nient and proper time. It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards on adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain arising out of the depredations on our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an carly disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship beliest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of

our neutrality laws, a military expedi-tion and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary meas-ures for the enforcement of the laws.— The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offense, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an en-lightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exer-cise of clemency, and a judicial amnesty to all who were engaged in the move-ment. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offenses in Canada; and a discontinuance of the secutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been I have regarded the expedition as not

only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the copic of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engazed in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not become citizens of the United -tales under our general laws of natural ization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of ha-beas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress, alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or sus-pected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the Euro-pean States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immi-grated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were reently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing, and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now pre-vailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Gov-ernment, so long as he does not volunta-rily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people, such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and fi-nally passed, without impairing its grig-inal strength and symmetry. The inter-ests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the re-inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeaver to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free initutions, Andrew Johnson. Washington, Dec. 3, 1866.

Ex-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, has written another letter, opposing the Constitutional Amendment and reconimending a National Convention.

American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA. Thursday Morning, Dec. 13, 1866

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In our paper to-day we publish the second annual Message of President JOHNson. It is an able state paper, and, in tone reminds us of the Messages delivered by the early Presidents-JEFFERSON, MADI-SON, MONROE and JACKSON. It is a busi

ness-like document-plain and candid. The President, it will be seen, adheres to his convictions that the true policy of the Government is to recognize the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union in all its parts. To do this, the members of Congress of the late rebellious States should be admitted to their seats. Taxation without representation, he contends, is not in accordance with American ideas, and will not long be tolerated by a people whose fathers inaugurated a war because they were taxed and denied representation.

The Message, as we have said, is a plain well-written document, and we bespeak for it the careful perusal of our readers.

THE PARDONING POWER.

The weakest of all the spiteful blows of the Radicals in Congress at the Presidential power, is their attempt to repeal the Amnesty Act, passed in 1862, thereby, as they suppose, preventing him from issuing a general amnesty to those in rebel lion. Now, if President Johnson had any intention of issuing such an amnesty, he could have done it any time during the last two years, under this very act; or, if he desired to forestall the action of Congress, he could issue such an amnesty now, before the Act of 1862 is repealed.— But what will this legislation amount to The President derives his pardoning power not from Congress, but from the Constitution. Article II, Section 2, declares 'And he (the President) shall have pow er to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, ex cept in cases of impeachment."

Amnesty is a pardon which precede conviction, and that amnesties are included under the constitutional anthority to pardon has been the opinion of the most able and distinguished jurists in the land HAMILTON held that view in the Federalist; Story re-asserted it in his com mentaries upon the Constitution; Wash INGTON acted upon it in the case of the whiskey insurgents in this State, whom he amnestied without being authorized to do so by Congress. That great lawyer, WILLIAM WIRT, in an advice to the President, used this language: "On the second point, whether pardon can precede condemnation, I am of the opinion that the President may, if he chooses, grant such pardon. There is nothing in the terms in which the power of pardon is granted, which requires that it shall be preceded by a sentence of conviction on the verdict of a jury. There is nothing in the force of the term pardon, which implies a previous condemnation. A pardon pre-supposes an offence and nothing more. If the party confesses his guilt [and the application for a pardon is a confession,] every degree of certainty as to the fact of the perpetration of the offence is gained which a trial could gain; because if he were arraigned and pleaded guilty, no jury would be empanelled and no evidence would be heard in the case, but judgment would

be entered on his own plea." This point seems to be so well settled that no legislation of Congress can add to it or take from it. Mr. Johnson will doubtless exercise his power of amnesty whenever he sees proper, notwithstanding the legislation of Congress. In case there is any interference with this power. the question will become a purely judicial one, to be considered by the Supreme Court, and will be determined by the principles of law and the Constitution .--Such being the case, President JOHNSON can look with caim indifference upon the impotent efforts of his enemies in Congress to abridge his powers.

Mrs. LINCOLN recently presented the Soldiers' Orphan Fund at Washing. ton, among other articles, with a large hickory cane that had been presented to Gen. JACKSON for his celebrated veto of the United States Bank Bill.

