Thursday Morning, Feb. 22, 1866. J. B. BRATTON & W. KENNEDY EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention fo the nomination of a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will meet in the half of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Monday, the fifth (5th) day o March, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The headquarters of this committee ar in the Democratic Club Rooms in Har risburg which are open day and evening Democrats visiting this city are invited to call.

By order of the Dem. State Committee WILLIAM A. WALLACE. Chairman.

BENJAMIN L. FORSTER, Sec'y. Harrisburg, Jan. 9, 1866.

HOW TO SAVE FIFTY CENTS! Our subscribers will find the date to which their subscriptions are paid, immediately after their names on the address of their papers. This represents the state of their accounts with the presen firm, and has no reference to the accounts of Mr. Cornman, or of the Volunteer, prior to December 1st, 1865. Thus "John Jones, 1 Dec. 65" signifies that he is in arears to the present firm from December 1st, 1865; and "Richard Roe 17 Jan. 67," signifies that he has paid until January 17th, 1867. All those in arrears, whose subscriptions date from the first of December last, who settle their accounts during the present month of Febuary, will be charged at the rate of \$2,00 per anum. After the 1st of March no variation will be made from our published terms, in any instance. All will have fair notice, and we intend to treatallalike. Subscribers in Arrears WILL THEREFORE SAVE FIFTY CENTS BY PAYING FORTHEIR PAPERS BEFORE THE 1ST OF MARCH. We do not intend this as a dun, but merely as a notice for the benefit of subscribers who are in ar-

RETCHINGS OF THE HERALD.

rears.

Last week's Herald affords conclusive evidence that Dr. Stevens' prescription wouldn't "stick," after all. The dose was too nauseating even for the Herald's stomach; and after the severest retching and internal agony, the "American citizen of African 'scent," swallowed two weeks ago, was most unceremoniously ejected. This occurrence surpasses in novelty the vomiting of that large snake by a young gentleman of Shippensburg, recorded in these columns some time since.

The Herald thinks it has been "materially misrepresented once or twice,' but if there has been any misunderstanding of its position on our part, it has arisen from the Herald's own inconsistency; and we must beg it hereafter to be consistent with itself for at least one week at a time. We will then be able to understand its exact position for any given week, by referring to its area. Otherwise we will despair of keeping pace with its tergiversations. We announced, week before last, that the Herald was out flat-footed for universal and unqualified negro suffrage, and submitted the evidence on which we based the assertion. We quote from the Herald of February 2d, as to the motive which impels the Republican party in this course:

'The great bulk of those who vote with the Republican party are not the especial champions of the negro race. They never did nor do they now belong to the original school of Abolitionists. They opposed the extension of Slavery, but the interests of the negro were not the only or even the prominent consideration. The injurous effects of the system on the interests of the white man and opposition to the of the white man, and opposition to the schemes of personal aggrandizement of the slaveholders, contributed almost entirely the force that gave the anti-slavery party power. So, also, when the party en-dorsed the emancipation measure of the war, the interests of the white man and no there of the negro were the ruling motive of the great majority of its members. In the present instance there can be no such motive. It is doubtless true that the District of Columbia may be benefitted generally by having a majority of voters within its limits who have not been either actual or constructive rebels, but the design of the bill was to benefit the negro-to place him in a position where his voice would be heard in making the laws that were made to govern him and to raise him from a condition of degredation, to one in which it will be the interest as well as the duty of society to elevate him to the standard of good citizenship."

Now, although the Herald has so far backed down from its former position as to declare "We are not in favor of of popular opinion," its "political such legislation in Pennsylvania," we would ask it, if the design of the District negro suffrage bill was "to benefit the negro, to place him in a position where he would be heard in making the laws, and to elevate him to the standard of good citizenship," whether it is not as just and proper to "benefit the negro" in Pennsylvania as in Washington City? If he is entitled to be "placed in a position where he would be heard in making the laws" in the District of Columbia, is he not also entitled to it in Pennsylvania? And if it be the object of the Republican party "to elevate him to the standard of good citizenship" in one section of the country, must that not be their object all over the country? We therefore took the liberty of saying that the Herald was in favor of negro suffrage in Pennsylvania and in Cumberland County, and we again take the liberty of reiterating the charge. If it is not, all we have to say is, it is one of the most notoriously inconsistent and cowardly Republican journals in Pennsylvania. Our neighbor can take either form of the dilemma it chooses.

