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 fulth to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

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 UnitedStates (including the amendment prohibiting slavery) and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and properly.

and properly.

4. Each State has the exclusive right to regu-4. Each State has the exclusive right to regulate 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 bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent anual 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 pleage to their waters and or particle early of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

Union, Restoration and Constitutional Liberty!

THE CAUCASIAN!

Man's Government! THE CAUCASIAN will be issued weekly from th

Devoted to the Interests of White Labo

VOLUNTEER office, for the Campaign, COMMENCING JULY 6, 1866. and continuing until the returns of the October

Election are received.

THE CAUCASIAN WILL CONTAIN SIXTEEN COL UMNS of racy original and selected Political Reading, and will be the cheapest and best Campaign Paper in the State. The dissemination of truth among the masses is vitally essential to Demo call upon our friends everywhere to assist our ef forts in giving the CAUCASIAN a wide circulation We have put the price down to the lowest possi ble figure, in order to enable every one to take the paper, and we trust our Democratic friends will manifest a similar liberality. Each number

EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS of distinguished individuals, and cuts illustrati of the political history of the times.

THE CAUCASIAN will oppose the fanatical mad ness of the Disunionists in and out of Congress and will advocate the speedy restoration of the Union and the cause of Constitutional Liberty.-To this end it will vigorously sustain the Recor struction policy of Andrew Johnson, and wil devote all its energies to secure the election of HIESTER CLYMER, and the triumph of Democracy

TERMS---CASH IN ADVANCE.

Clubs should be sent in by the middle o June or the 1st of July, at farthest.

BRATTON & KENNEDY,

Wes The "Boys in Blue" have spiked the guns of the Herald most effectually. The names of the "deserters" and "drafted men," which we published last week. have silenced its batteries of calumny and falsehood. It has not a word to say in self-defense, neither has it the manliness to apologize to the gallant soldiers of Cumberland county for the cowardly and uncalled for insults it sought to heap upon them. Like Samuel Weller, it is as " mum as a drum with a hole in the head." Probably the Herald has learned by this time that the very respectable young gentlemen from Carlisle, who held that nice little GEARY meeting, are not " the only soldiers worthy of the name" in Cumberland county, and that the hard-fisted boys who bore the brunt of battle deserve some little credit from the stay-at-home patriots and "drafted men" who bought themselves clear of government service. We called upon the Herald to give us the name of a single descreer in the list published by us last week, and we now reiterate the demand. We are determined that it shall do so, or be branded with a willful and deliberate falsehood upon the soldiers of Cumberland county. The Heraid has wisely concluded to cease its slanders; but we can assure our cotemporary that the soldiers who attended that convention will not be satisfied with mere silence in regard to the injuries and in-

"THE CAUCASIAN."

sults of the past.

Our friends are responding nobly to the subscription list of the "Caucasian,"-Two clubs of one hundred each have already been raised, as well as several clubs of fifty, thirty and twenty. From present indications the subscription list will reach several thousand. We learn that every township in the county will have its club, while our friends in York, Perry, Adams, Juniata, and other more distant counties send us word that they are doing something handsome in support of the enterprise. Portraits of Andrew Johnson and HIESTER CLYMER will appear in the first two numbers of the "Caucasian," and other portraits and comic illustrations will follow every week. We trust our friends will send in their clubs at once, in order that our mailing lists may be completed before July 1st.

One of the beauties of the Freedmen's Bureau is set forth in the following official communication:

The issue of white sugar to dependent freedmen and others was in obedience to an order from frevet Brigadier-General II. T. (Tark, Assistant commissary-General, a copy of which is now on die in the office of the Depot Commissary at Newbern, North Carolina.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ISAAC A. Roserkans, Captain Co. D., U. S. V.

Idleness and " white sugar" for negroes, taxes, hard labor, and brown sugar for white men, is the programme of the Radical party. The working men of the Northern States are required to pay millions per year for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the above extract shows in what manner "the money

A BRIEF REPLY.

Neither the importance of the subject nor the personal distinction of the individual concerned are of sufficient moment or us to give the entire card of our young military friend, which appeared in last week's Herald. We regret this the more, because as a model of logical, perspicuous and grammatical writing it is not likely o be excelled in any of the juvenile classes of our common schools. Our space admonishes us that we will have to be content with one or two gems, selected at random

Here is a rare specimen: "To the pubc-if it is desired to know your (that is the public's) qualifications for business, extensive or otherwise; or whether the Creator has granted you, the man mechanical or the man professional, the necessa ry supply of brains, consult this acutleman." Of course any school boy of aver age intellect will see from the construction of the sentence, that "this gentle man" can refer to no one else than the Creator. There are a dozen other specimens equally as bad, and scarcely creditable to a boy in the "third Reader," but we cannot give them,

Our young friend's familiarity with Scriptural quotations is as remarkable as the clearness of his style. He admonishes us: "Judge ye, that ye be not judged." We shall endeavor to follow his injunction, and beg leave to suggest an occasional perusal of such portions of Scripture as

he may desire to quote in future. The Captain attempts to refute two of our statements in regard to the Convention. First in regard to the cxact "terms I used," and secondly that the Convention was not overthrown "by force." In his last card he says: "It was announced that Gen. GEARY's friends would have something to say after Hiester Clymer's ceased with their interruption." In his first eard he said "the call was for those soldiers who supported Gen. GEARY." In fact our young Hercules was so overwhelmed with the thought that "his shoulders were not broad enough to support Andy Johnson's administration' that he does not know what he did say, and had better get a little information on the subject before he appears in print

The following argument is so overwhelming that we "acknowledge the corn": " It was by force that it upset the Convention, by such force arising from a aperiority of numbers. * * * * Major Dorsheimer was elected by the ame element;" that is by the force which trose from the superiority of numbers.-We trust the Captain will not come at us with any more such knock-down arguments, or we will have to give up the discussion at once.

