American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, Oct. 25, 1866. IMPEACHING THE PRESIDENT.

There can no longer be any doubt that the radicals intend to impeach President JOHNSON at the coming session of Congress. He is the great obstacle in the way of their revolutionary schemes, and the edict has gone forth that he must be removed. WENDELL PHILLIPS, who is but a little in advance of his party, has declared: "I would say to Congress, go back and sit down in the House of Representatives and govern the Republic, and for the first act in that government impeach the President. Impeach the President, place the President of the Senate in his office, and then the people would run the machine." He goes even further than this, and advocates revolution: "His theory, Mr. PHILLIPS said, was that there is no President. He is a deserter. The Legislative power is the only power left.— Our James II had abdicated and Parliament rules the nation. He wanted Congress to commence its next session as a perpetual one. He would have the next Congress enact that they should reassemble in March 1867, and be themselves the gov-

These declarations are not merely to be regarded as the incoherent ravings of a erazy fanatic. Wild and eccentric as WENDELL PHILLIPS certainly is, it is a fact which cannot be disputed that every position he has taken has subsequently been indersed by the Republican party. He is in the very van-guard of radicalism; and however startling and revolting his onunciations of radical policy, it is never long before they are incorporated as planks into the Republican platform. Already his threats of impeachment and revolution have been re-echoed by the leading radical Congressmen and Congressional candidates in nearly every Northern State. BUTLER and BOUTWELL of Massachusetts: GREELY, of New York; STEVENS, KELLY and WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania; and SCHENCK of Ohio, have all whispered these threats of impeachment and revolution. They were only mere whispers before the recent elections; but now they have grown insolent over their victories, and loudly proclaim their treason upon the corners of the streets.

ernment."

If these men expect that ANDRHW Johnson will submit to be tried by a Senate from which twenty members are illegally excluded, when he is entitled to be tried before a full Senate; if they expect himsto respect the decision of such a Court, rendered after an ex parte trial, we think they will find they have been mistaken in their man. Wherein has President JOHNSON rendered himself liable to an impeachment? What clause or section of the Constitution has he violated? In what respect has he violated his oath to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States?" And may he not find it imperative upon him. in keeping that oath, to place under arrest these very men who are attempting to aswail and overthrow that Constitution.

If these threats of impeachment are carried out, and the radicals act upon the assumption that the President is deposed. and recognize the President of the Senate as the chief Executive, there will then be two Presidents, and a civil war must inevitably result. Andrew Johnson would have the army and navy in his favor, and it would take months for the radicals to create a war establishment of their own. The supporters of the President in the Northern States would nearly equal the supporters of Congress, while in the whole United States, including the South, they would outnumber them two to one. in such an event, then, the result could not be long in doubt. Treason would be put down effectually and for-

TROUBLE IN MARYLAND.

Like the immortal Jem Baggs, JOHN W. FORNEY is only happy and contented when in the midst of the intensest excitement. He seems to be so completely "used up" that it requires something which smells of blood and thunder to galvanize his shattered constitution into its wonted energy. Consequently FORNEY is always in trouble, or trying to create treable. He is always in hot water of his own or somebody else's making. He was never so happy as when seeking to subborn witnesses against the character of an injured woman; he contributed more then any one man in the United States to bring about the late civil war: and now that the excitement of civil strife has died out, he is bored to death with ennui, and craves more bloodshed and devastation True, the President is to be impeached and a radical revolution is threatened at the scat of government; but this cannot be before December and that is too long for FORNEY to wait. So off he posts to Baltimore to stir up the slumbering fires of popular violence. He imagines that he, as Secretary of the Senate, has in special charge the liberties of the people of Maryland. Those liberties are about being invaded by a corrupt and traitorous Governor, (whom FORNEY was, instrumental in electing,) and in an incendiary letter, over his own signature, he calls upon the people of Pennsylvania to be ready, and, if necessary, to make the streets of Baltimore run with blood.

The sole cause of this intemperate appeal is the fact that charges of malfeasance in office have been made against the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, and that in all probability they will be removed. Whether they are or not, is a a matter which rests exclusively with the Governor of Maryland. He will doubtless do what he conceives to be his duty under the Constitution and laws of the State. With his decision neither the people of Pennsylvania nor of any other State have a right to interfere. If the men who follow the lead of FORNEY inaugurate a riot, the Governor will use all the means at his command to suppress it; if he feels that he is powerless to do so, he will doubtless call upon the President for a sufficient force to enable him to enforce the laws and preserve the peace .--Any citizens of Pennsylvania who invade the soil of Maryland to take part with the rictors, will do so with the gallows staring them in the face. They will hang as high as old John Brown and his murderous gang did in Virginia.

It is not strange that the time has come when the radical usurpers of Maryland begin to tremble for their lives. Through

tyrannical legislation the world ever witnessed, they have ground the people into the very dust. No man who does not worship the ebony idol can say that his liberty or his property is safe for an hour. Every man who is not an out and out radical is disfranchised. This petty tyranny has been carried into all the walks of life, until a brave and high-toned people could stand it no longer. Forbearance with them has ceased to be a virtue.-They have appealed to the Governor for justice, and if violence and bloodshed must follow his decision we believe they will meet it like men "who know their rights and knowing dare maintain them."