Aye, says the Herald, but in the District and in the South there are rebels .-What has that to do with the principle; principle must be the same in South Carolina as in Pennsylvania. The Herald itself says, in the very quotation we have given, that in all the previous combats of the Republican party with slavery, "the interests of the white man and not those of the negro were the ruling motive of the great majority of its | tempt a St. Domingo affair in this counmembers," and then it triumphantly try, God help some men. The white asserts: " In the present instance there

ald's view of the case. Whether there be rebels in South Carolina or in Pennsylvania, has nothing to do with the question as the *Herald* presents it; it is simply a question of "placing the negro in a position where he would be heard in making the laws," and of "elevating him to the standard of good citizenship? and on these issues the Herald has une quivocally declared itself on the side of the black man. If we have again 'misrepresented" the Herald, then we confess we are unable to understand the

English language. In the face of all this, the Herald has the audacity to declare itself in favor of a "white man's government." Now let us see what kind of a white man's government it wants, and where it would have it. It says: "We are always in favor of a white man's government, except when that imposes a government of felons." Of course the Herald regards the white men of the South who participated in the rebellion as felons, for it tells us "they have been guilty of crimes which in strict justice would forfeit their lives," therefore it is not in favor of a "white man's government' at the South. Nor is it in favor of a 'white man's government" in the District of Columbia, for it favored the pas sage of the district negro suffrage bill, and declares that "the negroes were about the only loyal resident population there during the war." And it moreover declares itself in favor of the general principle of " placing the negro in a posi tion where his voice would be heard in making the laws which are made to govern him," and of "elevating him to the standard of good citizenship." The fact is, the Herald, from its own showing, is in favor of a "white man's govern

ment" just nowhere at all. Our neighbor does us great injustice in thinking that we intentionally misrepresented his assertion that "no qualification was insisted on." His language was, "That they are not qualified to be voters, is no argument against the measure. No qualification is insisted on for any one." We were under the impression he was sufficiently well acquainted with the law to know that there were certain "qualifications" invariably "insisted on" in the case of every white voter; and when he used the language quoted, we could only take the latter sentence as applying to the "colored brethren." The Herald puts this question to us:

"In this connection may we ask ou neighbor on whom he would bestow his favors-the white man who would attempt to take his life or the black man vho would rescue him from danger?"

In reply we would ask the editor of the Herald on whom he would bestow the hand of a daughter in marriageon the white man who would attempt to take his life, or the black man who would rescue him from danger?" He may reply, "on neither," but he should remember that the question of bestowing the right of suffrage upon white men is not in issue. The white men of this country we mea the government—they are part and parcel of it—and until legally deprived of citizenship by due course of law in purishment for crime. the white men of the South have as clear a legal right to the elective franchise as the editor of the Herald has.— It is not a question of "bestowing favors" upon the white men of this country; they ask none at the hands of the Herald or its negro friends. The white men of the South do not claim to be restored to citizenship. They have already exercised that right in the reorganization of their State governments. If they did not succeed in seceding from the Union. they must still be citizens of the United States. If they destroyed their citizenship, then must the rebellion have been

a success. The Herald thinks the reports of President Johnson, Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman, on the condition of the South, are not of much account. Well that is a matter entirely between those distinguished gentlemen and our neighbor over the way. They would no doubt feel very much hurt, did they know what a poor opinion the Carlisle Herald has of them.

As to the future of the Democracy, we would simply say that we are abundantly able to take care of ourselves; and that if the intense dissatisfaction manifested by large numbers of its party at the recent exhibitions of radicalism in the Herald, be one of "the indications grave" is already dug. "If it desires still further to court destruction, its present course envices most profound wisdom."

VIOLENCE COUNSELED.

The Pitteburg Gusetto a paper full of treason and the negro—is violent in its assaults upon the President and the 'conservatives," as it calls those who refuse to go the full length of the negroequality programme. It speaks of the President as a "dictator," and hints that if the blacks are to be denied their 'rights," a second St. Domingo massacre may be the consequence. It says: "If the blacks, so encroached upon, should strike back, at whose door would rest the blame? They may seek by vio-lence what was withheld by force."