The young gentleman should not inlulge in any unkind reflections upon Balaam's ass," for so far as we are informed, that historic animal, when it opened its mouth and spake," at least sed good grammar.

One word of advice, given in all the kindness of our heart. The young man who is ambitious to appear in print should remember these three requisites: first to have something to say; secondly, to know how to say it; and thirdly, to stop when he has said it. It will be well for him also to remember that " five point sentences" are better than no point sentences -Until he has become acquainted with these rudiments, we sincerely trust his friends will prevail upon him to keep out of print.

"That some were gallant soldiers and onorably discharaed. I do not deny. says the Herald's correspondent. We have been requested, by a number of soldiers whose names appeared in last week's Volunteer, to ask him to name, over his own signature, any whose names are in that list who were not "gallant soldiers

and honorably discharged.' While there were many good men in the army, many gallant, gentlemanly and patriotic officers who sacrificed their business and the comforts of home, there were others who before the rebellion did not amount to enough to add up and give one to carry. The war was a God-send to them. It took them by the hand, put bread into their mouths and clothes upon their backs, and tried to make men of them. During the war, while others were at the front daring and dying for the cause, they did little else than strut about in their uniforms like blue-tailed bottle-flies. We have universally found it the case that it is such as these who sneer at the gallantry of the men who did the fighting.

Easily Explained.—A man named Bratton, publisher of the Carlisle Volunteer, seems to be in an especial good humor that Andy Johnson removed the proprietor of the Telegraph from the postofilee. We can easily explain this, When the writer of this was attending to his duties as P. M., he discovered this same Brattoro attempting to defraud the postofilee department by enclosing circulars in his paper in direct violation of all postofilee laws and which he, as former Postmaster of Carlisle, for four years, knew was a direct fraud on the Government. The Harrisburg P. M. did his sworn duty in the matter and made Bratton pay the penalty attached to such violation. Since that time Bratton has beeff dreadfully offended, although we hold his own letter acknowledging his just punishment. We may publish that letter hereafter.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

We clip the above from that dirty little vehicle of slander, the Harrisburg Telegraph. As a misrepresentation and perversion of the facts, it is everyway worthy of that mendacious sheet. We don't know that we have been in either a very good or a very bad humor over the removal of honest GEORGE from the Harrisburg Post Office. We have not thought much about it. We confess, however, we always feel gratified when we hear that a disunion, vagabond "shoddyite" has been ousted from office, to give place to a loyal Union man who can boast of some integrity.

A word about those circulars which the argus eyes of the virtuous George discovered in our paper. Some four or five years ago, during our absence in the city, a traveling optician called at our office having with him a bundle of small printed bills, which he desired to distribute by placing one inside each copy of the Volunteer sent to subscribers. Our foreman, being ignorant of the Post-office law, which prohibits publishers enclosing circulars in their papers, agreed to accommodate the stranger. Every paper in Carlisle made the same arrangement with the opticion. On our arrival home, our P. M. here waited on us and stated that he had received a letter from the angelie BERGNER, complaining of the violation of the P. O. law by the Carlisle editors .-We at once wrote to the Harrisburg official, assuming the act of our foreman, explaining how it happened that the circulars had been placed in the Volunteer, complimenting him (the meek Bergner)

on his zeal and efficiency, and requesting him to weigh the bundle of papers that contained the circulars, ascertain the amount of postage due on the same, and to draw on us for the amount. He did so, and that was all that was of it, and from that day to this we never thought of the matter. We now ask BERGNER to publish the letter we wrote him on the subject at the time. By doing so, he will

convince his few readers that his article

above is as mendacious as its author is

mean and contemptible. While on this subject we may remark that it is an almost universal custom for editors to enclose, in their papers, when requested, printed circulars. Every day some of our exchanges contain them, and we have no doubt that BERGNER himself has frequently accommodated customers in this same manner. But we have never done so, for we knew that the Post office law prohibited it, and we could not be induced to violate that law. Once more, then, honest George, an affectionate "good-by." Please send us a lock of your wool, and if you desire a " first class notice" from us at any time, just let us know, and we will accommodate you to your rotten heart's content.

Disunion Slander of the Soldiers Rebuked.

At a meeting of the soldiers' Johnson and Clymer Club of York, held at their rooms on the evening of June 8th, 1866, Col. Levi Maish, President, called the attention of the meeting to the misrepre-sentations of Forney's "Press" respect ing the organization of the Club, and oth requested the sense of the meeting in regard thereto. H. Clay McIntyre moved the appointment of a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the soldiers on the subject; whereupon the chair appointed the following Committee for that purpose: H. Clay McIn-mittee for that purpose: H. Clay McIn-tyre, Wm. E. Patterson, George Bierman, W. H. Stallman, Jas. C. Metzel, Henry Birnstock, Geo. Odenwalt, Jr., Thomas Powell, Wm. J. Reisinger, John Fahs, J. Wesley Baum, Edward Helfrich, Lafay-ette Slusser, Joroma Heidler, Franc Ketette Slusser, Jerome Heidler, Franz Ket-tler, Joseph Gleason, Dennis Crimmins, Daniel Laumaster, George S. Frey, Conrad Keene and Henry Boll.