This presentation may be all right and proper; but the question naturally arises how the hickory cane of Gen. Jackson came into the possession of Mrs. Lincoln? Surely neither by inheritance nor gift, as she and her familiv had no political sentiments in common with the old hero. It is barely possible that the cane had been eft in the White House by the General, and at the time of the disappearance of the celebrated "ninety boxes of goods" it was among the stolen articles. Can THADDEus Stevens throw any light upon the sub-

REAPING THEIR PAY.—It would seem by the reports from Maine, that the manufacturing companies of that State are beginning to reap the advantage of the war for the negro. They have commenced losing their mills, and the reasons are that the wool costs more in its original state than the manufactured goods sells for in the open market. Commissioners also engross five per cent cash, sales command a discount of four per cent, while the government duty on the gross amount of sales is five per cent. Dye stuffs and gils likewise heavily taxed, labor is high, and goods sold at the present time command only about two-thirds of their actual value. Although many of the factories have already stopped working, the glut of goods is still felt to be excessive and other mills must inevitably follow the course of events and close up until the dawn of better times.

There is another reason not expressed but strongly hinted, that the high dividends realized during the past six years, being about to fall, a demand must be made upon Congress for further protection.

Good IDEA .- An exchange well says that in a view of the financial changes which have taken place during the past five years, our school arithmetics should be revised and adapted to the present state of things; the prices given in the examples should be those of the present day; the difference between gold and currency recognized; the mode of computing the national income tax explained; the different class of U.S. securities de scribed, and examples given to show the result of investment in them.

PURIFY THE SENATE.

[From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 8.] It has been proposed to impeach the President on the ground that he has be-trayed his country by betraying his party. He has removed "loyal" officeholders.— He has insisted on the constitutional rights of States once seceding. He has appointed to office those who have been active in hostility to radicalism. He has pardoned notorious rebels and restored them their property. In some few in stances he has ventured to reappoint offi-

cials rejected by the Senate. ow, we think that whatever offens the Executive has committed, his Republican friends in the Senate and House are no less guilty. If the President should be impeached for seeking to restore rebels to power, why should not Senator Cowan and Doolittle be expelled for like offense? If he has pardoned rebels, they have endorsed their applications. So, for that matter, have Senators Wade and Sumner. (Why not expel them also?) If he has removed officeholders, they have asked it. If he insists on the right of representation of the South, they have no less eloquently the Executive has committed, his Repub of the South, they have no less eloquently and cogently plead for it on the floor of the Senate. If he has reappointed rejected officials, they voted for the confirma-

In a word, they are as notorious "traitors" as the President himself. Let the Senate, therefore, first purge itself by expelling them. Nor should the work of purification stop here. Messrs. Buckalew and Hendricks are almost as great offenders. Let their disloyal breath no longer taint the air of the Senate Chamber. As for Messrs. Johnson and Davis, it would be Messrs. Johnson and Davis, it would be proper to put them out of such patriotic company, but the work might be useless, for it would be just like the disloyal Legislatures of Maryland and Kentucky, to send them back. Perhaps, too, the traitorous spirit of such men as Messrs. Saulstury and McDourell only set off to better bury and McDougall only set off to bette adornment the eminent patrictism and supereminent loyalty of such gentlemen as Messrs. Chandler, Sumner & Co. But the Senate has the power, and these wicked Republicans, who have fallen from grace, would ruin the country! They are has the right to have his agents and ap pointees agree with him in his views of public policy! They are so ready to be come the minions of power as to demand that the constitutional prerogatives of the President be exercised without congres sional interference! They are disloya enough to welcome back in their places the representatives of an erring, but repentant South! And they have the audacity to plead the guaranties of the Constitution in behalf of traitors!

Now, would it not be better-nay, is it Now, would it not be better—nay, is a not the bounden duty of this exalted and eminently patriotic body to purify itself first? They will then be the better prepared to mete out justice to the greater culprit. With the Conservative Senators expelled, there would be less embarassent in dealing with the scruples of such roublesome gentlemen as Messrs. Fessen den, and Grimes, and Sherman, who in sist that the forms of legislation shall b observed, and that the safeguards thrown up against precipitate and immature lawmaking shall not be overthrown. With these gentlemen out of the way, who have shuch a pestiferous habit of making ad werse speeches, and of voting against the measures "of the people's representatives, backed by four hundred thousand majority," who knows but that the President might be impeached and convicted on the same day?

