## American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, Dec. 6, 1886.

## WHO WAS CHANGED?

The Radical-disunionlsts make war or President Johnson and threaten him with impeachment because, as they say, "he has betrayed the party that elected him." If this radical assertion were even true, is it not a most wretched excuse for their attempt to depose the President? But is it true that the President has betrayed his party? Has not his party rather betrayed him and the people at large? During Mr. Lincoln's life-time we believe he was the acknowledged head of his party, and after his death he was canonized as "a martyr." President Johnson in his reconstruction policy, is following in the foot-prints of Mr. LINCOLN. It is not Johnson's but Lincoln's policy. The latter, it is true, was bitterly assailed by such agitators as BEN. WADE, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, and other men of "progressive" ideas, but yet the deceased President, we are safe in saying, never yielded his opinions on the subject of reconstruction. In his official letters, in his speeches, and in his private conversations, he maintained his ground firmly and defiantly.

Mr. Lincoln, it is well known, was not a man of nerve, nor had he much confidence in his own judgment, but in regard to admitting loyal representatives in Congress from the States lately in rebellion, his mind appeared to be made up. He was for admitting them as fast as they applied for admission. To prove that Mr. LINCOLN occupied this position -the position now occupied by President Johnson-we copy below a letter written by him to Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, when he was about to return to his duties as military Governor of North Carolina. This letter indicates Mr. Lincoln's views upon reconstruction:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862. 

My Dear Sir.—Your note informing me that you will leave for North Carolina soon, is received. Your conduct as military Governor, as reported to me by General Hurnside, and as I have heard it personally from yourself, has my entire approbation, and it is with great satisfaction that I learn you are now to return in the same capacity with the approbation of the War Department.

I shall be much gratified, if you can find it practicable, to have Congressional elections held in that State before January. It is my sincere wish that North Carolina may again govern heresif conformably to the Constitution of the United States.

Yours, very Iruly,

A. LINCOLN.

So much for Mr. Lincoln's views .-Are they not the same that Mr. Johnson holds to now? Every candid man will say they are. Are they not the same that Mr. JOHNSON publicly announced previous to his nomination as the Republican candidate for Vice President? Certainly. Four years ago, when ANDREW Johnson was Governor of Tennesseeand, of course, before the Republicans made him their candidate for Vice President—he made a speech, from which the following is a brief extract. It will be seen that the principle he enunciated then, with regard to the effect of rebellion, 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 rebellion did not dissolve it. If he was right then, he cannot be wrong He remains true and consistent in his allegiance to the Union. It is the party which elected him that has changed

Here is what Andrew Johnson said in a public speech: public speech:

"The Idea has been eunningly circulated that after the rebellion has been suppressed, the North will not let us back into the Union, nor let us have a State Government! What shallow low humbuggery and deception! Some think we must petition the Government to get back into the Union. I deny the doctrine of secession wholly, absolutely, toto cato. Tennessee is not out of the Union, never has been and nover will be out. The bands of the Constitution and the Federal power will always prevent them. This diovernment is perpetual; provision is made for reforming the Government and amending the Constitution, and admitting States into the l'ulon; not for letting them out of it."

Now, we repeat the question—who has

front; and in doing this they have proved

themselves disunionists and traitors .-

Now, we repeat the question-who has changed? President Johnson or his disunion assallants?

ARREST OF SURATT.-John H. Suratt, one of President Lincoln's assassins, has been arrested and will soon arrive in this country. A Washington correspondent. writing on Sunday last, says: This Government had information as

long ago as last winter that John H. Suratt had gone to Europe. The person who communicated the facts, conversed him during the voyage across the Atlantic, and also reported that Suratt. believing he was far removed from danger, was free and outspoken about his connection with the assassination conspi-racy. To-night Secretary Seward receivracy. To-night Secretary Seward received a despatch by the Atlantic cable, dated

o-cay, as indines:
"I have arrested John H. Suratt, one of President Lincoln's assassing. No doubt of identity.
"HALE,
"United States Copsul-General,
Alexandrig, Egypt."

A FORTUNATE CHANGE.-Fred Douglass and his son have purchased a house at Alexandria, and will shortly establish their peculiar journal in that city. The Rochester (N. Y.) Union says; "If the Douglasses succeed in Dixie, they will do better than they did here in the hotbed or their professed friends, when engaged in the grocery business. They occupied a in the grocery business. They occupied a with her agreement to take her troops out good stand, and kept good goods, but they of Mexico, but has intimpted a postponedid not get enough patronage from their Abolition and negro equality brethren to buy their salt."

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION,-The Democratic press of this State are a unit in opposition to the idea of accepting negro suffrage as one of the doctrines of the old party. The Doylestown Democrat, in a late issue, thus speaks upon the subject:

There is but one safe and consistent course for Democrats to pursue—stand by the cardinal principles of the party. Whenever they are challenged before the people, maintain the issue until it is decided against us, then submit to the will of the majority. The party is opposed to sharing the government of the country with the negro, and will never advocate or sanction a measure that will bring such unmixed evil upon the South as would negro suffrage.