The Committee retired, and after de-

ble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our attention has lately been called to certain statements originally published in Forney's "Press," and since widely republished by Disunton papers throughout the country, setting forth that "twenty of the signers to the Johnson and Clymer Solder's Club of York have been dead over one year, and that at least forty others are deserters and substitutes," therefore Resolved, That we denounce the above statement as a base and inpudent falsehood, and well known to be such, allke by those who first coined it, and by those who have since given it currency; that every name on the list of members of this club represents a true and living man of this borough, whose record as a soldier and whose character as a citizen has never heretofore been assalled or doubted, and who, if opportunity offered, would furnish to these malignant slanderers such palpable evidences of their existence and true soldierly qualities, as would not be likely to be soon forgotten.

Resolved, That it fill becomes Colonel John W. Forney, whose sham military title, accorded by a wide stretch of courtesy, constitutes the only connection between his name and the manly virtues of a soldier—who was always found during the long years of the war, in places of ease and safety, distant equally from the privations of the camp and the perils of the field—whose particulum was of the kind which achieved fat offices and lucrative pay for himself, instead of victory for his country's arms; it iff becomes lim to libed the soldiers of the Johnson and Clymer Club of York, who rendered honorable service to their country in the field, and many of whom bear upon their bodies the sears of honorable wounds received in battle.

Resolved, That we reiterate our determination to support the Reconstruction Policy of President Johnson as embodying the only true and practicable mode of adjusting our national difficulties and resorting the Union of these States on the basis of the Constitution; and that we will, with equal activity, promote the ele WHEREAS, Our attention has lately been

iberation reported the following pream-

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Age, Daily News, and Evening Transcript, of Philadelphia, Patriot & Union Harrisburg, in all the papers of this district, and in the Democratic papers generally throughou

LEVI MAISH, President.

THE BOYS IN BLACK VS. THE BOYS IN BLUE.—Gen Geary, the Disunion candidate for Governor, is now the leader of the "culled brigade," he has deserted the boys in blue," in order to take charge of the boys in black! He is the candidate of the Rump Congress which does nothing but legislate for the negro, and which leclared the Union to be composed of but wenty-five States. Grant and Sherman Meade and Hancock stick to first principles; they are for the flag with thirty-six stars upon it and for the Union with thirty-six stars included within its limits.— They, also, stick to the boys in blue and disdain to lay off their battle harness to clothe themselves in black to serve the purpose of office getting. Not so with Geary. He is for the Thad Stevens Rump Union of twenty-five States, for the Sum ner mutilated flag of twenty-five stars.— He has laid aside his uniform of true blue, and donned the black of the Freed man's Bureau and the saddle color of the Negro Civil Rights Bill. While Grant and Sherman, Meade ond Hancock stand by Andrew Johnson, who is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, Geary opposes him and suffers himself to be used as a tool in the hands of the Disunionists. Thad. Stevens is in the interest of the conspiracy of the Rump Congress against that noble patriot. There is a direct issue, therefore, between Geary, the leader of the boys in black, and the friends of the patriots who fought for a Union of thirtysix States and under a flag of thirty-six stars, the soldier citizens, the boys in blue.

 $-Bedford\ Gazette.$ OUR NEXT GOVERNOR. - We are indebt ed to Messers. Henszey & Co., the celebrated photographers, of No 812 Arch street, Philadelphia, for a splendid portrait of Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The likness is perfect, the position easy and natural, and the picture itself as fine a specimen of the photographic art as we have ever seen. No more accurate, or finer finished portrait could be produced. Every Democrat in the State, will be eager to possess so admirable a likness of our future Governor. To meet the expected demand. Messers Henszey & Co. have prepared copies of this portrait, of various sizes, from life-size down to the card vignette, which they will supply at prices that will enable all to buy. The cabinet size is sold for 50 ets, or \$30 per 100; the cabinet vignettes 25 cts

each, or \$10 per 100. GOOD NAMES .- Among the lists of subscribers to the "Caucasian," already sent in we have the honor to notice the names of Hon. E. R. V. Wright, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, and the following members of the U.S. House of Representatives; Hon. S. E. Ancona, Pa.; Hon. W. E. Niblack, Ind.; Hon, S. S. Marshall, Ills.; Hon. B. C. Ritter, Kentucky.; Hon. Jno. L. Dawson, Penna. Hon. M. C. Kerr, Indiana.; Hon. F. C. Le Blonde Ohio.; Hon. Myer Strouse, Penna.; Hon. A. H. Coffroth, Penn.; Hon. S. G. Randall, Philada. ; Hon L. S. Trimble, Ken-

-Judge Drake, of the United States District Court, held at Provo City, Utah, upon an application for naturalization papers, has refused to ssue them to any man practicing polygamy elther prior or subsequent to the passage of the act of Congress on that subject Fifty thousand dollars

tucky; Hon. Wm. E. Fink, Ohio.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

A Transparent and Impudent Swindle We clip the following from the Pittsburg Post, which, together with the card from the delegates of this County, will show what a miserable, partisan, packed Convention was that which recently met at Pittsburgh in the interest of Gen Geary.

"The Soldiers' Convention," so called, held in the Academy of Music on Tuesday, was without question the most impudent Abolition swindle ever attempted by that infamous party. But few soldiers of any merit were in attendance at it: the great body of it being composed of bummers and loafers some of whom on Tuesday evening displayed their valor in Lager Beer Saloons by abusing the bar tenders, and refusing to settle for their beverages. These fellows.