DEATH OF HON. JOHN VAN BUREN. Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN died at sea, on the steamer Scotia, on his way home from Europe, on the evening of Saturday, October 13th, at ten minutes past eleven o'clock. In May last he left this country for a tour of the United Kingdom and the Continent, accompanied by his daughter, Miss VAN BUREN, and his niece, Miss NELLIE VAN BUREN. After visiting London, Norway and Prussia, he was passing a few days with a friend in Scotland, where he was suddenly taken ill with disease of the kidneys, from which he never recovered. Against the remonstrances of his friends he was conveyed on board the Scotia and started on his homeward journey on the 6th of October. The following incidents of his last hours are taken from the N. Y. World:

tober. The following incidents of his last hours are taken from the N. Y. World:

From this time until Tuesday Mr. Van Buren's condition was a continuance of considerable pain and increasing weakness, without any marked symptoms that developed any new features of the disease. He received the unremitting attention of his daughter and niece. Dr. Crane, of this city, was also a passenger on the Scotia, and was called in in professional consultation upon Mr. Van Buren's case. That gentleman bestowed his constant care upon Mr. Van Buren. On Tuesday, the 9th of October, Mr. Van Buren's condition exhibited an improvement. He became stronger, and suffered less pain. His appetite was more that of a canvalescent than of a sick person. About 11 o'clock in the day he was assisted on deck. Here the freshness of the air revived both his animation and his energy to a considerable degree. His mund became clear—He talked earnestly upon the condition of pattles and affairs in this country. He expressed his confidence that he would shortly be well again, and announced his intention of plungua into the thick of the fight, stating that he "didn't believe that the American plople, airer fighting our years to keep the South in the Union, were now yoing to allow Congress to keep and kick than out? Turning to agentleman near him, he said suddenly, and with emphasis, "Str, I have be en in the world fifey-six years, but I always say I am eighty years old, for there has been at least that much of living crammed into me." His iriends, Mr. Carrol Livingston and Mr. Marbury. Of New York, who were on board, did nuch to alleviate the tedium of his illness, and he opened his mind freely and frequently to them. During the period from Tuesday to Friday Mr. Van Birren grew apparently neither better nor worse, but simply heid his own in the battle with death. He was frequently delificules: he would talk much, at times most winningly. His mind ran mainly on politics. He was full of the situation of the Culinton was characterized by the condominance

A TOUCHING SCENE,

On Friday this supreme anxiety of Mr. Van Buren for the restoration of the Union showed itself in an instance which is probably one of the most remarkable in mortuary history. He was feeling physically better. His mind showed, however, no increase of directness or clearness upon general topics, or upon any at all, excepting that-singular intensity with which he contemplated the distracted condition of the country.—While half reclining, half sitting up, supported by the arms of his daughter and nelece on either side, Mr. Van Buren's eye lighted up with unusual brilliancy, and even in his position he seemed to expand to the eye with the pride and port of the orator of other days. The narrow cabin became a vast auditorium to his view, the few friends a mighty audience, but, more than all, the interests of the country rose supreme in his mind and compelled utterance. He began a speech on national affairs, and concluded it not until he had spoken without interruption two and a quarter hours. The gentlemen around his bed say that it was in all respects worthy of, and in some superior to, his happlest efforts. At the A TOUCHING SCENE bed say that it was in all respects worthy of, and in some superior to, his happiest efforts. At the first he rapidly and perspicuously photographed the progeess, the purposes, and the problems of the late war, and emphasized the pledged faith of the Government that it could and should ultimate only in a secured Union of free and equal States. He then adverted to the efforts of Mr. Johnson to carry out that pledge in letter and spirit, and to have for his inspiration and guide the unmistakable commands of the Constitution, and the generous magnanimity of the people.—This part of this most remarkable address was followed by a scarfideation of Congress in terms and the generous magnanimity of the people.—This part of this most remarkable address was followed by a scarification of Congress in terms of satire, cloquence and reproach, of which none were so capable as he. A rapid review of the polley of re-union and disunton nextensued, and he thought he was once more addressing his fellow-citizens in his native State. The subject was presented with a splendid reference to the material interests and historic greatness of the Empire State imperatively demanding that she plant herself square on the side of a preserved Union of equal and honored States. At the close Mr. Van Buren pronounced a culogy upon the worth, the talent, the integrity of Hon. John T. Honman, such as only a man of his strong intimacy with the subject of his praise, and that intensity of personal attachment, of which he developed such a remarkable amount, could so gracefully, so sincerely, and so magnetically pronounce.—As a piece of composition, whether viewed as a literary, an argumentative, or an oratorical production, this dying address was in all respects no close a credit to the national reputation of the speaker, than it was a vindeation and tribute to the cause and motives that evoked its utterance.

THE FINAL HOUR.

After the delivery of this extraordinary and affecting address, Mr. Ven Buren relapsed into a state of more ease and placitude than he had manifested since the beginning of his illness,—He seemed more comfortable in body and mind, was not either so petulant or restless, and passed a comparatively easy night on Friday. On Saturday the condition was the same. Up to this time no immediate apprehension of a fault result indo been felt. Mr. Van Buren's attendants and he himself, in his lucid seasons, thought he would get better on landing and quickly recove the tone of his mind and system. His investifit on situaday evening he appeared more hap full than ever, and noticed with that ominent courtesy, of his the presence and attendance of his devoted nioce and daughter, and his friends. They left him, as was their wont, shortly after 10 P. M. in the expectation of his possing a not unusually easy night. Just before the clock was on the stroke of eleven, Mr. Van Buren signified to he nurse his dealre to rise, and in proceeding to assist him, the nurse saw that imperceptibly, but fearfully rapidly, a decisive change had corrected over the countenance of the sufferer. He did not speak, nor seem able to do so. The fordity had left his face. His eyes appeared vacant. The end was coming. Dr. Price, the surgeon, was called. He came. As he supported Mr. Van Buren, and unt as bis daughter and nice were entering, in answer to the summons sent them, his head fell back upon the pillow and he died without a struggle of the least visable pain, as smile spreading over his face in dissolution, as lift were at last a rest and in peace. It was ton minutes past elev-THE FINAL HOUR.