A VERY DISINTERESTED DIVINE! Henry Ward Beecher is getting a story ready for publication in the New York Ledger. He writes to Bonner: "I hope to put enough manuscript in your hands to enable you to begin the story early in the year 1867," Well, well-but there is no telling where Radicalism won't lead a man, especially a proacher. We hope, however, that Henry's next step will not be into the "yaller kivers,"

The Vermont Legislature has

ABSTRAUT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MES-SAGE TO CONGRESS.

No Change in the President's Position with Regard to National Affairs. OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN,

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.] Washington, December 2.—The Pre-ident's annual Message will be delivered to Congress at about I o'clock P. M. to morrow. Probably at no previous period has speculation been so rife and so wild regarding its contents. It will be found, lowever, that none of the recently agita ted questions of amnesty and suffrage are alluded to in the message in the remotest particular, nor does he intimate or pro-pose any amendments to the Constitution as represented. Rut, on the contrary, the President adheres tirmly and closely to his policy of restoration, and urges it with renewed vigor on Congress. The President opens his Message with the proper thanks to the Providence which has prethanks to the Providence which has pre-served the land from pestilence, and then proceeds direct to the consideration of the national situation, opposing, as will be seen, the making of any conditions precedent to restoration except those known to the Constitution, and favoring immedi ate admission of duly qualified loyal representatives to Congress. He asks noth ing more; he concedes nothing less. After reviewing the progress of reconstruction as developed by the appointment of Provisional Governors, etc., the inauguration of the Provisional Library and the property of the Provisional Governors, etc., the inauguration of the Provisional Governors, etc., ation of the Revenue, Judicial, and Pos tal systems of the government through-out the South down to the close of the last session of Congress, the President con-cludes in his Message all he has to say on the subject of restoration in the following Congress, however, hesitated to ad

mit any of these States to representation, and it was not until the close of the 8th month of the last session that an exception was made in the case of Tennesse I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in rebellion. Ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remain without representation. The seats of fif ty members of the House and twenty of the Senate are yet vacant, not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening o our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the people of these States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of independence that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied represen-tation. It would have been consistent with the express provisions of the Consti-tution that each State shall have at least one representative, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. These provisions were intended to secure every State the right of representation in Congress, and so important was it deemed by the fra-mers of the Constitution that the equality of the States shall be preserved in the Senate, that not even by an amend-ment to the Constitution can any State vithout its consent be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature. It has been assumed that these States by rebellion became Territories, but all departments of the government with great listinctness refused to sanction a sumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten (10) political communities are nothing less than States.

The President then refers to the legislation of Congress, and the proclamation of Lincoln sustaining this position. He then proceedes as follows:

"In the admission of Senators and Representatives from all of the States there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is the judge of the returns and qualifications of its own members. A Senator or member may be admitted or rejected, or his credentials referred to a proper committee if admitted to a seat. It must be on evidence satisfactory to the House of which he becomes a member, that he possesses the legal and constitutional qualifications. If refused admission and sent to his constituents for want of due allegiance, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed in the councils of the nation, and the po-litical power and moral influence of Con-gress are thus effectively exerted in the gress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question so vitally affected the restoration of the Union and the permanancy of our form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by time and reflection. If the admission of loyal members to seats in Congress was wise and expedient a year Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now; if in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude then from representation. I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger, and the right of exclusion will be no weaker. The Constitution makes it the duty of the President transfer. sident to recommend to the consideratio of Congress such measures as he shall deem expedient. I know of no measures more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice than the admission of loyal members from the unrepresented States. It would consummate restoration, renew vigor and stability, remove doubt, induce emigration, open new fields of en-

terprise.' The President then proceeded to discuss our foreign affairs. He says that with Great Britain the progress toward an adjustment of the Alabama claims has been slow, owing in some degree to a change in the British Ministry, but matters in that

reyard look favorable. He states that France has not complied ment till spring. This government has re-monstrated, but the President says no re-monstrated, but the President says no re-ply has heren received from the Emperor as to what he will flo, but a satisfactory ad-justment is hoped for. General Sherman has merely gone to Mexico in an advisory capacity to Campbell.

The Message is silent on the question of a Mexican protectorate and treaty, &c., and makes no alturion to Maximillian whatèver. In concluding the Message the President

says: "The interests of the nation are best promoted by the revival of fraternal re-lations, the complete obliteration of our differences, and the inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our ef-forts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the coordinate departments of the government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of free

AFTER THE SPOILS,-The N Y Herald thinks "It is ver," likely that Ben Butler and his fellow Jacobins would be glad to drive Congress into some course of action calculated to disturb the peace of the coun-

try. Out of the national turmoil they have already contrived to gather a golden passed a bill making two years habitual harvest, as some men manage to plunder drunkenness a cause for divorce.