"Who never set a squadron in the field, Nor the division of a battle knows More than a spinster,"

have the inconceivable audacity to speak for the thousands of meritorious soldiers scattered throughout our State. This convention was not only an Abolition gathering, but it was the genuine Radical stripe. as will be seen by the following resolution which it passed almost unanimous-

Resoived, That the loyal majority in Congress deserves our gratitude, that radical evils require radical remedies, and that the nation should take no step backward in its march to the grand destuny that surely awaits unfaitering, persistent adherence to the cause of equal freedom.

The drawer of this resolution prefaced it with a speech. "He said there was not a word in the resolutions offered by the Committee endorsing Congress. Soldlers were indebted to the loyal members for support, and it would not do now to go back on those members for ANDY JOHNSON or any other man."

But the action of this miserable gather ing in excluding and insulting Democrat ic veterans who were regularly elected. was in keeping with their usurping partizans in Congress expelling regularly elected Democratic Congressmen. In order to give our readers an idea of the infamy of these Abolition creatures, we will direct their attention to the course ursued in regard to the delegation from imberland, Gen. GEARY's own county. pursuance of the call for a County vention of Soldiers, the meeting took ce, and as we learn from the Carlisle inteer, "about one hundred and fifty in the rural districts were in attend-"It soon became evident," says

the Volunteer. "To the astonished followers of SUMNER and STEVENS, who had expected to have everything their own way, that out of about one hundred and seventy dolegates present, fully one hundred and fifty of them repudiated the nomination of John fifty of them repudiated the nomination of JOHN
W. GEARY, and enthusiastically favored the election of Hiester Clymen. Five delegates were
elected to the Pittsburg Convention, every one of
whom is an ardentsupporter of Mr. CLYMER; and
resolutions were adopted denouncing the radical
disunionists in Congress, declaring that the
Southern States are entitled to immediate representation, avowing their opposition to negro suffrage, and endorsing the policy of Andrew Johnson and the nomination of Hiester Clymer,

The delegation elected from Cumberland county, came on to the Convention, and here is the way they were treated .-This is their own statement which we have in their own hand writing:

In pursuance of a call by Maj. General HARTRANFT, for a soldiers' Convention, the soldiers of Cumberland county met in convention at Carlisle on Monday, the 28th of May, 1866 to select delegates to represent them at Pittsburg, on Tuesday the 5th of June following. There were in attendance at this Convention about one hundred and eighty honorably discharged soldiers, many of whom had been veterans, and who selected as their delegates Captain A. S. WOODBURN, Capt. S. C. WAGONER, Capt. W. P. LLOYD, Capt. J. A. GRAHAM and Capt. ISAIAH H. GRAHAM. These delegates in accordance with the wish of their fellow soldiers came to this city, presented their creden tials to what purported to be a Convention and were ruled out in the following disgraceful manner:

After the temporary organization a committee of one from each Congressional district was selected on credentials.-When the fifteenth district, which embraces Cumberland county, was called, in stead of reading the committee-men named by the delegation, the Secretary read the name of Colonel SPEAKMAN, who was neither named or selected by the delegation. This committee on credentials was chosen by those who seemed to have the wires set, and who were playing upon them for their own use, or to the interest of a political faction. When the committee reported, they gave seats to a self constituted delegation, thus excluding those whom the soldiers of Cumberland county had chosen to represent them; or in other words to those who had been defeated in the Carlisle convention, and this for the simple reason that the bona fide delegates would not pledge themselves to support Geary runnin upon a THAD. STEVENS platform. This report of the Committee was accepted by the convention; the duly elected delegates were deprived of their seats, without further inquiry. This, Mr. Editor, is the action of a party which proclaims itself the "soldier's friends." This circumstance fixes one thing beyond cavil, and that is so far as they can hoodwink and gull the soldiers they vociferate loudly in our praises with laudable zeal, but so soon as the soldier assumes the province of thinking and acting for himself, they immediately turn him the cold shoulder and treat him with insult. The Republicans of this State especially, have played this game ever since the breaking out of the rebellion, of sailing into power and position on the hard earned merits of the soldier, but we think after this last crowning act of treachery and duplicity to him, that they will be unable, even in their degenerate ranks, to find men so lost to every principle of honor and consistency as to attempt again the exploded farce of the "Boys in Blue,"

Captain Isalah H. Graham,

A. S. Woodburn,

W. P. Lloyd, J. A GRAHAM, S. C. WAGNER

It is reported that General Geary has been made an Honorary Under-Secretary of the Manassas Branch of the Union Galaxy. The Galaxy is an association of freedmen, recently organized in Virginia for the purpose of securing for themselves and their brethren a share of the patronage of the government, and social and political rights equal to those possessed by the whites. The General, of course, cannot append his new and extensive title in full when he signs his name. It will be sufficient to give the initials, thus, "John W. Geary, H. U. M. B. U. G.

