CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, May 10, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. The States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress, by men duly elected, who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maximithat taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. The faith of the Republic is pledged to the previous of the National debt, and Congress

such representatives should be force on tod.

2. The faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose,

3. We owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States' including the amendment prohibiting slavery) and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. Fach State has the exclusive right to regilate the qualification of its own electors,

5. The white race alone is entitled to the control of the government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. The hold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the pohey of restoration contained in the recent amad message and Freedmen's Bureau veto message of President Johnson entitles him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

7. The nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. We urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

ing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors. THE RUMP SENATE-THE SOLDIERS

The nomination of Gen. FRANK BLAIR for Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of St. Louis, was rejected by the Rump Senate a few days since. Gen. SICKLES, nominated as Minister to the Hague, was also rejected. Gen. KNIPE, appointed Post Master at Harrisburg, to take the place of the rich Hessian, BERGNER, disunionist, cannot persuade the Senate to take up his nomination, and he is therefore virtually rejected.

These gentlemen, as our readers know, were all distinguished officers of the army during the entire four years of the rebellion. Gen. Blair was Sherman's righthand man during his celebrated march from Atlanta to the Ocean. Gen. Sick-1.28 had his leg shot off at Gettysburg, and Gen. KNIPE was severely wounded three times during the war. They are all Republicans too, who had supported LINCOLN for President. But they are not disunionists, who after having fought and bled for the Union, are ready to declare that the war was a failure, and that the Union is not restored. They agree with the President: they say that the war was a success; that these States are again united; that all owe allegiance to the Gov ernment; that all should be represented in Congress; that taxation cannot be imposed upon a people who are refused a representation in the councils of the na tion. They are opposed to a consolidated Government; opposed to the treasonable schemes of the Radical-disunionists in Congress, and favor the conservative views of the great masses.

These three distinguished officers who have been appointed to civil positions by President Johnson, because of their worth and their services in the field, are rejected by the Rump Senate! What a commentary is this upon the hypocriti cal professions that the Radicals have indulged in, of love for the soldier? A few months ago, for the purpose of pulling the wool over the eyes of soldiers, a committee of the Senate recommended that in the distribution of official patronage, the preference should be given to compe tent soldiers who had served in the Union army This was to gull the "boys in blue" of New Hampshire and Connecticut, where elections were pending. But, the recommendation met the President's approbation, and he sent to the Senate the names of the three distinguished officers of whom we have been speaking, for civil positions in his gift. The Senate rejects them all! What consistency is

Here in Pennsylvania Gen. GEARY is the candidate of the negro-equality disunionists for Governor. It is notorious that he is not a suitable person for the position, but yet men are urged to vote for this incompetent because he was a soldier! What hypocrisy. The U.S. Senate will not permit a soldier to hold a civil office, but yet the hireling apologists of that infamous body of traitors have the unblushing impudence to ask the people to support Geary because he belonged to the army. It is another attempt at deception; another attempt at humbug. If the Radical-disunionists are in favor of soldiers holding office, let them prove their professions good by conferring the offices upon them that they have in their gift. Let them not appeal to the people to vote for men because they have been soldiers, and then refuse to confirm the nominations of such soldiers as BLAIR. SICKLES and KNIPE. This is an inconsistency as flagrant as heartless, and should be, and will be condemned by an intelligent and discriminating people.

A SOUTHERN WITNESS.

We have been permitted, says the Philadelphia Age, to use the following extract from aletter to a gentleman in this city, written with no view to publicity by a very eminent South Carolinian, an exsenator of the United States, and one who, yielding to his Southern sympathies, took an active and not undistinguished part in the late war. These antecedents are referred to as giving force to his testimony which certainly is very striking:

mony which certainly is very striking:

"I am planting," he writes, "my own and my athers estate, with some prospect of reasonable success. The trial, however, is by no means over. The freedmen under my control are docile, obedient in the main and profoundly respectful. Their industry, though greater than I expected, still leaves a large margin for unprovement. In this section of country, and I believe everywhere else in this State, the disposition of the white race towards the negro is of the lighdest nature. The negro is not considered in any degree or in any manner responsible, nor at all blanced for the disasters which have befallen the country, nor for the state of things which surrounds us. For the past, at least, and during the trying times of the war, we feel that we owe him some gratitude for his conduct and services under circumstances of temptation and influences the most seductive to the commission of cell. If not further and continually disturbed and incited by foreign intuence he will, to his benefit, harmonize with the inteligence and capital of the country for some time. Not only our knowledge of the nature of man, but the history of this race especially tenches us that the period of serious trouble will be when the struggle begins for what they are taught and will consider as their political rights, and for social status."

What is here said as to the period of

What is here said as to the period of danger has been frightfully illustrated at Norfolk, where a bloody riot recently occurred, the details and extent of which have been studiously concealed. Eyewitnesses speak of it as something very hideous. And yet the fantastics in Washington go on and urge a policy which must end in bloodshed and anarchy.

REVOLUTION.

