AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 25, 1865.

LOST.—On Friday last, between the Post Office and Allen & Co's. Grocery store, a *Lady's Circular*, tied up in a colored handkerchief. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week the house of JOHN M. GREGG, on South Pitt street, was robbed of fourteen dollars. It is supposed that the theft was committed by a negro woman who had been working on the premises, and who knew exactly where the money was secreted.

A SHAMEFUL ACT.—One night of last week some unknown persons entered the flower garden of Rev. S. P. SPRECHER, at the Lutheran Church Parsonage, and carried off and destroyed a number of the beautiful flowers and shrubbery that adorn the parsonage grounds. This is a most shameful act, and the thieving rascals, if ever caught, should receive severe punishment. The Church Council have already offered a reward of twenty-five dollars for the arrest and conviction of the despoilers.

COMMENDABLE.—The energy displayed by our street Commissioner in cleaning up our streets is very commendable, and we can now boast of having the cleanest streets of any town in the State. Strangers make a note of this.

THE EMPIRE FAIR.—The Fair of this Fire Company closed on last Saturday night. We have not yet heard the nett proceeds realized, but learn that they have exceeded all expectations. The "Silver Fire Horn" was won by the *Good Will Company* by a large majority over the *Union Company*. The contest was between the two last-named companies alone, the *Cumberland Company* feeling satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of its members were such as to leave them no ghost of a chance to win the prize, withdrew from the contest as a company, but, as individuals, cast their votes with the Good Will and Union Companies respectively. The contest was quite spirited, both companies working with a zeal that would have done credit to shrewd politicians, and the "Empire" boys have realized an immense profit from the enterprize.

☞ The huge elephant, "Hannibal," belonging to VAN AMBURGH, and who was exhibited in this place about five weeks ago with THAYER & NOYES' Circus, died at Centreville, in this county, on the 7th inst.—This was supposed to be the largest elephant in the United States.

☞ Gov. BIGLER of this State, paid a visit to Washington a few days since, and had a long interview with the President. The Governor and the President are old friends, and were Senators together, and, as the record proves, voted together in favor of the CRITTENDEN Compromise and all other public questions tending to peace. We are glad to learn that Gov. BIGLER was cordially received by President JOHNSON, and that their views harmonize. This is a good omen.

STRANGE INCONSISTENCY.—Papers in Philadelphia and elsewhere, that went into deep mourning for the assassination of President Lincoln, rejoice over the late attempt to assassinate the two Ingersolls, and allow the culprits to go unpunished.—*Volunteer.*

What papers in Philadelphia and elsewhere that went into mourning over the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, rejoiced over the attempt to assassinate the Ingersolls?—*Herald.*

"What papers?" Well, Forney's *Press* was one, the *Bulletin* another, and the *North American* another. Do read your exchanges, neighbor, for we dislike to answer your foolish questions as they deserve to be answered. Did the *Herald* itself condemn the cowardly, murderous, infamous mob that attempted to assassinate the two INGERSOLLS? Has it not encouraged mob law for the last four years? If it has not, did it ever condemn these outrages? We think not.

"DAVIS IN HIS WIFE'S PETTICOATS."—It now appears that all the fun that was made of JEFF. DAVIS, for appearing in his wife's dress at the time of his arrest was a mistake—purely the invention of imagination.—When our troops surrounded the tent containing DAVIS and his family, all its inmates were sound asleep. DAVIS, when he got his eyes open, appeared at his tent door wearing a dressing gown—a convenience inseparable from officers of rank when at leisure. Thus, after all, DAVIS was properly dressed, and the story about him wearing his wife's dress is proved false.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—The *Herald* of Thursday says—"The exorbitant price of all kinds of meat has for some time been a subject of much concern to the working classes, who will be glad to learn that a heavy decline has taken place in the wholesale market, and the retail dealers must soon regulate their prices accordingly. Meat of all descriptions has fallen eleven cents a pound from the quotations of five weeks ago, and the supply of beef cattle is considered ample to warrant a still further decline."

GENERAL HALLECK.—When Gen. Halleck learned that Gen. Howard was intending to march the right wing of Sherman's army through Richmond, he telegraphed Howard that he should not permit it, and his guards would be instructed to forbid their passage of the pontoons. This was in retaliation of Sherman's refusal to allow Halleck to review. Howard flanked Gen. Halleck by removing his guards and substituting his own.

☞ A review of the gallant armies now assembled around Washington, commenced yesterday and will conclude to-day.

AN EARTHQUAKE OF HERESIES.