HOW THE RADICALS ELECTED THEIR CONGRESSMEN.

Many of our readers who are not in the habit of paying particular attention to the figures to be found in an election return will marvel at the apparent endorsement by the people of such Congressmen as O'Neill, Kelly and Myers; but a little examination affords a perfect explanation of the affair. We stated for several days previous to the election that the Radicals were colonizing voters extensible in the several colonizing voters extensible in the several days previous to the election that the Radicals were colonizing voters extensively into the doubtful districts, and here is the proof of the fact. In 1865 the vote cast in the First Congressional District was 23,504; on Fuesday last it was but 19,581, showing a lecrease of 3.923 votes. No candid man will allege that there is any falling off of population in that district, and all agree that the entire vote on both sides was brought out all over the city. Where then lid this vote go to? Mr. Randall's madid this vote go to? Mr. Randall's majority on a poll of less than twenty thousand is 4,683, whilst in 1865, in a poll three thousand five hundred and four greater,

the majority in his district was but 2,428 These facts show clearly that a large portion of the vote of the district was ransferred and that the transferred vote was altogether Radical. Let us see what became of it. In 1865 there were 18,601 votes cast in the Second congressional district, and on that small poll Mr. O'Neill's party had a majority of over 4,000. On Tuesday last there were 21,184 votes given, and in this large poll the same gentleman's majority was but 3.324. Two facts the medium of the most oppressive and Randall, with a smaller vote cast, was why he did not succeed.

more largely endorsed than ever before, and that O'Neill, with a poll over 1,500 greater, was endorsed by a majority of 1,-500 less than in 1864. The Radical Congress, therefore, is not endorsed in this

But let us look at the Third district. In 1865 the vote polled was 20,930; on Tuesday last it was 23,951, an increase of 3021. In 1865 Mr. Myers' party had a majority of 1,558; on Tuesday he was re-elected by a majority of 1,085; thus showing that if there had not been three thousand votes colonized into his district he would have been badly beaten, and that with the colonization his conduct is approved by nearly five hundred less than he was in 1865. Now let us take the Fourth district. In 1865 there were 22,228 votes cast in that district; on Tuesday there were 27,601 votes polled. In 1865 Mr. Kelley's party had a majority of 4.958, but on Tuesday the champion of negro suffrage was reelected by a majority of 2,453. Kelly, therefore is absolutely condemned by the legal vote of his district. There is no doubt the system of colonization adopted and pursued by the Radicals, and it is perfectly clear to every man who will examine the subject carefully, that their candidates for Congress are all returned as elected through the operation of a huge fraud. Congress was not endorsed in Philadelphia News.

speech of wendell philips.

The Impeachment of President ohnson Advocated.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN DEMANDED.

Boston, October 18.—The second lecture of the old Bay State course was delivered to a crowded audience in Tremont Temple this evening, by Wendell Pilips, upon the "Peril of the Hour." The appearance of Mr. Philips was the signal for prolonged applause, and being introduced, he commenced his address by saying:

MR. PHILIPS'S SPEECH:

If he had consulted his health, he would have sent an excuse. He preferred, how ever, to bring his own excuse in the shape of an unfinished performance. One year ago, he said, when he told an audience in that hall that the South' meant to accomplish by diplomacy what she had fulled to do by arms, and that the executive we have the said that the secutive we have the said that the said that the secutive we have the said that the tive was not a power to be conciliated, but an enemy to be watched. There was as many there who thought him unduly suspicious as there were few now to deny it The great weakness of Democratic government, he continued, was that has are impatient to succeed, and it

the body politic, the virtue of its oppo-nents. He said that one year ago he ex-pressed it as his belief that Jefferson Davis never meant to rebel, never intended to fight the flag or to desert Washington; that the fatal mistake of the Southern movement was that it lost the sure, anchored element of neutrality. Fifty years since he believed the evidence would be ample that that was true. They meant that the North should be rebels while they held the government. The great danger of the present day was the same as during the war, when the power of the South was a bug-bear. There was no thought outside the national lines to be

feared like the cowardly unreadiness of the northern masses to accept their proper stand. As long ago as last June the South planned, with the aid of the Exceutive, to place herself just where the retreat from Washington failed to place her in 1861. She has not given up the intention yet. Fifty years hence he believed there would be no doubt of that Mr. Johnson may surrender a point, but the great purpose behind him lives, and what had the North with which to meet it? It was said the unanimity displayed in the recent elections was an evidence of er stand. As long ago as last June the in the recent elections was an evidence of their power to oppose the danger. The unanimity, also, of the leading Republi-cans of the day, who to a man are pledg-ing themselves as thoroughly convinced of the necessity of impartial suffrage. All those men were speaking in favor of impartial suffrage, but why, he asked, did they not enact their belief into a faith?