The negro "rights" about which the Gazette talks so flippantly, is negroequality in its length and its breadth. It favors negro suffrage, and desires to see the negro in the jury box and endowed with all the privileges of the white race. It would see the States regulated by Congress, and the laws what are to govern them such as his satanic majesty, THADDEUS STEVENS, might dictate. And because the people rebel against this monstrous proposition—a proposition that must have emenated from the devil himself—we are told that the blacks may seek their "rights" by violence. Ah, gentlemen of the Gazette. be careful how you speak. Should the poor, ignorant negroes be induced to at-"boys in blue," whose valor put down | week,

can be no such motive." The interests of | the rebellion sooner than shoddy thieves the white men of this country, then, wanted it put down, would scent out have nothing to do with this question | the disturbers of the peace and hang of negro suffrage, according to the Her- them higher than HAMAN. Let that day arrive-a day of massacre by the blacks-a second St. Dimingo war-and the SUMNERS and WADES, and STE-VENS,' and CHANDLERS, and WILSONS, and CHASES, will be sent to eternity with halters about their necks. They are the men who are plotting mischief with the negroes, and they, and not the negroes, would first suffer should a war of races break out. The people of Pennsylvania and of the whole North say that the negro shall not be the white man's equal, and in saying this they take away none of the negroe's rights. The white man, as a general thing, has no ill-will for the negroe. God made him black, but yet white men will see that he is protected in all his rights. When the Republicans, however, ask white men to give the negro the right of suffrage, the right to hold office, and the right to be considered on an "equality with the whites," an emphatic no is the response. Let the negro-equality advocates threaten as much as they please, they cannot frighten the people. This fall will test the question in Pennsylvania. Our opponents cannot shirk the issue as they did in 1865. They elected their negro-equality candidates last fall by lying and denying their colors. They cunnot repeat that game, for they are now committed. We court the issue, and after the election, if the vanquished negro-equality advocates desire to get up a second St. Domingo affair, let them try it!

FORNEY ENTERTAINS THE NEGROES

Col. John W. Forney, Secretary of the United States Senate, proprietor of the Press and the Washington Chronicle, shoddy contractor, &c., gave a party to his "colored friends" of the District of Columbia, at his residence on Capitol Hill, Washington, a few eyenings since. His spacious parlors, we see it stated, were filled with sweetscented negroes of both sexes, and the entertainment was got up without regard to expense. Dancing, music, games, and speechifying were the amusements of the night. After the rich foreign wines had been freely dispensed, and the entire party felt good and mellow Col. Forney was called upon for a speech 'Matilda Jane,"who was at that moment leaning lovingly on the arm of the valiant Colonel, relaxed her hold, and our whilom friend was deliveredof a speech. After telling his sable hearers that Mr. Lincoln had ascended from a theatre to the side of God in heaven, he went on to apologize for former opinions expressed, and to recant and repudiate them. We quote from his remarks:

"When the rebellion closed I was not of those who believed that the Union party of this country would make the civil enfranchisement of manumitted millions part of their policy. In other words, I did not believe that we were strong enough to take ground in favor of what is popularly called universal suf-frage. But I am here now to say that I was mistaken. I did not apprehend the full logic and duty of the case; and now without turning back upon the past, periment which the statesman would be a coward to postpone, and the philan-thropist unworthy of his name if he did not meet it."

It appears then that until recently Col. F. has not been an advocate of "universal suffrage;" but he acknowledges at the same time that it was only because he feared that his pie-bald parto was not strong enough to take ground in favor of the new dogma. Now he thinks his party strong enough to openly advocate this detestible principle, and he comes out flat-footed for it, and speaks of those of his partizans who refuse to toe the mark in favor of negro equality, as "cowards." What a confession! Last fall this same Forney pretended to scout the idea of giving the negroes the right to vote. He was opposed to it, he said, and denounced the charge that the Republican party was in favor of this measure, as "a copnerhead slander." But now he tells his negro guests that it was only because he teared his party was not strong enough to advocate this idea then that induced him to affect opposition to it. Unprincipled, sordid and selfish as we know Forney to be, we did not think him capable of self-debasement like this. But Forney is a fair type and sample of his party-a party governed by selfishness, treason and self-aggrandizement. Calling their faction the "Union party," when they are doing all they can to prevent a union of the States, is on a par with their conduct during the war, when they betrayed M'Clellan for party, and bellowed for the negro and called it patriotism. Truly, poor Forney, who was formerly known as "the President's dog," is a fit representative of the disunion negro-equality party.

THE CHAMBERSBURG BILL.-The passage of the bill donating \$500,000 to the people of Chambersburg by both branches of our State Legislature, will be indersed by the large majority of the citizens of our Commonwealth. Thus far, although the bill has been printed for weeks and extensively circulated, not a public journal that we have seen has said a word against the appropriation. The Governor, who always keeps a watchful eye over the public treasury, recommended that some pecuniary assistance should be given to the Chambersburg sufferers; and we understand that he has already signed the bill.