A late number of the Washington *Star*, a paper that has attempted to find an excuse for all the robberies, villainies and tyranny that have existed for the last four years, contains this paragraph:

"The apple of discord is now fairly in our midst, and if not nipped in the bud, it will burst forth in a conflagration which will deluge the sea of politics with an earthquake of heresies."

Whether it be a rotten apple or a rotten egg, let it "burst," so that the stench may go up to heaven. For four long years have the people suffered from the peculations of a set of men who attempted—too successfully, we fear—to cover up their villainies by making loud professions of love for the negro.—Now that the war is ended, and their opportunities for stealing are somewhat curtailed, the Washington *Star* fears they may quarrel among themselves and "deluge the sea of politics with an earthquake of heresies."—Recent indications assure us that the Republican organization is really about to fall to pieces, and what honest man will not rejoice to know this? By the cohesive power of public plunder that party has held together for four or five years; but take away the spoils and down it goes with a crash. What a stench will follow! And how the honest yeomanry will rejoice to see the "burst."—That party is composed of odds and ends—the men who, years ago, signed petitions to Congress praying for a dissolution of the Union; the aiders and abettors of the first secessionist and traitor, JOHN BROWN; the oily rascals who left the Democratic party because they could find nothing to steal; the old disunion Abolitionists; all huddled together to make up a so-called "Republican party." They have had their day, however, these political gamblers, and are long the old Democratic party—the party that made the country—will again be called to power by a long-suffering people.

THE HERALD OBTUSE.

We are so overpowered at the extent of our neighbor's knowledge, that we feel like giving up entirely. Seriously we don't care much about having a discussion with an opponent who makes his facts to order. When did Gen. Lee say that this compromise, by which his army was surrendered as prisoners of war, would have been agreed upon two years ago, had our Government desired it?
Herald.

Instead of asking silly questions, we would suggest to the young gentlemen who scribble for the *Herald*, that they read their leading exchanges more carefully, and book themselves up on the current events of the day. By doing so they will be better informed and will not exhibit their ignorance so frequently. We had supposed that every man in this community had read the interview between Gen. LEE and the chief correspondent of the New York *Herald*. That interview took place at Richmond, in Gen. LEE's residence, after he had surrendered to GRANT. It was taken down "word for word as spoken," and was published by nearly all the papers of both parties in the country. For the information of our obtuse neighbors, we again copy an extract from the letter of the correspondent in question:

"With reference to the war in the abstract, General Lee declared it as his honest belief that peace was practicable *two years ago*, and has been practicable from that time to the present day whenever the general government should see fit to seek it, giving any reasonable chance for the country to escape the consequences which the exasperated North seemed determined to imposed. *The South has, during all this time, been ready and anxious for peace.*—They have been looking for some word or expression of compromise or conciliation from the North upon which they might *base a return to the Union.* They were not prepared, nor are they yet, to come and beg for terms; but were ready to accept any fair and honorable terms, their own political views being considered. The question of slavery did not lay in the way at all. The best men of the South have long been anxious to do away with this institution, and were quite willing to-day to see it abolished. They consider slavery forever dead," &c.

Such were the words of Gen. LEE. And, let us remark here, that Gen. JOHNSTON, after he surrendered, used similar language. STEVENS, the Rebel Vice President, also corroborated the statement, and gave it as his opinion that hostilities' might have been brought to a close long ago, and the authority of the Union recognized, had it not been for the *fact* that the National Administration persistently refused to permit Southern Commissioners to visit Washington. We are fully convinced, and so are most men, that had it not been for STANTON's obstinacy—which obstinacy was prompted by *political* considerations—we could have had peace, with a restored Union, "two years ago."—The leading statesmen of the South, as well as the leaders of their armies were fully convinced, even at that date, that their cause was utterly hopeless. But they could find no one to treat with on the subject of peace, and were compelled to fight on. History will yet enlighten the people on this subject; and certain high officials who now court applause because of the part they performed during the last four years struggle, will tremble in their shoes when *facts* stare them in the face. Mark it!—some men who are now cheered by shoddy contractors and dependents, may live to see the day when a different sentiment will greet their ears.

☞ The sudden manner in which the rebellion collapsed after the fall of Richmond was a singular proof of the correctness of McCLELLAN's judgment. He wrote from Harrison's Landing to Gen. HALLECK, in response to the order commanding him to withdraw his army, as follows:

"Here directly in front of this army is the heart of the rebellion; it is here that all our resources should be collected to strike the blow which shall determine the fate of the nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here—a decided victory here, and the strength of the rebellion is crushed—it matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere. Here is the defense of Washington. It is here, on the banks of the James, that the fate of the Union should be decided.