The remedy for that was to send those back to Congress, and tell them to enact their belief into a statute. He would say to the New York Tribune, the National Republican Committee, and Congress itself: Go back and sit down in the House of Representatives, and govern the republic: and for the first act in that government, impeach the President. (Prolonged applause.) He would have the House of Representatives impeach the He would have the House of Representatives impeach the President, place the President of the Senate in his office, and then the people would run the machine. (Applause.) The greatest trouble in our government was that no private man of the republic can have his policy medianged for four years. In is policy unchanged for four years. this connection he stated that Henry Wilson said he knew in January last that the President meant to betray them If he knew it, said Mr. Philips, why did he

allow the storm to beat upon a few men, who were standing on the out-posts and proclaiming what he already knew. That was not service of the Republic. A great fault in the past had been the foolish fear f letting the people know the real fact .-He believed the people could govern themselves. The reconstructon which he wanted to have was to begin immediately. It would begin when it was safe for a Massachusetts man to walk the streets of New Orleans. They might fill the House of Representatives with men like Alexander H. Stevens and reconstruction would not commence. He would have

the South and Southwest made like the victorious North. There was no hurry; the South would wait. Speaking of the constitutional amendment he denounced the insertion of the word "males" libel on the nineteenth century. The desertion of the negro made it not only an unjust but infamous proposition. asked whose fault it was that there had been such bloodshed and persecution in the same ets of Memphis and New Orleans.

the said, was by Ulysses S. Grant. It he said, was by Ulyssess S. Grant. If they had conquered why were not the streets of New Orleans safe? If the President would not let General Grant protect life and liberty there then General Grantshould resign. Henry Wilson knew the President was false and hid it. General Grant knew the South was not safe and allowed it to be. If, said Mr. Philips General Grant does not mean to make the South sate for a Northern man he is not fit to hold his office. If he has not the means to do so, then he should ask for them, and if the President did not permit him to do it, then he should immediately resign his position as General. If he does not want to do his duty, then denounce him as a traitor. What is the

use of our national flag if it means nothing except in the streets of Boston; if it does

not mean protection of Northern life and

Northern capital in the South? His theory, Mr Philips said, was that there is no. President. He is a deserter. The Legislative power is the power felt. Our James II. has abdicated, and Parliament rules the nation. He wanted Congress to commence its next session as a perpetu-il one. Every moment that it was not in session the South was ruling the gov-ernment; and he would have the next Congress enact that they should reassemble in March, 1867, and be themselves the government. In conclusion, he said: Five years ago, we had a man in the White House who called himself a " public functionary." Who has been engaged in the last year in explaining to the world why his treason did not succeed. Do your duty. We have got a traitor in the White House who calls himself "an humble individual." Do your duty, and he will be explaining five years hence

THE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Below we give the official vote for Governor as we find it stated in the Harrisburg Telegraph. It professes to be correct, and is full except that from Pike county, where only the majority for Clymer is reported. We also give the offlcial vote for McClellan and Lincoln:

	1861.		1866.	
COUNTIES,	Lincoln	McClellun	Genry	Clyner
Adams,	2612 21519 3526 3526 6710 2324 6636 5710 2244 1751 8440 1540 1541 1541 1541 1541 1541 1541 1	8016 121111111111111111111111111111111111	2910 20511 1 20513 1 2	3126 31705 2176 2176 2183 2183 2183 2183 2183 2183 2183 2183
Somerset. Snyder. Snyder. Sullivan. Susquehanna. Tloga. Union Venango. Warren. Washington. Wayne. Westmoreland. Wyoming. York.	2788 1679 369 4203 4073 1945 3849 4951 4951 4274 4650 1387 5508	1719- 1368 660	1812 3062 436 4420 4791 1991 4409 2087 4977 2357 5546 1408 5896	1326 1759 761 2981 1628 1278 3192 1572 4712 2883 6113 1499
Total Lincoln vote				

Lincoln's majority . 20,078 .306,955

Geary's majority... ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1866. To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

In a poll of more than six hundred and ten housand votes, you are beaten less than three per cent, on the whole. A change of one and a half per cent, would have given you the State.-You have reduced the majority of your oppo nents, and polled nearly twenty thousand more votes than ever before. Upon the aggregate of the Congressional vote, still greater force is shown.

In this contest you have proven your devotion to principle, have demonstrated the strength of our organization, and yield to your enemy a early bought victory. You are "defeated, but not dismayed." Buoy-

ncy and hope everywhere pervade your ranks, whilst chagrin and dismay mark the visages o They judge you rightly; for, in the light of this

exhibition of your stern devotion to the doctrines of the Constitution, to the perpetuity of your Union, and to the supremacy of your race, they read their coming defeat. For the first-time since the final disbandment

of our armies, you have met the forces of the Republican organization. They fought for the life of their party; they concentrated against you the influence of almost every manufacturer, corporation and bank: they had at their command a large preponderance of the public press of the State, speakers without number, all the money that a dynasty of contractors-to whom the pub lie treasury has been a mine of wealth-could furnish; memories of the war still fresh enough to be the means of exciting hatred; laws enacted with a view to their own political ascendency a well-disciplined organization, and all of the advantages that the possession of municipal and State power could bring them; and yet, unaided and self-dependent you have combated this powerful combination, and almost carried the State All honor and praise to the Democracy of the

Keystone, for this most gallant fight. A band of men, who, in 1863, can poll for their candidate 251,000 votes; in 1864, 276,000 votes, and in 1866, 295,000 votes; who plant themselves upon principles that are eternal; who will not despair of the Republic, and who possess the physica power and the moral courage to maintain their opinions and preserve their liberties, must even tually be the ruling power in the State. Implicit belief in the Justice and truth of the

great doctrines that He at the base of our form of government, aversion to its centralization, and confidence in the efficiency of the Constitution for the preservation of your liberties, have over distinguished you. These are the magnets aroun which you have gathered in many a hard-fought contest, and to them you will be true as the nee dle to the pole. Opinions of individuals may change; but, in the future as in the past, come victory or defeat, as a party you will ever be found rallying to these principles as the leading tenets of your political faith.

