CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, Nov. 15, 1866.

THE ELECTIONS. Elections were held on the 6th inst., in twelve States. The result, although not what we hoped for, is by no means discouraging to the Democracy and their Conservative allies. They have lost nothing, but made an important gain in one State, where the Radicals exhausted all their means, lawful and unlawful, to retain their ill-gotten and shamelessly

abused power. MARYLAND, which has been trampled in the dust under the iron heel of despo tism for five years past, has gloriously routed her oppressors, and is again in reality as well as in name a free State. In Baltimore city, where the tyranny of the Radical Police Commissioners was exer cised with such a high hand as to render a fair election almost impossible, the Conservatives have achieved a signal triumph, carrying all the Senatorial and Legislative Districts of the city, and the two Congressmen. Of the four members of Congress in the State, the Democrats elected three, and the negro party one, Ev-Goy, Thomas. The next Legislature will stand as follows: Senate, 16 Demoerats, 8 Disunionists; House of Delegates, 59 Democrats to 21 Disunionists. The presiding officer of the Senate, Lieutenant Governor Cox, will also act with the Democracy. The Distinionists only carry four counties in the State. This is reliable, and there will be no change from usurpation of power. It is well that Demthese figures. A U.S. Senator will be ocrats should look at this question in its electéd this winter—a gain.

DELAWARE remains true as steel, in spite of all the efforts of the Radicals to prostitute her to their base designs .-Saulsbury has been re-elected Governor by an increased majority, and Nicholson (Dem.) returned to Congress. Legislature Democratic in both Houses.

NEW YORK .- The majority for Fenton, Disunion candidate for Governor, is stated at 14,306. The Congressional delegation stands as at present-11 Democrats to 20 Disunionists. The Legislature is disunion in both Houses. Hoffman, the candidate of the Democracy for Governor, had 47,200 majority in New York city, and 9,387 in Kings county. No doubt he is the legally elected Governor of the State, but is swindled out of the place by fraud. The river counties gave majorities for the Disunionists that show fraud beyond question. Thousands of imported Pennsylvanians voted in all these counties, just as thousands of New Yorkers voted for Geary in Pennsylvania on the 9th of October.

Kansas.—The Disunionists elected their Governor by some 15,000 majority, and have also a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Our former citizen, James M'Dowell, Esq., (of West Pennsboro township,) was the Democratič candidate for Governor.

Missouri.—The Disunion majority in this State is about 21,000. Hogan, Democrat, is defeated for Congress in the First District-a gain of one member to the Disunionists. The Legislature is Radi-

MICHIGAN.-The Disunion majority 30,000. The entire Congressional delegation (six members,) belong to the Dis- when it runs in the ruts and g

NEW JERSBY .- With the aid of a couple thousand roughs from Philadelphia, the Disunionists carried New Jersey by some 2,000. The Democrats elected two of the four Congressmen. Both Houses of the Legislature are Disunion, which secures the election of a Radical U. S. ILLINOIS.—Disunion majority in Illin-

ois about 55,000, Both Houses Disunion by large majorities.

MINNESOTA. - Disunion majority some 10,000. Both members of Congress are Disunionists. The Legislature stands 16 Disunionists to 6 Democrats in the Senate, and 37 Disunionists to 10 Democrats in the House.

MASSACHUSETTS.-The Disunion victory in Massachusetts is complete. Among its trophies are two negro Representatives to the State Legislature-Charles L. Mitchell and Edward G. Walker-elected from Boston and Charlestown, by decided majorities over white men! Negro equality don't go far enough for the progressive ideas of the Yankees. Negro superiority is the doctrine they now prace tice. Stand back, white folks, and let your dusky masters pass!

WISCONSIN .- Disunion all over, Congressional delegation same as at presentone Democrat to five Disunionists. NEVADA.-Disunion majority about 1,-

The result of the elections for Congressmen in the States above named, may be summed up as follows, compared with their representation in the present Con-

8	1866,		1861.	
	Dem		Ďem.	
Massachusetts		10 20	44	10 20
New York New Jersey		3	*3	2
Delaware		•••;	1	
Maryland	. 3	. <u>1</u> 11	3	11
Michigan		6	•••	6 5
Wisconsin	. 1	5	1	2
Minnesota	ž	7	ïi	8
Kansas		1	•••	1
Nevada				
Total	24	67	23	UD

Some New York Darkies are making arrangements to test in the Supreme Court their right to vote under the civil rights bill. That is what the bill was passed for by the Rump Congress, but no lawmaking power is visited with authority to pass such an act, affecting as it does the whole foundation of the republican system, and no court is competent to make an affirmative decision pending upon the people. The question of admitting a whole race to full political privileges is one that requires and must have the full. free and universal concurrence of the people of the Union. The people of New York and Massachusetts may grant suffrage to negroes, so far as local and State officials are concerned, but such voters have no right to vote for Federal officers. If such votes are counted for President and Vice President, it amounts to a violation of the principle mentioned.