Any man of average intellect, who will take the trouble to read, a few pages in the Constitution of the United States, will find that this government of ours is divided into three separate and distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial—each of which is intended to be independent of the others, and is guaranteed in that independence by certain expressed conditions in the fundamental law. That Constitution declares that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States;" and it also provides that "the President shall have power to fill up all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next ses

sion."
The revolutionary cabal now proposes to strip the President of this necessary power—a power exercised by every President of the Republic from Washington down—and to prevent removals from office during the recess of Congress. When the Post office appropriation bill came up for consideration in the Senate, last week, Mr. Trumbull offered the following amendment, which was passed:

amendment, which was passed:

"No person exercising or performing the duties of any office, which by law is required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless he be commissioned by the President to fill up a vacancy which has, during the recess of the Senate, and since its last adjournment, happened by death, resignation, or expiration of term."

The meaning of this amendment in plain English is that no vacancy shall be filled which may be caused by the President's removal, for it is not likely that men will be eager to accept positions in which they are to serve the government without pay. Its object is to retain the radicals in office and enable them to use their official power and patronage to defeat the President's policy of reconstruction, retain the South in a condition of vassalage, and fill their capacious wallets with yet other millions of ill-gotten gains wrung from the people of the late rebellions States. Its effect will be to make the President a mere cypher in the administration of the government, to deprive him of all control of the official conduct of his own appointees, and to vest the whole control of executive affairs in a central directory managed by Lyman TRUMBULL, CHARLES SUMNER and THAD STEVENS. It is a movement precisely parallel to that which inaugurated the horrors of the French revolution, when the self-constituted Council of State arro gated to itself supreme power over the lives, fortunes and liberties of the whole French people. It is a declaration to the country that these men intend to maintain their hold on power, by fair means or foul, in defiant disregard of the wishes of the people and the people's President. It not only foreshadows revolution, but is revolution itself, radical and complete, and was so branded by a leading Republican Senator, from his place in the Senate. Andrew Johnson has as much right to say that members of Congress shall receive no pay for their services, as they have to declare that his appointees shall be denied their legal salaries; ave, he has as much right to close the doors of Congress against them, as they have to declare that the President shall not "have power to fill vacancies"—whether those vacancies occur by removal or otherwise Indeed, if the Rump Congress continues drifting into revolution, and forcing such legislation as this upon the country, it will not be long before public sentiment vill compel the President and Secretary Stanton to take charge of that delectable body of revolutionists and public plunderers, and to vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution, by the strong right arm of the government, against the assaults of Northern traitors, in like manner as it has already been rescued from

Under this revolutionary scheme, pub ic officers, if they are only good radical abolitionists, may embezzle the public money, may get beastly drunk every hour in the day, may filch money from the mails; and even if they should be detected in their villainy, the President can neither close the office nor appoint any one to fill the vacancy, unless he is so fortunate as to find some patriotic individual who is willing to serve his country for nothing. It is made the duty of the President to "see that the laws are faithfully executed," and how can be perform that duty unless he has the power to remove faithless and incompetent officers, and place honest and faithful men in their places? This legislation offers a premium for negligence and rascality in office, Scarcely a week passes by now that we do not hear of some astounding robbery or defalcation by federal office-holders, and if the President is to be prohibited from removing these public robbers and giving their places to men of integrity, villiany will run riot through all departments of the federal government, Truly the cup of the iniquity of this Rump Congress is almost full to the brim. In their malignant anxiety to harass the President, embarrass his action, and deprive him of his constitutional powers, they have reached the limit of popular endurance. The great ground-swell of public indignation cannot long be delayed, and when it does burst upon them woe to the men who have so long and ruthlessly trifled with

the hands of Southern rebels.

the liberties of a free people. 163" The Disunion amendment requires the Southern people to adopt it in order. to secure representation in Congress; yet, after it shall be adopted, ninc-tenths of them cannot vote for representatives. It is expecting too much of human nature to suppose that nine-tenths of the Southern people will adopt an "amendment" that shall instantly deprive them of all share in their own government, and place them completely at the mercy of a hostile and alien minority. Men don't willingly chop their heads off. No wonder the negro Journals say the amedment must be forced upon them with the bayonet, or "all is lost" in power and plunder to the Disunion party.

THE NEW STATE OFFICERS,—John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Jacob M. Campble, Surveyor General, took charge of their respective offices on the 1st inst. They succeed Messrs. Stenker and Barr (Democrats) two of the best officers that ever served the State. There are nine Clerks in the Auditor General's office, and thirteen in the Surveyor General's office. All of the former except two, and all of the latter except one, have retired, to make room for political favorites of the present incumbents.

THE "CENTRAL DIRECTORY" REPORT.

The so-called Committee of Reconstruction, better known as the "Central Directory," which has kept the Representatives of eleven States from taking their seats in Congress during the whole of the present session, made a report last week, the points of which we annex:

First. That there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities in any State on ac-

civil rights or immunities in any State of account of race or color.

Second. That there shall be no representation for males above the age of twenty-one who are denied the right of suffrage.

Third. That persons who voluntarily aided or adhered to the rebellion shall not vote for Federal officers until after July 4, 1770.

Fourth. That the United States, or any State thereof, shall never pay any debt incurred in aid of the rebellion, or allow any compensation for loss of slaves.

of the rebellion, or allow any compensation for loss of slaves.