☞ Judge Richardson once said that "everything was foreknown by the Almighty, except what would be the verdict of a petit jury."

☞ The Government has now 800,000 muskets which are entirely new, having never been in service.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE.

The Carlisle *Herald* is not pleased because the late Democratic County Convention adopted resolutions condemning the assassination of President LINCOLN. It was "a matter of *prudence*" that prompted the resolutions, says the *Herald*. A more sweltering falsehood never was uttered, and the *Herald* knows it. The head of the nation had been cut down by the assassin; the law had been violated; the command of God put at defiance; the act of the miscreant BOOTH sent a thrill of horror into every man's breast; men stood aghast at the dreadful crime, and *all* condemned it in the strongest language they could employ. But because the Democratic Convention spoke of this terrible outrage in words of bitter condemnation, it was "a matter of *prudence*" that induced it to do so! The man who can be induced to make a charge like this must judge other men by himself, for we have no doubt that had Mr. LINCOLN been a Democrat the act of BOOTH would have been applauded by *some* men we know, just as JOHN BROWN's acts were applauded a few years ago.

But again, the *Herald* appears to think that because we condemned the assassination of the President, we are therefore endorsing the acts of his administration, and at the same time giving the lie to our former strictures on his public measures. Sage conclusion that—a conclusion in keeping with the *Herald's* other points of argument. If our neighbors can't bolster up a better argument than this, we fear their readers will soon conclude that conducting a public journal is not their proper vocation.

It is true the Democrats complained and even denounced many, very many, acts of Mr. LINCOLN's administration; and, as long as a Democrat lives those acts will be spoken of in terms of condemnation. But that has nothing to do with assassination. Democrats had a right to complain when thousands of the best men of the country were cast into prison, without warrant and without trial; they had a right to complain of the tyranny of STANTON and the tools under him; but in all their complaints they plead for law and for justice. When the Abolitionists were mobbing Democratic printing offices all over the country and using violence against Democrats in a most high handed manner, the Democrats counselled forbearance, unless in extreme cases where retaliation was thought to be the only remedy. The Democratic press stood alone in its denunciation of these outrages, while the Abolition press incited them and encouraged them. Abolition mobs were organized all over the country and the lives and property of Democrats were threatened. More than two hundred Democratic presses were mobbed, papers suppressed, and thousands of Democrats were summarily arrested and imprisoned without a shadow of authority, by the administration, and not a word of disapprobation came from the Abolition press. The Abolitionists, then, we charge, were the men who taught that persons who felt aggrieved had a right to take the law in their own hands and administer justice as they saw fit. They are the men who set the example of using violence against those of a different political faith. They encouraged the species of lawlessness that culminated in the assassination of President LINCOLN.

The violence they inaugurated recoiled upon their own heads, and they now reap the fruits of their own sowing. They condemn violence when it strikes down one of their own party, but as long as it is directed against their political opponents, they quietly sanction it, if they do not openly approve it. The Democrats condemned it when the blows fell upon their own heads, and they condemn it when it falls upon the head of President LINCOLN. Who, then, we submit to the impartial judgement of the world, is responsible for the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN as well as the many other acts of violence which have been committed against citizens during the last four years?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RECORD.—The final vote on the Crittenden resolutions—which, had they been adoped, would have averted the terrible four years' war from which the country has just emerged, and saved millions of treasure and thousands of lives—was taken in the United States Senate on the 2d of March, 1861. The yeas nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thompson and Wigfall—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrel, Sumner, Teneyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

The above vote will be found recorded on page 1405 of the *Congressional Globe* of that session. Mr. JOHNSON also, on the same day, voted for the "Peace Conference Propositions," along with Messrs. Crittenden, Bigler, Douglas and others. See same page of the *Globe*. Such is the record of ANDREW JOHNSON on measures which were designed to save the American people from the horrors of the bloody civil war through which they were compelled to pass. It is an honorable record, and one which we trust, for the future good of the nation, he will adhere to, in its spirit, now that the grave trust of administering the Government has been, by a most unlooked-for providence, committed to his keeping.

PEACE ONCE MORE.—The latest evidence, says the *N. Y. Herald*, that peace has succeeded the devastating war which, for four years, has deluged the land in blood, is the announcement that the tomb of the Father of his Country, at Mount Vernon, is about again to be opened to visitors. Since the war began the sacred inclosure, where sleeps all that remains of the greatest man of modern times, has been almost in the midst of a battle-field and for a time in a hostile country, and was, therefore, not accessible. It is fitting that its restoration to the public should be the seal so emphatically set upon the treaty of peace. The grave of Washington is thrown open just at the time the grave closed upon Lincoln.