The New York Herald correspondent at Washington says: It is intimated here, upon good authority, that the President will, in his forthcoming message to Congress, lay before that body an amendment to the Constitution similar to the one passed at the last session of Congress, with a few modifications.

HOW THEY DID IT,

The radicals have it all their own way in this State now, and they will make the most of their power while it lasts.— Under the iniquitous apportionment of Congressional districts, they have again succeeded in electing a large majority of Congressmen. The villainy of this apportionment will be seen in a single glance at the vote polled. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania polled 291, 000 votes for Congressional candidates and yet only six Democratic Congressmen are elected, from which it will be seen that it requires the cnormous num ber of 48,500 votes to elect a Democratic member of Congress. The Republican Congressional vote was about 302,000, upon which they elected eighteen members of Congress, which fact shows that it re uires only 16,700 votes to elect a disunion Rumper. On a fair apportionment, the popular vote as east this fall would give the Democracy eleven members and the Disunionists thirteen members. It is not at all strange that the Democracy should be overwhelmed, when, to elect a Repreentative in Congress, they are required to east three times as many votes as are equired to elect a Radical Representaive. This was the very object the radicals had in view when the last apportionment bill was passed. It was intended to perpetuate their hold on ill-gotten powr at the sacrifice of justice, honor and ordinary political generosity; and it is their ntention to-day to forever exclude the Democratic masses from an honest representation in Congress, and thus to enable the Disunion leaders to perpetuate their

true light, in order that they may be nerved to yet greater exertions, before they shall have been bound hand and foot by the enemies of popular government. The Philadelphia Age contains a very able article on the infamous manner in which this State is apportioned in its Con-

gressional and Legislative Districts, gressional and Legislative Districts, which we transfer to our columns:

The late election in this State, when viewed in detail, shows in bold relief the shameless hypocrisy of the Radleal party when they talk of the sacred rights of the majority. In the recent election of Pennsylvanta 593,000 votes have been polled for members of Congress. Of these the Radleal and idlates received 59,300 votes have been polled for members of Congress. Of these the Radleal and idlates received 59,300 relies the state, each of whom represents about 21,700 of these votes. The difference between the total Radleal vote and the total Democratic vote for members of Congress is about 11,000. For this 11,000 the Radleals might Justly claim one member more than the Democrats, upon the ground of numerical superiority, and thus the representation of the State in the Fortieth Congress should, by the voice of the peope, Stand thirteen Radleals and eleven Democrats. It really stands eighteen Radleals and six Democrats. To view these figures from the standpoint of mere numbers, it is still more glaring; for 302,000 votes we get six members. And to elect eighteen Radleals of Congress from Pennsylvania requires but 16,500 votes for each, whilst to elect six Democratic unembers to Congress, requires 8,500 votes for each. These are stubborn facts, shown by the figures. This result is brought about by the infamous legislation emeted by Radleal legislators at Harrisburg to maintain and perpotante their power. The Legislature is carried by the same outrageous system of gerrymander. The total vote polled in Philadelphia is 103,000. We have eighteen members in the lower House (this gives a ratio of 5,722 votes for each member. The Radleal vote is 51,200, the Democratic vote 48,500, making a difference of 5,400 votes, or 222 votes less than the number necessary to elect one member. Upon these figures the members of the lower House from this cityshould stand ten Radleals to eight Democrats. Treally stands fourteen Radleals to four Democrats. The safe an which we transfer to our columns:

when it runs in the ruts and grooves of Radicalism is potent enough to uproot State authority, nutilify the plainest guarantees of the Constitution, deny the people of a State representation in Congress; but when it runs in another and a different direction, is a rope of sand, which they can and do break whenever it suits their pleasure. There is danger in this practice of the Radicals, if persisted in, it will lead to a total overthrow of the constitutional form of government, and any party that can hold power by force will do so.—The right or wrong of a question will have no part in determining it. Civil rights and the security of life and property will be in the hands of mental the will be the majority. In the condition of Mexico, rent and torn by faction, a prey to military usurpers and foreign despois, can be seen a picture of what the Whited States will be if the Radicals are allowed, under the decoptive cry of the majority must rule, to subvert this constitutional form of government, and introduce in its place one founded upon the minority principle. They have done so openly insome States. In this State they have stifled the voice of the people by a dishonest district system, and thus given evidence of what they are prepared to do in order to carry their point.