OPENING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS. enes in the House Upon the Reading of the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress assembled at noon to-day. The crowd in the galleries and lobbies of the two houses was quite as large as on similar occasions. Judging from the character of the bills introduced in the House this morning, the session will be anything but a quick or The state that the same than the same that the same than the same than the same than the same than the sa this morning, the session will be anything but a quiet one. The strict adherence of the President to the policy set forth in his annual message in December last, and the equally strict adherence of the majority in Congress to their peculiar party platform, gives promise of a renewal of the exciting scenes of last session, if nothing worse. The measures brought forward in the lower branch of Congress to-day are full of mischief, and conceived solely for the purpose of warring upon the Exfor the purpose of warring upon the Executive. There seems to be no doubt among the leaders of the dominant party that they will be able to carry any extreme measure that may be proposed, and the knowledge of the the knowledge of their numerical strength will doubtless induce them to offer and advocate the most ultra Radical plan for the subjugation of the white peo Southern States. The repeal to-day by the House of the thirteenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, authorizing the President to extend amnesty and pardon to persons who were engaged in the late reballion. bellion, was simply a step in that direction, which from present indications, is to be followed by others of a similar nature. The talk about impeachment, which had somewhat subsided during the past two weeks, was revived around the Capi-tol this afternoon. Several leading Radi-cals of the House are said to have advocated it strongly in private conversation.

THE WELCOME TO CONGRESS. This afternoon quite a large procession with banners and music arrived at the east front of the Capitol, awaiting the adjournment of the two houses, in order to welcome back the Radical Senators and Representatives to the national metropo-The procession and attending crowd were composed almost exclusively of ne-groes; not one in a hundred of those present were white. Altogether, it was the blackest affair ever witnessed in the Dis trict of Columbia.

## BUTLER.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Inquirer.] NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8:- While the NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8:—While the Confederate army of the West was at Tupola, Mississippi, General Butler was in New Orleans, and for months this noble, patriotic, unselfish man supplied them with boots, shoes, salt, gunpowder, percussion caps, &c., &c. Does any man doubt this assertion? If so, let that man go to Jackson, Mississippi; or to any point on the New Orleans railroid below Jackson, and ask apybody living upon the rail. son, and ask anybody living upon the rail-road if supplies of all kinds were not regu-

larly sent over the road from New Or

Let the unbeliever inquire for a certain Captain Colby, (formerly known in Cincinnati, Ohio,) who was a commissary in the Confederate army, and stationed at Jackson, Mississippi, whether he did not receive constantly large supplies of coffee, salt, &c., for a period extending over eighteen months. The writer of this articles while in Jackson, Mississippi, in the summer of 1862, had occasion to visit the chief clerk of Contain Collys. elerk of Captain Colby, a Mr. Bliss, for-merly Governor of Colerado Territory, and while there heard a conversation take place between Col. Jones, of General Bragg's staff, and a confidential agent of General Butler in which it was accorded to the agent Butler, in which it was agreed on the part of General Butler to furnish the Confederate army of the West with shoes, blankets, salt, &c., and that 5,000 sacks of salt should be delivered—if I remember right—in three weeks. Bliss and myself were separated from the speakers by a board partition, not well made, and could hear the entire conversation. As we listened we became much interested, and exchanged frequent significant winks, both being

Bliss afterward "sloped" to avoid the conscript law; he was a fine fellow for all that, however. Butler's agent wanted a bale of cotton for a sack of salt, and the parties came near splitting on the point. Don't know how it was settled, but know

good Confederates.

that supplies came in regular.

Upon the evening of the same day that Upon the evening of the same day that the conversation above reported took place I visited the headquarters of Gen: Van Dorn, and while talking to two of my old acquaintances—Col. Ned. Dillion, chief commissary, and Colonel Lomax, both graduates of West Point—Gen. Van Dorn himself came in laughing—"Well," said he to Colonel Lomax, "I have just had a proposition from Gen. Butler and he propose to supply our army with all we want 

agreed. What a spectacle of deprayity is here presented—a man furnishing gunpowder to slay his comrades and clothes and food to supply their enemies."

I have been a Confederate soldier of the fighting department, and have met on many fields the noblesoldiers of the Northmany fields the noble soldiers of the North-west, and I have thought, when I saw then dead and lying around me, that they had probably fallen, killed by amunition furnished by General Butler. Now, this "shape infernal," presents himself before the people of the North, and has been hailed with applause by thousands. Some months ago, I wrote to Secretary Stanton, giving him the "polytic" expirite. Stanton, giving him the "points" against Butler, and the names of the witnesses, but nothing has been done. I wrote a private letter to Secretary Stanton in regard to this matter, but not a move has

ever been made against him.

JOHN E. WATSON. OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Tumnituous Radical Caucus—old Thad, on Hands—More Innovations—The Powor of Remoyal—Johnson to be Impeached—A Grand Radical Pow-wow.A Endical Scheme of Despotism—Andy Johnson Stands Fire—A Dead Lock in Politics.