Eth. That Congress shall have power to enforce these amendments by appropriate legislation. The committee also agree to report two bills, one providing that when the proposed amendments shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, any State or States lately in insurrection ratifying the same, and altering their Constitutions and laws in conformity thereunto, shall be entitled to representation in Congress, provided such Schators and Representatives shall be duly qualified and shall have taken the oath required by law. An extension of ten years is given by the other section of the bill to the Southern States, to pay their portion of the direct tax (now remaining unpaid) levied by Congress in 1861.

There! What a Report is this to come

levied by Congress in 1861.

There! What a Report is this to come from a Reconstruction Committee! After an examination of some five hundred witnesses; after a secret session of over five months, old Thad orders the door of the star-chamber to be thrown open, that the people may see the new-born bantling. The ugly thing!—black as sin, venomous as a toad, with "disunion" stamped upon its monkey-like forehead. Here is what the New York Times, a conservative paper, says of the Report. The Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Republican member of Congress, is the editor

of the Times:

From the New York Times.

As a plan of pacification and reconstruction the whole thing is worse than a burlesque. I might be styled a farce, were the country not hit the midst of a very serious drama. Its prope designation would be "A plan to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress by imposing conditions to which the Souther people never will submit." This being the obvious scope and tendency of the proposition, we are bound to assume that it clearly reflects the settled purpose of the committee. So that the joint committee appointed nearly five month ago to take exclusive charge of the question creconstruction now offer as the result of all their abors what would in fact render reconstruction forever impossible.

reconstruction now offer as the result of all their labors what would in fact render reconstruction forever impossible

There is an anomalous feature in the affair as it stands, which of itself reveals the monstrous nature of the pretensions set up by the committee. All the provisions of the proposed amendment imply the adoption of the extreme view in regard to the relation of the South to the Union. We must begin by assuming that what were states before the war are mere Territories now, or this attempt to dictate terms as the condition of recognition becomes undisguised usurpation. We must assume, in fact, that the South is at this moment neither more nor less than an aggregate of Territories, waiting for admission as states, and from whose people Congress may therefore require compliance with certain proposals. And yet the amendment, on its face delares the existence, as States, of all the States constitutional attribute of State sovereignty.—They have no right to representation in Congress, forsooth. They may not say yea or nay on the most trivial questions that come before Congress. They are not permitted to enjoy a particle of influence in matters affecting the finance, the trade, the industry, the foreign relations of the country, or any of its concerns, great or small. These privileges they are denied on the pretence that they are not within the Union, and therefore have no right to recognition as parts of the Union. Nevertheless, under the contemplated amendment, they are treated as sovereign States, whose ratification of the amendment these senting to the Constitution of the Union, of which, on the Radical hypothesis, they are not at present members! Could absurdity go further? Could the folly of this fanaticism be made more numbers!

to vote for or against a change in the Constitution of the Union, of which, on the Radienl hypolhesis, they are not at present members! Could
absurdity go further? Could the folly of this fanaticism be made more manifest?

From the dilemma into which the committee
have just plunged there is no logical escape. If
the Southern States are in a condition by their
Legislatures to ratify or reject a constitutional
amendment, they must of necessity be qualified
to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, subject only to the judgment of either
House as to the eligibility of the persons sent.—
A State-which may assist in the sovereign task
of moulding the constitution under which Congress acts may surely demand a voice in what
the Constitution creates. The greater right covers the lesser right, in this as in other cases. On
the other hand, if the Southern States are not entified to admission to Congress—if the point be
established, as the Radical doctors say it is, that
these are States no longer, but Territories only,
subject to the will of the conqueror—then it follows that they are not entitled to any lot or part
in the business of amending the Constitution.—
Upon which horn shall the "Central Directory"
be impaled 2-Shall we take it that this prodigious amendment—this mighty mouse brought
forth by a mountain after live months' parturition-folces not mean what it says when it speaks
of the States lately in rebellion as States still,
with their sovereign functions—unimpaired
though for the time interrupted? Or shall we
conclide that the doctrine of Subjugation given up,
and the erhuman blunder of which the Radicals
have been guilty in excluding the South from
Congress at length confessed? Let there be explict answers upon these heads of the subject.—
As it at present appears, the position of the committee is utterly untenable.

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As it at present appears, the position of the committee is utterly untenable.

Aside from these points, the worthlessness of the committee's proposition is obvious. It cannot by any possibility effect anything. We may confidently take it for granted that the people of the South will never, under any chreumstances, acquiesce in their own disfranchisement for four years in reference to all that relates to the Federal Government. There is room for difference of opinion on the general merits of the reconstruction problem; on this point there can be none.—The South has taken its stand on the ground of a common citizenship, and it will never accept as the price of Congressional representation that which would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of four years' serfdom or inferiority as the penalty of rebellion. Nor should it be asked to accede to terms of this nature. Punish the rebellenders, if necessary, by banishment or otherwise. But to propose to punish a whole people to suit the partism convenience of those who dictate the ponalty is an outrage upon justice and common humanity. With all their errors and faults the Southern people have shown that they are not cowards. Thoy will not belie their nature by writing 'themselves down shaves at the bidding of a committee appointed to consider

wise. But to propose to punish a whole people to suit the partisan convenience of those who dictate the partisan convenience of those who dictate the penalty is an outrage upon justice and common humanity. With all their errors and anults the Southern people have shown that they are not cowards. They will not belie their nature by writing themselves down slaves at the bidding of a committee appointed to consider the question of reconstruction.