165" FORNEY'S Maryland war is over and the bottle-scarred hero, covered all over with the glory of a Radical defeat, has gone into winter quarters. His efforts to make "the streets of Baltimore run with blood," resulted in a perfect Rull Run defeat to the Radicals; and notwithstanding they had it their own way at the polls, they were routed, horse, foot and dragoon. Maryland is redeemed and disenthralled from the tyranny of a flendish and fanatical minority which has ground her in the dust for the last six years. The despotism under which she has groaned was a burning disgrace to the American name; and now that Constituional liberty has once more triumphed within her borders, and triumphed too by gentle and legitimate methods, rather than by violence, all Conservative citizons should rejoice over the result. That triumph is worth more than all the victories of which the radicals boast. It is a triumph of liberty over despotism, when liberty had well nigh been crushed out. It is a triumph of the people over their enemies, and it was achieved in the face of the most dastardly outrages upon the

sanctity of the ballot-box. There were some funny scenes witness ed at the election in Baltimore. One vote was rejected because the voter, who is a barber, had painted his barber pole red, white and green, instead of red, white and blue. In another district a union man was almost driven from the polls because he had happened to purchase a splendid trotting horse named "Stonewall Jackson?" In another a voter was denied the elective franchise because, as a sign that he had umbrellas for sale, he had hung a red, white and red ambrella before his door. At one preeinet an armless union soldier was reected because he had a brother killed in the Confederate army, and could not swear that he "never had any sympathy for rebels." Yet not with standing all these niserable subterfuges to deprive union men of their votes, the radicals were beaten in their very stronghold; and Forney, wisely concluding to put off the blood business until a more auspicious occasion, discreetly retires from the scene. We trust the result of the Baltimore imbrogolio may be a lesson to him to keep his nose out of other peoples' business in

An oil case is now on trial before the Supreme Court, at Pittsburg, which interests virtually all stockholders in the Dalzell, McElhenny, Consolidated, Petroleum, of New York, Webster, People's, Fountain, Oceana, Northern Light and twenty other companies.

THE RADICAL BLUFF GAME.

The Radical New York Post threatens the Southern people with dire vengeance in the event of the rejection of the Rump amendment. It says that

"If they defeat the amendment, being the mild-st terms ever offered to beaten rebels, they will t loose upon themselves the worst punishment yer inflicted upon such offenders." Will they, indeed? asks the Patriot und Union. There is nothing in our Federal Constitution, our laws, or our form of Government making it obligatory upon them to ratify the defestable Rump negro mendment; consequently any punishment inflicted upon them by the Radicals for non-compliance will be illegal, tyrannical and violative of the whole republican system. Should the Radical Rump and the leaders of its party attempt to wreak their vengeance upon the Southeru people for non-compliance with a requirement that is entirely partisan in its charneter, and designed wholly and entirely to enforce negro suffrage and perpetuate forever the fraudulently secured power of the Radical leaders, there will be resistnce-war. The Southern people will not be alone interested in resisting such an usurpation. The two million Conservative voters of the North will be as vitally effected as the one and a half million voers of the South, for the Radical plot conemplates the overthrow of representative and constitutional government. It will be strange, indeed, if Radical leaders, representing but two and a half million voters-North and South-shall be permitted to rivet their party chains upon the majority, through lawless acts of outrage and tyranny. It will not be permitted Radical disunion cannot be made perpetual.

Andrew Johnson's Consistency.

Four years ago, when Andrew Johnson was Governor of Tennessee-and, of course before the Republican's made him their candidate for Vice President-he mad a speech, from which the following is a brief extract. It will be seen that the principle he enunciated then, with regard to he effect of rebellon, is precisely the same as that he now upholds in his policy of restoration. He has not changed his views one iota, nor abandoned the ground he held all through the war. He then maintained that the Union was indissoluble, and could not be destroyed by secession. He holds now that the Union is intact, and that the rebellion did not dissolve it. If he was wright then—and not a man of the Republican party disputed his doctaine—he cannot be wrong now. He remains true and consistent in his allegiance to the Union. It is the party that elected him, that has proved false. EXTRACT FROM GOV. JOHNSONS SPEECH EXTRACT FROM GOV. JOHNSONS SPEECH, "The idea has been cunningly circulated that after the rebellion has been surpassed, the North will not let us back into the Union, nor let us have a state Government! What shallow low humburgery and deception! Some think we must petition the Government to get back into the Union. I deny the doctrine of Secession wholly absolutely, toto ccilo. Tennessee is not out of the Union, never has been and never will be out. The bonds of the Constitution and the Federal power will always prevent that. This Government is perpetual; provision is made for reforming the Government and amending the Constitution, and admitting States into the Union; not for letting them out of it."

1927 Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, one of the assassination witnesses, and one of the persons who was implicated in a recent conspiracy to convict Jefferson Davis, by means of suborned witnesses, of being an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln, was arrested in New York last week and taken to Washingtion. He was arrested on the affidavits of William H. Roberts. S. A. Hoare, and L. C. Turner, who charge him with perjury. This is the same fellow with whom Joe Holt correspended and to whom numerous sums of money were sent to secure witnesses against Davis. The Radical villainy will all come out some time or other-and then the country will open its eyes and won-

DESECRATION OF THE PULPIT.-A despatch from New York to the Times of Monday last says:

"Reverend W. H. Boale and Reverend Mr. Woodruff, Methodists, from their pulpits, yesterday, advised all men, as an act of Christian duty, to vote for Fenton and Besten, Republican candidates, in order to have abuses corrected.—They besought their henrers to sustain Congress in their votes next Tuesday, and work against despotism, wrong and injustice.
"Reverend J. Edwin Brown, of Brooklyn, before the Young Men's Christian Mission, yesterday, called upon his congregation to pray for the defeat of the Democratic party, which, he said, was obnexious to God."