forrespondence of the Volunteer. Washington, Dec. 3, 1806. To-day the second session of the Rump Congress begins, and if we may judge by what has al-ready transpired in the Radical Caucus, its proceedings will be even more revolutionary, vin-dictive and ruthless than was the incoherent madness which disgraced the halls of legislation during the first six months of the present year.— The proceedings of this Caucus, held on Satur-day evening, were enough to bring the blush of slignje to the cheek of every free American citicon. As the first matter of business, old Thad. itevens offered a resolution that the Senate be equested not to confirm any appointees of the resident, when there is reason to believe their predecessors were removed for political purpoes. This move was greeted with a perfect storm of applause; and after some hitter and vindic-tive remarks by Stovens, Kelly and others, it was passed unanimously. Encouraged by the success of his first move, old Thad, was again on his feet, and read a bill, which he intends to offer as soon as the House is ready to proceed to business This hill provides that the President shall make o removals from office without the consent of the Senate, that all those who have been rejected by the Senate shall be deprived of their pay, and shall be ineligible to any office for the period of three years after such rejection. Stevens was again greeted with a storm of applause; and was followed by Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who declared that President Johnson "kney all the time where John Surratt had been, and not only made my effort to arrest him, but had connived at his escape." He said "the public acts of Johnson should be investigated from the day of his drunken inauguration as Vice President down to the present time;" and he concluded his remarks by demanding the impeachment of the Dr. Gloninger Intends to nontest the election of Mr. Cake, in the Schuylkill and Susquehanna President. He was as londly applauded as old tresident. It was us triffly hippinuded as old that first of the temper of the Radical majority. They are more testilly in earmest for mischief than they were district—busing the contest upon the glaring fraudskingwayle have been perpetrated in Cake's

Their tone and manner are more last session. insulting and disrespect-defiant; they are more mitter of ten, ful towards the President. A committee of ten,

ent state Henry Cooper, of the Circuit Court, decept, in Muricespore, on the 17th, that the presence was posus, or the finite field in the first field in the f of which old Thad. is Chairman, has been appointed to prepare the work for Congressional action. It is said the first thing they will do wil That is a righteous concussor.

be to report a bill abolishing the present Stat ing a Commissioner by Congress to act as Gover or, and if the Southern States then refuse t dopt the Constitutional Amendments and en dorse all the revolting enormities of the Radical plan, to throw them into a territorial condition, and compel them to submit absolutely to the dic tation of Congress. These Commissioners are to arm and organize the colored people of the South into militia regiments, for the purpose of enfor-cing upon the white people of the South the hu-

niliating decrees of the Star Chamber. To-day, at noon, the mass welcome to Congress takes place, in which all sort of military and civ ic organizations (white and black) will partici pate. To-night there will be a grand supper. Darkies have been at work, for two or three days past, making the roof of the old Fair Barrack, a the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Sevent street, water-tight, for there the grand carnival is to be held. The drunken and maudlin M. C.'s will again have a chance to embrace the colored waiters, as they did some time ago, at Willard's Hotel. They can go the whole hog on miscegen tion, as that is the fashion now. Only Radica nen will be at the bacchanalian feast, and they can go it as strong as they desire without offending any one's stomach with their besti-

The object of this grand demonstration is to stiffen the backbones of the weaker brethren, and to intimidate the President. None other than a Consolidated Despotism party would have ever presumed to back up the contemplated usu s of its leaders in Congress by means of a standing army of its adherents, as the Radica organization is now preparing to do. There i no better evidence needed to prove the speed downfall of the Republic than the fact that arm ed partisans are to stand guard over the halls o legislation, to intimidate the minority and the titutional Executive. France, during its most diabolical revolutions never present spectacle more alarming and debasing. It looks as if Constitutional liberty were about to pas away, and that the power of the people is departing from them.

If it be the intention of these parties to frighter the President by their bullying, I think they will find themselves mistaken. Notwithstanding hi long public career, few men seem to be less understood than Andrew Johnson. That he is a man of strong convictions and earnest purposes is evident from the manner in which he advoce ted and pushed forward important measures in Congress, like the Homestead Bill, and the stand ie took against secession and in favor of the Government during the late civil war. He believe that the manner in which he proposed that the Governmentshould deal with the Southern States was not only a magnanimous one, but the only one likely to result in a speedy and hearty recor ciliation between the two sections; and he ha felt it to be his duty to sustain his views by th exercise of such powers as the Constitution had clothed him with. But while this has been, and will continue to be, his course, he will violate n law nor fail to perform the duties which are le gally devolved upon him. He will veto ever bill that he may regard unconstitutional, no mat ter how unpopular it may be for him to do so. But he will execute with unscrupulous fidelity all laws, and especially those to which he has de clined to give his omeial sanction. His m will not be sent in until this afternoon, but I ven ture to predict, in advance, that it will not yield one jot or tittle of the position he has taken on he question of reconstruction, while at the sam time it will be courteous and dignified. My word for it, Andrew Johnson has more back-bone than many of his weak-kneed friends think he has. Strange as it may seem the Democratic party in Congress will hold the balance of power during he coming session. The affairs of the country are in a dead lock. The Constitutional Amendnent has been defeated, notwithstanding the hue and cry raised in its favor by some weakrneed Democrats. The Radicals may exclude the Southern States from their rightful representation in Congress, but what good will it do them?

POLITICAL.

-The Radical majority in Minnesota is 10,000.