Our loyal friends used to talk a great deal about the "boys in blue;" but now all their gab and capital seem to be invested in the boys in black,

A CIVIL NECESSITY

Office holders and those dependent upon their smiles, affect to be much em barassed to ascertain which side honor requires them to take in the contest be ween Radicalism and the President. Strange that they should misunderstand the practical workings of the maxim "to the victors belong the spoils." Since 1861 the Republicans have had a just claim to

the enjoyment of office, and most valiant ly have they asserted their right. The records show that twice as many appoint ments were made in the civil service under Mr. Lincoln as had been made by all of his predecessors. Of this, Democrats had no right to complain, and for five years they have patiently "stood out in the cold," and despite the subtle acts of a lespotic foe have gallantly maintained their principles and their organization. If the President would assume to dic ate to Congress whom they should selec to fill the offices at their disposal he would ustly merit and would undoubtedly ceive the severest rebuke, and yet he has precisely the same right to do this that Congress has to dictate to him the recipi-

ents of his official favors. Upon this subject the Radicals have themselves settled the question. Who does not remember that within a brief two years the Radical shibboleth was, "THE PRESI-DENT IS THE GOVERNMENT. Oppose the President and you oppose the Govern-ment. All men are traitors who do not support the President." Such were the daily utterances of the shoddy loyalists; Mr. Lincoln himself sanctioned the doctr ine, and their whole party acted upon it The unlawful seizure and imprisonmen of thousands of Democrats have indelibly impressed upon our minds this doctrine in all its length and breadth. If then, Lincoln as President was the Government, so Johnson as President is the Government, so Johnson as President is the Government. ernment, and we commend to their lips

he chalice so rudely pressed to ours.

The offices are in the gift of the Executive. If he believes his policy will restore the Union and give prosperity to the whole people, and if he believes he can strengthen his cause through the offices at his disposal, he should at once and determinedly use the means the Constitution and laws have given him. Three fifths of the Republicans are with the President, but through the controlling influence of their party machinery their voice is stifled, they are induced to be silent by the false assurance that all will yet be healed. They forget that Andrew Johnson proclaimed from the steps of the Presidential mansion, that These Men "Are transfers." The hour for fraternization has passed, the breach is irrepara-ble, the separation is final.

Upon the question of re-construction ne Democracy in solid phalanax are supporting the policy of the President. They seek none of the offices. They have no just claim to them. They regard the contest as one of principle—one of greater importance was never submitted to the American people. Its defeat will foreve sink the last hope of our free institutsion, its triumph will make a glorious future possible for our noble country.

The influence of office-holders for good its last a light.

is but slight; for evil they may be all powerful. As supporters of a measure they weigh but little; as its opposers they are always felt. In a close contest, their opposition may turn the scale. In a deadstruggle with "traitors" can it be that the President will permit his office hold ers to range themselves under the banne of treason and throw into the breach against him the influence and position they hold at his pleasure? Measuring the vigor of the foe and the magnitude of the issue, is it not plainly his duty to use with unsparing hand every means that the Constitution and laws have cast upon

Under the sway of the Radicals, "MIL IPARY NECESSITY" was held to justify any violation of the Constitution and laws and now we hold that "CIVIL NECESSITY" enjoins the vigorous use of every means that are vested in the Executive under the plain terms of the organic and statute laws. The union of the States is the life of the nation. Let the law of the land be wielded to preserve that life. The foe is a dangerous one and must be vanquished. disease is desperate and efficient remedies must be resorted to. Halting measures will not answer. A clean sweep nust be made. Pretenc President will not do. Works must show he faith of these gentlemen. They cannot support Johnson and Stevens, they must love one and hate the other. They must support the President's policy, they must support the Fresident's policy, they must speak favorably of it, they must support those who support it and oppose those who oppose it. Determined, prompt and energetic action on the part of the Executive is vitally essential. afford to be bold in sustaining the right.

EXECUTION OF PROBST. On Friday last, at quarter of eleven o'clock, Anton Probst, the fiend in human shape, who coolly murdered the Dearing family, paid the penalty of his crime in the jail-yard at Philadelphia.—There was a mock solemnity about the There was a mock solemnity about the execution, which detracted somewhat from its tragic nature, for Sheriff Howell decreed that the last act of the awful affair should be as private as possible, and the company present was so select, that even the criminal could not complain of unne cessary publicity. High constables of Philadelphia County, counsel in the case, the chief officers of police, and representatives of the press were alike excluded. The sight of the gallows did not unnerve him; indeed, it seemed to affect some of the spectators more deeply than the criminal. He walked up the ladder with a the spectators more deeply than the criminal. He walked up the ladder with a firm step, paying little or no attention to those around him, or to any body, in fact, except his religious advisers. Only once during the ceremony had his mind, apparently wandered to other things. As was leaving his cell, the keeper who had mainly taken charge of him extend-ed his hand, and said, "Good bye;"— Probst responded "Good bye," while his voice choked with emotion, and tears voice choked with emotion, and tears filled his eyes. Regaining his wonted composure, he maintained it thereafter to the end.

Probst was accompanied on the scaffold by his clergymen, the sheriff, and Mr. Perkins. Without hesitation, he knelt upon the drop with the priests, and to-gether they recited the acts of faith, hope, charity and contrition: the Lord's prayer, the Hail Mary, and the Apostles' creed in the German language, the victim repeatedly kissing the crucifix.

The last act was alone to be performed The last act was alone to be performed, and the tragedy was over. Quickly Probst was handcuffed, and the noose placed around his neck. Not a murmur escaped his lips, and his eyes barely suffused with tears were turned to Heaven.

tears were turned to Heaven.

The white cap was then placed upon his head, but he still stood firm; there was no trembling, and but the least agitation. Courageously had the culprit prepared to meet his fate.

But a moment more and the murdered But a moment more and the murdered Dearings would be avenged so far as man's laws could avenge them. A last prayer from Father Grundner, a signal, the drop fell, and Anton Probst had gone to his

The murderer must have died easily.-Beyond a few convulsive twitchings there was no evidence that he experienced

Twenty-five minutes afterwards the body was cut down, placed upon a small truck, and removed from beneath the scaffold. The spectators and elergymen surrounded it, and all uncovered while the latter read the last prayers for the dead, sprinkled the corpse with holy water, and then consigned it to the surgeons. The law had given up its victim for the benefit of science.