If we would do aught to hasten the result which il moderate men admit to be exceedingly desirable, it is necessary without more ado to discard the idea of constitutional changes as the condition-precedent of the readmission of the South to Congress. That is the primary step toward reconstruction, practically considered, and we should be prepared to take it on the ground of existing rights, subject only to the lawful test of individual fitness, To talk of wholesale and almost indiscriminate punishment as a preliminary measure—to call for concessions implying the relation of supplicants petitioning for favors, instead of citizens insisting upon their rights—to emand a confession of inferiority with one breath, while with another admitting the existence of constitutional equality—is to aggravate feelings already much too bitter, and to multiply difficulties which the Joint Committee have thus far vainly endeavored to overcome.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.—The bill to admit Colorado as a State, passed the Senate on the 25th ult., by a vote of yeas 19, nays13—absent or not voting, 17. The bill declares Colorado to have adopted a State Constitution and founded a State Government, and to be a State in the Union. An amendment, providing for universal sufferage, was rejected by a vote 7 yeas to 27 nays.

The Colorado bill came up in the House quite unexpectedly on Thursday afternoon, and was pressed to a final vote, which resulted in its passage by 80 yeas to 55 mays. All the Democrats and about titeen ortwenty Republicans voted against t. Mr. Washburne's proviso, that the bill should not take effect until after the constitution of Colorado shall have been mended by striking out the word "white" as a qualification for voters, was lost by a large majority. Kelley and Broomall of the Pennsylvania delegation, voted for the proviso, and then voted against the bill on its final passage. We may not here, as a sample of the consistency of the Disunionist Congressmen, that nearly all of them who voted against forcing negro suffrage on Colorado, are open advocates of imposing that disgraceful

Don't Miss It.—We trust our young Democratic friends throughout the County will not neglect the chance we give them to get a Sewing Machine for nothing. It will be a splendid present to make to their sisters; and if they haven't any sisters of their own, they can readily find some other persons sister to give it

measure on the Southern States.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

The items in the appropriation bill introduced in the House last week by old THAD. for the Freedmen's Bureau for 1866, shows what an expensive elephant that animal is on the hands of Uncle Sam. The items are as follows:

\$21,684,450 Total.. Twenty-one million, six hundred and eighty-four thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars! This is the appropriation to the Freedmen's Bureau for the year 1866. All this money is to be eqpended for the benefit of the blacks and the lazy vagabonds who run the Bureau. At this rate of reckless extravagance, is it possible for this country to pay off its National debt of four thousand millions of dollars and sustain its credit? This appropriation to the "freedmen," large as it is, is but a portion of the benefits they are to receive. A dozen propositions are now before the Rump Congress, all of them dictated by SUMNER and STEVENS, granting additional privileges to the blacks.-One is to grant them tens of thousands of acres of the public lands, another proposes to educate all the little velvet heads at the public expense, &c. Truly, it is something to have a black skin just now .-White men and white children must stand aside and see the public money squandered upon the "coming man."-How long will the tax-payers of our overburthened country submit to these outrages—to this unlawful manner of appropri ating their money?

Let the people of Pennsylvania remember that John. W. Geary, the disunion candidate for Governor, sanctions these outrages. He is the candidate of the Stevens wing of the Republican party, and is pledged to the policy of his chief. Can it be possible that any decent white man will support him and thus endorso the doings of Thad. Stevens and the Rump Congress? We trow not.

THE DISUNION TERMS.

The Disunion Central Directory of Fifteen have come to an agreement upon the conditions to be proposed to the South, for readmission to the right of representation. They are substantially as follows:

1st, That the Federal Constitution shall be so aniended that hereafter no State shall make any discrimination on account of race or color; 2d, That after July 4th, 1879, negroes must and shall have the right to vote; 3d, No State shall have reresentation for colored persons not allowed to vote, between 1865 and 1879; 4th, Southern States will be allowed representation upon accepting these terms and taking the

4th. Southern States will be allowed represen-ation upon accepting these terms and taking the est-oath. This amounts to an indefinite post conement of the restoration of the Union und is doubtless intended as such. Admitting that it can pass Congress by the requisite two-third vote, it must be ratified by three-fourths of the States Can that be obtained? Let us see. The constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery simply, was ratified by all the Northern States (except New Jersey), and yet needed the ratification of two of the Southern States before it became valid. To carry it, therefore, the Radicals were forced to stultify themselves by recognizing the South, for that purpose, as States in the Union. Now, here is a measure, radically affecting the right of local self-government, which all the States have jealously maintained and undisputedly exercised ever since the Union was formed, and which, it may be reasonably supposed, they will not willingly surrender. Would a decent number of the Northern States ratify it? The Legislature of Pennsylvania ultra, as it is, would not dare to do it, in the face of the overwhelming sentiment of the people of this State against negro equality. And even in New England, with the recent very decided vote of Connecticut against negro suffrage, be-