General Grant has issued a circular to the department commanders directing them to furnish information in regard to disloyal newspapers with a view to the suppression of such. Let Republican editors look-out, or Grant will put his foot upon most of them.

Mr. Seward was in the United day, conferring with the New York delegation. He is said to have been severe on the radicals.

Too LATE.—Our Washington letter fail ed to reach us in time for publication this

DAYLIGHT BREAKING!!



THE DISUNIONISTS REBUKED

THE PRESIDENT VETOES THE FREEDMEN'S

Unil to the Second "Andrew" of Ten The telegraph brings the glorious tidings that President Johnson has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The veto was sent to the Senate on Monday last and fell like a bombshell into the radi cal camp. We regret that the message comes to us too late for insertion in this week's issue, for it will be read with intense interest by the whole American people, and will exert a powerful influence on the public opinion of this coun-

A hundred guns for our honest, fearless, patriotic President, who has had the courage thus to breast the advancing tide of fanatical disunionism! Let the conservative people of the country rally as one man to the "support of the Government" against the disunionists who would overthrow it. Let meetings be called everywhere to endorse the wise and statesmanlike course of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Thank God, daylight is at last breaking!

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

We are glad to announce, in the set phrase of the Republican papers, that there is the completest harmony between the Executive and the friends of freedom.'" As an evidence of this fact we have only to refer to the recent speech of Wendell Phillips, at Brooklyn, in which he used the following language:

"The campaign of Virginia was fought against the representative robel Lee. The present campaign is fought against Andrew Johnson, who leads the hosts of the Confederacy. (Applause.) The question has shifted from the camp into the forum; it has shifted from the campon into ideas; and the great momentous descrimination needed today is where the party lines. needed to-day is where the party lines run. Camps fight well when they are drawn up opposite each other; the difficulty is when they are mixed. The difficulty of the present moment is that men are confused as to where the lines run. are confused as to where the fines run.—
I will tell you my idea. Grant headed
the Northern host; Lee the Southern.—
Lee has been whipped, and the battle
settled. To-day Congress heads the Northern host, and Andrew Johnson the
South."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and

now the President means to crush Massa-chusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher he succeeds he shaw order his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side by side with them—the traitor that tried and failed—if we win."

So much for Phillips' opinion of the President: now for Mr. Johnson's oninion of Phillips in all recent address to the Virginia Delegation, he spoke as follows:

"The Government, in the assertion of its nowers and the maintenance of th principles of the Constitution, has taken hold of one extreme, and, with the strong arm of physical power, has put down the rebellion. Nowas, we swing around the circle of the Unim, with a fixed and unalterable detarmination to stand by it, if we find the countripart or the duplicate of the same spirit that played to this feeling and these persons in the South, this other extreme, which stands in the way, must get out of i, and the government must stand unshiken and unmoved on its basis."

If this is a sample of the harmony in the ranks of the Tepublican party, what a fine thing a litle discord would be now and then.

We have I ways considered the Pittaburg Post a reliable Democratic ournal, and have been in the habit of reading its columns with interest, and, we hope, profit. We cannot, however endorse the sentiments of its Harrisburg correspondent. Speaking of Gov. Curtin's return to the Capital, this letterwriter says:

"He (the Governor) is looking mucl improved but is somewhat careworn in appearance. He is the same genial, kind d-hearted man, with a pleasant smile for all. Long may he live, for his administration has been a great success and an honor to the State."

The Governor may be "the same genal, kind, good hearted man, with a pleasant smile for all," but to say that 'his administration has been a great success and an konor to the State," is more than any man who has respect for law, the Constitution or decency, can endorse. During the war, hundreds of the best citizens of the State were arrested, because of their politics, and without warrant or law-without hearing and without being told why they were arrested-hurried off to one of Stanton's bastles, there to suffer for months, and some of them to die. The Governor's neighbors were among the victims thus persecuted, and yet he never raised his voice against these damna-

ble outrages. But, again: Gov. Curtin has pardoned dozens of men-murderers, thieves, burglars and cut-throats-because of their politics. These are facts which cannot be denied; and yet the correspondent of the Post will speak of his administration as "a great success and an honor to the State!" We know, and the people know, to the contrary. The tyrant Stanton, and not Curtin, has ruled Pennsylvania for the last four years or more. Never in the history of our State did its Executive wink at corruption, profligacy, brutishness and crime, as did Andrew G. Curtin. He and his officials crept into power through the dark cellars, alleys and hen-coops of the infamous and God-forsaken Know-States House of Representatives on Fri- nothing faction, and when they go cut, as they will in a few months, the people will feel that the "honor" of our once proud Commonwealth will not suffer much.