It is thus that, the pulpit is prostituted.

It is thus that the pulpit is prostituted and degraded, and the name of religion dishonored, in order to subserve the vilest partisan purposes. There is about as much Christianity in these Reverends as there was in Tom Paine or Voltaire.

Accounts from Northern and Central Alabama report great destitution on account of the failure of many planters who had mortgaged lands for supplies; but the crops failing the lands are sold at ruinous rates. Familes and homes are broken up under these forced sales. In Green county alone there are more suits on the Circuit Court docket than there are voters in the county. Meetings are being held urging the Legislature to pass laws preventing the sacrifice of property.

165[™] James Stephens, Chief Organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood, has left New York city for some destination at present unknown, but out of the United States. As he promised an uprising in Ireland before the close of the year, his supporters will, doubtless, expect stirring tidings

BOT Maximilian has, by this time, bid adieu to Mexico and an empire. Probably he is better off than Mexico in doing so, for if that ill-fated Republic comes under the protection of our Yankee ridden Government, God help the poor greasers.

A UNANIMOUS POPULATION.-The new borough of Chapman, in Northampton county, at the late election cast her first vote solid for the Democratic ticket—not a solitary, Republican vote. We hope Chapman will continue to crow as harmoniously for all time to come.

The Essex Statesman says that Rev. Wm. Spaulding, on the night before the election, in the City Hall of Salem, before a full audience said: "We shall to-morrow send Butler to Congress with an impeachment document in one hand and a halter in the other, to first hang President Johnson, and then next, every Democrat in the United States,"

Fin Mrs. Cora Hatch Leavitt, of Chieago, like Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. of New York, didn't get elected to Congress-more's the pity. If we have to choose between a Radical and a lady, give us the woman.

Pennsylvania Legislature for 1867.

The following will be the composition of the new Senate and House of Representatives of this State:

Dist. 17 E. Billingfelt, Gen. J. W. Fisher, 18 A. H. Glatz,* 19 D. McConaughy, M. McCandless,*
J. E. Ridgway,
C. M. Donovan,*
Geo. Connell,
W. Worthington,
Horace Boyer,
Oliver P. James,*
Geo. B. Schall,*
Col. J. D. Davis,*
Chariton Burnett,*
Geo. Landon,
L. D. Shoemaker,
Warren Cowles, Alex, Stutzman Louis W. Hall, Kirk Ha'nes, Harry Wnite, W. A. Wallace, 23 W. A. Wallach, 24 T. B. Searlght, 25 T. J. Bingham, Jas. L. Graham 26 A. W. Taylor, 27 R. A. Browne, 28 Jas. C. Brown, 29 M. B. Lowry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Philadelphia. C, E, Boyle.*

Dist.
1 G. W. Ghegau,
1 G. W. Ghegau,
2 W. S. Gregory,
3 Sam'l. Josephs,
4 W. W. Watt,
5 Wnt. B. Hood,
1 James Freeborn,
7 James Subers,
1 G. A. Quigley,
W. J. Donohugh,
W. J. Donohugh, John Pholan.*
John Pholan.*
Junitagdon, Miglin of Juniata.
H. S. Wharton,
James M. Brown,
Indiana and Westmori
Capt. W. C. Gordon,
A. W. Kimmel,
Col. T. F. Gallagher.
Lancaster,
David G. Stoney David G. Steacy, John M. Stehmani.

Lebanon.

Capt, Jacob B. Molly.

Lehigh.

James F. Cline.*

John H. Fogel.*

Lycoming, Union and

Snyder.

Samuel C. Wingard,

James Marshall. 17 Ed. G. Lee, 18 J. N. Marks. Adams. Nicholas Heltzell.* James Marshall, John II. Wright. Luzerne, Maj. Wm. Brennan,* David Koon,* Col. John McHenry.* Armstrong, Lieut, F. Mechling, Herks, Col. R. L. Jones,* Frederick Harner,

Mercer, Lawrence and Butter. Josiah McPherrin, James A. Lecch, W. C. Harbison, Henry B. Rhoads. Bucks. Lather Calvin,* Fran, W. Headman.* Bradford and Sulliva Ienry Pillow. Montgomery.
A. D. Markley,*
Edwin Statterthwait.*
Northampton.
Oliver H. Myers.*
Lieut, T. D. Barrington Bradford and St G. W. Kinney, James H. Webb. Samuel McCamant. Cambria. John P. Linton.* Carbon and Monroe Dietti, T. D. Barringdon Northamberland, Geo. W. Tharp.* Perry and Franklin. (Col. F. S. Stambaugh, Maj. G. A. Shuman. Schuylkill. Capt. K. Robinson.* Poter F. Collins,* Col. Philip Green.* Somerset, Bedford and Fulto. Allen Craig. den Craig. Centre. Trederick Kurtz.* Wair and Jeffer Wogle,*