fore us, we may doubt whether it would be generally accepted. But, granting that, for the sake of destroying the political power of the South, the whole North could be so far controled by radical influ ences, as to assent to these propositions, no one who has read the testimony of Alexander H. Stephens, one of the most moderate of men in the late Confederacy, before Thad. Stevens' Directory, can come to any other conclusion than that the Southern States would unhesitatingly and with one voice, reject such degrading condition of readmission to rights' that are now as clearly theirs, under the Constitution, as they are the rights of Massachusetts or Kentucky. They are either in the Union or out of it. If in, then they are entitled to representation upon the single condition of taking the prescribed oath. If out, they would not better themselves by coming in upon terms which in effect give the negro the rule over

them. The truth is, the Radicals are determin ed to disfranchise the South until another Presidential election shall have confirmed them in their usurped power. After that, they would feel secure in carrying out Sumner's revolutionary scheme of reducing the Southern States to territorial dependencies; and thus the Union on the only truly Republican basis of an equality of the States would be destroyed forever. Unless the people rise in their might, drive the Disunionists out of the Capitol, and, aided by the President, take into their own hands the work of restoring the Union, which they were toldfalsely, as it now appears—the war was to have accomplished, there is no hope for

the future.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who pays special attention to the colored people of the District of Columbia, states that a deputation of wenches presented a boquet to each Senator who voted for the Negro Rights bill. The Secretary of the Senate, Forney, was similarly honored! The wenches must have carried up several clothes baskets full. We presume they expect to secure the washing of the Radical Senators and want Forney to gather up the dirty clothes.

published at Charleston, by an itinerant Boston Yankee, has hoisted the following ticket for 1868—For President, U. S. Grant, for Vice President Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia. The platform is to be "loyalty against treason, intelligence against ignorance." Loyalty is the nigger, and intelligence is the cute yankee. This is certainly a strong dosc of vagrancy, and hypocrisy.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Andy Johnson Shows his Teeth-The Cabinet Unanthnous in Opposition to the Report of the Reconstruction Committee-What the Report Means-Thad Stevens' Mounted Vagrants-The First Fruits of "Civil Rights". Frands of the Draft Bureau-A. Johnson has Quit "Mending Breeches". Senator Cownn.

WASHINGTON April 7, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS VOLUNTEER:-The Revolu tionary Rumpers have at last driven the President to the wall. The constitutional amendments reported from the Reconstruction Committee, last week, the main object of which was to declare that disunion was an accomplished and irrevocable fact, were a little bit more than Johnsonian flesh and blood could stand; and he at once sum moned his cabinet around him, and asked their views upon the present alarming crisis in national affairs. All the members of the cabinet were present except Attorney-General Speed, who was on a visit to his home in Kentucky.-Secretary Seward, it is said, in the strongest terms wowed his hostility to the plan of the Committee, and he was followed by Secretary McCulloh, Secretary Stanton, Secretary Welles, and Post-Master-General Dennison, all of them cordially endorsing the President's restoration policy.-The result of this conference is semi-officially announced in the National Intelligencer, the President's organ, a copy of which I send you. The fact that Stanton has deserted the radical cause and come over to the President, has created the greatest excitement in the disunfon camp, and may be regarded as one of those little straw which show very distinctly which way the wind blows. It is also known that General GRANT has expressed his decided disapprobation of the report of the Committee, denouncing it as revolutionary, and avowing his intention to stand by the President, come what may.

It is a significant fact, too, that Gen. Sherman is also enthustastic in his support of the President. At a recent speech in Detroit, he declared: "I know the man at the head of affairs at Washington, and all we have to do is to trust him. Exercise forbearance and patriotism, and give the President your hearty and earnest support." In this cabinet meeting President Johnson avowed himself in favor of the immediate admission of the representatives from the Southern States, and also his opposition to any amendment of the constitution, until all the States shall have an opportunity to participate in framing it, through their representatives in Congress.

In furtherance of these views, Senator Dixon offered a resolution in the Senate, on Wednes day, declaring that when any one of the lately rebellious States shall present itself not only in an attitude of loyalty, but represented by mer capable of submitting to constitutional tests, it shall be admitted to the right of representation The resolution will doubtless be defeated, but it will so clearly define the position of the radicals there hereafter there can be no misunderstanding of it. The sole object of the report of the Committee is to secure the next President and the Congress elected with him. It will reduce the South to the condition of Ireland under England, or Poland under Russia; and looks to a revolution in the government, beginning with the exercise of despotic powers over the South, and ending-Heaven only knows where. The whole system is based on the idea that the union is dissolved. Now the recent war was conducted or the theory that the Union still existed, and that all pretended acts of secession were void. In this sign we conquered, and if the success of our arms in the field meant anything it meant that immediately on the cessation of armed resistance by evil combinations of men in the Southern States, the Union was restored in its integrity over ever foot of our soil. But now, for-sooth, the people of the South are told that before they can be allowed representation in Congress, they must agree to send none but men for whose capacious throats and strong stomachs the most nauscating political boluses of the Rad-

When the "army bill" was up in the Rump he other day, Thad Stevens secured the adoption of an amendment providing for two regi ments of cavalry, to be composed of negroes! Whit men can go on foot, but the lazy niggers must be mounted, so as to make them as comfortable a ossible, during profound peace. It will take four million dollars a year to maintain this black envalry excresence; and while those black varants are lolling about their barracks, with no thing to do except cook their rations and sky lark among the wenches, the white laboring men of the country must sweat and toil to work out the taxes required for the comfort and pleasure of such "soldiers," How will the working taxpayers relish it? Are they willing to have their hard-carned wages taken for the support of idle negroes-worthless in time of war, but worse than worthless in time of neace?