Hope, confidence and courage should be gathred from the remembrance, that two-thirds of the white freemen of the Republic think as you do upon these subjects, and that, on every field on which they are staked, your united action will overcome all opposing forces.

We ask you to persevere in the work so auspic iously begun. From this hour, let us determine to go forward. Let us have done with spasmode efforts, and move onward with unflagging en ergy.

The thorough and effectual dissemination truth, is the proper means to your eventual triumph; and organization, discipline, systematic effort and individual exertion, are the avenue that lead to victory. Will you pursue them ?-United, disciplined and determined, you will be irresistible

By order of the Democratic State Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

THE BALTIMORE TROUBLES. Radical Threats of Civil War—The Mino-rity Trying to Disfranchise the Majori-ty—Blood and Thunder Letter from Col. Forney, &c.

An Inflammatory Letter.

[From the Philadelphia Press October 18.]

BALTIMORE, Md., October 17.—Maryland is again the theatre of intense political exeitement. Here, close to the heart of the republic, all pulsations are more sensibly felt. Before the late elections a pause was given to nearly all business of an important character; but the triumphant vindication of the Union Congress by the people of the North gave relief to the suspense. Business men were resuming their ordinary way when the Ledger despatch again struck terror to their hearts and put everything at sea. The amount of 1t is, Maryland has been in a state of quasi-rebellion ever since the outbreak of 1861. Here the opponents of the Union party are not merely copperheads—they are raitors; the dividing line is much more distinctly marked than it is North, and an adverse election loses all its ancient characteristics and becomes, in fact, a rebellon **

Now the rebels propose to get the Governor to [From the Philadelphia Press October 18.]

comb, but fight it out to the bitter end. All the Union men in Baltimore swear that they will drench the streets with blood but they will protect their rights and the law. The brave General Dennison and the gallant General Woolley have both offored their services to the Mayor, and the returned very of the Union army are ready to fight. Swann will have a terrible responsibility if he should do this thing to defeat Stewart, Thomas and Cresswell. They are all good Radical Unionists, and the people will and can elect them under the law. It is only by lawlessness that they can be overcome, and it is said that Johnson had promised some federal soldiers to help him put down the Union men of Maryland. If he shall attempt this there will be civil war. The men I see here mean fight. They do not mean to submit, and will not submit. All they ask is that the mighty North shall stand by them in their struggle for liberty and Union. You will remember that I have repeatedly admonished the people that Andrew Johnson would favorably respond to an appeal for military force to put down the Union men of Maryland and to restore the rebels to command. That is precisely the pending peril. The Ledger despatch was but the pioneer of a prepared usurpation; and the first net of the tragedy will come off in Maryland unless the traitors and their tool, Andrew Johnson, are convinced that the spirit which met and mastered the rebellion in 1881, and which rebuked so overwhelmingly the revolutionary questions in the despatch referred to, a few days ago, is organized to rise against them and do chastise them as they deserve. My solemn belief is that Andrew Johnson will send the regular troops into Baltimore to sustain Swann, if the attempt of the latter to remove the police commissioners is resisted by the people, as resisted it will be. In that event let the North be prepared! Let Pennsylvania be ready!

Revolutionary Despatches.

[From the New-York Tribune.]

[From the New-York Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, October 17.—There are general fears among the Union men of the cuty that there is a conspiracy on foot, led by Governor Swann, to remove the Police Commissioners, because they refuse to appoint judges of election to receive the votes of the rebels registered in violation of the Constitution and laws of Maryland. This conspiracy will be resisted by the Union men, when, in necordance with an understanding between Governor Swann and Andrew Johnson, the latter will send the regular army to support the Governor. It is feared that a conflict is invitable, unless the President should be convinced that the loyal people of the North, who crushed rebellion in Maryland in 181, are resolved to protect her in the right to her Constitution and laws.

[From the Cincinnati Gizzette.]

What we said before the election we now repeat: Had the Democratic-Johnson party succeeded civil war sats invitable. It would have been this or submission on the part of Congress to the dictation of Andrew Johnson, and the latter alternative we so ut of the question.

tion of Andrew Johnson, and tive w: s out of the question.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-Since July the cholera has found 1406 victims

-Gereral W. B. Franklin has been brevetted Magor-General in the regular service.
—"Brick" Pomeroy is writing a book—"The American Insurrection. -The Japanese Princes, J. Woda' and J. Wagol,

Esqs., have arrived in Washington.
—Prince Napoleon is suffering from a carbune e. His friends are anxious about him

-Another battle has been forght in Candia, resulting in a great defeat of the Turks. -The famine in India is approaching Calcutta, and the deaths are too numerous to be reported.
—Victor Hugo is to receive \$100,000 for his new omance, " Quatre-Vingt-Traize," -It is stated that 20,000 Schleswigers have pe tioned for the restoration of Northern Schleswig

to Denmark. -The Democrotic Union Convention of the Eighth New York District has nominated James Brooks for Congress.