CURE FOR BEE STINGS.—Dr. Bush, of Chester county, Pa., says that one drop of strong spirits of hartshorn will in an instant remove the pain caused by the sting of a bee, wasp or hornet. It should be at hand in every family where there are children.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union.]

THE SPECULATION IN CONFISCATED LANDS.

THE "LOYAL THIEVES" MAKE ANOTHER BIG GRAB.

Why Some Men are so Anxious That Southern Estates Should be Confiscated.

CAMERON, WADE AND DOODLITTLE ARE MAKING IT PAY.

A 100,000 Property Secured for $2,700!

Some days ago we alluded to the speculations entered into by the prominent Abolition politicians, by which they were securing some of the most valuable of the South Carolina cotton plantations. Our information was based upon information furnished to the New York *World* by one of its correspondents. The statement was to the effect that Benjamin F. Wade, Republican Senator from Ohio, and Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, later Minister to St. Petersburg, and later still, and at present, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, had effected the "purchase" of valuable sea-Island cotton plantations in South Carolina. Since that time we have stumbled upon further information in relation to these eminently "loyal" transactions in cotton. The Toledo (Ohio) *Record* quotes from the Port Royal (S. C.) *New South*, and says:

"We had hoped that the confiscated property of the South would be appropriated in a way that might benefit the soldiers who have secured it; but, from the following item, which is published in the eastern papers, it is plain to be seen that the priviledged few are to be permitted to gobble up, at merely nominal figures, the fine plantations of the South for purely speculative purposes.

"The Port Royal *New South* says at the Government sale of abandoned plantations on and near Cooper River, Col. Leabrook's plantation of 700 acres was bought by Simon Cameron, B. F. Wade, and James N. Doolittle, for $2,700. The United States became proprietor of several plantations."

"In this connection it must be remembered that persons cannot visit the places where these sales occur without special permits which are almost exclusively granted to office-holding Republicans, leaving competition from any other quarter quite out of the question. The 700 acres alluded to is probably well worth $100,000, and the soldiers who have secured it to the Government can get it, we have no doubt, by paying into the pockets of these privileged Republicans ten or fifteen hundred per cent. on their investment."

Now is not this a pretty picture of patriotism? Is it not pitiable and disgusting in the extreme? Is it a less rascally performance than that of the foot-pad who knocks his victim down and then robs him, or the garroter who strangles the unwary traveler and runs off with his purse? Will it not be looked upon as worse even than that, because the footpad and the garroter themselves perform the dangerous work of disabling their victim, but these patriotic individuals have never risked a finger, nor probably any of their able-bodied relations in bringing down the game. They have only encouraged the war; shouted and bellowed for uncompromising, exterminating, crushing war; and after doing their utmost to prevent the Southern States from coming back into the Union, went to work and passed the confiscation law, so that the victors might get the spoils—they being the victors. But, before the victors in the fight—the soldiers, for whom so much mawkish friendship was expressed—have had a chance to get a bit of Southern land as a reward for their bravery and their wounds, these "loyal" cormorants, through special permits rush in and gobble up the choicest bits. After Simon Cameron, Senator Wade, Senator Doolittle, and the rest of the loyal crew have gobbled up so much as they desire, there will be precious little with which to reward the soldiers, or the "Union men," or even the loyal niggers.

President Johnson's attention should be specially directed to this class of abuses. He has a quick remedy within his hands and he should not be slow to use it. He has declared his hostility to all aristocracies not founded on merit and honest industry, and if he allows these outrageous attempts to build up a new aristocratic monopoly in the South, by the Northern aristocracy of Shoddy, upon the wreck of the slave monopoly, and that, too, at the expense of the armies which have borne the brunt of the late severe contest then he cannot hope to long retain the confidence or respect of the Northern people. We long ago declared that the radical policy of Northern, and especially New England, politicians, was designed in no sense whatever to insure the integrity of the Union, to secure the happiness, prosperity and greatness of the people, but merely to enable the leaders to usurp the place of the Southern slaveholders, and become, like them, aristocrats; but, unlike them, aristocrats on a free negro labor system—which Yankee shrewdness long ago demonstrated was more profitable than slave labor. Let President Johnson at once put his foot on these nefarious schemes, and, if the Southern people are to be driven out and their estates confiscated, let the lands be given to honest and deserving soldiers, or to the poor generally, or even to the poor, suffering negroes. But if the politicians—Simon Cameron, et cetera, are to be allowed to establish a new order of shoddy nabobry in the South, the troubles of this country will never end except after the most fierce and blighting anarchy.