Clinton, Cameron and Forrest. Fr. C. R. Earley.* Clinton, Cameron and Somerset, Redford and Fullon.
John Weller,
John K. Richards.
Susmedianna and
Wyoming.
Jas. T. Cameron,
Jacob Konnedy.
Tioga and Potter.
John S. Mann,
Dr. W. T. Humphrey.
Tenango and Warren. G. O. Deise.* Chester. N. J. Sharpless, N. A. Pennypacker, W. B. Waddell. Crawford. J. T. Chase, J. Boyd Espy, Yenanyo and Warre
Dr. W. L. Whann,
Col. Harrison Allen.
Washington and Bea
Col. M. S. Quay,
J. R. Day,
Col. John Ewing.
Wayne and Pike.
L. Westbrook.*
York. Phillp Long.*

Dauphin.
II. B. Hoffman,

Fork. Levi Maish,* Stephen G. Boyd.* RECAPITULATION.

Radical maj. on joint ballot, mocratic members marked thus: (*).

The Washington Republican charges Secretary Stanton with having suppressed the dispatch sent from New Orleans on the 28th of last July to the President by Gen. Baird, in which the latter proposed to arrest the members of the bogus Convention previous to their assembling. The Convention did not meet till two days after the dispatch was sent, but Stanton did not answer it, nor did he let the President know anything about it.—There is no doubt that Stanton desired the State Government of Louisiania to be overthrown, and a Radical usurpation established upon its ruins. He could have acted from no other motive. Such a Radical tool has no business in the Cabinet.—Patriot and Union.

That's true, "such a radical tool has no business in the Cabinet," but yet he is in it, and, if Washington letter-writers are to be believed, he is to be retained. STAN-ON is a spy in the cabinet, a revolutionis and agitator, a coward and a knave, and it is not much wonder that conservative men feel a want of confidence in President Johnson for keeping this man in the war office.

The next Congress will be composed, probably, as follows: Senate-Democrats and Conservatives, 9; Radicals, 41. House-Democrats and Conservatives, 45; Radicals, 147. With such a preponderating majority there can be no excuse for longer continuing disunion and non-representation, but there is no probability of any change in the Radical programme.-Perpetual power is what Radacalism aims at, and nothing will be left undone that may tend to that result, however unlawful or destructive of national prosperity.

John W. Forney made a desperate effort to carry Maryland for the "Torchand-Turpentine" faction. He entreated, he remonstrated, he threatened. He even invoked the citizens of Pennsylvania to invade a sister Commonwealth and precipitate a civil war, in order to help Radical Republicanism to perpetuate the most outrageous despotism to which a free people were ever subjected. But Forney failed through the stern virtue of the Governor of Maryland, and he must, therefore, have realized the truth that a live Swann is better than a " Dead Duck."

The Radicals demand to the South is this: Reject the amendments and we keep you out of the Union: adopt them and we do not promise to let you in. It is the story of white man and Indian over again. The two shot a turkey and a crow. Said the white man: "Now, you take the crow and I'll take the turkey, or let me take the turkey and you the crow." 'Ugh!" was the rejoiner, "Indian get the crow all the time." So under the Radicals, the South wlll get the exclusion all the time.

Hon. James Brooks, of the New York Express, who was last winter thrown out of his seat by the Rump Congress and a millionaire named Dodge installed in his place, has been re-elected by ver six thousand majority. Brooks was fairly elected before, but Dodge's money did for him in the Rump what votes failed to do at the polls. Mr. Brooks' constituency have most effectually rebuked the Rump Radicals for their rascality.

HIGH PRICES. -One of the "blessings" of a paper currency. Probably another year of Radical rule will open the eyes of some of the voters who have been going it blind all their lives against the just and equitable policy and principles of the Democratic party. Hard times and New England ideas go hand in hand. They are as intimately connected as the Siamese twins.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S VIEWS .- The Secretary of State, in a brief letter addressed to a friend in Auburn, New York, reiterates his opinion "that the delay in the restoration of the organism of the nation is a great error, fruitful only of danof that error."

Who Promised Democratic Aid to Security 2

Disunion organs and speech-makers have been in the habit, for years, of charging that the leaders of the Northern Democracy previous to the war promised to assist the South in secession. Who those leaders were it was never stated, and we never knew until very lately. We find that John A. Logan, of Illinois, Radical Congressman elect was one of them. Pro-Congressman elect, was one of them Previous to the war he was a rampant seces sionist, and after its commencement he used his influence, and even his family elatives, to recruit soldiers for the Con federacy. For a long time he aided and comforted the rebellion, and it was only after finding that the cause of the South was hopeless, and that a halter was daily threatening to encircle his neck, that he abandoned the "Lost Cause" and turned Abolitionist and Radical. Since then he has been one of the loudest-mouthed crushers of treason. His poor brother-inaw, however, he left in the lurch, after nducing him to carry their recruits into he armies of Jefferson Davis

Recent developments point to Benjamin Recent developments point to Benjamin F. Butler (more generally known as Bot-tled Butler) as another of those who pro-mised to assist the South in getting out of the Union. It is well known that Ben. was a delegate to the Charleston Conven-tion of 1860, (which resulted in the great Democratic split,) and that he voted there persistently for Jefferson Davis, (fifty-four times, we believe,) but what he did and sinics, we believe,) but What he did and said secretly was reserved for Alexander F. Pratt, editor of the *Plaindealer*, at Wankesha, Wisconsin, to tell.