CAVED IN .- The tunnel on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Elizabethtown Lancaster county, caved in recently, which prevents the trains from passing through. About 12 feet of the side walls are said to have given way, and passen gers on the different trains are compelled to get out and walk around. Trains are stationed at either end in order to facilitate travel.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

inturday in the House-How Speeches are Made for "Buncombe"-Jefferson Davis to be Admitted to Hall-The Faccifous Spinner -A Word of Warning to the Rudicals-Shameless Demagogueism of John Sher-man-Thad Stevens' Lash is Felt Even in

Correspondence of the American Volunteer WASHINGTON, June 11, 1866 The Senate ordinarily adjourns from Friday intil Monday; but the House holds a session or Saturday, in order to relieve those members who are surcharged with pent up oratorical efforts.-To the eyes of a stranger this day of speech-ma king presents a novel picture. The hall is rather sombre, daylight struggling in drearily from the top, but even the light of a dull day makes the gilding glare painfully. He observes the two litle flags over the Speaker's head, and has taken his seat before perceiving that a man is on his legs pehind one of those little gingerbread desks, har nguing the House. He can not hear a word he says, partly because the man does not talk loud enough, but chiefly because no one is paying any ttention to him. But few members are in their seats, and these are busy writing, an exercise that hey vary with another that somewhat amazes our friend. He tries vainly, and would like to catch a word or two of a speech that seems to elicit such terrible applause. The members are constantly clapping their hands with great but not colonged energy, at which a score of little hoboblin pages spring about running as if to reand our friend gradually discovers that the and-clapping is not applause, but a mode of ammoning the pages. He gazes in bewildernent on the Babel before him. The man is reading his speech, and does so from a printed copy, as if he were paid by the line for it. The page skip about. The members clap their hands. The more the members clap, the more frantically the pages skip. People come in and look at the show with stoical apathy, and then go out again. The nan finishes his reading and sits down. Another man gets up and commences the same performance. The members go out, until not over a dozen of them are left. The man is reading his peech. He does not do it very glibly; he does not do it as if he expected to gain anything by it. Some humane friend comes to his rescue with a onsidered delivered, and printed with the proedings, and as many copies as the orator likes to pay for may be stuffed into the glory of a ouffenvelope and franked to a wondering constituency in his "district." So much for "Bun-

It has been rumored for several days that Jeffson Davis will be admitted to bail, and the ames of Horace Greeley, Augustus School, Horce F. Clark and Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, and others are mentioned in that connecon. It is certain they are now in Washington and that at least one of them has been in search of Judge Underwood, who arrived here several days ago, but it has not become publicly known whether the effort to flud him has been successful Judge Underwood is a judge of the circuit presided over by Chief Justice Chase, and hence it is said an appeal will be made to both to act concurrently in the matter of bail, and that five gentlemen are ready to bind themselves in the sum of \$50,000 each for his appearance at the next term of the court in Richmond, Jefferson Davis i held as a prisoner of war and not as a prisoner of State, as many have supposed. A writ of habeas cornus, if granted, would bring him under the ontrol of the Court, in other words, release him altogether from present military custody. In this the Government would not interfere, as in ould then be a purely judicial matter, leaving the Court to determine whether or not it would release the prisoner on ball without any interposition by or consulting with the President of th

United States. Spinner, one of the relics of radicalism in office upon inquiry in regard to the value of the notes of broken National Banks, says that "The notes of a National Bank that has failed are rather betr than those of a Bank in good standing." According to Spinner's political and financial econ omy, it would be better for the country if all the National Banks would fail at once, as such failure would increase the value of their notes. What glorious thing a financial panic would be to the

olders of national currency! I clip the following from a late number of the New York Times, one of the leading Republican organs of the country. It is one of the most conclusive arguments against the course of the Thad Stevens Disunionists that I have yet seen. The Times says: "Suppose matters to stand in 1868 abstantially as they stand to-day-none of the outhern States represented in Congress. Is it not reasonably certain that they will all be repesented in the Democratic National Nominating Convention and that they will choose electors who will vote for the Democratic nominees?-Northern States that may vote the Democratic licket, constitute a majority of the Electorial College-what will be the result? It may be said their votes will not be counted. Congress, containing only Northern members—the South no being represented in it-will reject them. Will that rejection be accepted by the country? Will the mass of the Southern people, or the mass of the Democratic party in the North, acquiesce in it? And would not such resistance be most menacing to the peace of the country? That would not be an attempt at sesession; it would be in no sense a sectional conflict; it would present to the country and the world the aspect of a majority of the people insisting upon their right to control the Government, as against the unconstitutional

usurpation of the minority." On Wednesday last, when one of the amend nents of the Reconstruction Committee was un der consideration, Mr. Sherman said he believed Mr. Doolittle's amendment was right in principle, but he should vote against it because he felt it his duty to sustain the action agreed upon by his political friends. What a shameless acknow edgment is this! Mr. Sherman "believed it to be right in principle," and yet felt himself bound to vote against it "to sustain the action agreed upon by his political friends." The confession was a frank one, but it betrays an ignorance o public duty, or an indifference to it, on the part of a Senator of the United States, which it is not pleasant to think of, especially at a time when the council in which he sits is intrusted with interests of such awful moment to the people and

their posterity as those which engage it now. It has been made manifest more than once du ring the present session of Congress that the neasures of Thaddeus Stevens were as distaste ful to some of the Republicans on the floor, as the insolent harangues with which he introduced and advocated them. Mr. Raymond, of New York for instance, has delivered elaborate speech es to show that some of these measures were conseived in iniquity, and were hopeless for good.-Mr. Bingham has done likewise, and so, at differ ent times, have many others. But when schemes which they had spent their breath in opposing, eached a vote, they have uniformly failed to nuster the courage requisite to do the bidding of conscience in defiance of the commands of party. The frown of Stevens has been potent enough t coerce their support of measures which his logi wrong. It is impossible to estimate how many others, who were unable or did not choose to speak a protest, felt like their restive, rhetorical ssociates, and faltered as they did in the decisive noment. CAUCASIAN.