SAMBO'S APPEAL.

MACAULAY recounts how in the last moments of his life a dissolute king of England remembered his mistress, and said to his successor "Don't let poor NEL LY starve." The story of this thought ful king we commend to the considera-tion of the disunion party.

According to General Howard, the great Freedman's Bureauist, there are 7, 000 more negroes on his hands than he

has the means to take care of. The win ter is here, and these poor wretches, mad homeless and destitute by an abolition war, now ask the wherewith to live. W are ready to receive any subscriptions which our radical friends, our particular negro-loving, philanthropic, sentimental, soft-hearted, gentle, moral, spiritual-minded generous and benevolent lovers of equality, liberty and fraternity, may have to offer. We will deposit the same to the credit of Gen. Howard, Chief Justice CHASE, or any other of the talking gen tleman who are very prominent and glib in public meetings and other cheap dem onstrations in favor of the oppressed race Political preachers, who preach the Tra bunc statedly, for a salary, are respectfully called upon to give one day to the behoof of these 7,000 mendicants, thrust up on the charity of the nation by no fault of their own. The poor creatures are en joying their liberty. All that sentimes could do for them has been done. N brutal taskmaster drives them out to dai ly toil and back to daily dinner. No say ige master owns them. They belong t themselves. They are men and breth-ren, and have the right to vote in Ohio and to run for Governor in Massachusetts. But they are nearly naked, and Liberty won't clothe them. They are frightfully hungry and can't eat Equality though it is guaranteed in the Civil Rights Here is a glorious chance for our The abstract African Disunion friends. is now concrete. He can be seen, smelt and helped. Preaching won't get him through the winter. He is out of the humanitarian fog into the domain of dollars and cents. Come on with your greenbacks. This is a "national blesgreenbacks. This is a "national blessing" not anticipated by JAY COOKE—the opportunity of contributing directly to the comfort of the poor slave. We now have a negro question on which we all agree; a practical question of bread and beef. What says the Republican Standing Committee? Surely those tendenbacks are the says the standing Committee? der hearted gentlemen will not let the poor negro starve. That is a fate reserved for the "white trash" in Alabama.

REGISTER YOUR BONDS,-In consequence of the large number of thefts of bonds in various parts of the country, and of the ease with which stolen bonds are disposed of, there is an increasing disposition to convert coupon bonds into registered bonds. We learn from Washington that the conversion by the public is taking with a rapidity unknown before. In the law of June 30, 1864, this process of exchanging coupon bonds into registered bonds was authorized; and by the existing regulations of the Treasury, the conversion is made without any charge, except that incident to transmission by express to Washington and back. It has been suggested that this conversion under this act should be authorized to be done in New York, instead of Washington. where chiefly these bonds are bought and

