American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, Sept. 20, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
Hon. A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, of York Co.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP LONG, of Newburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
HUGH STUART, of South Middleton,
THOS. P. BLAIR, of Shippensburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
Capt. JOHN P. BRINDLE, of Middlesex.

FOR CLERK AND RECORDER,
SAMUEL BIXLER, of West Pennsboro'.

FOR REGISTER,
Maj. JACOB DORSHEIMER, of Mechanicsburg.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
Maj. M. G. HALE, of Southampton.

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR,
JOHN PAUL, of Monroe.

FOR AUDITOR,
Capt. P. G. McCOY, of Newton.

Election, Tuesday, October 9, 1866.

PEACE AND UNION!

CLYMER

AND THE CONSTITUTION!

GRAND DEMOCRATIC

Citizens' and Soldiers'

MASS MEETING!!

A Grand Mass Meeting of the friends of **Johnson, Clymer** and the **Constitution** will be held

IN CARLISLE,

On Saturday, October 6th, 1866,

ALL who approve the wise and statesmanlike policy of **President Johnson,** and wish to see the **Constitution** and the **Union** preserved in their integrity; ALL who are opposed to Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality, who are unwilling to have Negro Legislators, Negro Judges and Negro Jurors in Pennsylvania; ALL who believe the South is entitled to representation in the persons of men loyal to the Constitution and Laws; ALL who endorse the Declaration of Principles of the National Union Convention recently assembled in Philadelphia, and who favor the election of **Hiester Clymer,** the only Gubernatorial Candidate who represents those principles; AND ALL those **Brave Men** who perilled life and limb in defense of the Government, and who intend to vote as they fought—for the Union and the Constitution, and not for the **Negro**—are invited to attend.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to address the meeting:

HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

Hon. Edgar Cowan,	*Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler,*
Hon. Reverdy Johnson,	*Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnson,*
Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew,	*Ex-Gov. Wm. F. Packer,*
Hon. H. B. Wright,	*Hon. J. S. Black,*
	Hon. G. W. Carrigan,
Major-Gen. John A. Dix, of New York,	
" *H. W. Slocum,* "	
" *L. H. Rousseau,* of Kentucky,	
" *Jos. D. Stedman,* of Ohio,	
" *F. P. Blair,* of Missouri,	
" *Theodore Runyon,* of New Jersey,	
Brig. Gen. Wm. McCandless, of Philadelphia,	
" *W. H. Davis,* of Doylestown,	
" *J. B. Sweitzer,* of Pittsburg.	

☞ **Excursion Tickets** will be issued on the Cumberland Valley and all connecting Railroads.

Come as the waves come when navies are stranded,
Come as the winds come when forests are rended!

Come in your might from the hills and valleys and strike terror into the hearts of the enemies of Constitutional Liberty.

W. KENNEDY,
Chairman Dem. Standing Com.
ISAIAH H. GRAHAM,
Chairman Soldiers' Standing Com.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The Democratic Standing Committee, at its meeting on the 1st inst., decided upon holding a series of meetings at the times and places mentioned:

STONE TAVERN,	THURSDAY,	SEPT.	20.
CENTREVILLE,	FRIDAY,	"	21.
NEWVILLE,	SATURDAY,	"	22.
LISBURN,	"	"	22.
APPERTOWN,	MONDAY,	"	24.
MIDDLESEX,	WEDNESDAY,	"	26.
SHEPHERDSTOWN,	THURSDAY,	"	27.
LEESBURG,	"	"	27.
PLAINFIELD,	FRIDAY,	"	28.
MECHANICSBURG,	SATURDAY,	"	29.
NEWBURG,	TUESDAY,	OCT.	2.
CHURCHTOWN,	TUESDAY,	"	2.
SPORTING HILL,	THURSDAY,	"	4.
SHIPPENSBURG,	FRIDAY,	"	5.

CARLISLE, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, A GRAND MASS MEETING.

☞ These meetings will be held at early candle-light, with the exception of the meeting at *Hogestown*, which will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at *Newville*, where meetings will be held both in the afternoon and evening.

☞ Other Meetings will be announced in due time.

☞ A fine BAND OF MUSIC has been engaged for the campaign, and will enliven the proceedings at each of the meetings.

☞ The following named gentlemen will be present and address the meetings announced: Hon. Samuel Hepburn, Gen. G. W. Bowman, Wm. H. Miller, Esq., Col. Wm. M. Penrose, W. J. Shearer, Esq., Hon. R. J. Haldeman, H. Newsham, Esq., John P. Rhoads, Esq., S. Hepburn, jr., Esq., M. C. Herman, Esq., J. W. D. Gillelen, Esq., C. E. Maglaughlin, Esq., F. E. Beltzhoover, Esq., S. K. Donavin, Esq., W. Penn Lloyd, Esq., John C. Graham, Esq., George Zinn, Esq., M. Williams, Esq., W. B. Butler, Esq., Col. James Chestnut, and other able Speakers.