What has the immaculate post office organ to say on this subject? Are its editors, in this matter, also proud to follow the lead of and "defer" to such a man as Simon Cameron? We could not have had our ears open to what the world says, and not believe that they would. And yet they have the effrontery, too, to prate of gratitude to the soldiers—"our brave Union army," et cetera, et cetera. How large an interest have they in Simon's speculations—as the price of their advocacy of his views and interests? Are they paid, for publishing the Cameron post office organ, in sea-island soil or in some other way? The entire brave Union army would like to know. We now see the gist of its "patriotic" desire that the lands of traitors should be confiscated and "*given* to good Union men." We begin to find out who those "good, pure Union men" are—but they are not the soldiers who have done the fighting and brought the war to a close. We understand perfectly now what the puffs and adulation of Simon Cameron and Secretary Stanton are for, and why the attempt was made and is still continued to drive President Johnson under the lash of Stanton, whose policy is in full accordance with the grand Shoddy cotton scheme. Unless President Johnson shows that firmness soon—of which it is said he possesses an abundance—against these schemes, the war will simply have resulted in eradicating one evil to implant another. It will merely have destroyed a slave aristocracy to build up one of shoddy.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The trial of the conspirators charged with being accessories to the assassination of the President, is still going on at Washington, before the Military Court of which Major General Hunter is President. The proceedings, which were at first conducted in secret, have been given to the public, and full reports now appear in the papers daily. The prisoners on trial are David E. Harrold, Edward Spangler, (of Ford's Theatre) Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, George A. Atzerodt, and Samuel A. Mudd, the physician who set Booth's leg. The testimony is very lengthy, and of such a nature that no abstract we could give would be satisfactory. So far, it principally relates to the movements of Booth, Surratt, Payne and Atzerodt in connection with each other, previous to the murder of President Lincoln, and shows pretty clearly the existence of a deep laid plot between them, of which the assassination of the latter was only a small part. On Thursday, the evidence related to the pursuit of Booth and Harrold, their entertainment and surgical aid at Dr. Mudd's house, and their final discovery in Garrett's barn and capture.—Captain Jett, formerly of the rebel army, testified that when he met with Booth and Harrold during their flight, the latter said, "We are the assassins," and, pointing to Booth, remarked, "Yonder is the man who killed the President." There appears to be little or no doubt of the conviction of the chief parties to the plot. The trial will probably be protracted a week longer.

SHERMAN--HALLECK---STANTON.

Correspondence Between Generals Sherman and Halleck—Sherman Denounces Halleck and Stanton as Assassins!—He Will Not Submit to Their Tyranny, Ignorance and Impudence.

[From the New York News.]

General Halleck to General Sherman:

As you will be in Richmond in a few days, allow me to offer you the hospitalities of my house here, where I shall be gratified to receive you and contribute to make your sojourn here agreeable.

General Sherman to General Halleck:

Your proffered hospitality is respectfully declined. I had hoped to pass through Richmond without the painful necessity of meeting you. Your recent advisory despatch to the War Department is sufficient explanation.

General Halleck to General Sherman:

I regret your declining my invitation, and the unfriendly spirit manifested in your note. If you knew the feeling in which you are held at the War Department in reference to your agreement with Johnston you would appreciate the motive of my despatch to which you refer. Permit me to assure you of my kind feeling towards you personally, and my high admiration for your services.

General Sherman to General Halleck:

I think I understand both the circumstances and the men sufficiently well to appreciate the motives of your despatch. Both you and Mr. Stanton sent me warning to beware of assassins. I did not then know that the authors of the warning were themselves the assassins I had to fear.

THE SIZE OF OUR ARMY.—It is said in Washington circles that an army of 160,000 men are to be maintained in the field, four corps of 40,000 men each, and that two of the corps are to be negroes. This sounds very strange indeed. What earthly use can there be in maintaining such a large army after all resistence to the Federal authorities has ceased throughout the land? What are they for? what are they to do? are questions which the public desire to have answered.—The debt of the United States is in all conscience large enough to call our rulers to a strict accountability for any unnecessary expenditures. An army of twenty-five thousand regulars is sufficient for all practical purposes in times of peace. An army is very expensive and it should therefore be kept at its lowest possible standard. We can see no occasion for a large army unless it be to force upon the country the obnoxious doctrines of the raving fanatics of New England, which provoked the rebellion. We do hope that for the credit of our government every negro soldier will at once be mustered out of the service and that our American soldiers will never again be disgraced by being compelled to serve in the ranks with degraded Africans.