MASONIC-Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.—The annual seg sion of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania A.Y. M., was held in Philadelphia on Mon day evening last, R. W. Grand Master L H. Scott, presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. W. Grand Master, John L. Goddard, of Philadelphia: R. W. D. Grand Master. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia; R. W. S. G. Warden, Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg; R. W. J. G. Warden, Samuel C. Porking of Philadelphia; R.W.G. Treasurer, Peter Williamson, of Philadelphia: R. W. G. Secretary, John Tomlinson, of Philadelphia. Anadiourned meeting will be held on Monday, December 13th, to dispose of reports and other busines not acted on at this session.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Meeting of Congress-A Day of Badical Indecency-More Unconstitutional Legisla-tion-The Grand Mass Welcome-Sambo and Dinah in their Glory-Badical "Cant" and Hypocrisy-After the Spoils-Proscription for Opinion's Sake-The Badical Programme-Atthe End of their Tether. Correspondence American Volunteer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1866. As was indicated by the Radical caucus, the proceedings of the first week of Congress evince all the rancor and malevolence of faction, with one of that grave wisdom which befits the supreme council of the nation. Both Houses were called to order by their respective presiding officers at the hour of noon on Monday last. As oon as the House was ready to proceed to business, Elliott, of Massachusetts, offered a bill repealing the act of July, 1862, which gives the President the right to pardon all who have been in rebellion, before trial and conviction. The whip nd spur of the previous question were used-all debate upon the important measure was cut off. and the bill was passed. This was the first Con-gressional blow at Andrew Johnson. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Stevens, Kelly and Broomall, of Pennsylvania, each seized the floor in turn and presented bills restricting the Executive patronage and power. Thus matters went on until the President's message was announced when as an additional insult to the President, Thad. Sterens moved that the House adjourn without lisning to it, but the motion was lost. The reading of the message was proceeded with, but bee the Clerk was half through, Stevens again moved to postpone the further roading until the succeeding day, and sixty-four Radical members voted to do so. Never, probably, within the history of the Government was there a more deliberate insult offered to the Chief Magistrate of the nation by a co-ordinate branch of the Governnent. A sufficient number of the dominant party had some regard for the proprieties of life; the motion was again lost and the message was read. After the reading of the message there was a cene on and around the Eastern Portice which veil nigh beggars description. Here the grand Mass Welcome" to Congress took place. It was as motley an assemblage as was ever seen, even in Washington city in these degenerate days .-There were forty or fifty white men and four or five thousand "cullud" ladles and "gemmen" embled to do honor to the faithful Representatives. These were the friends whom old Thad. informed the House were waiting to tender to them their congratulations. Imagine the pictuesque beauty of three thousand negress heads. urbaned with gay colors-and half as many little "nigs" kicking up their ebony heels in ec appreciation of the eloquent remarks of Colfax and Yates and Kelly-and you have a pretty vivid picture of the scene. The meeting of Congress seems to have re-awa

kened a spirit of open disregard for the Holy Scriptures. Both in the House of Representatives and at the gatherings of "loyal" blacks and whites incident to that occasion, the speakers were affluent in blasphemy and richly endowed with cant. All decency and respect for the time and the peculiar circumstances under which Congress assembled was forgotten, and preachers and laymen, white and black, the virtuous and the victous, rushed nearling into the wild exeitement which characterized the hour. The Chaplain of the House of Representatives, who should have come purified by thought and re-flection to invoke the blessing of the Most High upon the men who had met to consult upon the ffairs of the nation, mounted the rostrum, with all the cant and blasphemy of a Brownlow or a Butler, and thanked God that "Thou didst nerve up these men now present, so that they have lone a duty while absent from this spot more important even in its results than what they were able to do here," and then continued: "We were able to do here," and then contin s Thee, that Thou dist give them the wisdom and the strength to enlighten the people on the great questions at issue before the country; and we think Thee, Almighty God, for the magnificent uprising of a free people, instructed, as they were, to make right decisions in reference to eyery great question presented, so that we know that it was not in value to depend upon the intelligence of the American people." This is a fair specimen of the manner in which a pretended teacher of the pure, holy, and unselfish doctrines of the Prince of Peace pandered to the canting clasphemy of the times. He had not one prayer o offer that the Supreme Head of the universe yould incline the minds of the Representative of the people to justice, mercy, and righteous-ness. All was political cant of a character of once disgraceful to the nation and insulting t