☞ The citizens of Cumberland County, without distinction of party, who endorse the Restoration Policy of President JOHNSON as opposed to the fanatical madness of the disunion majority in Congress; who are opposed to the doctrines of Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality advocated by JOHN W. GEARY, and his supporters, STEVENS, FORNEY and KELLEY; and who favor the election of HIESTER CLYMER to the Gubernatorial Chair of Pennsylvania, are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

W. KENNEDY,
Chairman Dem. Standing Com.
W. B. BUTLER, *Sec'y.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Object of the War, as Declared by Congress, July, 1861.

Resolved, That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of *oppression*, or for any purpose of *conquest*, or for interfering with the *rights or established institutions* of these States, but to DEFEND and MAINTAIN the SUPREMACY of the CONSTITUTION, and to preserve the UNION with ALL THE DIGNITY AND RIGHTS of the several States UNIMPAIRED.

[The above resolution was introduced in the Senate by Andrew Johnson himself.]

☞ Capt. John B. Worden, the hero of the Cumberland, which was lost near Hampton Roads, has come out in favor of the policy adopted by Andrew Johnson.

RADICAL BLACKGUARDS:

The position of President Johnson has furnished a splendid opportunity for the radicals to show their good manners.—That clerical blackguard BROWNLOW alludes to him as a "dirty dog;" and another radical sneers at him as "a drunken trousers-mender." In the Philadelphia radical Convention, a resolution was offered requesting the President to resign, when a voice was heard "no need for him to resign; Chicago will save him that trouble;" another voice, "they'll throw him into the lake;" a third voice, "they'll poison the waters of lake Michigan with his carcass." But the recent tour of the President furnished by all odds the best opening for radical blackguardism. As the Presidential party advanced on its route, Governors and Mayors ran away from home, to avoid doing honor to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Wherever the President spoke, he was interrupted and jeered, he was familiarly called "Andy;" he was asked "how about New Orleans?" and "why don't you hang JEFF DAVIS?" he was branded as a "traitor;" and at some places the hooting and jeering compelled him to desist from speaking. Such conduct towards the chief ruler of the people would have been disgraceful in a nation of barbarians; and when it comes from the party which claims to monopolize all the dignity and decency in a country like ours, it speaks well for American manners.

All this receives no rebuke from those sticklers for "dignity" whose fine sense of propriety is so outraged at the free and direct manner in which the President retorts upon his assailants. He speaks plainly in self-defence the thoughts of his mind—there is no hypocrisy in his heart or upon his lips. He says what he means. He appeals to the people as one who addresses them as their equal, asking no immunity as an exalted officer of the government, claiming no forbearance and no shield except what truth and justice afford. It is this true republican simplicity, this unchecked frankness of a simple citizen, not above nor below the mass of his countrymen, that gains him a hearty welcome from the honest and plain men for whose welfare he has always labored, and to whose love of country, sense of rectitude and fair dealing he appeals to sustain him against the intrigues of men careless of the means they employ, or the suffering they create, or the final wreck of constitutional liberty, if they can accomplish their grasp at power and patronage.

"CHARITY FOR ALL—MALICE TOWARDS NONE."

A Committee was appointed by the Philadelphia negro-equality-DOUGLASS-GEARY-disunion Convention to take a trip over the same ground that President JOHNSON had traveled, for the purpose of making speeches in reply to those the President had delivered. The infamous BROWNLOW and notorious JACK HAMILTON are two of this traveling menagerie. It is the intention of this Committee of traitors, we see it stated, to visit the tomb of the late President LINCOLN, at Springfield. Why *they* should visit the tomb of a man whose principles and sayings they despise and spit upon, we cannot imagine. When these disunionists gather about the tomb of LINCOLN, let them read on the base of his monument this inscription—"*Charity for all—malice towards none.*" This is Mr. LINCOLN's own language—the greatest utterance of his life—made immediately after the close of the war, and foreshadowing his policy of reconstruction. Let the infuriated devils composing the Committee from the disunion-mulatto Convention, read this inscription carefully, and if they are not unfeeling fiends and besotted brutes, they will hide their heads in shame, and retire from the tomb of LINCOLN wiser and better men. Those words of the departed President should burn into the very souls of the bad men who are now making war upon President JOHNSON's policy—a policy inaugurated by LINCOLN himself and which he intended to adhere to had he lived. The men "at the other end of the line" who are now moving heaven and earth in making war upon ANDREW JOHNSON, would be denounced as traitors by LINCOLN could he now speak. JOHNSON's policy was LINCOLN's policy. JOHNSON is but carrying out what LINCOLN had commenced. This is so notoriously true, that no responsible or truthful man will deny it. Let the BROWNLOWS and JACK HAMILTONS, therefore, when they visit the tomb of the "martyr," and read these words on his monument, remember that those words contain a most withering rebuke to themselves and traitors like them.