-Geary's election rangold up to 153% on Thurs day. So much for the success of Disunion.

—Illinois has called a Convention to take measures to establish negro suffrage in that State.

—Miss Pendleton, a sister of Hon. George H. Pendleton, is engaged to be married to the son of

the late Minister Dayton. -Butler says he doesn't think Davis was the worst man in the confedracy. No, the Doctor was there himself several times. -Fred. Douglass and sons are making prepa rations to start a paper in Alaxandra. Va., to be levoted to the interests of freedmen.

—An Indiana paper tells of the recent killing

of a rattlesnake with one hundred and ten rattles. -A man up the rivergot married, went on his tour, and cut his threat the second day out. He would have saved money by doing it before he started. -The New Orleans merchants are signing a pa

per to the effect that no persons have been disturbed in that city for opinion's sake. -A gentleman, resident of Cleveland, became crazy on hearing that his brother, his sister and her husband, and their family, had all died of

cholera, at Cincinnati. -Captain Simmons J. Show was accidently shot and killed in Rapids Parish, Louisiania, last week by a lady whom he was training to use the pis

-Parson Brownlow threatens to disperse with bayonet any convention that shall assemble in Tennessee to change the government of the State. playing base ball at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last week fractured the bone os his right arm above the elbow, while throwing the ball. -Sesretary Browning has reversed the decisio

of his predecessor, that persons residing in the lately rebellious States could not be allowed to prefect a claim for patent rights until they had been pardoned. -The Meadville, Pa., Republican indorses General Butler's impeachment programme. The Rad-

ical papers and orators are rapidly falling into line in favor of that programme. —The Emperor Napoleon has caused himself to be inscribed as an exhibitor of the tenth class at the Great Exhibition of 1867. His Majesty has designed a model for a workman's house, which, to lowners of price unites all the accomposition esirable and the conditions required by health. -The Manchester Union says: "They showed up General Banks in such a disreputable light, he other day, that he got the nomination of the Radicals for Congress, by an almost unanimous

-Six y-three passenger trains come and go at Chicago, every day, that city being the terminous of thirteen or more railroads and the charter for mo e have been produced.

-An Italian has been arrested in New Orleans charged with murder. On his finger he wore a ingshat had a snap claw in it, which was filled with deadly poison. A scratch with it would cause death in three hours.

-A ('ow in Cincinnati, in mistake, the other day, to it a feed of pine sawdust instead of bran. n the evening she gave turpentine instead of

-Elizabeth Cady Stanton offers herself as an independent candidate for Congress in the 18th district of New York. She asks an election "on the high ground of safety to the nation and justice to its citizens." -The friends of a Southern conscript, who was

killed in battle, have sued a life insurance company for the amount due on the policy. As the entry was involuntary, the heirs claim that the ompany is holden—the company think other-

-A curious man, in Taunton, Mass., inserted on unday a red hot poker into the fuse hole of an old shell to see whether it was loaded. He ascerained that it was, but miraculously escaped injury by the explosion

-A man in Nashville, Tenn., fearing that he yould be attacked with cholera, took an entire pottle of Perry Davis' pain killer, and followed it with a large dose of laudanum. He didn't take the cholera, but the medicine did the business for him. He went to sleep and never woke again. -The Owensboro (Ky.) Monttor says that there

now living in Ohio County, in that State, Mrs. French, the mother of David and Samuel French, who, we believe is the oldest person in the bounds of the State of Kentucky. one hundred and thirteen years old last March. the is the daughter of the late Colonel Shively, of Jefferson County, in that State, where she was -The latest Montana advices report that forty

miners out of seventy-five in the Green River diggins were killed by the Cheyennes Indians and the remainder driven away, The miners on Wine River were also driven off by the Sioux and were compelled to flee to the nearest fort. A number of Idaho and Montana miners have ar ived at Salt Lake to spend the winter, -A horse thief, who was arrested a few days

since at the railroad depot in Eddysville, Iowa, after handouffs were placed on the wrists, obtain ed permission to take what he called ague medies, which he had in his pocket. It proved to se strychnine, but he refused remedies and died in about a half an hour in the greatest agony. He stated to the officer that he had served one n the penitentiary and was determined not to

-The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says, that on Thursday last eight hundred tons of rails from the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad were eceived at the Richmond and Danville Railroad Depot, to be sent to the Tredegar Iron Works.-The rails were some of those destroyed by Sherman's raid, and some of them were tied in a how-knot, and in the center of one coil of iron our was the trunk of a tree, around which it had been wrapped. The iron will be worked up again GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

QUENEC, October 15.—At four o'clock vesterday morning, a fire began in the house of Mr. Trudel, grocer, on St. Joseph street, near the Jacques Carter Market. Owing to the early hour of the morning, few people were about. The wind, which had blown half a gale from the east all night, had slightly abated, but still continued with such violence as to cause serious apprehensions, which were afterwards unfortunately realized.

By the time the fire brigade reached the scene By the time the fire brigade reached the scene, Trudel's house was enveloped in flames. The suppers were already there, but there was some delay in laying the hose and getting sufficient water, which was not remedied for nearly an hour. Meantime the fire made rapid progress; no less than ten houses on fire, and the lumber and wooden sheds on all sides were ignited. By 5½ o'clock eighty houses, all built of wood, were in a blaze. The flames, driven by the wind, flew speedily in all directions. At 6½ o'clock over one hundred and lifty houses were consumed.

ed.