the intelligence of the people. Judging from the number of bills introduced the first day of the session on the subject of the regulution of appointments to and removals from office, the majority in Congress are torribly in earnest on the question of the spoils. Universal reedom, and the great political reforms they magnify so much as the psculiar attributes of their party, are very good things in their place, but they evidently, with all their enthus these fine subjects, have a very sharp eye to the main chance. Whilst they are making history as the professed humanitarians of the day, they also want to take good care of the church of lat ter day saints. Treason and rebellion, in their eyes, are very horrible things, but a good office without a Radical partisan in it is intolerable. Hence, they have no patience to behold anybody in office but one of themselves. They are like he legitimate kings: they consider they have a divine right to office; office was made for them and they for office. It would be a curious and in structive statistical fact to know how many or the kith and kin of the majority in Congress are snugly ensconced in public offices. Anxious as the majority evidently are to pass a law to keep their friends and relatives in office, I apprehend serious difficulties will be found to perfect the de tails of such a law. Before now in our history efforts have been made in this direction, when the President was not in accord with Congress, bu dences to the public service in the practical ex ecution of such a law have always appeared so strong that the matter has been permitted to die away. We have gone along very well under the present system since the formation of the Government, and experience has conclusively shown that our usage is the only practicable way of getting along. But the Radicals are so sharp set for all the offices that I would not be surprised at anything they should do in this direction, thus manifesting as little regard for the lessons of experience as they ordinarily do for the authority

of the Constitution. In the formation of the Senate Standing Comnittees there was exhibited the most contemptible proscription for opinion sake. The Radical gobbling" propensity was also prominently exhibited. Not a single chairmanship was given to a Democrat or Conservative. On the contrary all Senators, not Radicals, were put at the bottom of the Committees, As usual, also, New England monopolizes the principal chairman ships. Sumner controls the Foreign Relations Fessenden, the Finance Committee; Sprague the Manufacturers; Wilson, Military Affairs and the Militia; Morrill, District of Columbia; Cragin, Engrossed Bills, &c. Usurpers, however cannot be expected to act with decency or justice in anything.

The Radical caucus on Wednesday night decided upon the following course of action: First. That a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the New Orleans riots. Second. That an investigation be had into the

commutation of sentence and subsequent dis-charge of three eitizens of South Carolina, who were charged with murdering three colored sol-

diers,
Third, That inquiry be made into the allegation that rebels had been restored to the pension rolls.

Fourth. That a bill be passed that no name shall go on the roll of the Fortleth Congress from a State not represented in this Congress, Fifth. That no electoral vote shall be counted n 1868 in the Electorial College from States not then represented in Congress, Sixth. The appointment of a Committee of three

to inquire into the confiscation of lands and the ection of the President in restoring them. It is weakness and not strength which leads the ladicals in Congress into such fantastic ebullitions of rago as we see manifested every day.-They have begun to realize the fact that they are at "the end of their tether." They may succeed in annoying the President by attempts to curtail his patronage; they may make for themselves a still more unenviable name in history by their shameless disregard of the plainest provisions of the Constitution and the dictates of ordinary decency; but this is all they can do. Their power for syll has well nigh exhausted itself. They can for touch a single question of legislation which will not ultimately revert to the judiciary for fi-

nal adjudication; and the judiciary, as a matter

of necessity, are against them and their villain-CAUCABIAN.

-The story is again started that Grant will go Europe when he finishes the reorganization of I the army,

-Geary will be inaugurated on the 15th of Janary.

-Col, McCreary, of Erie, is spoken of as the lext Speaker of the House of Representatives of ennsylvania. -In Massachusetts, they whip women, but are

hocked at the idea of the slightest indignity of fered to the sacred hide of a negro. -Gov. Patton sent a message to the Alabama egislature on Thursday, recommending the loption of the Constitutional amendment. The

nendment was rejected by the Legislature. -New England rum is taxed only fifty cents on the gallon, whilst Pennsylvania whiskey is wo dollars. Yet Pennsylvania will vote to sus tain a Yankes Rump. -" No taxation without representation," say

the Tribune, "is a battle cry that cannot be per manently resisted." It is exactly for this reason that all good men await the downfall of the Radical Republican party. -Bennett on the D. D.-The Herald fovors Gree ley because it wants one United Stetes Senator who can keep sober during the long night ses-

sions, and who will avoid Forney's -Hon. C. V. Culver, in jail at Franklin, Pa. was brought before Judge Turnkey, on Thurs day, on a writ of habeas corpus, but the Judge de

cided that a member of Congress' was not enti

tled to his privilege when held or an ind

for his follies."