AN ADAMS SPEAKS!

The powerful speech of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Mass., delivered at a Conservative meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 11th inst., will be found on our first page. Read it, everybody. It will attract attention, not only on account of its intrinsic merit, but because of the person from whom it comes. Ancestry does not go for much in this country, but when a man speaks who has the blood of two Presidents in his veins, and whose father ranks among the most eminent of our statesmen, he will at least be listened to with respectful attention. It is understood that the opinions expressed on national affairs by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS are the same as those held by his father, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, our present Minister to Great Britain.

WIDE AWAKE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, is the last day for getting ASSESSED. Democrats see to this! We have usually lost a few votes in nearly every district, by neglecting to have every man assessed. Will we never learn wisdom from our enemies? Shall so small a matter be permitted to injure us? Let all Democrats be assessed, AT ONCE, EVERY MAN—especially those who voted on age last year.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AT LAST.

The Radical National Convention at Philadelphia, has issued an address favoring "*Universal Suffrage.*" Ex-Secretary Speed and other delegates left the Convention. Jack Hamilton swore that if the Convention didn't adopt "*Universal Suffrage*" he wouldn't stump an hour for Geary. So, "Republicans," you have now your national platform. Get on it, or you'll be put out of the party.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION:

The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors now in session at Cleveland, appears to annoy the Radicals very much. The names attached to the call should have secured for it respect even where approval might be withheld; for they represent the military and naval glory of the Union. There is not a holiday-soldier among them—not a man who has not earned the gratitude of his country by service in its hour of peril. They are victorious soldiers, too—heroes whose achievements fill the brightest pages in the history of the struggle for the nation's life; and the memory of whose commands will be cherished by the gallant "boys in blue."—Yet Radical journals, like the Washington *Chronicle* and Philadelphia *Press*, are exerting themselves to cover the call and its authors with odium and contempt.—The bravest and most successful soldiers of the Union army are scolded as so many cowards and traitors, because they insist that Congress shall not cheat the country of the fruits of its victory. More moderate journals on the same side discern the folly of this unreasoning partisanship, and protest against it. They say, with the Hartford *Courant*, that "the Union Party cannot afford to become a party of Brownlows and Stevenses;" and urge that self-respect, if no higher principle, dictates more courteous treatment of the promoters of the Cleveland Convention. These remonstrances, however, have not produced any appreciable change of tone. The brave men in whose behalf CUSTER, and MCCOOK, and ROUSSEAU, and CROOK, and MEREDITH, and EWING took the initiatory step of issuing the invitation are still maligned as poltroons, and the Convention is continually held up as a movement in the interest of rebels.

What adds to the grossness of the insult is the fact that the very writers who assail men of whom many poured out their blood for the Union, are magnifying the importance of a certain Radical muster which is to come off at Pittsburg. The promoters of the latter are, for the most part, either stay-at-home soldiers, or soldiers who, like BUTLER and BANKS and SCHURZ, never did anything to which any soldier in the army can look back with pride. The difference between the two Conventions will be the difference between soldiers who wear laurels won in battle, and soldiers who have nothing to boast of but shoulder-straps.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

John W. Geary, the disunion candidate for Governor, a few years ago belonged to a secret political organization that bound its members by an oath to *oppose the elevation of men to offices of a political character who were born in Ireland, Germany, or any other foreign country, or dared to differ with them upon religious doctrines.* That class of voters will remember Geary on the second Tuesday of October.

John W. Geary has openly espoused the cause of Thaddeus Stevens & Co., who seek the elevation of idle negroes at the expense of the poor white man's political rights. That class of voters will remember Geary on the second Tuesday of October.

John W. Geary endorses all the illegal acts of the Jacobin faction in Congress, who, among other enactments voted themselves *two thousand dollars extra pay* and refused to do justice to the *poor white soldier* who fought the battles of the Union. That class of voters will remember Geary on the second Tuesday of October.

John W. Geary is opposed to the policy that Andrew Johnson has adopted, tending to restoration, and will be voted for as the enemy of that policy. Voters will bear this in mind on the second Tuesday of October.

John W. Geary, Benj. F. Butler, Carl Schurz, Milroy, and Pope, whose headquarters were in his saddle, support the disunion policy of Congress, while Gen's. Grant, Sherman, Slocum, Custer, Franklin, Steedman and nine-tenths of the officers and soldiers of the army and navy are ready to defend the policy of Andrew Johnson. Soldiers who fought for the restoration of the Union, remember this on the second Tuesday of October.