-Thaddeus Stevens' health is said to be grow ng feeble. —General Santa Anna and suite have arrived

n New York. -The trial of Jefferson Davis has been postooned till next October. -It is rumored that Senator Foster, of Connecticut, is to have an important foreign mission at the expiration of his term.

-Lieut. Gen. Grant's pay, under the law es ablishing the full rank of General, will be about Afteen thousand dollars per annum. -President Roberts and General Sweeney, of he Fenian Brotherhood, have been arrested for violation of the neutrality laws.

-The Richmond Grand Jury have found a true bill against John C. Breckinridge, for treason, on an indictment identical with that of Davis. -General Grant has received a letter from General Halleck, in which the latter pronounces the report of the Fort Goodwin massacre a hoax. -A man in California has made preparations to hatch sixteen thousand chickens by steam

-Judge Erskine, in Georgia, has decided that the act of Congress prescribing the lawyers' test oath is unconstitutional. -Ben. Butler has found his level at last. The

luring the coming season,

Massachusetts Senate has elected him Major-Beneral of the Massachusetts State militia, -John C. Fremont has sent gin agent to St. Louis with \$325,000 to make the first the directors of the southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad on his recent purchase,

JEFFERSON DAVIS NO TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE TIL OCTOBER.

Official Announcement of J Underwood

ADDRESSES OF HON. W. B. REED A HON. JAMES T. BRADY.

RICHMOND, Va., June 6.—There was quite attendance of spectators in the court room the Richmond bar.

Messrs. Reed, Brady and Brown, Comes Mr. Davis, enhered the court room about look and awaited the opening of the court.

About 19% o'clock Judge Underwood took seat and the court was opened by the criet.

Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, then adde the Court, as follows:

May it please your honor: I beg to present self, in conjunction with my colleagues, self, in conjunction with my colleagues, to counsel of Jefferson Davis a prisoner of six Fortress Monroe, and under indictment for treason in your Honor's court.

We find in records of your Honor's court, an induce charging Mr. Davis with this high offens, than seemed to us due to the clusse of six due to this tribunal, due both to the feature one sort or another, which may be described crystallizing around the unfortunate six we should come at the very earliest, day it thouse, and so your Honor, or more crystanizing around the unfortunate we should come at the very earliest, tribunal, and ask of your Honor, or a rely the gentleman who represents States, the simple question, What is the done with this indictment? Is it is t—and this is a question, perhaps, no right to ask—is it to be withdrawn be suspended? If it is to be tried, mayour Honor, speaking for my colleagues of the absencement, Isay it with earnestness, that we prepared instantly to try that case or sen, and the the describer of the sense of t

no stight distance; we have come in all since ty; we have come with all respect to your how we have come with strong sympathies with a client professional and personal; we have cone client professional and personal; we have concerningly to ask that question. I address the District Attorney, or I address it to whome, as may be the more appropriate. We disposition is proposed to be made with the toding for high treason?

—Major J. L. Hennessy, assistant United six Major J. L. Hennessy, assistant United six in a contract of the application; in made. In the absence of the District-Attorney, and that he had been enter un-aware of the nature of the application; in made. In the absence of the District-Attorney, and the contract of the application is made. In the absence of the District-Attorney. made. In the absence of the District-Altons, Mr. Chaudler, he was not prepared to answer by question, but would immediately telegraph a that gentleman the fact of such an applicate having been made. Mr. Chaudler would probably arrive in Richmond this evening. If he is call of a carrive, Major Hennessy stated he word himself be prepared to answer the question a morrow morning.

Judge Underwood, addressing the counsel is Mr. Davis—

'Am I to understand that that will be satisfactory?

'Am I to understand that that will be satisfee tory?

Mr. Reed—Entirely so.
When the court convened on the following the theorem of the court convened on the following morning, the District Attorney arose and said:
May it please your honor, as the answer of the government to the question proposed the court.

May it please your thonor, yesterday Mr. William of the Court.

May it please your Honor, yesterday Mr. William of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, by the country of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, by ounded certain questions to the Court and me, which, in the abscence of Mr. Chandler is that time declined to answer. Mr. Chandler is that time declined to answer. Mr. Chandler is still absent, being, I regret to say, entirely postrated by a recent severe domestic chamily; was I promised that I would proceed to-day to ply to the questions of the leading gentleman

That gentleman correctly says that an ind ded?"

So far as I am instructed, I believe it is to tried, but it will not be possible to do so at grent, for a variety of reasons, some of which it proceed to give.

In the first place, Mr. Davis, although indicin this court for high treason, is not now a never has been in the custody of this court is held by the United States government as State prisoner, at Fortress Monroe, under order of the President, signed by the Secreta of War.

In the second place, even if Mr. Davis, were of War.