The fire by this time had run along St. Joseph and Notre Dame des Agnes streets to the junction of St. Vallier street, carrying overything before it. The Church of La Congregation stood in great danger, but a sudden veering of the wind solved it. Crossing St. Vallier street, the fire soon after

Crossing St. Villier street, the fire soon after pyread into St. Sauveur, and among its hundreds of wooden houses, raged with deflant fury. House after house fell a prey to the flames. It was hought that the houses to the eastward would be saved, but the fire crept back, continuing its work of destruction.

thought that the houses to the eastward would be saved, but the fire crept back, continuing its work of destruction.

At 11 o'clock the whole centre of the district lying between St. Sauveur and the lower streets running parallel with the river, was a charred and barren waste, and having nothing to feed on there the conflagration distributed itself in opposite directions, the wind increasing again and blowing in gusts from every direction. These separate conflagrations were observable at one time. St. Sauveur Church, Dunn's soap and candle factory. Ries's rope-walk and other large buildings were in flames.

Along St. Vallier street towards the toll-gate, and the streets surrounding the General Hospital and Convent, another terrible fire was raging with even greater fury; while at the back of Crown street, along Prince Edwards, Jusuit, and Rilard streets, the flames were creeping back and enveloping street after street in spite of the almost superhuman exertions of the soldiers and the scannen of the Aurora.

The confingration cassed at about 5 o'clock, when there was nothing more for it to feed on.

A moderate computation places the number of houses destroyed at two thousand five hundred, and the loss of real property at from two nillions and a half to-three millions of dollars.

The number of persons rendered homeless is estimated at eighteen thousand.

The body of a man burned almost to a crisp was tragged out of a house in St. Sauveur, near St. Vailler street. It could not be identified.

Sorgeant Hughes, of the Royal artillery, was blown up, and badly, though not dangerously burned.

urned. Lieutenant Douglas, of the Aurora, was scrious y hurt by a falling building.

A CARD.

MESSRS, BRATTON & KENNEDY-I have had a copy of last week's Herald sent me, calling my ttention to a communication, viz-"How the lld it. Si r Spring township this year gives an unprecedentedly large Copperhead majority.— The case of Mr. Jno. H. Murray, a merchant of Hoguestown, will explain what little artificed were resorted to by the lively coppers of that fa vored locality to swell the Clymer vote. On the day, previous to the election, Mr. Ex-Senator Geo. H. In ther p. Glossbrenne to M control a letter from A. J Marray, which letter stated in explicit term, that if Murray would suppor the Johnson-Civing engineet, he should have the appointment of Post Muster at Hoguestown &c. &c." Whilst there is truth in respect to the maority of this township-which may not have bee very acceptable to the editor of the Herald, I pro nounce the charge with reference to myself to b devoid of truth-and hope the Herald will pul lish this denial for the benefit of its readers.

SILVER SPRING TWP., }

LOCAL ITEMS.

GEO. H. BUCHER.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. A H. Kremer, of Lancaster city, (formerly Pastor of this church) will administer the communion on Sabbath next at 11 o'clock, A.M. Preparatory services on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BASE BALL.—A match game of bas ball will be played between the "Amateur," of Carlisle, and the "Whangdoo dle," of Shippensburg, on this Thursday the 25th inst., on the lot immediately adjoining the Fair Grounds.

DEDICATION .- The splendid new Odd-Fellows' Hall, recently erected in Newville, by Conodoguinet Lodge, will be dedicated with appropriate and imposing ceremonies, on Saturday, Nov., 3d. There will be a procession in full regalia, and several addresses. Extra trains will run on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—During the past summer, the members of this congregation have had their church edifice in Louther street beautified and improved in a very creditable manner. The building now presents a mastic front, in imitation of sandstone: the spire has been considerably elevated, and has a handsome gilded cross upon its top, which idds much to the outward appearance of the church. The inside of the edifice has undergone a thorough repair, being enlarged and remoddled, and many additional pews added. It has also been repainted, and many other tasteful and neessary improvements made. On the whole, this is now one of the most chaste and beautiful Christian temples in the

This congregation is at present without regular pastor, but we believe they have requently religious services, being served by supplies.

THE LATEST FASHIONS .- Since the inention and successful introduction of the Celebrated Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Hoop Skirt by Mr. J. W. Bradley of New York, the ladies throughout the country have given up the idea of discarding the fashion of wearing hoop skirts on account of the poculiar and graceful manner in which the Duplex Skirts adapt themselves to every exigency and emergency. So generally acceptable have these Skirts lowerne that the ladies regard them as a special favorite in view of the superior flexibility, lightness and durability combined in their manufacture. They also consider them a far more economical and comfortable Hoop Skirt that ever has or can be made for all crowded assemblages, for the promenade or house dress. Any lady after wearing one of these Skits will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. Long experience in the manufacture of Hoop Skirts has proven to the proprietors of this invention, that single-springs will always retain that stiff, unyielding and bungling style which has ever characterized them, whereas the double spring hoop or the Duplex Eliptic, will be found free from these objections. Notwithstanding the ability of the manufacturers, Messers. West, Bradely & Cary, to turn out over six thousand Skirts per day from their large manufactories in New York, they feel obliged to request all merchants ordering the Duplex Eliptic Skirts, to send their orders a few days before they are wanted, if possible, as they are always most constantly oversold some days ahead.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS. -We believe Mr. Geo. Swartz presumes to act as Superintendent of Common Schools for Cumberland County. He does so in the face of the fact that he was not elected to that position by the School Directors of the county; he does so in defiance of the wishes of a large majority of those Directors, as expressed in their last convention; he does so in disregard of the request of the State Superintendent of Then come a number of quilts and coup.