GEN. BANKS REMOVED FROM HIS COMMAND.—President Johnson has removed General Banks from command in Louisiana, and appointed General Canby in his place.—This change is based upon the report of Gen. William F. (Baldy) Smith and Mr. James T. Brady, who were appointed by Mr. Lincoln to investigate the management of affairs under the administration of Generals Butler and Banks in Louisiana. The report of these commissioners was made to the President and Cabinet on Wednesday and Thursday, and resulted in the order for the removal of Banks at once. The order restricts General Canby's duties to purely military affairs, leaving the civil Governor (Mr. Wells) full control over civil affairs, the military commander of the department to interfere only upon the requisition of the Governor. By this order Dr. Kennedy, who was summarily displaced by General Banks, is restored to the position of Mayor of New Orleans.

GOV. AIKEN RELEASED.—The President has ordered that ex-Governor Aiken of South Carolina shall no longer be considered as under arrest. It is understood that there was no just cause for his arrest by the military authorities at Charleston.

☞ The door-plate of Alex. H. Stephens residence, is now displayed in the window of an oyster house in Boston. Trophies of a more valuable character are abundant in the same city, but are not so publicly exhibited.

COURT MARTIAL.

This odious system is not likely to become less distasteful to the American people, by the proceedings now going on in Washington City. The court composed, as it is, of mediocrity, ought at least to be decorous and not ruffianly in its deportment. But the scene which took place on the second day of its session, between two of its members, Generals Harris and Hunter, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnston show that there is no limit to the insolence of military upstarts.

The first of these pensioners objected to Mr. Johnston's appearing as council for any of the conspirators, because in his (Harris') estimation he had not a proper appreciation of the sanctity of an oath, intimating, at the same time, that Mr. Johnston, sympathized with the rebellion. This was hard for a high-toned gentleman to hear, coming from a brainless creature, dressed in a little brief authority. Because, no matter what Mr. Johnston's opinions were, they had nothing to do with him as a practitioner. But every reading citizen is aware of not only the purity of Mr. Johnston's life, but of the conspicuous loyalty which he has displayed ever since the rebellion began:

After chastising Harris' insolence as it deserved, that person withdrew his objections to Mr. Johnston, when Gen. Hunter, nettled at the triumph of the venerable attorney and statesman interposed, when the following took place.

Maj. Gen. Hunter—Mr. Johnston has made intimation as to holding members of the court personally responsible.

Mr. Johnson—I made no such intimation, nor did I intend it.

Maj. Gen. Hunter—I shall say no more than that I was going to say that I hoped the day had passed when freeman from the North were to be bullied and insulted by the humbug chivalry of the South.

Here we have, at the very outset of the trials in question, an exhibition which would disgrace a squabble in an Alderman's office; and yet, the government and the American people, will be held responsible for such conduct. It is evident that Hunter and Harris are governed by prejudice; and whether their decisions are righteous or not, they are not fit men to set in judgement in cases so important as those they are trying. The blustering attempt upon the part of Hunter, to brow-beat the venerable Senator from Maryland shows him to be a cowardly upstart, fitter for the association of rebel ruffians than the society of gentlemen of such austere purity and loyalty as Reverdy Johnston.

Wheeling into Line.

Governor Clark Convenes the Legislature of Mississipi, and Admonishes the People to meet Facts with Common Sense.

Governor Clark has issued the following remarkable proclamation to the people of Mississipi:

MERIDAN, Miss, May 6.

To the People of Mississipi:

General Taylor informs me that all the confederate armies east of the Mississipi river are surrendered, with all government cotton, quartermaster, commissary and other stores. The federal commanders will only send such troops as may be necessary to guard public property. All officers and persons in possession of public stores will be held to a rigid accountability, and embezzelers will certainly be arrested. Arrangements will be made to issue supplies to the destitute.

I have called the Legislature to convene on Thursday, the 8th inst. They will doubtless order a Convention. Officers of the State Government will immediately return with the State archives to Jackson. County officers will be vigilant in the prosecution of order and protection of property, and sheriffs who have power to call out a *posse comitatus* and the militia will keep arms and obey orders for this purpose, as in times of peace.—The State laws must be enforced, as they now are until repealed. If public property is protected and peace preserved, the necessity of Federal troops in your counties will be avoided. You are, therefore, urged to continue to arrest all marauders and plunderers. The collection of taxes should be suspended, as the laws will doubtless be changed.—Masters are responsible, as heretofore, for the protection and conduct of their slaves, and they should be kept at home as before. Let all citizens fearlessly adhere to the fortunes of the State; assist returning soldiers to obtain civil employment; contemn twelfth hour vaporers, and meet facts with fortitude and common sense. (Signed)

CHARLES CLARK,
Governor of Mississipi.