THE LATE REBELLION—SENATOR WIL-SON.

In a speech delivered before the United States Senate, a few days ago, on the subject of the Freedmen's Bureau, by the unlettered Wilson, of Massachusetts, he said that the Republicans " have achieved what they have fought for, viz—the abolition of slavery." This, he remarked, was the object of the war, and, he said, "we (the Abolitionists) have triumphed.". "But," he continued, "we have something more to do, and we mean to do it," and he went on to tell the country what that something is. It is negro-equality. Nay, it is more than this-it is to compel the white man to labor and pay taxes to support tens of thousands of blacks in idleness. The so-called "Freedmen's Bureau," which is nothing more or less than an enormous negro alms-house, is included in the "something more" that

Wilson and his negro-equality-disun-

ion party demand.

The object of the war, then, was the Abolition of slavery; but for this we would have had no war—that was what 'we fought for," and "we have triumphed." So says Wilson, so say all the leading men of his pie-bald party.-And, yet, will it be believed, that for uttering this very sentiment—for saving that the object of the war was the abolition of slavery—hundreds of men, in all sections of the country, were arrested by order of Lincoln and Stanton, and incarcerated in loathsome dungeons for months and years. For using this very language—for saying that the war was an Abolition war—we knew a young officer of the army to be arrested, and tried by a military commission composed of Stanton's tools, and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for a term of nearly three years. He served out his time, doing menial duty for Abolition officers and scoundrels, and was released but a few months ago. The court that tried him considered his language "treason against the Government," and yet, now that the war is over and slavery abolished. Senator Wilson endorses the language of the young officer, and repeats, with emphasis, that the abolition of slavery was the sole object of the war.-

but other men had to suffer imprisonment and some of them death, for hav ing uttered the same words. During the war it was "treason" to speak the truth ; now it is "loyalty." Senator Cowan, (Republican) of this State, replied to Wilson's impudent assertions. From Mr. Cowan's speech we

For giving expression to this sentiment

there was "applause in the galleries,'

have only room for the following: Mr. Cowan.-Mr. President, I shall be obliged to apologize for not being able to attain to that sublime height of bragging which has characterized the honoral Senator from Massachusetts, but I will endeavor to state if I can a few plain facts for his consideration and that of the Sen-

The Senator asserts here in the face of the Senate, and in the face of the American people, that he and his compeers, forsooth, the Anti-Slavery Society, have destroyed slavery; that it is the result of their twenty-five years of toil and struggle; that it is the result of their agitation and their acceptations and their secretary. their speechifying and their extensive knowledge of the negro and the negro character, and he relates some incidents. I am not very much in the habit of relating incidents, but I will state one for the benefit of the Senator. Somebody was talking about him and his society the othand stated on the brain." Some one who was by said, "Well that may be; but they have not much brain on the negro," [laughter,] and that, I think, Mr. President, is about the truth of it.

Who destroyed slavery, Mr. President?
Had the Anti-Slavery Society any agency in it? Did the Anti-Slavery Society or its representatives upon this floor at the outset of this war declare that they were going to destroy slavery? No, sir; but going to destroy slavery? No, sir; but crouching behind their shields at that time they resolved unanimously here that they were not going to destroy slavery, that they were going to make war to sup-port the Constitution and the laws. How long ago was that? Two days after the battle of Bull Run, and the starch was all out of the Anti-Slavery Society; it had not a boast; it had not a threat; but, as I said before, creeping down behind its shield, it said to the country, along with rawho were honest in our utterpages in us who were honest in our utterances in that resolution, that it made war for the Constitution and the laws.

I ask you, Mr. President, if the secessionists of the South, in their great madness, in their rage, only akin to this nor-thern rage, its antipodes, had not made war upon the Government of the United States, would slavery have been destroyed? Would all the battle of the Anti-Slavery Society and all its tracts and all its preachings and all its sermonizings in the world have ever achieved that great result if it had not been for the folly and madness of the secessionists of the South who went to war? Let the honorable Senator stand square up and look that fact in the face. He had war at his elbow. Who fought the war? Does the Anti-Slavery Society say that if the Army of the United States had not achieved victory after victory had not suppressed the reballion ictory, had not suppressed the rebellion slavery would not have been abolished Who then was it that abolished slavery The gentlemen who talked or the gentle men who acted? The Senators who wielded tongue and pen, or the hard-headed and hard-handed soldiers who wielded the sabre and bayonet? Let the country answer.