ical New England school will be none too hot or

The first fruits of the Negro "civil rights" bill were reaped at Norfolk, last week. Several thou and drunken black rascals paraded the street with loaded muskets, in "honor" of the passage of that bill over the veto, and to show their ca pacity for citizenship immolated nearly a whole family of whites. The brutes attacked a man named John Whitehurst, bursted his head open until the brains oozed out. While they were dragging him along thus by the heels, his brother ran to his assistance. Him they knocked down and shot in four places. The crowd ther ran to his house, which was in the suburbs, and shot a musket ball down his mother's throat, killing her instantly. They then robbed the house and threw the furniture out of the windows. Villiam Mosely, a city watchman, and his son were so badly beaten that their lives were desaired of. Many other whites were shot and eaten. Much excitement was created among the whites, but the military arrived in time to prevent the black scoundrels from getting their ust deserts. Of course black "citizens" have now a right to carry loaded muskets through any city—even if they are barbarians—so says the ne ro "rights" bill, the 'law' of the minority Rump There will be more fruits-North and South. Gen. Baker has made a report in regard t drafts and bounty jumping, in which he states that out of the five hundred thousand men called out and sworn in by the United States Government no more than one hundred and sixty-eight housand actually reached the field as soldiers although they nearly all received their bounties In this swindling operation the agents of the Pro vost Marshal's bureau were in many instances

any. An investigation has been ordered by Congress, which will no doubt disclose a new batch of astounding and disgraceful frauds. It will be a consolation to those communities who struggled so hard to fill their quotas to know that about one man in every four reached the front. A simple-minded republican office-seeker from Connecticut closed a recent application to the President with the inquiry whether the breach between the President and Congress could be repaired. The President, on the spur of the moment, replied by mail that he was not now repairing breeches so much as he was. This is considered a very fair thing by those who joked with "A. Johnson" twenty-odd vents ago.

parties. A member of Congress, one day las

my upon this department, and named Provos

Marshal General Fry as implicated in the villi

veek, charged the grossest corruption and infa-

vith "A. Johnson" twenty-odd years ago. One of the most remarkable men in the prese ongress is Senator Cowan of your State. He is fully six feet tall, possessed of a rich deep bass roice, and is certainly a most peculiar and imressive speaker. He possesses one great merit hat of never speaking unless he has something When he rises in his place in the middle disle, his tall figure dwarfing everything around him, he attracts universal attention, and is on all occasions treated with the utmost deference and respect. His clear, practical, com nanner of attacking the sophistries of the disunonists, frequently throws the whole radical camp nto confusion. Pennsylvania may well be proud of her Senators, and in no way can she reflec more honor on herself than by returning Senaor Cowan to the seat now adorned by his patriotism and eloquence.

Negro Riot at Memphis.

. Memphis, May 3.—About thirty houses occupied by negroes, and all their school houses in South Memphis, were pulled down or burned last night. Ten of them were killed during the day. This morning it was haped order would be restored. The negroes mostly fled to the woods, but are returning to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The city remains quiet up to 9 o'clock this evening. The negroes recently mustered out were paid off in Fort Pickering to-day. They threatened to burn the city to-night, and great uneasiness is felt. They are kept in the fort by a portion of the Sixteenth Regulars.

Gen, Stoneman this afternoon served a

notice upon the Mayor, Council and County officers, forbidding the assembling of any bodies of armed men, black or white except the police so far as they are to be relied upon to preserve peace.

A large number of negroes were arrested

lo-day and found heavily armed.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Strawberries were selling in Philadelphia or Friday at three cents apiece, —Over a million of emigrants have arrived in this country since September.

The recent whaling season has been very successful, the vessels securing from 200 to 500 barrels of oil apiece.
 Lake Winnipiseogee, New Hampshire, is still frozen over to the depth of more than a foot.
 Nearly all the postofiles in Texas are in

charge of females. It works so well that the males now arrive and depart every hour of the day.

—President Johnson's message was read in China 43 days after its delivery in Washington. It was telegraphed to San Francisco, and carried thence to China by a vessel.

thence to China by a vessel.

—The emigration to Minnesota this season is said to be greater that that of any previous year.

—The Lafyette (Alabama,) Tribune, says the jail of Chambers county, in that State, is packed full to running over with prisoners. They are all negroes confined for larceny.

—The small-ney and varioloid are prevailing in

Washington to an extent that is alarming the citizens

—The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico, but Vera Cruz and other ports are to be garrisoned by French troops as a garantee for expenses.

—During the month of March the Postmaster

General has caused to be opened two hundred and forty-soven postoffices throughout the Southern States.

—The Woodstock and Katskill mountains are reported to have been on fire on Sunday, over five thousand acres having been swept by the

—Thousands of negro children are being educated by the former slaveholders of Florida. Distunion organs will please make a note of the fact—Governor Curtin has expressed his approva of the sentence of the Court in the case of Probst the murderer of the Dearing family, and will

the murderer of the Dearing family, and will unhesitatingly sign the death warrant.

—It has been reported that the United States Senate intended at an early day to take action upon the House bill establishing negro suffrage

in the District of Columbia.