Mr. Pratt was also a delegate to that

Convention, but in favor or Douglas. One evening, he says, after the Southern delegates had seceded from the Convention, he secured admittance to one of their meetings, at which he heard Butler delegates he was heart the wights of the claim for an hour about the rights of the South. He says Butler assured them that he and his friends represented the true Democracy of the North, and that in ase of a collision of arms between the North and South, that he and his friends f the genuine Democracy would be found in defense of Southern rights. Mr. Pratt further says that the Southerners had as much faith in Butler's promises "as they had in their powder igniting when they applied the torch toit." He does not know whether Butler received anything for voting for two weeks persistently for Jeff. Davis, but he knows that "Slidell, Mason, and others," were there, hand in glove with him, and that "they had milions in gold to purchase the nomination of a Southern man." It is needless to say that, when the time

for the fulfilment of his promise arrived, Butler was found on the other side. His acts and blunders and outrages since then need no historian; suffice it to say his name has become synonymous with "plunder" and his character is well summed up in the word "Beast." Whether or not he received money for supporting Jesterson Davis in the Charleston Convention, it is certain that he has made an immense fortune by his subsequent oppo-sition to the same individual. How much of that was extorted from the people of New Orleans and how much from the Northern taxpayers let those who care to

investigate determine.

Hereafter, when Radical organs charge that the Northern Democratic leaders promised aid and comfort to the Southern ecessionists, we shall know that Butler and Logan, and others of the renegades who left the Democratic party to batten at the Abolition flesh-pots, are the guilty wretches. They, through their lying promises, and the Abolitionists by their officious intermeddling and tyrannical goadings, pursuaded and forced the South on, and with them rosts the innto seces amy.—Patriot and Union.

A Good Institution.—The Reform Farm, situated near Lancaster, in Fairfield Co., Ohio, is a good institution, and one like it might be established in every State with advantage to the public morals and safety. Its object, like that of our own House of Refuge, is the reclamaon of boys who have strayed a way from the path of recitude. The Farm consists of nearly twelve hundred acres, of which about four hundred are cleared. A visitor gives the following detailed statement of the operations at the farm:

the operations at the farm:

After breakfast, 6 A. M., all the boys meet on the front lawn and receive their orders for the work of the day. This morning 25 were detailed for the clearing. At the toll-house, they find their axes, and at once proceed to the forest. A force of 30, with corn-cutters, go to the corn-field to cut and shock corn. Other details go to the garden, the nursery, the buckwheat field, to the orchard to gather apples, etc. At the dry house we found a groupe of boys busily engaged in drying apples; they had already dried sixty bushes. Here is another groupe making butter. Invited by one of the boys engaged in boiling food for the hogs we visited his establishment. His furnaces and boilers were in good shape, and the fat porters in the adjoining pens would be an honor to the feeder in the Minmil Valley. After dinner, the boys spend four hours in shool. The evening is spent in reading, conversation and a review of the day; and at eight o'clock they retire. The good conduct of the boys is always acknowledged by an advance grade in the way to an honorable discharge, by the appropriation and confidence of the officers, and the trust reposed in them.—Bad-conduct is punished by marks of demerit, reproof, bread and water, and in extreme cases, and approval by the resident commissioner, corporal punishment is inflicted.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES .- At the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, which recently met in Baltimore, some very interesting statistics were made public, which show the strength of the Order in this country .-Returns were made from all the State except Texas and North Carolina and they show the total number of members of Lodges to be 176,175, and of Encamp ments 25,749. Pennsylvania has the lar gest membership, 51,608 in the Lodges and 5,944 in the encampments. Ohio is next, with 22,694 members of Lodges. and 4,528 members of encampments .-Maryland has 11,447 members of Lodges and 1,402 members of encampments, and Indiana, 11,283 members of Lodges, and 2,324 members of encampments. The total amount of relief granted during the last year in all the States was about \$600,-000, of which Pennsylvania granted \$179. 471: Maryland, \$171,208; Ohio, \$60,175; and Indiana, \$41,527.

A MURDERER CONVICTED .- N. Champion, who murdered his mistress, Mary Carney, in a house of ill-fame, at the corner of Eleventh street and Mark lane. Philadelphia, on the 10th of August last, was tried on the 1st and 2d inst., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges Allison and Ludlow. The evidence, though entirely circumstantial, was of the strongest character, and after a short absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree. The defence set up was insanity, but it failed to have any effect upon the jury.

Sylvanus Cobb, the well-known writer of sensation stories for the New York Ledger, is dead. He was a Universalist preacher at one period of his life. and among the many works emanating from his pen, is a commentary on the New Testament, which is generally received as a standard authority by the Universalists of the present day.