-Horace Greeley is spoken of for United States

enator of New York, in the place of Ira Harris

-The Delaware county Republican and Harris-

-Ex-Governor Winston, of Alabama, has been

cavoring to devise some plan by which the Pres

-The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says the authori-

ties of that city are obliged to furnish from six to

om is a great thing for the poor African,—Free

Frost, 334; Morris, 242. Morris was "an Ameri

an citizen of African descent.,' Don't old Ply-

-Jack Hamilton's Texas organ—the Galveston

Bulletin—has declared against universal or qualified suffrage. This about ends all there was of

-The Boston Post says, that, if Butler expect

to impeach the President, he "must bestir him-self." Indeed you must, Butt. So stir! stir!-

was rejected by a Radical judge because his bar-

tend of red, white and blue. Had there bee

-General Dudley, now in command at Vicks

burg, Miss., attended a dinner recently given by

the merchants of that city, and gave as a senti-

ment: "The conservative element of the coun-

-The Louisville Journal truly says: "Impar-

tial suffrage or partial negro sugrage would pave the way for universal negro suffrage. It would herald universal negro suffrage, and usher it in,"

Exactly; and wouldn't we see a dirty picture

-Chief Justice Chase.-the great law expounder

of the "Lineum" dynasty—is on a stumping tour

among the northern negroes. Thursday night he made his debut in Philadelphia, before the Fe-male branch of the tribe. Verily I what a noble

position for a Judge! what a mark for emulation!

-Speaking for the Radical party, Wendell Phil-

s on trial, sequester him." To the question

What will he the advantage? he answers: Why, then we run the machine?"

"Impeach the President, and while he

but then water will find its level.

black in it probably he would have passed.

faction by Congress be required.

ry—the fighting men of both armies."

when it got in?

he Radical party in the Lone Star State.

ten coffins per day, to bury negro paupers. Free

dent and Congress will be harmonized

distinction of sex or color.

jority for Fenton, 13,807,

nouth go it on wool, though?

with all your tea-spoons!

to starve and die.

burg Telegraph favor the return of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate from this State,

influential original secessionist,"

whose term expires this winter.

out .- Prentice,

bread and Butler party.

three or four days.

next March.

et in Virginia favors the Senetariol of

-The postal services in the eleven Souther States, which before the war never paid expense has netted over \$200,000 profit during the past year. They cannot thereby pass their Amendment.--The new railroad bridge across the Susque The Democratic party of the country is to-day anna river at Havre de Grace is nearly con strong enough to prevent the passage Amendment to the Constitution, and there let it lete, and it is expected to run the trains over it by stand, for halfa century, if necessary, rather than the first of next month. -The Paris correspondent of the London Post yield to the inroads of Radical fanaticism. Our firmness now decides the principle of self-gov-ernment under the Constitution. Let us be true o our country and to Constitutional liberty.

CAUCASIAN.

ays that the relations between England and the Inited States will soon be in a critical condition -Another great battle has been fought in Paraway, resulting in the defeat of the Allies with oss of 5000 men and the disabling of several of -A correspondent from the Chincha Island

writes that the shipping at that place averages | ble and ancient borough"! lety sall, and that the guano is disanno pirations of Horace Greeley, "because he was an ing so fast that another two and a half or three years at most will probably find the Chinchas de -Radicals think that war kept the Southern erted. -Another huge gun has been cast at the Fort Pitt

States in the Union, and that peace put them ron Works at Pittsburg. It is a 20-inch gun, de--The Radicals call the Conservatives the signed for use on one of the large tron-clad vesels, and 140,000 pounds of iron were used in casbread and butter party." That's better than the ting it. This is the third gun of so large a calibr hat was ever cast. -One hundred and thirty postmasters of the ss class have been appointed within the last

-The Meadville, Pennsylvania, ays, it is now clearly demonstrated that the sup ply of peat in that region is almost inexhaustible It abounds in nearly all the swamp lands in the ountry. In many places the deposit is 20 or 3 feet thick.

-The casualties in the late war were: killed in action 5 221 commissioned officers and 90.868 er listed men. Died of disease or from accidents 2, 321 commissioned officers and 182,329 enliste men. Total 680,739.

elected to the position of United States Senator rom that State for the long term, commencing -The Maine woolen manufacturers have a eady closed up their mills in order to bring im -Leading politicians are in Washington en mediate pressure upon the Rump for a higher tariff. Having made their "pile" during the war on shoddy, they can afford to stand idle for a year -The Women's Rights Convention of New and not lose a cent of their own. York met at Albany, on Monday, the 19th inst., Lucy Stone Blackwell presiding. Resolutions were adopted urging universal suffrage, without

know that Olbers, the astronomer, supposes the eal period of their return to be thirty-four years and that the display of 1799, repeated in 1833, will -The New Haven Arms Manufacturing Company has received orders from European govern-ments for 150,000 of the rifle of their manufacture

-It may suit those who are unwilling to wait

hirty-three years to see a shower of meteors t

-The official returns of the State of New York of the Winchester patent. This rifle has been show the vote at the recent election for Goverdopted by the Swiss Government, and its troops nor to stand as follows: For Fenton, Republivill be generally supplied with them. can, 366,319; for Hoffman, Democrat, 352,510; ma -Mr. Sidney T. Nelson, of Lakeville, Mass., he -In Ohelsen, Massachusetts, on the 26th, the citizens held a caucus for Mayor. The result was:

a valuable young cow, which broke a fore leg just above the knee, and he resolved to try the unisual experiment of curing it. He had his cow slung up in a shed for six weeks, the leg set, and is now gratified in seeing her out at pasture as

## PERSONAL.

-John C. Breckenridge's hair has turned almost -Admiral Semmes has discontinued the Mobile Gazette for want of advertising patronage.