WILL THE NEGROES IN THE SOUTH WORK?—A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, who is with our army in Virginia, recently stopped at the old place of the celebrated John Randolph. In speaking of its present proprietor he says:

"With Mr. Bouldin, as with every man and woman I met, the question, "What is to become of the negroes?" absorbs every other, and is the cause of fearful anxiety. The great majority of the able bodied men, the productive ones, so called, have run off, leaving the women and children behind, dependent upon their masters for support who are thus deprived of the labor necessary to raise the requisite food. Again, the universal testimony is, that those who remain behind will not work, unless compelled to, and that all the authority of the matter is gone.

"These lazy, indolent niggers, they say, "will not work for themselves or children, and the result will be they will turn to and steal everything the white people raise." It is but fair to say, however, that the negroes invariably express themselves willing to go work if a fair system of compensation is arranged; although many of them have such very extravagant ideas as to what such compensation should be. Much anxiety is felt as to the course the negroes will pursue should our army be entirely withdrawn, and many profess fear that murder, arson and pillage will be inaugurated by them."

If the negroes work without being compelled by some compulsory law of an apprenticeship character, it will be the first instance in their history.

☞ The month of April, 1865, may truly be regarded as one of the most eventful in the history of the country. The 3d day witnessed the fall of Richmond, the 9th brought the surrender of Lee, after six days fighting and military activity. On the evening of the same day Mobile was captured. On the 14th Mr. Lincoln was assassinated and our Nation's joy turned to sorrow. On the 26th the assassin expiated his folly, and on that day Johnston surendered and virtually ended the bloody strife. Never were so many memorable events crowded in one month.—The details of all would fill a vast volume.

☞ President Johnson will occupy the late residence of Gen. Halleck, on Georgetown Heights, during June, July and August, or until the White House is overhauled and painted.

From the Christian Commonwealth.

The Great Cause of Dissension in the Church.—The People Driven from the Sanctuary by Political Preaching.

Our hearts are often filled with sa[illegible] from day to day we receive letters fr[illegible] tian men, who tell us that they hav[illegible] attending Church. And this sa[illegible] hanced tenfold when these writers [illegible] that they have been members of th[illegible] for ten, twenty and thirty years. [illegible] them we have known long as true [illegible] men, who loved the church, and wo[illegible] said, a few years ago, if such an idea [illegible] forsaking the church had been hinte[illegible] thy servant a dog, that he should [illegible] thing?" Now there must be some [illegible] all this; and a fearful responsibili[illegible] rest somewhere for such a condition o[illegible] Where does the blame lie? and ho[illegible] be remedied, are questions well wo[illegible] consideration of all Christian people [illegible] there is blame somewhere, no one wil[illegible] and it must either be in the individu[illegible] absenting themselves from the sa[illegible] God; or in the conduct of the ministe[illegible] office-bearers in the Church.

We are not disposed to lay all the [illegible] upon the ministers and elders, &c. [illegible] we do the weakness and follies of the [illegible] yet we fear that in too many cases the [illegible] ism of expressed by those who tho[illegible] to us is largely attributable to the m[illegible] in departing from the Divine Com[illegible] which is, preach my gospel, not phil[illegible] philosophy; not human wisdom; n[illegible] tion, but "Christ and Him crucified." [illegible] preaching of the gospel will, and oft[illegible] offend the mighty. "The natural [illegible] ceiveth not the things of the Spirit: [illegible] for they are foolishness unto him, nei[illegible] he know them because they are spi[illegible] discerned." But the preaching of the [illegible] never offends the true child of God; [illegible] judge, therefore, that it is because the [illegible] is not preached that these men, with [illegible] and sorrow of heart, withdraw from th[illegible] tuary of God.