The New Jersey congressional delegation stands-Democrats 2; Rads 3-The latter gained two districts from the Democrats-4th and 5th-and the Demoger, and that continually." He advises | crats gained one from the Rads-the 2d. his friends to "persevere in the correction | The Democrats elected are Gen. Charles Haight and Charles Sitgfeaves.

to to injure those whom they dislike, our belief in the popular idea that we live in an age of moral progress is very much shaken, and we yearn for the good old days of chivalry. The American people, in the aggregate, are high-minded and noblesouled, and, being so, must detest anything that detracts from their repuiation as lovers of honor and decency. It has been reserved for a certain illustrated sheet, published in New York, called Harper's Weekly, (and which, egotistically and quite improperly, styles itself a "journal of civilization") to inaugurate a new mode of personal attack, which must take the palm for scurrillity and meanness. We refer to its vile caricatures of the President of the United States, which have of late adorned its pages. The proprietors are well aware of the invulnerable position which Mr. Johnson holds, in the defence of the Constitution and the

195 When we witness the low con-

temptible tricks that some people resort

arguments with which to meet him, they are driven to this regular method of ridicule. But were he never so deserving of criticicism in regard to his political principles, yet he is the President of the United States, and as such is entitled to the respect of every American citizen, by virtue of the position, if not of the man. The licentiousness exibited by the abandoned journal in question, if copied by others, would make the liberty-loving millions, who are struggling against despotism on the other side of the Atlantic, chary of embracing are publicanism which allows and countenances such indecency. But we are glad to know that the public sentiment is against this conduct of the Harpers, whose course is universally condemned by all respectable journalists.

rights of the people, and not having any

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN.—Chris tie Van Poole, who died at his residence in Half-Moon township, Centre county Pa., on the 22d ult., was probably the oldest man in the State, being born on the 6th day of June, 1754, and was consequently 112 years, 4 months, and 16 days old. He assisted to cut and carry the poll to which was fastened the first copy of the Declaration of Independence, made publie in Philadelphia, and through the entire Revolution, drove his father's team, hauling provisions, clothing, &c., for the 'rebel" troops. At the time of his death ie wasassprightly as many a man ofsixtyfive—both mentally and physically, and could describe events which transpired a century since, under his own observation, with a correctness that was surprising.

FORNEY'S FIASCO AT BALTIMORE. The Chevalier Forney and his radical friends have signally failed in their plots and plans at Baltimore. They evidently intended to excite a riot, provoke the President to interfere, and then make this interference the pretext for impeaching him. This scheme was worthy of a med dling, malicious, intriguing incendiary like Forney, who is willing to disgrace

the whole country in the opinion of the civilized world and again drench the land in fraternal blood, if he can thereby gratify his personal spite and achieve his political world and achieve his political ways. itical purposes. This Forney is a candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and his chances, which were always exceedingly small, have been to tally destroyed by his connection with the Batimore flasco.—N. Y. Herald

GENERAL M'CLELLAN.-The New York Journal of Commerce says: General Mc-Clellan has for two years past withdrawn from immediate communication with the American public, and wholly removed from all our political complications. The health of his family has claimed his en tire attention. He has passed the last summer at St. Mauritz, a remote and quiet bathing place in Switzerland, seldom vis ited by travelers, whither he was sent by the orders of physicians. At the lates dates from him he remained in this vil-lage, (the highest inhabited village in the world,) detained by the same causes which have guided all his movements. The hotels were closed, and all summer travel had ceased; but we are happy to say, he writes with more cheerful and hopeful prospects.

199 One of Booth's captors is among the Fenian prisoners on trial in Canada. He has received his share of the reward since he has been in jail. His name is John Grace.

IMPOSTERS.-The Catholic warns its eaders against religious imposters, who, in the guise of the Catholic clergy, go about the cities soliciting money for church purposes.

nor The Northern merchants who have, for six months past, been crowding goods into the South on credit, feel some what discouraged at the prospect before them as to payments.

Gen. Beauregard visited General Grant, before leaving Washington a few days ago and met with a cordial reception. The Radicals nov denounce Grant

The Democratic gain in this State at the recent election on the vote for Congressmen, as compared with the vote of 1864, is 14,770.

OWEN DUFFIE, Esq., of Ireland, is 122 years old. He is an orphan! This "fine old Irish gentleman" must be "a broth of a boy."

What kind of hoop skirt is that advertised by the Patriot and Union for H. COHEN?

POLITICAL.

-The man who espouses the Radical cause has mighty mean spouse. -A song the abolitionists can no longer sing-

Maryland, my Maryland," -The official Democratic majority in Delaware s 1,214—the largest given in the State for many years. M'Clellan had but 612, -The New York News pitles the Massachusetts

egroes who have been elected to represent such mean constituencies. -Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the female candidate for Congress in the 6th New York district, received three votes, one of whom, of course, was er husband.