—Among the Jurymen of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, impannelled on Monday, was a "reconstructed" negro.

—The American Consul at Aspinwall reports

The American Consul at Aspinwall reports the appearance of a cattle disease supposed to be the rinderpest.

—The Johnstown Democrat says Col. Campbeil, Surveyor General, is not appointing soldiers to clerkship in his office. Why?

-On the 14th of April the work of stowing the new Atlantic cable on board the Great Eastern begun at Sherness. About the middle of July next the work of laying the cable is expected to

begin.

—It is announced that at the late election in Janesville, Wisconsin (which State has recently enacted universal suffrage), a radical Republican was run for the office of constable against a black man, and the black man elected by a large majority. The successful candidate intends to qualify and perform the duties of his office.

—The Peach crop in Western Pennsylvania and Ohlo will be a failure the present year. A Cincinnati paper says that a peach grower in that yieinity has ten thousand trees, and will get per-

haps ten bushels of fruit.

—Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Rogers, concerning the bombardment of Valpaariso. It is said that his not interfering actively to prevent the bombardment meets the approbation of the gov-

—Joseph Easterbrook, Jr., of Camden, Me., gothis life insured for \$3,000, some time ago, and afterwards became deranged and committed sulcide by shooting. The insurance company refused to pay the policy, but the Maine Supreme Court decides that they must pay the \$3,000 and the costs beside.

—A drunken negro at Murfreesboro, Tennessee,

ran against a little girl theother day, and, angered because she was in his way, deliberately drew a revolver and blew her brains out. A little "manhood suff, e) rage" may do his case good.

—A cholera panic was created in Washington

-A cholera pante was created in washington last week, in consequence of the sudden illness of a number of contrabands residing in a filthy locality. An investigation indicates that the illness came from eating spoiled fish.

-Col. J. H. Taggart of Northumberland, has been removed from Collectorship of Internal Revenue in Philadelphia, by the President, and

been removed from Collectorship of Internal Revenue in Philadelphia, by the President, and A. B. Sloanecker has been appointed in his place.

—On Thursday last a torpedo, which had been sunk for three years and one month, in Charleston harbor, exploded off the beach of Sulivan's Island, near battery "B," in about eight fathoms of water. It is supposed to have been exploded by the draging of a vessel's cable. It lifted an immense volume of water, and presented quite a grand appearance.

grand appearance.

—At Memphis, on Tuesday, there was a two hours' fight between twenty policeman and one hundred and fifty colored soldiers, growing out of the resisting of an arrest by the latter. The riot was quelled by the assistance of regular troops, after one policeman and eight or ten negroes had been killed, and several on both sides wounded.

—The Columbus (Miss) Index complains that recently in that city "several freedwomen, dressed in the latest fashion, drew up in their carriages before some of our principal stores, and called the clerks to bring out certain goods for their inspection."

tion."

—The number of widows, orphans and disabled spldiers now drawing annual pensions from the Government is about ninety-seven thousand five hundred, without including those granted during the present month.

—Last week a negro committed a rape upon a little white girl of ten years, at Paris, Kentucky, of which she died the same day. He was arrested and put in jail, but a mob of white men gathered, broke down the doors and hung the wretch. His body hung suspended for two days thereafter undisturbed.

—It is reported from Washington that Secretary Seward has sent a despatch to the United States minister at Vienna, in which he threatens to break off diplomatic relations with Austria, if the latter Power persists in sending troops to Mexico, in aid of Maximillian and to replace those that are to be withdrawn by France.

PERSONAL.

Miss Anna Dickinson is about to quit lecturing ad get married.
 General Marmaduke is now a grocer at St. Jouls.
 Mrs Jefferson Davis has arrived at Fortress

Monroe.

—Ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, is said to have arrived in England.

—W. W. Clap, one of the oldest editors and publishers of Boston, died on Tuesday.

—The Senate, yesterday, refused to cofirm the nomination of Gen. Frank P, Blair as Revenue Collector at St. Louis,
—John Robinson, of circus notority, shot by guerillas at Crittendon, Ky., April 23d, died on the

30th.

Gen. Conrad Shimer, for several years a State Senator from Northampton, died yesterday.

General Frank Blair, it is said, will be the next conservative candidate for Governor of Missouri.

—Rev. Dr. Moore, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, preached his farewell sermon on last Sunday, prior to his departure for Europe.

—President Johnson and family have engaged rooms for a portion of the season at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, New Jersey.

ports President Johnson.

—Gibson Peters, who killed his wife last August at Reamstown, Lancaster county, Pa., has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for 12 years.

—The Montreal Gazette reports the death of Ole

Bull, the celebrated violinist, at Quebec, on the

loult.

-Cassius M. Clay, our minister to Russia sup-

—Edwin Booth made his first appearence for two years in Philadelphia at the Walnut Street Theater on Monday night. He was received with great enthusiasm.—Quantrell, the noted Kansas guerrilla, is said to be residing in the West India islands, hard at

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Democratic Johnson Club of Washington subscribed for some thousands of copies of a paper published in that city, and paid for it out

published in that city, and paid for it out of their pockets.

The disunionists, on motion of Stevens, attempted to get Congress to subscribe for some thousands of copies of Forney's Chronicle, to be paid for out of the people's Treasury. Congress, although a

body very devoid of sense, had sense

enough to see the impropriety of the mo-

tion and throttled it.