John W. Geary is not entitled to the suffrage of any person who has the welfare of his country at heart, and will not receive support from Union men unless they are deceived by the sophistry of designing politicians. We trust the readers of the *Volunteer* will use their best endeavors to disabuse the minds of their neighbors, who are induced to favor the cause of restoration, and think they are favoring such an end by voting for Geary. It is only necessary to state the issue as presented by the record of the two conflicting interests.

MORE KICKING IN THE TRACES.

The Shirleysburg (Huntingdon county) *Herald*, a very able Republican paper, hauled down the name of GEARY last week from its mast-head, and run up the name of CLYMER. The editor says he is now fully convinced that negro-equality and negro-suffrage are the grand objects of the Radicals, and that he cannot and will not disgrace himself and his paper by giving countenance to the movement. The fact that GEARY and FRED. DOUGLASS, the Boston negro, sat side by side on the platform at the recent disunion Convention at Philadelphia, is positive evidence that GEARY approves and endorses the negro-equality, disunion movement. The editor appeals to his party friends to assist him to put down this infamous scheme.

General Grant's Father and Brother Support the President's Policy.

A Telegram to the Associated press, dated Cincinnati, Sept. 12th, states that the President and suite arrived in that city on that day on board the steamer *United States*. The following, among other incidents, is given in the account:

Colonel Grant, the father of General Grant, was on board, and was warmly greeted by the President. The Colonel informed the President, he supported his policy, when the President said he was glad to see him and such solid men standing by the Constitution and the Union in this hour of peril. The President said he wanted nothing but the union of the entire States.

Colonel Grant, the brother of General Grant, was present during the conversation, and he too heartily endorsed the President's views.

WHERE HE STANDS.—Gen. Geary, the abolition disunion candidate for Governor of this State, was a delegate to the negro-rights convention, which met in Philadelphia on the 3d inst. He and the negro Fred. Douglass marched in the same procession.

PREPARE TO MEET THEM.

Two or three substantial men should be selected to watch at every Poll in the State, to take down the names of every such person, as may be deprived of the right to vote under the pretext of desertion, with the evidence of the facts, that the election officers so offering may be punished.

WARNING TO ELECTION OFFICERS.

The Bellefonte, county *Watchman* of September 17th, records the conviction of two members of the Election Board of Snowshoe township, in that county, for illegally refusing the vote of an alleged deserter at the election in October, 1865. Thus, while Governor Curtin and the gang of Snickersvillians who surround him at Harrisburg are sending out lists of alleged deserters, and instructing their friends on the various Election Boards throughout the State not to permit these to vote, *the Court of Curtin's own county*, presided over by a Republican Judge, convicts two election officers for refusing to receive the vote of an alleged deserter. In his anxiety to secure a seat in the Senate of the United States, Curtin is urging the Republican election officers everywhere to commit an offence for which they may be tried, convicted, and punished. It is a pity the chief Snickersvillians cannot be indicted and convicted along with their poor tools on the Election Boards, but if these latter *will* be dupes and victims, let them suffer.

[From the Bellefonte Watchman.]

CONVICTION OF AN ELECTION BOARD FOR REFUSING TO RECEIVE THE VOTE OF AN ALLEGED "DESERTER."—The trial of Josiah H. Brown, D. M. Betts, and D. H. Yeager, Election Board of Snowshoe township, for illegally refusing the vote of John Dayton, at the October election in 1865, resulted in the conviction of Brown and Betts and the acquital of Yeager, the Court having instructed the jury that they could not convict the latter under the evidence.

The facts of the case, as given in evidence on the trial, are about as follows: John Dayton, a man of foreign birth, presented himself at the window at the October election in 1865, offering his ballot in one hand and his naturalization paper and a receipt for taxes in the other. He was challenged by one of the Board as a deserter, as he had been absent from the township during one of the drafts. They refused to allow him to vote unless he would take an oath that he had not left the township to avoid the draft. Mr. Dayton refused to do this and his vote was rejected, Mr. Yeager protesting against the action of the Board and being overruled by his companions. Mr. Orvis assisted the District Attorney in the prosecution and Mr. M'Allister conducted the defence. The jury were out but a short time when they returned with a verdict of guilty as to Brown and Betts and not guilty as to Yeager.