—Sir Michael Meyendorff, a polish noblems -At the late Baltimore election a man's vote has entered Lafayette College as a student of enincering. per pole was painted in red, white and green, in--An elegant set of furniture has been sent to Fortress Monroe for the use of the Davis family.

-Admiral French Forrest, who served both in -It is rumored that on the assembling of Conthe United States and rebel navies, died in Washgress, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens will move the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the official conduct of the President, and report ington, on Thursday last, aged 71. -Pope Plus has consented to take up his quarers on the island of Malta, if he should be forced

to quit Rome. —Beauregard says the needle gun is a humbug. So the Austrians thought when they heard it hum -A watch has been left for repairs at one of the ewelry stores in Lancaster which was owned and or a number of years carried by Benjamin Frank-

-Dr. Ferdinand V. Dayton, a son of the late Hon, William L. Dayton, died at Natchez, Mississippi, of congestion of the brain, on Thursday

-On dit, General Scott's eldest daughter died oroken-hearted in a French convent, because her ather would not consent to her marriage with a rench officer. -The latest rumors are that Maximilian doe not intend to leave Mexico,—that the mercantile interest will not permit him to go.

—General Van Valkenburg, the American minster, had reached Yeddo with a guard of honor consisting of all the marines of the squadron. —The emperor of Brazil is expected to make a our of the United States on his way to the Paris

Exposition next year. -On Thursday morning a week, Isaac Ciesey, of Columbia, paught fourteen, hundred catesh in a large net that had been in the Susquehanna eventy-two hours.

-Accounts from Washington state that General Dick Taylor has been there for several days, a portion of the time ting uses of Gen. Grant.

-Col. W. H. Taylor, who has been appointed postmaster at Cincinnati, is a son-in-law of Ex-President Harrison.

LOCAL ITEMS

-The full official returns of Delaware give

ulsbury, Dem., 1,212 majority for Governor

McKim, Dem., 1,330 majority for Congress. In

The House stands 15 Democrats to 6 Republicans

-Says the N. Y. Tribune: "Six bills introduced

in the Tennessee Legislature to establish colored suffrage look well for the future of the State." To

look black, then, means to "look well." Wonder

-Of the Pennsylvania members of Congress re-

er, Koontz, Wilson and Lawrence are chosen to

heir second terms; Messrs. Randall, O'Neill

Myers, Broomall, Dennison, Schofield and Wil

MISCELLANEOUS.

-Taxes are distasteful to the Peruvians-or any

-The French have three hundred ways of cook

-Parls possesses 40,987 dogs. They should b

-The apple rot is causing considerable trouble

-The Great Eastern will begin her regular trip

etween New York and Brest, in France, in March

with a gutter round the edge and a spout at one

-The general estimate of the aggregate corn

-A large quantity of arms, designed for the use

-There is a scarcity of laborers in Texas, and

fforts are being made to induce negroes to emi-

-Fenian gatherings are reported at Albans and

ear a raid for the rescue of the Fenians to be tried

feetlong. It is a single span of 1,756 feet from centre to centre of towers. The total cost was two

-Two millions and a half of human beings-

uen, women and children—have perished in Orssa, one of the most populous districts in India

-The population of Memphis is now about 60.

000 It has grown faster and improved more with

-A Convention of the Superintendents of th

Common Schools of Pennsylvania is called t

-A woman in Wheeling cut the throat of he

ew borne babe the other day. It is becomin

bsolutely dangerous, in many parts of the cour

in ten years than any city in the Southwest

meet in Harrisburg on the 4th of December.

ry, for children to have parents. .

grate thither from Georgia and South Carolina.

-The newest Yankee invention is an umbrella

-There are 295,774 Indians in the country.

ms are chosen for their third terms; Judge

if Horace thinks Mrs. Greeley looks well whe

he "looks black"—if she ever does?

Southern Governors.

ing eggs. Egganetly.

shopping in his absence

ound Steamer, at Cork.

at Sweetsburg this week.

million dollars,

from absolute hunger,

tanned with their own bark.

mong the farmers in York county.

legted, Messrs, Boyer, Mercur, Miller, Glo

ee Legislature to establish colored

SALE .- We direct especial attention to the advertisement of David Coover and Jos. A. Stuart, Guardians of the minor children of Dr. Coover, who offer for sale on Tuesday, Dec. 11th, a valuable property on Tuesday, Dec, 1101, a value, New y situated in Dickinson township, near the City, are in circulation. They are bly located and the house is commodious and elegant. The household furniture of the late Dr. Coover will also be sold on the same day. Sale to commence at 10 'clock, A. M.

