced to pay \$48, for expenses relieved ticket and principles with their a referred to, and ticket and principles with their a referred to. In the countries of the color is the same and the color is the color in the color in the color is the color in the color in the color in the color is the color in the co to Jan. 1, 1864, \$5 for lvi could safely run the gauntlet of the sabres board for 5 years and eight months. Indemand carbines that guarded the entrance to nify the county against maintenance of child the polls, and known sympathizers with the and costs of prosecution. D. S. Croft, ap-

stand at the polls before they were opened, declaring that none but "the yellow ticket" said to have been committed. Defendant the millions, but the tucking of "the said to have been committed. Defendant the millions, but the tucking of "the millions, but the tucking of the millions, but the millions was in partnership with Stephen Keepers, live millions, but the millions, but the millions was in partnership with stephen Keepers, live millions, but the millions was in partnership with stephen Keepers, live millions, but the millions was in partnership with stephen Keepers, live millions was in partnership with stephen keep 1863, True Bill. At the time this offence is cents! Now, we can stand the billions and to have been committed. Defendant the millions, but the tacking of "them

counsel, who alleged that he had proceeded counsel, who alleged that he had proceeded as directed by him. Court instructed the jarry to render a verdict of acquittal, and the coats be paid by defendant. Todd, that the costs be paid by defendant. Todd, Penrose and Gilleleu for Com'th., Miller and

examined Martin C. Herman, Esq., an appliexamined Martin C. Herman, Esq. an appli-cant for admission fo the Bar, that they had performed that duty in the fullest manner, and certified that he was well qualified to practice law. He passed a first class examiation. Mr. Herman then took the oath. Mr. Herman has had the advantage of a thorough College education, and enters the profession under favorable circumstances (Com. vs. Michael Minich and Crues Min

ich. Assault and Battery on oath of Mary Ruggles, Ignored and county to pay the

son of not having had opportunity to consult his counsel—case continued. Gillelen and Smith for Com'th., Miller and Newsham for

defendant. Com. vs. William Lynch. Surety of the Peace on oath of Levi Strohm. party appearing at the time of being called their several recognizances were forfaited but the surety, Mr. Severs, having produced the defendant, the case proceeded. Defendant made threats that he would "ruin" this prosecutor, the manner of his uttering it, the character of defendant when drunk, and his previous acts, led to this prosecution. Bound over in the sum of \$500 for one year. Gillelen and Miller for comwith. Penrose for defendant.

Com. vs. Mrs. Thomas Bell and James readiness to sustain them. At every hazard Swoblen. Surety of the Peace on oath of Thomas Bell. No prosecutor appearing of fendants discharged from their T Gillelen and Penrose for Comth. Mumerich

for defendant Com. vs. Hiram Rhoads. Surety of the Peace on oath of John M. Good, Feb. 4.363 Defendant had shot some of prosecutor's turkeys some time since, and afterwards mad threats that he would burn the barn of proecutor. Bound over in the sum of \$300 for plied with. Gillelen, Smith and Penrose for

Com. vs. Rachael Thomas. Larceny, 11th

Com. vs. Alex. Mitchel. Larcony of a the costs. Larceny on the 30th April last of 100 lbs. of flour from Jacob Wire. Plead In the Common Pleas the following cases much; promised to do better hereafter. The Court directed the District Attorney to prepare bills of indictment against Mr. Green, the storekeeper, at Blosersville, for selling liquor as represented by the parties called or the trial. Gillelen for Comth. Miller for de fendant.

Com. vs. Thomas Fry, Jesse Fry, Samuel Wilson, Wilson Butcher, Wm. J. Anderson; and John Long. Rescue and refusing to assist the Constable. True bill as to Thomas and Jesse Fry, Samuel, Wilson, Wilson Buchagreement and proceed to trial, but the Court of Mary E. Fry and directed to H. C. John discharged the rule, and referred to referees as per opinion filed. Watts & Parker for plaintiff, McClure for defendants. cer. Settled by the parties and approved by

# Condition of the Contradunds

The N. Y. Evening Post, one of the lend ing and by far the most able Abolition journals in the Union, contains the following:

Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 18, 1863. protection of the State to the extent of its ability. I should have felt myself utterly unworthy of the place of its Chief Magistrate.

The about the State to the extent of its ability. I should have felt myself utterly unworthy of the place of its Chief Magistrate.

This suit was for the purpose of by Mr. Fields and adopted by the President.

commissioners appointed by government.

I. wish to make some statements in regard the use of defendant, which allegations were season, having been in a position to observe admitted, but contended that the contract its management and its results. Having visited nearly all the leased plantations the district of Northeastern Louisians, when the plan has been tried, I know whereof affirm, and I set down the managment of these plantations and of the freed men on them as an unmitigated piece of villainy, in which the capitalist reaps all the profits at the expense of the negro whom he hiros; and I have no hesitation in saying that the near in this district has suffered more privations and has been far more in a state of servitude Southern master.

The writer adds .

The care which these people have received is emply showed by one look at the burial grounds of the plantations, in the one of which can be found from twenty to every hun

Upon which the Louisville Journal (Prot tice's paper,) remarks:

teneed them to pay the costs between them. cur—that the negro was ready and fit for Billelon and Shearer for Com'th., Hays for freedom now. We say, as we have often efendant.
Said, that it will occur wherever negroes are Com. vs. Dr. Henry Mower. This was also emancipated in large numbers. They will a "friendly" jubilee, the parties being brothers in-law, and not on very good terms with each other. Defendant plead guilty of an assault and hattery on the Prosecutor, on the 30th Dec., 1863, at the Boiling Springs. Fined \$5 and costs. Gillelen and Shearer for Com'th. Penrose for defendant out to die. Could this war result in eman cipation of the negro, it would result in his extermination by a series of miseries terrily-ing to the world, and infamous to those responsible for the not. The Abolitionists would then not only have ruined the country but have destroyed, also, the poor object of their pretended sympathies, and blackened the American name with undying disgrace.

"Coming Down to Dots." - Secretary Chase is a close calculator. He figures up the mitianel debt for the next two years as necestary as the astronomers calculate the return of Donati's comet, which is to be back as in the second of the seco again upon a certain day, hour and minute sometime about the year 2000. Our debt on the 1st of July, 1804, is to be \$1.686,956. [The Grand Jury was here discharged, and complimented by the Court, for the speed and accuracy with which it has transacted the business before it.]

Com. vs. Same. False Pretence, 15 April, 1863, True BiH. At the time this offence is