We hope the effect of this trial may be to prevent all such illegal attempts to deprive qualified voters of their rights in the future.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A terrible and distressing accident happened at Johnstown, this State, on Friday last. Several hundred people—men, women and children—had assembled on an old bridge that spans a ravine at that place, to have a good view of the President, as he passed by in the cars. The bridge was literally packed with the anxious crowd, when all at once it parted and gave way, in the centre, precipitating its occupants to the ground, a distance of some twenty-five feet. The scene was terrible in the extreme. Thirteen persons—six men, five women, and two children—were killed outright, ninety were badly wounded, some fatally, and sixty or seventy received slight injuries. Physicians from Pittsburg and all the towns along the road east and west were soon in attendance upon the sufferers. The whole town was in mourning over this terrible calamity. One of the Presidential party detailed to remain says: "The scene was one of indescribable horror.—The groans of the wounded and the screams and tears of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters was the saddest sight I ever saw." The same person adds: "The President and General GRANT were exceedingly distressed, and were very anxious that the special train should stop over an hour to afford as much aid as possible, but the conductor stated that arrangements made for meeting trains on the road precluded the possibility of carrying into effect the President's humane wish, and after a few minutes the train started off." The President has contributed $500 to the relief of the sufferers.

BROKE UP.

The great *National* Union Convention of Mongrelists, held in Philadelphia week before last, broke up because it could'nt help it. It was a singular affair for professed Unionists.

The Northern negroites did not unite in the mixture, because they did not like the Southern ingredients, and were afraid. They kept floating about as moths round a tallow dip; shok hands with negroes, drank wine with Fred Douglass and Anna Dickinson, and talked negro.

The Western men kicked at being bro't to Philadelphia on a Black Swan mission without having the privilege of kissing their first love; but their kicking was of no avail. Strange that loyal Unionists could'nt form a Union.

Butler and Schenck came into the Philadelphia "Convention" arm in arm. The Boston *Post* says they represented the arm-y and knav-y

Worse and worse. The Border States, after trying hard to keep on terms of peace, backed square out, absolutely *seceded!*

What a Union! What consistent Unionists!

Anna Dickinson scolded; Fred Douglass stormed; M'Michael took more Port: Bill Kelly wriggled; but all would not do.

The great National Unionists, refused to unite, acknowledged *secession!* broke up! fizzled out! and so ended the farce.

A Card from Mr. Raymond.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune.

SIR: Your anxiety about my position in regard to the extra $2,000 voted by Congress to each member of that body is so extreme that I am concerned.

In answer to your personal inquiries, I beg leave to say that I did not vote for this allowance; that I secured a reduction of the amount in the Committee on Appropriations, which the Committee on Conference afterward rejected; that I have not drawn a dollar of my share of it, and that I do not intend to do so until after the majority of Congress shall have had an opportunity to repeal the law. I will introduce a bill to that effect at the opening of the next session.

Permit me to suggest that the *Tribune* insist that every candidate for reelection shall pledge himself to vote for the repeal of the law and the refunding of the $2,000, if it shall have been already drawn from the Treasury.

Your obedient servant,
H. J. RAYMOND

New-York, Sept. 12, 1866.

☞ The BLACKSMITH earns his dollar a day, by hard work. With this he supports himself, his wife and children. A Republican Congress does not think of voting money to support in indleness the Blacksmiths of the country as it does to vote millions of dollars to support lazy negroes! You are *white*, they are *black*.

THEY AGREE.—Greely, through his *Tribune*, calls Thurlow Weed, an "infamous old villain," and Weed, through the Albany *Journal*, says Greely is "an old gray haired scoundrel." These two men, both abolitionists, have known each other intimately for over forty years, and no doubt tell the truth.

ATTENTION!

STAND BACK WHITE SOLDIERS!

$300 for Negroes, $100 for White Men.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

The pay department announces its readiness to pay the bounties to negro soldiers, granted by the Rump Congress in June last. It will require $20,000,000 (twenty million dollars) to meet such claims. This will drain the treasury so low that the white soldiers will have to wait many months yet for their bounties. Congress provided bounty for the white soldiers out of "any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated;" but as the negro bill was passed first, the darkey soldiers' claim must all be paid before the white soldiers can reach a dollar.

None of the Government officers are responsible for this; they must obey the laws as passed by the Rump Congress.—The blame is entirely with the Disunion majority, who considered it their first duty to reward their "colored brethren" because in the war they "bore off the palm." (!) Let it be recollected, too that the sum of $300 each was appropriated for the negroes, although none of them served three years, and that only the sum of $100 was set aside for the white soldiers of 1861 and 1862 for three years' service. Can the soldiers of Pennsylvania vote for the Disunion Congressmen who have been re nominated, after such shabby treatment? Can they vote for their candidate—Geary—who approves the whole course of the Rump, and agrees with Thad Stevens in everything?

A Letter from Major-Gen. Custer on the Indianapolis Disturbances.