And a word now as to his course and mine upon this floor. I tell him to-day that he and his set were really—I do not say they intended it—the allies of the rebellion; they were its main support and strength; and when Jefferson Davis comes to make his dying conferring. If I shall a support and strength is drive conferring. to make his dying confession, if I should want him, in that last moment, when the truth comes to be told, to tell who it was that gathered the whole South to a man around the standard of rebellion; who it was that down there infused the bitterness into that fight which characterized it from end to end; who it was that ena-bled that weak people to make such a tre-mendous struggle as that the world never saw the like of it, and I will tell you who he will say it was. He will tell you that when he started he had not half the people about him; he will tell you that the secessionists of the South who went into that rebellion were not half of the people. Who, then, drove the other half to him? The self-same Anti-Slavery Society that, when we had the cannon roaring and the sabre clashing and the bayonet thrusting, sabre clashing and the bayonet thrusting, and the work going on, could not keep its tongue, and must be making the people of the South believe that the war, instead of being for the Constitution and the laws, was to abolish slavery. What then? If we had friends at the outstart of the struggle, we lost them then

gle, we lost them then.

Now, Mr. President, I ask again, who fought this battle? I tell him that it was the Army of the United States that killed the Percy. It was the Army of the United States that met this Hotspur of the sabellen, while the Arti-Slavery Society. rebellion, while the Anti-Slavery Society was down upon the field of battle looking out from under its shield and claiming the Constitution and the laws. But now, sir, now after the victory is achieved, after the battle is won, you will never meet a member of the Anti-Slavery Society

who has not this dead Hotspur upon his back, carrying him out and pretending that he killed him. [Laughter.] And almost every one of them saying, "If your father will do me any honor so: it not, let him kill the next Percy himself. I look to be either earl or duke, I can assure you." That is the language of this party after the battle is over and the victory won. By the by, they do not give us the same assurance that fat John did, for said he, "If I do grow great, I'll grow less; for I'll purge, and leave sack, and live cleanly as a nobleman should do." But, Mr. President, instead of when growing great, growing less, they are swollen to normous dimensions under the pressure of this thing which they suppose they have achieved that they are now well nigh to bursting. The honorable Senator says they are going on; yes, and let everbody get out of the road. That may do for people who can be frightened; but that party has not been given to frightening anybody heretofore, that I am aware of. It is exceedingly fertile in abuse; it never undertakes to meet a men's argument excent by ridicale and man's argument except by ridicule and by sneers, and by all that kind of machin-

a stronger.
The honorable Senator may go on in his course, and we will go on in our course. We think that instead of his having had to carry us through the rebellion we have had to carry him; that if there was any load we had it to bear. I do not under take to say that the honorable Senator did not intend well enough; but he has put himself out of the pale of receiving the benefit of that apology which might be made in his favor, by assailing the intentions of others. Who made him a judge and a ruler over Israel? Who authorizand a ruler over Israel? Who admonized him to say that I despised the laboring man? I think I could prove by good witnesses that I have done such days of hard work as that Senator would have hardly survived. And when he talks about me or the gentlemen with whom I associate here as not being the friends of the poor and the friends of the humble he speaks without the book. By what right does he arraign me as not desiring the prosperity and the greatness of this try? Is it not my country as well as his? Have I not as many interests at stake as he has, or any other man? Sir, when a speech requires such make-weights that to extend it over a period of fifteen minutes, it had better not be made at all Hereafter, when a question is before this body, and is to be met, I hope the queswill be argued, and the question

ery which a weak man always uses against

I have raised a simple question of con-stitutional law: and the Senator says that the Constitution has been dinned in his ears for five years. Yes, Mr. President, and you might din it in for twenty, and I doubt whether he would appreciate a single principle which is involved in it.— Is the Constitution to be nothing? Is the oath we have taken to support it to be nothing? Is Constitutional learning to be sneered out of this Chamber? Is a conscientious desire on the part of a Senator to do his duty as a man should do it, and to carry out in spirit and in truth that duty which has been intrusted to him by his constituents, here to be made a subject of reproach upon this floor.— And is a man not to be supposed to be orthodox, not to be supposed to be patriotic, unless he believes in all the vagaries and all the whims and the ethnology of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts who has traveled, I suppose, over one hundred and fifty thousand miles, and has made some twelve or fifteen hun dred abolition speeches? I cannot tell 10w much a man would know after he had made twelve or fifteen hundred speeches on one side, at one end of a douse, where there was nobody to reply o him; I think he would become so con firmed in his crotchets and so full of his absurdities by that time that it would be utterly impossible to teach him any-