A GAME OF DECEPTION.

The Republican party managed to secure power by decelving the people as to its real principles and designs. It has maintained its hold on the offices of the country by a system of wholesale and barefaced lying. The most shameless falsehoods have been constantly uttered by its flippant partizan orators, while its newspaper press has shown an utter diregard for the truth. Even common decency has been constantly outraged by the leaders of that organization. No lie was too gross, no charge too indecent to be employed against a political opponent Republican orators and editors have lid constantly, lied on all possible questions lied boldly, lied with deliberate intentant set purpose, lied without stint, lied singly and lied in concert, lied as no man or set of men everlied before. In the campaign of 1860, when Mr. Lincoln was first elected they succeeded by deceiving the people in regard to the true issues before the country. In every campaign which has followed they have pursued the very same policy. They have been forced to this because they never dared to deliberate companies.

they are compelled to resort to the same despicable means They know the people of this State will hurl them from porer at once and forever unless they manage still to deceive the masses. They dare not, and they will not openly advecate the real principles of their party. They will cover up their purposes beneath a mountain of falsehoods, and makether hiding places a refuge of lies. Already we see how they intend to manage the campaign. They dare not talk of political principles. It is more than their political life is worth for them to attempt to meet the supporters of President Johnson's restoration policy before the people. They will attempt to doge all the vital issues of the day. They will deny that negro suffrage is an issue, and will try to cover up all the infamous acts of the Radical disunionists in Congress. They will denounce Clymer as a copperhead parade certain votes, which they forced for a purpose, when to have voted otherwise would have been to sanction an attempt at usurpation, and will manufacture a marvelous military record for their paper General.

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The time when they could succeed by such meretricious means has passed away. If the Democracy of the State do their duty, they can force these political tricksters from their hiding places and compel them to stand before the people in all the hidcousness of their real character. In this great work every true man must regard himself an agent. Every means must be used to disseminate political truth. Men who will read must be supplied with the right kind of material. Clubs must be formed in every township and school district. The great questions of the day must be openly and fully discussed. The campaign must be made the most vigorous and thorugh ever witnessed in Pennsylvania. Our opponentsmust be driven from the refuge of lies in which they have hid themselves, and the good old commonwealth rescued from their misrule. It can be done. It must be done. It will be done.—Lancaster Inteligence.

LOCAL ITEMS.

MAY .- Bright, beautiful and gloriou May is at last with us in her true self. Winterlingered long in the lap of spring but Sir Jack Frost has finally been driv en back to his ice-bound caverns of the North, there to remain until chill December calls him forth to fasten his icy manacles on streamlet and lake. May has been called the "queen month" of the calendar—the "honey moon" of the year, The "blind old bard" of English verse sang its praises, and Tennyson paints its bloom and beauty in one of his sweetest poems. In England, beyond all other countries, May-day festivities have been celebrated from time immemorial with singular gayety and delight. The erecting of the May-pole, and the choosing of he King and Queen of May, forme picturesque and beautiful feature of the day. The May-pole was drawn by oxen, sometimes twenty or thirty pairs, bedecked with garlands, to the village green, and there erected with great pomp and hung with wreathes of flowers. Bowen were prepared for the King and Queenof the day, and in their presence ensued the dances and fantastic sports of the occasion. This custom used to be observed in many parts of this country, but has now fallen into disuse, and is more honored in the breach than in the observance. It is much to be regretted that these rural observances of May-day have all passed way. Yes, thrice welcome, beautiful and glorious May, coming to us with her hands full of flowers, and laughing all over in the gladness of her young heat.

FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN,-An extensive fire has been raging in the South Mountain, near the Pine Grove Iron Works, since Saturday last. It has burnt over a large extent of territory, and destroyed a vast amount of timber. On Sunday last, we learn, several thousand cords of wood were consumed. During the day, a heavy column of smoke is rising continually from the mountain, and at night the scene is grand beyond description. The flames may be seen running along the face of the mountain, for a distance probably of two miles, consuming everything that lies in their course. Here and there a more brilliant light shows where some monarch of the forest, or the cabin of some mountaineer, is given over to the flames. All efforts to arrest the progress of the devouring element have thus far been ineffectual.

How to Select Flour.—An exchange says: In selecting flour, first look to the color. If it is white, with a yellowish, straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness-wet and kneed a little of it between your fingers-if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth $^{\mathrm{sur}}$ face. If it falls like powder it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hand; if it retains the shape giv, en by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. It is safe to buy flour that will stand all these tests. These modes are given by all old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns every. body—the staff of life.

THE CHAMBERSBURG LOSSES.—The commissioners, John H. Briggs, Thom⁸⁸
Jordan and H. N. McAllister, appointed to assess the losses sustained by the people of Chambersburg, by the burning have finished their labors and made their report to the Auditor General. They make the aggregate losses \$1,625,474,58.

BASE BALL.—We have a Base Ball Club in Carlisle, we have. When we say we, it is to be understood that we person ally are a base baller (not bawler.) The Club has already played a number of the finest games on record, and is prepared to "lay out" the best nine of the celebrated "Athletic" or the "Keystone," any dain the week.