The following letter from Major-General CUSTER, gives the full particulars of the disunion-radical riot at Cincinnati on the occasion of the President's arrival in that city. Read this account American freemen, and then ask yourselves whether you can vote with a party that gives countenance to proceedings like this. Remember this was not a mob of the moment. The whole thing had been planned and well matured by leading disunion-Radicals of Cincinnati long before the arrival of the President. It was a movement of the *leaders* of the disunion party, and they are the men to be held responsible for the murders which took place. Read Gen. CUSTER's letter everybody, and then let them reflect on the duty before them:

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1866.

To Gen. S. Meredith:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, and to correct misrepresentations already published, I give you the following statement of what I saw relating to the disgraceful riot which occurred in Indianapolis on the evening of the President's reception at that city. I had returned to my room from the supper-table, where I had left the President and most of the party. The streets about the hotel were densely packed by the crowd waiting to see and hear the President. Loud and continued calls were made for JOHNSON, SEWARD, GRANT, FARRAGUT and others. I was seated in the window of my room, which was in the second story of the Bates House and immediately overlooking the crowd in the street. Several hundred torches and transparencies borne among the crowd rendered the scene as light as midday, so that I could see and distinguish the faces of every person in the crowd below. I am thus minute in detail in order to prove to you that I could see all that was transpiring. Nothing of a disorderly character occurred until one of the Marshals of the day was seen making his way on horseback through the crowd to the point where torch-bearers were located. After apparently receiving directions to that effect, they began to move off in column. This was the signal for an attack by the crowd, which was begun by knocking down torches and transparencies with clubs, and some instances wresting them from the hands of holders. This continued without resistance for the space of probably two minutes, although several in the procession had been struck and beaten over their heads. A shot was finally made by the crowd, and several torches forcibly taken from the procession and the handles used as weapons against those in the procession. The transparency bearing the motto "Irish-American Citizens Welcome the President of the United States," seemed to be a special object of attack, and was seized and attempted to be trampled under foot. The attempt failed, and the bearer resisted by using his transparency as a club. This was the signal for a general attack by the crowd. At this moment the first shot was fired, and as an effort has been made to attach the blame and responsibility of this disgraceful proceeding of that occasion upon innocent parties, and being in possession of facts which enable me to fix guilt where it belongs, I hereby state that I plainly saw the man who fired the first shot, and saw him at the moment he fired. He was one of the attacking party belonging to the crowd, and his aim when firing was directed into the procession and apparently at the bearer of the transparency referred to above. This was a signal for other shots, and it was not long before a dozen or so shots were fired by the attacking party that any was returned by those belonging to the procession, when a single man left the procession, stepped into the open space which had been cleared by the firing, and deliberately aimed and fired twice at one of the mob, who was some twenty yards distant, and who was still firing toward the torch-bearers. This closed the disturbance for the time being. The facts as I have related them, were witnessed by Mr. SPOFFORD, of Boston, Mr. McGINNIS, of Chicago, and two ladies, all of whom are members of the President's party who were in my room at the time. Gen. GRANT also witnessed them from another window, and immediately the President of what he had seen, a few moments after it transpired. After the president returned to his room, facing the balcony, the crowd again assembled in front, when another disturbance arose. I was standing with the President in his room, when I heard two or three shots fired; I looked out of the window just in time to see a man fire a pistol at another man standing near him. The wounded man fell, and was soon after picked up and carried into a drug store on the lower floor. No more shots were fired. Gen GRANT, after twice appearing on the balcony and requesting the crowd to disperse and go home, induced respectable persons to do so.—About 150 or more of the roughs and thugs of the city, and who probably began and upheld the the riot, remained in front of the hotel, indulging in vile epithets until a late hour. To use the words of Secretary SEWARD on that occasion, the loyal inhabitants had retired to their homes, while the disloyal remained in the street.

G. A. CUSTER.

The undersigned, eye witnesses of the riot at Indianapolis on the evening of Sept. 10, do hereby bear unqualified testimony to the accurate and truthful description thereof contained in the foregoing letter of Major-Gen. CUSTER.

R. SPOFFORD,
JNO. McGINNIS, Jr.

☞ Andrew Johnson, in adhering to the letter and spirit of the Constitution as a test of loyalty, in dealing with the rebellious children of the South, does nothing more than carry out the wishes of the people, as expressed in the following resolution of Congress, passed with only five dissenting votes, July 23d, 1861:

"*Resolved*, That this war is not waged on our part "in any spirit of *oppression*, or for any purpose "of *conquest*, or for interfering with the *rights or* "*established institutions* of these States but to DE-"FEND and MAINTAIN the SUPREMACY of "the CONSTITUTION, and to preserve the "Union and ALL THE DIGNITY AND RIGHTS "of the several States UNIMPAIRED."