Common Schools, who, believing that can no longer be useful, earnestly up him to resign "and to join with the frien of Mr. Hefflefinger in recommend some suitable person for appointment In view of these facts, we would sugge to Mr. Swartz, in all kindness, that conduct would be much more creditaly if he proceeded to act at once upon the suggestion of the State Superintenden A copy of the letter written by Mr. 0 burn to Mr. Swartz has been furnish us for publication, and is appended be

to:

HARRISBUIG, August 11th, 1

SIR—Allow me in kindness to make as a ton in relation to kindness to make as a tearned that a Convention of Directors had learned that a Convention of Directors had held, at which it was strongly resolved that ought for the good of the schools of the comes in the convention of the con s your successor.

I heartily sympathize with you in your an

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COBURN Superintendent of School

BOROUGH IMPROVEMENTS. -For 80me years past but very little improvement has been made in Carlisle. What with the excitement occasioned by the war, the scarcity of labor, and the high price of every description of building material, the spirit of improvement appeared to have died out in our ancient brough. Nevertheless, although the "hard times" have prevented many from building, some few of our citizens have invested their money in building dwellings for them. selves and tenements for the accommode tion of our increasing population, w will now proceed to notice such of the recently erected buildings as have come

under our own observation: On East High street, Mr. Leidich ha erected upon the site of the old Creigh property, a very substantial three story brick dwelling house, which is beautiful ly finished, outside and inside, with a the modern improvements; and on West High street, Mr. Robert Given, having torn away the debris of the "Burnt Ta ern," (Glass' old stand,) has in progre of erection a large brick edifice, calcul ted for a store and dwelling.' This built ing, when finished, from its central loss tion and from the plan of it as describe to us, will be a really magnificent or an ornament to the borough and a credi

to its enterprising owner. On Centre Square, in the rear of the Court House, Mr. F. C. Kramer has ereted a handsome two-story brick residence This building is finished in a most thou ough and workmanlike manner.

On East street Messrs. Wm. Barnit and George Beetem are now erecting fou neat brick tenements; and on the same street Mr. George Spangenberger has pu up two frame ones.

On South street Mr. Lewis Faber is erecting a two-story brick dwelling house. On Poinfret street Mr. Charles Weaver is erecting two brick tenant houses, and on Walnut street, Mr. John Gutshall ha put up two frame ones. In different parts of the town there have been a numper of small tenements erected, the own ers of which we do not know, and an occupied principally by recent imports

tions of colored people. It is very evident that the population of Carlisle is steadily increasing: tenan houses of every kind are very scarce and rents remarkably high. In view of thes facts it is a mystery to us why our capltalists do not invest their money I largely in this species of real estate. The investment is a secure one, and the returns remunerative and certain

THE FAIR .- The annual exhibition of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society opened on Tuesday. The weather has thus far been propitious and every thing augurs well for a grand success. An addition of four acres has been made to the Fair Grounds, and the "course" for the trial of speed has been enlarged and greatly improved.

The Newville Brass Band is engaged for the occasion, and entertains the thonsands who visit the grounds with some of its choicest music.

To us the most interesting piece of me chanicism on the ground is Gardner 'Little Printer," an engine manufactr ed by the Messrs. Gardner of this plan exclusively for running Campbell's Print ing Press, such as is used in the Volus TEER office. We recommend our brethren of the Press to examine the neatness and strength of its construction, its peouliar adaptation to the use for which it is designed, and more especially the little space it occupies, which is a great dealderatum in most printing offices.

In the same department are some splendid carriages and buggies from the manufactories of A. B. & N. Sherk, Carlisle, and Shrader & Son, Mechanicsburg. There are also specimens of wagon-making from the shop of Adam Senseman; and a multitude of Threshing machines, Separators, Corn Shellers, Windmills, Cider Presses &c. too numerous to mention in detail in the limited space allotted to us this week.

The variety of articles in the main building is not near so great as might have been expected. In many places the tables are quite bare, and in others then are articles on exhibition which scarcely deserve a passing notice. We noticed some fine specimens of apples from H. Longsdorf, Joseph Galbraith, Mrs. Dinkle, W. G. Woods, Mrs. Wm. Watts, Abraham Bosler, Alexander Lind say and others. There is a fine case of segars, a lot of tobacco in the leaf, and pyramid of choice segars from B. K. Spangler; and another lot of fine looking segars from Jacob Kiehl, Mechanicshurk Lochman's and Lesher's display of photographs and frames is very creditable but both might have been more tastefully arranged. A case of stuffed hirds, com. prising pheasants, pigeons, oreoles and a variety of other birds, seems to attact considerable attention and is justly admired. mired; it is the property of David Black. James Clendenin has a fine lot of leather on exhibition. Martin Shriner's confibution of fruit, preserves and wines is the object of many a longing gaze from the passers by. A. B. Ewing has a large and elegant display of sofas, lounges, chain pictures and every variety of furniture. The large collection of flowers furnished by Luther A. Lyne is the subject of universal admiration. Next in our course comes some harness and saddles, manif factured by Wm. Clepper, of Carlisle and J. S. Houston, of Mechanicsburg, the workmanship is of the highest style.