-The Chicago Tribune, Radical, is opposed t forace Greeley for Senator. It says: "If the Republicans of New York want to do something for him, let them make him State Prison Inspe tor, or even Governor: anything that will no make the party outside of the State respo

-Nearly all the Southern State Legislature have met and received messages from their respective Governors. These documents univer sally speak of a gloomy condition of affairs; of an impoverished people; of a lack of food in many sections; of impending destitution; of scarcity of labor, agricultural implements and money.

-Hon. John Morrissey says that he is prepare o spend \$10,000 to elect Mr. Greeley to the United States Senate, as there is no possible show for a Democrat, and Horace having been his friend though good and evil reports, he considers it his duty now, as Greeley needs assistance, to stretch forth his hand and his purse to aid a friend though a political foe.

-The decency of all Radicalism is disturb ecause a Democratic district in New York city burlesqued the Rump Radical Congress by elec ting John Morrissey, a prize fighter and gambles to that body, but the pious souls have not a word to say about the Radicals of Massachusetts electing the infidel, thief, braggart and coward Butler o the same body! Very pharisaical indeed!

-Since the late elections not a Radical organ in the country, which comes under our notice has demanded the trial of Jefferson Davis: On the contrary some of the most influential of then demand his unconditional release, because he could not be convicted except with a "packed jury," and "pack a jury to insure his conviction would be equally disastrous to the peace of the Government as would be a failure to convic him in a fair trial." How those fellows can back water !- Pat & Union.

-It is a noteworthy fact that all the ambitious darkey spokesmen; all the long-haired "reform ers;" all the spiritualists; all the common-propertyites; all the "free lovers;" and all the Blo ers and "woman's rights" females—Mrs. Swis-shelm, E. Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone Anna Dickinson &c-are of and with the Radical party. Ev ary impudent, blathering, worthless, rattle-pater larkey : every white Jeremy Diddler; and ever e-female is opposed to a re-established Union As their daily practice is in violation of eithe the laws of nature, or morality, or of God, they could not consistently belong to any other organzation.-Patriot & Union

MISCELLANEOUS.

-Hog cholera still prevails, with fatal effect, in -The Western farmers say it goes against their rain to use corn for fuel. -In Black Rock county, California, there is a

petrified tree 700 feet in length. —A huge lion, escaped from a menageric, is roan ng about Harrison and Crawford counties, Ind. -- A cow-milking machine is on exhibition at Philadelphia. Is it a pump?

-An important event lately occurred in Georgia. One hundred and seventy emigrants ian lirect from Germany. -The Indians in Montana have become openly

nostile and are murdering the whites. About 150 of the latter have been killed. -A whale thirty feet long, which had been run

into by a steamship, has floated ashore on the New Jersey beach, near Sandy Hook. -A Chicago boot and shoe factory consumes anmually 46 tons of iron nails for the bottoms of

-The public debt on the 1st of the month was 2,684,995,875. The cash in the Treasury amounted to \$135,364,637, of which \$95,168,816 was coin. -The death is announced of his Majesty King

Villiam Pepple, of Bonny, West Coast of Afric in his fiftieth year. -A lady in Detroit sold her rag bag for one dollar the other day, and afterwards remember that she had put \$190 in it for safe keeping.

-The most astounding fish story yet told is the atement by Professor Agassiz that in Brazil they nave a species of fish which can climb trees. -There is a street in New York city in which the tenants of every house on both sides of the street have applied for licenses to sell liquor.

-It is thought that the corn crop of Penney vania for this year, will reach to 30,000,000 bushe -being an average yield of 33 bushels for each ere planted. -A French magazine of the fashions has been

nterdicted in Spain on the ground that the pic ures of the dresses worn in Paris at the present day are indecent. -The wife of a wealthy and respectable merchant of St. Louis was recently arrested for

drunkenness, and spent the night in a private oudoir in the station house. -A popular outbreak against the Government

of Spain is liable to occur at any moment. It is reported the Queen will abdicate to save blood--William A Tuttle, a lad of sixteen years, was

killed in a paper mill at Malden Center, Mass, last Saturday, by being caught in a helt and car-ried over a wheel some fifty or sixty times.