Kelley to his fourth term: General Williams to ROBBERY. - On . Wednesday, night of fifth, and Thaddous Stevens to his seventh term. last week, Capt. Zinn, of Mechanicsburg, -The Governor of South Carolina, in his mes sage, takes a gloomy view of agricultural and flarrested and brought from that place a nancial affairs in the State, and attributes the deserter from the Carlisle Barracks. Indepression to the intolerance of the conquerors, stead of at once taking him to the post, He says, also that neither the interest nor the he confined him temporarily in a room ionor of the State will allow her to ratify the Rump amendment. So must and will say all the in the hotel of Mr. George Wetzel. During the night the prisoner succeeded in making his escape from the room in which he was lodged, made his way to an adjoining apartment, from whence he purloined a large quantity of valuable fe male wearing apparel, consisting of silk dresses, mantillas, &c. Subsequently, Constable Martin succeeded in re-arrest--A man is shaved by proxy, when his wife goes ing the deserter and thief, and lodging him in Carlisle jail. The stolen property, we believe, has not been recovered.

> THE COUNTY OFFICERS."- The new Court House officers, who were elected at the late election for the ensuing three years, entered upon the duties of their respective offices on Saturday last. They are as follows:

Prothonotary-Capt. John P. Brindle, crop of the United States for 1866 is over 1,000,000, ucceeding Benjamin Duke, Esq. -Three thousand five hundred people died of Clerk and Recorder-Samuel Bixler,

Cholera in St Louis during August and Septemsucceeding Ephraim Cornman, Esq. Register-Maj. Jacob Dorsheimer, suc -Upper Canada has spent for school purposes ceeding Geo. W. North, Esq. during the past year nearly \$1,500,000—nearly dollar for each inhabitant.

The retiring officers - Messrs. Duke. Cornman and North—have entitled themof the Fenians, have been seized on a Liverpool selves to the good will and esteem of all who have had business relations with them by their uniform courtesy and kindness. is well as by the integrity and efficiency with which they have discharged the du ties of their several positions. They will ther points on the frontier, and the Canadians carry with them into private life the best wishes of all their acquaintances. We -The suspension bridge at Cincinnati is 2,252 trust the new incumbents will in all respects prove themselves as capable, efficient and accommodating as their predecessors; and have no doubt they will fully meet public expectation, for the party which elected them was particular-

fortunate in its selection of candidates.

THE BOROUGH.—During a recent walk through the principal streets of the Borough, we were glad to see that a large proportion of the houses had been numbered. and we presume that in a little time every house in town will have its appropriate number prefixed to it. This has been done in accordance with a resolution of Council, and we would have been better pleased, in order to make the color of the numbers uniform, had an officer been appointed whose business it would have been expressly to have seen to this matter. As it is, however, this numbering of the houses will be a great convenience to persons having business with our citizens.

We are pleased to note this evidence of improvement, slight though it be, and cannot help thinking that our "veneraawake to a new existence. Indeed, all that is necessary to give Carlisle a new and favorable impetus on the road of progress and wealth is a little more enterprise and liberality upon the part of our own people.

THE CARLISLE MAP AND DIRECTORY. -The work of making a Map and Directory of this place, lately undertaken by Mr. Strong, (which was noticed in our journal two weeks ago,) has progressed favorably. We are confident that such a publication will prove of great advantage, provided it shall be well executed, for we have no map that shows the present limits of the Borough, or the position of the lots as they are owned at present. We have examined the draft of the Southeast quarter of the town, and can safely say that Mr. Strong has showed that he is competent to carry out the task he has undertaken, and doubt not, but that we shall have a map that will represent the place in a manner that we may have reason to be proud of. The present opportunity of securing a publication of this kind, is one which we should not let pass.

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN FROM THE TRACK.—An attempt was made on Thanksgiving night, to throw the extra train on the Cumberland Valley rail-road from the track, a short distance above Shippensburg. Iron bars had been placed across the track, but, fortunately, the train was moving slowly, and the cowcatcher of the engine shoved the obstructions aside. Had the cars been running at the usual railroad speed, a terribly fatal accident must have been the result.-It is to be regretted that flends who would sacrifice the lives of passengers in order to gratify their own devilish malignity, cannot be discovered and visited with the extreme penalty of the law.

THE LATEST.—A new bonnet, asserted to be the latest and loveliest, has made its appearance. It looks very much like a clam shell topped off with an acorn.— They are very pretty-what there is of

How to KEEP CIDER SWEET. - A friend, who has given the subject a great deal of attention says that a quarter's worth of neutral sulphate of lime will keep a barrel of cider perfectly sweet the year round. This is certainly very cheap, and all the trouble required is to put the article named into the cider barrel,

MAN KILLED,-A man named M'Elwee, a resident of the lower end of Huntingdon county, was thrown from his horse last week, near Rough and Ready Furnace, and died almost instantly from the injuries received.

PROPER VENTILATION.—The pernicious practice of retiring to bed in chambers containing stoyes, with the windows closed tightly, and all other channels of ventilation shut up, should be discarded at once. If the door of a bed chamber is not provided with a transom, the upper shah of the window should in all cases be lowered several inches, in order to admit proper quantity of pure breathing air, Deaths are very frequently caused by improper ventilation.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.-Cour notes on the Highland National I Newburg, N. Y., are in circulation.

are poorly done and can be detecte Counterfeit \$100 notes, on the First tional Bank of Boston, Mass., and notes on the Central Bank, New done, and calculated to deceive good

Counterfeit \$2 greenbacks are in lation. The engraving is poor, and

Spurious \$5 greenbacks are being ed over the country, especially South. The words "United 81st when compared with the genuine, a scratchy appearance. In genen pearance they are well calculated to

\$20 greenbacks, a good imitation genuine, are also being circulated. foot of the female in the centre is dis ly seen, and counts four toes, while h genuine the foot is not visible.