DELEGATES IN TROUBLE.—The New York *Staats Zeitung* thus refers to two of the sable delegates to the late southern loyalists' convention:

COLORED DELEGATES TO THE RADICAL CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—Two Colored persons, Chas. Washington and John Haris, have been arrested in Plainfield, New Jersey, on the charge of entering a drygoods store and stealing two hundred dollars' worth of goods. On their persons were found their credentials as regular delegates to the present sitting convention of Radicals in Philadelphia, and acknowledged as such by that body.

☞ The WOOD-CHOPPER earns his dollar a day, by hard work. With this he supports himself, his wife and children. A Republican Congress does not think of voting money to support in idleness the Wood-Choppers of the country as it does vote millions of dollars to support lazy negroes! You are *white*, they are *black*.

☞ Now that the Radical prints are denouncing ANDREW JOHNSON for his want of "dignity," it is well enough to revive a remark of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, that the elegant and courtly manners of Mr. JOHNSON's immediate predecessor have spoiled these Radicals, and made them over-fastidious.

IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND A NEW CIVIL WAR.

The bitter violence with which the Radicals all over the country are assailing President Johnson as a "traitor," and classing him with Jefferson Davis, is intended to fire the popular heart, and prepare the way for a forcible ejection of the President from his office. If the Radicals carry the Congressional elections this fall, an impeachment will follow as soon as they can settle among themselves the grounds of proceeding. A New York delegate to the so-called Loyalists' Convention at Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas J. Sizer, of Buffalo, who shares the feelings and the secrets, but not the cunning, of his party, offered, on Tuesday, the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the probable impeachment of a high officer of the United States government, it would be exceedingly improper, unconstitutional, and dangerous, to have twenty members of the Senate designated, in effect, by the President of the United States.

It is here declared that the Southern Senators must not be admitted, because their admission would obstruct the success of "the probable impeachment" of Mr. Johnson. This resolution was not passed, only because the Republican leaders are too crafty to alarm the country by so formal an avowal of their intentions.—But all their diatribes, and the whole spirit they manifest, show that they are preparing for and expecting a new civil war. If they are beaten in the Congressional elections, their courage will be broken and they will not dare to proceed. To be sure, they would still have strength enough to impeach the President, as the present Congress does not go out until the 4th of next March. But the impeachment by the House, and the trial by the Senate, would consume nearly the whole of the three months' session, and the sentence of deposition would hardly be declared before the body passing it would be defunct. The President would not submit. He would immediately call an extra session of the new Congress, which would treat the impeachment as null, and continue to recognize Mr. Johnson as President. An impeachment would, therefore, be futile unless the Radicals elect the next Congress.

One of the Radical schemes for getting rid of the President is to pass a law forbidding the participation of the South in federal elections, and depose the President for refusing to execute it. This scheme is disclosed by Mr. Tremaine, the President of the Republican State Convention, who said, in his speech at Syracuse on Wednesday:

If the South reject the offers of the Union party I assume that the Congress of 1868, like the Congress of 1864, pass a law declaring that the insurgent States shall not have their electoral votes, nor will such votes be counted, and in such cases they will not be counted. I assume further that while this law remains in force it will be executed, and that, if the Southern States should attempt to vote in defiance of it, the President, who will be bound to execute the law, will arrest such an illegal and revolutionary proceeding.—From the President's haste to denounce the Louisiana Convention as an illegal assembly, although it was not held in violation of any law, *I cannot doubt that he will prevent any election or meeting of the Presidential electors which shall be prohibited by act of Congress. If, contrary to my assumption, President Johnson shall refuse to perform this plain duty, I assume further that other constitutional means will be employed to execute the laws. Again I assume that any attempt by the South to trample such a law under foot would unite the North, and that the South, standing alone, would not obtain that majority which would be wanted as a pretext for taking possession of the government, and in either of these cases the scheme would fail; and as to a second rebellion, why, if these gentlemen are not satisfied with their experience in the first, let them try the second. Yes, let them try it. At the first tap of the drum, an army composed of veteran troops capable of overcoming all opposition, would come to the rescue, and, adopting the President's opinion, that traitors must be punished, soldiers proceed to punish them.* And I assume further that this time it would be effectually done—done without the intervention of President or Congress, or court, jury, or military commission. We tender these people the olive branch, but if they will not have it so, *they can have the sword.*

True, here is no direct mention of impeaching the President; but as it cannot be supposed that he would allow the army to be used for such purposes as Mr. Tremain describes, it is plain that the Radicals are planning to make his place vacant, and create a new Commander-in-Chief, before the expiration of his term.