hing afterward. Who arrogated to themselves superior knowledge of the negroes? We did not; but I have and do again arrogate for the men of the South who live among them, who live with them, a knowledge of the negroes and of negro character superior to that of a man who lives in a New England State, and sees a negro once perhaps in three weeks or a month. I should think it most extraordinary if such were not the case

Mr. President, I come back again now to the question before the Senate. It is simply this, whether, in the first place we have authority to create this bureau with this jurisdiction at all; and the question arises upon the amendment which I have moved is whether we have a right to extend it into the loyal States It may be said, I know, that it is to b extended there simply for the relief of the freedmen. I say that the freedmen of Pennsylvania ask no relief from the Freedmen's Bureau. Pennsylvania reieves her own destitute and her own poor. She is not a pensioner upon the United States Government for any favors of that kind. I say, too, that if it is to extend beyond relief, and to adminiser municipal law there for the benefit of he freedmen, Pennsylvania administers her own municipal law, enforces her owr police regulations between those who in-habit her borders, and she does not de-sire any such contrivance as this, but would rather repudiate it and spew it out of her mouth.

Mr. President, I am aware, and I have long been aware, that it is of no use here with certain Senators to appeal to the Constitution. I know that it is of no use to appeal to the past construction which has been put upon that instrument. I know that there are Senators who think know that there are Senators who think certain things ought to be done, and no matter what barrier stands in the way they think they are doing God service when they overleap it. When war was raging over one half of the Republic, when it required all the energies of the lived position of the Union to system that loyal portion of the Union to sustain that war and to support the soldiers in the field, I have often kept silent, and have not, as often as I would otherwise have lone, raised my voice against these vio lations of the Constitution. Now I propose to give a notice as well as the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and t is that from henceforth I will resist as lt is that from nenceiorth I will resist as long as I can, in my humble way, every measure, no matter what it may be, that I believe to be a violation of the fundamental law of this nation, and which to me is sacred as the will of the American people. Sir, what is that Constitution but the exponent, the embodiment, of the will of the American people? Think of it, sir: packed into this small volume [exhibiting a copy of the Constitution] is the will of thirty million people; not the will of a party, not the will of a fac-tion, but the will of all parties, the unan tion, but the will of all parties, the unan-imous will of the American people. Who dares violate a provision of it? Who dares thrust in his will instead of that will? Who so arrogant as to assume that they will substitute their will for this great will, which is to be our guide and our rule of action in this body? Gentlemen talk of the right, and of God being with the right, and all that kind of thing; and yet they forget this sacred truth, that

the gentleman appeals with such facility, of përjury. The gentleman assumes that God is on their side, and that God is with them.— So might a man assume that God was with him when he acquiesced in anything that took place in the universe. I suppose the gentleman will hardly deny that whatever does take place in the universe, takes place in accordance with the will of God, as a whole. He is omnipotent, and it must be so. Whoever acquiesces in the decrees of destiny can very well boast that God is with him of course; but short-sighted, finate mortals as we are, not knowing what destiny is to be in the future, are not anthorized in making any such boasts.

here is our letter of attorney, here is our

warrant for what we do, here is our au-

thority in the premises, and the man who goes a step beyond it, the man who vio-lates it, is guilty before that God, to whom

Advertise in the VOLUNTEER

NEWS ITEMS.

ner An Imperial train valued at 80 000 was captured recently in Mexico he Republicans. 1997 The order suppressing the Ri mond Examiner has been revoked.

the publication of that paper will

A despatch to the New York E. oress says the President will certain

veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill, Many of the cotton plantations Texas have been divided by the own and rented to poor people.

Par At Louisville, Ky., on Fri norning, the thermomoter indicated en degrees below zero.

ner Over five hundred pardons of No and South Carolinians were sent to President for signature on Friday. A messenger of the United St. Express Company, at St. Louis, Was n

bed while delivered a satchel on Sati of \$40,000. The South Carolina Epise Convention have resolved on a reun with the Episcopal Church of the Un States.