These letters come to us mainly from [illegible] North of the Ohio. In one instance a [illegible] man writes us that ten members were [illegible] ded from the communion of the chur[illegible] cause they would not attend upon the [illegible] ing of a man who declaims every Sabb[illegible] on the negro and his freedom, and t[illegible] after a majority of the members had p[illegible] ed Presbytery to remove him and giv[illegible] a stated supply, a minister who would [illegible] the gospel. Presbytery refused to li[illegible] their petition, one of the members gav[illegible] his reason for not granting their reque[illegible] he dare not go home to his loyal peop[illegible] tell them that he had voted for the re[illegible] o a loyal minister. Another from and[illegible] ing State writes us that he with sever[illegible] ers, some of them office bearers, have [illegible] attending the Presbyterian Church, a[illegible] now worshiping in the Episcopal Chur[illegible] And from a synopsis of a late sermon [illegible] he sends us—which he says is the sub[illegible] of that discourse—we do not wonder at [illegible] withdrawing from such preaching; [illegible] becomes their imperative duty, not o[illegible] withdraw, but to denounce all such bla[illegible] mous profanation of sacred things. W[illegible] not understand the principle which a[illegible] a minister as God's ambassador, standi[illegible] fore the people to declare to them His [illegible] when he deliberately, and in the most fo[illegible] manner denounces his hearers as worth[illegible] ly of death and eternal damnation, be[illegible] they do not as citizens, vote for his cand[illegible] for the Presidency, or agree with him i[illegible] administration of Cæsar's affairs. It re[illegible] es no prophetic vision to see that such [illegible] duct on the part of ministers of the g[illegible] must destroy the faith of God's people [illegible] call down upon perpetrators of such pro[illegible] ty the curse of God.

GREAT EVENTS.—There is not, remark[illegible] *N. Y. Herald*, in the history of any nati[illegible] thickly studded a page of great events as [illegible] which may be written of the past six m[illegible] in the story of this war—events which [illegible] crowded so fast upon each other that, [illegible] we regard their magnitude and their re[illegible] we are almost bewildered. First, there [illegible] the magnificent success of Sherman in G[illegible] gia and South Carolina; then followed [illegible] fall of Wilmington; then the victories [illegible] Grant and the capture of Richmond. Spe[illegible] ly came the surrender of Lee and his w[illegible] army; next the surrender of Johnston; [illegible] the capture of Mobile. Next, the sad ev[illegible] the assassination of the President, foll[illegible] almost immediately by the shooting of [illegible] murderer. Then Dick Taylor surren[illegible] his army; and last, not least in great ev[illegible] we now have the capture of the arch-con[illegible] ator, Jeff. Davis. A remarkable chapte[illegible] history truly for six brief months to dor[illegible]

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.—A delegation [illegible] colored men recently called upon Presid[illegible] Johnson, who received them with a s[illegible] address, in the course of which he rema[illegible] ed:

"There is a difference in the responsibili[illegible] which persons who reside in the slave St[illegible] have to take on the subject of emancipati[illegible] from those who reside out of them. It is [illegible] easy for men who live beyond their bord[illegible] t get up a sympathy, and talk about the c[illegible] dition of colored persons when they kn[illegible] nothing about it. *Their great sympathy [illegible] not reduced to practice.*"

What a cruel commentary upon the p[illegible] anthry of Garrison and Greely, and Phill[illegible] and Smith, and Beecher and Cheever, a[illegible] Abby Kelly Foster and Anna Dickinson [illegible] Have a care, Andy Johnson, or you'll he[illegible] such a buzz in the New England hive as y[illegible] haven't listened to since the hanging of Jo[illegible] Brown!

INDICTED.—Several persons in Car[illegible] county have been arrested and indicted [illegible] murdering Joseph Shaw, Esq., the late e[illegible] tor and proprietor of *The Democrat* here, [illegible] published at Westminster, in said county. [illegible] The murder was instigated by a self con[illegible] tated Vigilance Committee, and was a d[illegible] bolical and cold blooded an outrage as w[illegible] ever perpetrated, and it is to be hoped [illegible] the future peace and security of Carr[illegible] county, that the guilty parties may rece[illegible] the most condign punishment.—*Maryla[illegible] Union.*

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.—The Spri[illegible] Exhibition of the East Pennsylvania Ag[illegible] cultural and Mechanical Society will ta[illegible] place upon their grounds at Norristown [illegible] Wednesday, the 31st inst., the time bei[illegible] changed from June 1st, to avoid interferen[illegible] with the fast day ordered by the President.

☞ An Order has been issued from th[illegible] War Department, announcing that, as [illegible] the Rebel armies east of the Mississippi ha[illegible] surrendered, all persons found in arm[illegible] against the United States, in that section, a[illegible] ter June 1, 1865, will be treated as outlaw[illegible] and punished with death.

☞ The World's Fair for 1867 will be h[illegible] Paris, and the building for it will cost fro[illegible] $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. The building wi[illegible] be made to hold two hundred thousand peo[illegible] ple, and every thing will be on the grandes[illegible] and most liberal scale possible.

☞ Judge Davis, of the United States Su[illegible] preme Court in Illinois, has been appointe[illegible] administrator of the estate of the late A[illegible] ham Lincoln. Judge Davis was an old per[illegible] sonal friend of the deceased.