Senator Yates, of Illinois, in one of his speeches at Philadelphia, also made a threat of military violence:

Governor Yates commenced by declaring his amazement that the accidental successor of the great and good Lincoln *should have turned traitor to the high principles on which he had been elected, and betrayed the loyal millions* who had conferred upon him such a high and distinguished honor. He would apply to President Johnson the language of an amiable Illinois judge to a man who had been convicted before him of murder: "Mr. Smith, it is my duty to pronounce sentence upon you. It is a painful duty, but the law requires me to fix some time when you shall be hanged. Now, Mr. Smith, I want to know when it will suit you to be hanged?" *Illinois, he said, had raised two hundred and fifty thousand men to battle in the cause of the country, and was now prepared to raise five hundred thousand more to finish the same good work.*

Governor Brownlow, in reply to the serenade given him in Philadelphia, on Friday night of last week, breathed out threatenings and slaughter in the following infuriated strains:

But I say to you in all candor, and with the knowledge of what I am saying and the use that may be made of it, that if the wicked spirit of the South, the rebellious spirit, combined with the treachery and copperheadism of the North, shall bring upon this country another war, and force you, gentlemen, to leave your homes and families to invade the South and put down a second rebellion, I want to have something to say about the division of your forces the next time. *I would divide your army into three grand divisions. Let the first go armed and equipped as the laws of the army require, with small arms and artillery. Let them be the largest division, and let them do the killing. Let the second division be armed with pine torches and spirits of turpentine, and let them do the burning. Let the third and last division be armed with surveyors' compasses and chains, and we will survey out the land and settle it. We will first sell it out, to pay the expenses of the war with the proceeds,* and then settle it with men who will honor this glorious banner. [Great applause.] These are my sentiments.

It would be easy to extend such quotations to almost any length, but our space allows us to add only the following from Forney's Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday. He is speaking of President Johnson, and thinks the Radicals are already ripe for another civil war:

And whatever he intends, a *coup d'etat* or a *coup de grace*, he will be accomodated to a fair trial, alike of his experiment and himself. *The American people were never in so rare a humor to deal with a new rebel or a new civil war.*

It is clear from these atrocious menaces that, unless the reckless Radical incendiaries are sternly rebuked by the people, we are on the brink of another civil war, by which the country will be deluged with horrors such as it has never witnessed.—We implore all virtuous, peace-loving citizens to consider the gravity of the existing situation.—*N. Y. World of the 7th instant.*

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN LEWISBERRY.

The Largest Woods Meeting ever held in York County!—Procession over Two Miles in Length!—Mother Cumberland arm-in-arm with Democratic York!!!

LEWISBERRY, Sept. 8th, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—Never within the recollection of any of our citizens was there such a glorious day experienced by the Democracy of the "upper end" as to-day. Early in the morning our village commenced filling up with the conservative people of our immediate neighborhood, and long before the procession arrived, crowds gathered at every convenient point, earnestly discussing the great questions that were to be presented to them at the meeting. At about eleven o'clock the head of the procession reached the town, and a few minutes later our eyes were gladdened by such a sight as we never witnessed before or expect to witness again. Preceded by an excellent band the procession moved majestically through the town, countermarched and moved to the woods. One of the most beautiful features of the procession was the train of forty-three beautiful young ladies, each accompanied by a gentleman, and each wearing a badge representing one of the States or territories. Another marked feature was the large number of old gentleman who were present to cheer the hearts of the younger portion of the assemblage. Never have we seen so much enthusiasm manifested by all classes as was displayed at the meeting.

After reaching the beautiful grove the meeting was organized by the election of JOHN B. BRATTON, Esq., of Carlisle, President, with thirty-six Vice-Presidents. After the organization of the meeting was effected, the Hon. Samuel Hepburn was introduced, who, in one of the most able and eloquent speeches we have ever listened to, discussed all the great issues that are presented in the campaign. He was followed by Col. Jacob Ziegler, R. J. Halderman, Esq., Capt. Wm. H. Albright, J. B. Ewing, Esq., Capt. Wm. P. Lloyd, and Col. Levi Maish, each of whom presented in a most favorable manner the most cogent reasons why those who have heretofore acted with the Republican party should now cut loose all party ties and unite with the Democracy in sustaining President Johnson in again uniting our once happy country.—Nor, do I think their speeches were made in vain, as we will be able to show when the returns come in on the night of the second Tuesday of October.

The results of this meeting will be a lasting good to the Democracy of both York and Cumberland counties.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BARN BURNED.—On Sunday evening last, about dusk, the barn of Mr. Davidson, on the turnpike, five or six miles west of this place, was discovered to be on fire. The building was entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of grain, hay and oats. We have not learned the supposed cause of the fire.

DARING VILLAINY.—On Friday night last, about eleven o'clock the engine of the excursion train west from Harrisburg was thrown from the track, at the edge of Mechanicsburg. Some cold blooded villain had broken