The safe in the office of the Cor ty Treasurer of Berks was blown open Thursday night, but the robbers we disturbed before they could secure contents.

12 It has been proposed to divide New York State, placing those counties togeth er whose interests and politics harmon A petition for that purpose will, it is as be sent to Congress.

.VALENTINES .- During St. Valentine Day and the day following, (Wednesd and Thursday) 63,000 letters, in addit to the regular mail, were conveyed their destination by the letter carriers

New York city. HEAVY EXPRESS LOSS.—The Vicsh Herald learns that the Southern Expres Company suffered a loss of about \$3000 by the explosion of the W. R. Carter.

kddress of the Democratic State C Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE RO HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1869 To the Democracy of Pennsylvania

The events of the last political can are yet fresh in your minds.
You announced your unequivocal dorsement of the restoration policy President Johnson, and denounced

Your opponents affirmed their support the President, and evaded the issue on the question of suffrage.

A powerful organization, large office patronage and an unscrupulous use money, secured to them the victory.

The record of the past month strip mask from the face of the victors. They treat with derision the dec policy of the President. They have pleed the Government of the Constitution in abeyance, and its legislative and excutive functions are usurped by a cobal men, who, in obedience ern the nation through the forms of

The right of each State to regula qualifications of its electors is denied: will of the people of the District of C lumbia is overridden, and by an alm unanimous vote. The Republican par in Congress and the State Legislatures ord to the negro equal political rig

vith the white man. with the white man.

The initial step toward a war of me has been taken, and a consolidated go ernment looms up in the distance.

The tenets of the President upon the constant of the president of the president. soints are our cardinal doctrines. In aning him we vindicate them.

Organize in every nook and corner the Commonwealth. Organize to sustain the President maintain your principles, to restore your race, and to bring in political oblion the men who have been false to Union, false to their pledges, false to instincts of their blood, and true alone instincts of their blood, and true the madness that rules the hour. By order of the Democratic State C

tral Committee.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman

[For the Volunteer.]

SCHOOL EXAMINATION. We had the pleasure of attending xamination of the school at Frank Square, in South middleton Townsaught by Miss Annie M. Fleming. house was crouded with visitors, who ca to witness the examination. At 1 o'clo

Rev. B. M. Kerr of Mechanicsburg Pa Miss. Fleming then entered into aged al review of the different branches law here school common with them in her school, commencing with thep ary classes, and concluding with them advanced. The school also engaged declamation and dialogues. In every characteristic or the school also engaged the school also engaged the school and the school also engaged the school and the to their teacher, and credit to thems They not only answered the question given to them by the teacher, but answered ed promptly, a great many propoun by Rev. Kerr and others, thus evine by Rev. Kerr and others, thus evined that they had been taught practically well as theoretically. When we complete a strength of the school west tended fifteen years ago, we can well claim "Surely this is an age of improment." The method of teaching at the school was a surely thing the school was a surely thing the school was a surely thing the school was a surely than the school was a sure present day, is as different from who was when we entered the Common Sc as were the opinions of the Ancien the revolution of the Earth, from the entertained at the present day. Goi a school house now-a-days, and you Directors, parents and visitors, seate different parts of the room, watchinge

ly for a masterly display of one of the children, or perhaps a neighbors who has been the recipient of six mothers. iustruction by a competent teacher as South Middleton always endeavor employ). The exercises were interest ed with vocal and instrumental musi Professor McKeehan, who entertaine audience, with some of his Byronoriginal poetry, set to music. At close of the exercises, the school was dressed by Rev. Kerr. The patrolli Franklin Square, should be glad in their "lines have fallen in such pless They have one of the bests ouses in the county, a first class tea and an energetic corps are endeavoring to advance the cause

education. The events of the gigantic rebe which has lately closed, has fully dem strated to our people, that the mis must be educated. If our liberties in be preserved, the voters must be ingent. Education, is the great lever gent. noves the world in its onward mare national perfection. The youth of present day will be left to determ whether the boon which the experience they have the property of the pr of more than thirty years has P us to bestow upon them, shall incre become an arid, waste whether if remain "the home of the oppressed on nations," whether law, justice, life learning shall be elevated, or whether mighty conquests which we have I will be permitted to sink into obli

and be reckoned among the things Feb. 15th, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL DIRECTO The State Superintendent has dec that School Directors elected the com spring cannot vote for county sup tendent in May, as the term of the Directors does not expire until June, all hence they are the proper persons to v