-The Rellionte Watchmon says pheasants are reported to be so plenty on the Snow Shoe Railroad ers have to stop at times and driv them off the track to clear it for the trains, -Prentice says the late failure of the expected

exhibition of shooting stars wasn't owing to the want of stars. There were enough of them, but they were too peaceable to shoot. -The profits of the fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, during October, are stated at \$60,000. The average number of guests was 600, which would

nake the profits of each \$3 a day. -Female clerks are now employed in the dead letter office at Washington. What a paradise of tem this allow structions would last saft. enloyment for carlons momen! Me kilow of a

-Lady Emma, the famous tratting mare, died a few days since, in New York, from paralysis. she was 12 years old and an offer of \$18,000 was recently refused. -The new air-line route from Philadelphia to

Norfolk, via the Wilmington and Delaware Rail-road, was formally opened Tuesday last. The new railroad bridge across the Susquehanna, near Harvre de Grace, was also opened the same day. -According to an official despatch from Mr. Bigelow, the French Government has resolved to withdraw its troops from Mexico in one evacu ation, in March next, instead of in three instalments, according to the original agreement. -There is a farm in Colorado, 18 miles long by 2 wide, which pastures 3000 head of cattle and 6000

heep, and last year yielded \$80,000 worth of grain. It is worked by Mexican laborers, who are fed and managed by officers, like an army. -A man in Allentown got drunk the othe night, and laid down in the gutter. During the

night there was a heavy rain, the water in the gutter role, and the man, being foo drunk to help himself, was drowned. -A dispatch from Savannah, Georgia, says

John Sheppard, the pedestrian, in attempting to walk one hundred and ten consecutive hours, tell at \$53 r. M., Saturday, losing by one hour and seven reinters. He was taken out on a stretcher, having walked one hundred and eight hours and

-Two horses were stolen from the pasture field of Mr. Samuel Peightal, near M'Con

Huntingdon county, on the night of the 15th inst. one a bay mare, the other a light bay two year stud colt. -Three little girls, who state they were stolen

from their homes in Buffalo by gypsies, have askthe Mayor of Allegheny City, Pa., to rescue them from those who now have them in charge. The gypsies are tarrying near that city. -The debt of the State of Pennsylvania has been reduced \$1,158,009 62 during the year ending September 30, 1866. The indebtedness of the State on

liabilities of the State over assets \$23,852,580 92. -The great Mormon Prophet, in a recent address to his people says: -" Polygamy is for the esurrection: it is not for this world. I would not go across this bowery for polygamy, if it only pertained to this world." Brigham has sixty

the 1st of December, 1805, wat \$37,476,258 00, the as

sets in the Treasury being \$13,623,663 14 leaving the

wives and ought to know what he is talking about. -The King of Prussia has decided to send Prince Adelbert, lately created an Admiral, to the Uni ted States to study the modern improvements in naval construction. Our naval system will be adopted as a model in the formation of the Prus-

ian service rather than that of England. -At the review in Havana, at which General Sherman wes present, on the 21st ult., a young man shouted, "Viva la republican." He was immediately arrested, and will be tried for treas on. Several arrests have been made by the govnment of suspected republicans.

-The Louisville Journal has been published for thirty-six years, and the Boston Post for thirtyfour years; and it is said the editors who contro led their columns at the beginning occupy the same positions now. There are few American editors who can point back to so long and suc cessful careers.

-On Friday night last, at Somersville, New Jersey, the wife of an Irish labor, named Cragham was sitting up with a daughter of about eleven years. The mother attempted to fill the lamit while it was burning, when the can exploded in her hands. The mother and child were both eneloped in flames and horribly burned. The child ingered until the next morning, when it died, and the mother expired about noon the next day.

-The Leavenworth Times says that new gold and silver discoveries are making daily in Colorado, and old mines are re-opened and worked in a manner that must shortly be productive of goo results for that Territory. The Denver News say that there is an excitement over recent discover-ies in James Creek mining district, situated in Boulder county. About two hundred and fifty men are working there. A great number of leads of the finest appearance have been discovered.