-The total vote of Baltimore at the late election was 15,090—about 8,000 short of the registration. This was owing to Radical tyranny and in-

-A non-reporting drafted man of Conyngham ownship, Columbia county, has prosecuted a Radical judge and inspector of election for re-jecting his vote in October. -The Boston Darks don't intend to allow the white trash to manage the city affairs alone here-

after. In the third ward of that town they have

selected one of their own color as a candidate for Common Council. -Large sized envelopes, printed in brilliant colors, are hereafter to be used for registered let-ters, to make them more readily distinguishable; but whether for clerks or thieves, we can't

-In Cravan county, North Caro thirty lashes upon the bare back, in with the legal sentence for larceny. sort of equality suit the Rads? -A Radical female school-teache

burg, Cambria county, recently whitppe child of Mr. John Blair until it was l to stand, because the little fellow wou side a darkey. Miss. Eliza Jones sh to Congress or the Mas -In every Radical election district of (groes were allowed to vote at the late It was claimed that the civil rights bills groes the right to vote. The Rads of Pe in contemplated the same thing, but agined they had a better thing of it in chising non-reporting drafted men.

-The Ebonsburg Sentinel says Daniel 1 rell, Radical, was elected to Congress in district "by colonizing over eight hundn is located—and that "his election cost bir than his salary for the forthcoming two w -The Baltimore Rads, before the election nied that they were in favor of negrosse

but no sooner was the election over that

unfurled the banner of impartial suffice Such is the deceit of the "party of grand idens." -Disunion organs are continually cryin hat the majority must rule—that the Son be crushed to earth because the North is owerful. When it is sought to apply h jority rule in Maryland, however, legal roperly they rebel and take treason res to make the minority the ruling cles

Vhere is their consistency? -C. C. Fulton, the editor of the Baltimor can, the Radical organ of that city, had his stricken from the grand jury, at the Septer term of the Criminal Court, in 1858, "as allers a man unworthy to serve on a grand jury," N withstanding the fellow is in good repute a Radical leader, and is consided a noble t er at educating the masses up to the standar manhood suffrage." We take it he is as go s the general run of that ilk,

-Miss Julia A. Goodman, a school marm f Massachusetts, a teacher in one of the pulschools in Frederick county, Md., was received neld to bail on the charge of inhuman treat to two of her pupils, each about eight years t is alleged that these children, as they were heir way to their homes from school, were gr ty of the heinous and unparalleled crime throwing acorns at a negro but! For this, it said, the amiable, merciful and tender-he Julia administered upon their backs fifty-f ashes!

-The Rome (George) Courier of the 25th states that fifty to one hundred wagons through that place weekly, transporting West families from upper Georgia and North South Carolina. It says that the exodus to West this year is greater than for any two p ous years. The same news comes up from ous parts of the South. It was a star slavery would cause the South to fill up ra with a thriftly and industrious white popul But, though slavery is abolished, very few ple go to the South, whilst thousa It and settling west of the Mississippi.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. - The medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenek, a Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the leand make it into chyine, the first process of gestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schene Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the app tite, and food that could not be eaten before it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by School Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly ever ease of consumption. A half-dozen bottles he Seaweed Tonic and three or four boxes of the Mandrake Pills will cure any ordinary case lyspepsia. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in Ne

York, Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for ! days for visitation. Please observe, when purchasing, that the kenesses of the Doctor, one when in the la stage of Consumption, and the other as he a

s, in perfect health, are on the Governm per bottle, or \$7.50 the half dozen. All letters advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's pri sipal Office, No. 15, North 6th St., Phila., Pa. Oct. 18, 1866—1st w en mo ly

WM. BLAIR & SON, CARLISLE, PA.,

IMPORTERS OF CHINA & QUEENSWARE AND WHOLESALE

AND RETAIL GROCERS.

P. S.—Salt at lowest price. Oct. 25, 1866—4t

ITCH! Itch! Itch! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! Wheaton's Ointment will cure the lich in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 30 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, sole Agents, IN Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the Unite June28, 1866-ly

Errors of Youth,—A Gentleman who sufferd for years from Nervous Debility, Premature becay, and all the affects of youthful indiscrete, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send for to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 13 Chambers St., N. Y.

Feb. 22, 1866--ly STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear some thing very much to their advantage by return mall (free of charge,) by addressing the under signed. Those having fears of being humbugge will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN,

Feb.22,1866-1y

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionari discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Curo of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Discass of the Urinary and Sominal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vi-clous habits. Great numbers have been already clous habits. Great numbers have been already oured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, will send the receipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City.

831 Broadway, N. Y.

April 19, 1866--ly* To Consumtrives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dream years with a severe lung affection, and that dream years with a severe lung affection.

disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which hey will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthrag. Branch 12 Construction of the State of hma, Bronchits, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceived to be the sending to be the se conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them bothling, and may move a last the will cost them

nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free by return REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, nail, will please address Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y

Feb. 22, 1866.-1y Buggies.—The undersigned, in fi BUGGIES.—The undersigned, In pulse, treet, a few doors South of the Mansion Bug. have now on hand Top Buggles, Trotting Carries, Carriages and second hand Buggies' A. B. & N. SHERK.

Aug. 9, 1806-ts