EVERGREENS FOR WINTER,-Apr has been discovered by which a beau show of evergreens may be obtained the parlor during the winter. Wegire for the benefit of our lady readers, w are inseparably associated in our mi with flowers, and all the beautiful obje on earth: "If geranium branches, tak from luxuriant and healthy trees just by fore the winter sets in, be cut as slips an immersed in soap water, they will, afte. drooping a few days, put forth fresh on and continue in the finest vigor all win ter. By placing a number of bottles the filled in a flower casket, with moss conceal the bottle, a show of evergieen easily secured for the winter-All thedi ferent varieties of the plant being us the various shapes and color of the leav blend into a beautiful effect. They m quire no fresh water," The plan is sin ple, easily put into practice, and is said be successful.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT, -A and dangerous counterfeit of Unit States legal tender \$50 notes has made appearance at the Treasury Departition and is pronounced by the treasurer to one of the most skilfully executed en brought to his notice. The spurious was detected by the vignette of General Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary the United States Treasury, which, or inspection, was found to have been spli from a \$2 treasury note, and neally past ed on the counterfeit \$50. The engraving on the other portions of the note is clever ly imitated and can only be distinguished from the genuine by the closest inspe

THE MANNER OF WEARING SHAWIS. The ladies have adopted what is called the Arabian style of wearing their shawls. portion of the article is drawn into pouch between the shoulders, like the contrivance whereby a squaw was habi uated to carry her juvenile offspring. 1 looks as if it were thrown on with a pite fork. To conform to the same taste di played in wearing the shawl, the gentl men should gather the skirts of their cos and fasten them with a bodkin to it waistband of their pants. But the ladi know their sway is so despotic that the most ridiculous absurdity in costume the can assume will not diminish their power and they seem to adopt exemplify the fact.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.-A counterfell five cent coin of the new nickle issue, in circulation and is calculated to decei the unwary. The counterfeit is remark bly good so far as the dye is concerne but the metal has that greasy appearan common to compounds of pewter and other er baser metallic substances. It is ver soft and cuts easily.

> For the Volunteer PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Permit me to call the attention of the cit of Cumberland and Franklin countles to the p priety of calling a general Convention, at su place as may be deemed most convenient, we the view of adopting measures to petition Legislature of this State, which will conv shortly, to make some provision for the pa ment of claims that many of our citizens le for forage furnished our troops, and dâme sustained in various ways by them in passing and fro from the seat of war. There are claim held by many of our citizens who nided of troops by furnishing them with forage, &c., who are kept out of their just dues for some rea other, and unless some action is taken by people it cannot be expected that these c will ever receive the attention they are just and equitably entitled to. Let the people spe

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW STORE NEW GOODS .- Our frier in the vicinity of Boiling Springs will no don be gratified to know that Messrs. Sawyer & Hu have opened up a splendid stock of Dry Go Groceries, Queensware, and Notions, at the Williams at the Williams and Intelly kept by A. M. Leidich, Boiling Springs. They invite an examin their goods.

PANIC PRICES still continue at Gree leld's, and the rush for Cheap Dry Goods is u bated. Just think of it, elegant Alapaccas(do width) going at 40 cts, Balmoral Skirts \$2.0 Calicoes 121/2 cts, Muslins 121/2 cts, heavy Tick 50 cts, heavy Canton Flannels only 25 cts, Doi tic Ginghams only 25 cts, and every thing clse proportion. No wonder prices like these day

GREAT DECLINE IN GOODS.—By ref ence to the advertisement of S. C. Brown, in so other column it will be seen that there has been great decline in the prices of Dry Goods.

Buggies,-The undersigned, in I Street, a few doors South of the Mansion Hou have now on hand Top Buggles, Trotting B iles, Carriages and second hand Buggles and C

A. B. & N. SHERK. Aug. 9, 1866-tf WM. BLAIR & SON,

IMPORTERS OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE AND WHOLESALE AND RATAIL GROCE CARLISLE, PA.

The largest variety of the very best Coufeeflor ary kept constantly on hand and sold below Phi idelphia Prices. Tallow Candles made for our own sales and so below regular market rates.

Salt at Philadelphia prices with freight adds Nov. 29, 1866-tf AN INVALUABLE GIFT. As the season is a

proaching when girts are particularly in seaso we would early suggest that the most seaso because the most useful and valuable, gift to lady is a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine These machines are the best for family as These machines are the best for family as,

Wink An's (speatest floor), we would fairly
a man to forego to threshor and thresh when
with a flait sather than to see a wife wante
with a flait sather than to see a wife wante
eath vigor and life away in the 'syntactin'
health, vigor and life away in the 'syntactin'
can be obtained. The Wheeler's Wison is an incan be obtained. The Wheeler's Wison is an invaluable and in every household. We have not
several different kinds on train and are not
several different kinds on train and are not
ing are to be done in a family-lamerican accomculturer.

Avenue of the local office Corliale La Agency at the Rall Road Office Carlisle Fa.