In the second place, even if Mr. Davis were
the custody of this court, it would not be poss
for the Attorney-General, in view of his nan
ous and pressing ongagements at the close of
seession, to come here and try this case of grational importance, nor could he be expecte

io so.

In the third place, if Mr Davis is in the deliface of health suggested by Mr. Reed, it w state of health suggested by Mr. Reed, it we be nothing less than cruol at this hot and healthy season to expose him to the unavoid fatigue of a protracted trial, which appears an inevitable result from the array of compresent and prospective engaged for his defined Neither this court nor any of its officers. any present control over the per and until they have become impossible for District Attorney to say when he will bet But I assure the gentleman who represend Davis here that the moment he comes into castody of this court they shall have fill prompt notice when it is intended to try he so far as the District-Attorney and his associated that we have the content of the court of the same concerned they may feel assured the are concerned, they may feel assured the case will have a just and speedy trial, will further barrier, let or hinderiance. This is the special department of the court which I resent; but what the intentions of the goment are in regard to the disposition of Mr. I am no furrither instructed than I have said I now move, may to please your Honor, the court as soon as the business before it is dependent of addougnment to the terretical to the court as soon as the business before its design and court as soon as the business before its design. court as soon as the business before it is disposed adjourn until the first Tuesday in Octobext. By that time most of the neat of summ will have passed away. The weather will use be cool and pleasant, and should we have il pleasure of seeing again these learned gentlementer of the cool of the ardious laboration which their profession constantly imposes where the meantime the "chrystilizate process," refrred to by the learned gentlementer of the cool breezes of the sea at form Monroe instead of inhaling the heated and fell atmosphere of a crowded court-room.

thousphere of a crowded court-room.
Mr. James T. Brady, of New-York, one of counsel for Mr. Davis then said: counsel for Mr. Davis then said:

Address of Mr. Hrady.

If your Honor please I did not expect to say a word this morning in reference to the case. Mr. Davis. But some of the suggestions contained in what my learned friend has justreed, maint proper for me to state that, if Mr. Davis be a techanically subject to your Honor's jurisitent it is only because no copy of this dictment, far as I am advised, has ever been served up hin, nor any list of witnesses, nor any other a done of these which are required to be done the statute. It may be true that in this teenale sense, he cannot now and never has been and be to your authority—but my brother, kee stated yesterday that Ar. Davis was not claims the benefits of any of these wants of forms, bon the contrary that he was here to expression has own lips, speaking through us, his ardend sire for an immediate trial; and although time be very hot in Richmond it is infinitely where he is now, and so far as the convenienc functional sense of duty. From my own experience in that covenience, impelied as they are of counsel is concerned, they care nothing for the countries of the mond, whose hospitality I have a joyed, certainly, I would be happy to remiere either through the heats of summer or if frosts of winter. We, the counsel of Mr. largen and only say that we are entirely ready, if know that we cannot control the action of history and the proper for the proper summer of the government may prefer or think proper falling.

Judge Underwood then said: Address of Mr. Brady.

Judge Underwood then said:

Speech of Underwood. It only remains for the court to say the District Attorney has correctly required. Chief Justice who is expected to preside on trial, has named the first Tuesday in Octob the time that will be most convenient for and the Attorney-General has indicated it would be utterly impossible for him under pressure of his many duties, now greatly creased by the troubles of the Northern for to give, on short notice, the attention to this question which its importance demands. I all the circumstances; the Court is disposs grant the motion of the District Attorney, a think I may say to counsel that Mr. Davis in all probability at that time, be brought the Court, indees his case shall in the mean be disposed of by the government, which is gether possible. It is within the power of President of the United States to do what pleases in these matters, and I presume that counsel for Mr. Davis would probobly find a the interest of their client to make applied in the court of the government, but this Court woot feel justified in denving at this time. It only remains for the court to say the directly to the government, but his Court not feel justined in denying at this tir application both of the Chief-Justice and Attorney-General.

application both of the Chief-Justice had Attorney-General,
When this Court adjourns it will adjourn not until the next term, which is in November, but until the first Tuesday in October next.

As it is supposed from the array of counsel or both sides that have been naired, it will be both sides that have been naired, it will be both sides that have been naired, it will be constitutional questions are to be discussed and settlement of the probably taking two months. It would undoubgrobably taking two months. It would undoubgrobably taking two months in the fall rather than in the same in because it is every way more commortable for counsels. The counsel is the fall rather than in the fall rather than in the fall rather than in the counsel is is every way more commortable. Richmond at that time than in the supposing the think the counsel is mistaken in supposing the think the counsel is mistaken in suppossible Fortress Monroe is not as comfortable a pissummer as Richnond. When I have beel in the summer I have found the sea brocze freshing. Mr. Brady to the Judge—But very limited

Mr. Brady to the Judge—But very inner olety your honor. (Laughter)—The Society Judge Underwood (continuing)—The Society Judge Underwood (continuing)—The Society Innited However, the government 18 disposed to extend every reasonable privilege; and a supply to know that the wife of the present permitted to be with him, and that his free permitted to visit him. The motion of an entire permitted to visit him. The motion of the permitted to visit him. The motion of the continuity will adjourn, not until November, but at the first Tuesday in October, which there is the first Tuesday in October, which there is the continuity of the chief-Justice and the Atomorphic disposed of.

At the conclusion of Judge Underwood! Set 19 description of the continuity of the chief-Justice and the Atomorphic At the conclusion of Judge Underwood! disposed of.

At the conclusion of Judge Underwood's narks the crowd dispersed, and soon after Colling adjourned.