-The strong sentiment of the United States echoed, as it was, by the best feelings of England, that mercy be shown the Fenian prisoners, has at ength had its effect in Canada. It is announ that the Canadian government has positively determined to commute the sentences of the Fenians that have been condemned to death; and or Thursday, thirty Fenian prisoners held for trial in Toronto were discharged from custody. Whilst invasions of Canadian soil are wrong, for Canada to attempt to hang these American citizens would be an act quite as indefensible.

-The great famine now prevailing in India is said to be the result of four or five bad seasons, varied by great floods, which have made the supply of food totally inadequate to the wants of the in habitants. A correspondent, writing from the Cuttack district, thus describes some of the horrors of this famine: "The dying and the dead have been seen lying in our streets, though this has not been so much as at Cuttack and at Balasore and some other places. At Pooree it has been common for the police to find, morning after morning, in the streets and lanes, sixty, seventy, eighty or more corpses! In the Cuttack district, 3000 deaths from famine and pestilence were reported in one week, and it is generally believed that at Balasore and Pooree the distress has been everer than here."

.—Some time since it was announced that a man at Titusville, Pennsylvania, committed suicide for the strange reason that he had discovered he was his own grandfather. Leaving a dying statement, explaining this singular circumstance, we will not attempt to unravel it, but give his explanation of the mixed-up condition of his kinsfolk in his own words. He says: "I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visiwho had a grown-up daughter. By lattice visi-ted our house very often, fell in love with my stop-daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife.— Some time afterwards my wife had a son; he was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, for he brother of my step-mother. My father' wife—i. e., my step-daughter—had also a son; he was, of course, my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daugh-ter. My wife was my grandmother, because she

was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather. I was my own grandfather." That this was a strange condition of things must be confessed, but we can see no possible reason why it should cause a man to commit suicide.

PERSONAL.

-A man without legs is running for a seat in the British Parliament. -A writer in the Danville, Va. Register no nates Gen. R. E. Lee for Governor of Virginia. -The Louisville Courier reasserts, what has been denied, that Senator Guthrie will not take his seat again.

-Hon. A. H. Coffroth, a defeated candidate for Congress, has been appointed Assessor of Inter-nal Revenue in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Dis-

-The only authentic descendant of Columbus is coming over here from Itally next year to look this ancestor's find. -Col. Robert Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler,

is a candidate for the office of adjudant and inspector general of Alabama.

-Brigham Young took his forty-ninth wife the other day, a vacant place having been caused by the death of his twenty-third. -Tyndale, who did the first printed English ver

sion of the New Testement, has just had a \$70,000 monument erected to him at Knihley, his birth place -Mrs. Sarah Manlin, who has died in Philadelphia at eighty-seven, was one of the girls who cast flowers before Washington on his entry into Tren

-John S. Rock, the well-known colored lawyer. of Boston, died in that city on Monday, of cor amption. He was the first colored man ever ad nitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Wash

LOCAL ITEMS.

WINTER.-" Old Boreas" is whistling around the corners, and in at the keyholes, and down the chimneys, in true old-fashioned style. We hope he enjoys it, for we do hugely. We can stand it if he can, so long as the coal heap holds out. What glorious bracing weather! It sets one all aglow with health. But let us remember that there are those to whom these chilly December days bring only want and suffering. Let us remember the poor, and seek to alleviate their dis-

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.-On Monday night, officer McCartney, while on his way home, about half past nine o'clock, passed a man, on South Bedford street, who wore a soldier's overcoat and a fur cap. The man had passed him but a few teps, when he turned and fired at Mr. McCartney, and immediately made his escape. The weapon he used was loaded with buck-shot, one of which passed through McCartney's coat sleeve, the whole load taking effect in an adjoining fence. Uunder the circumstances it seems a miragle that Sheriff McCartney escaped being killed.

Rowdyism.—On Saturday night last a fraces occurred between a party of soldiers and some roughs at the lower end of town, in which some of the participants were pretty badly beaten, though none of them seriously injured.

More Incendiarism.—On Sunday ev ning last, about half-past five o'clock, the community was aroused by an alarm of fire. A bright light and a heavy column of smoke were soon visible along the turnpike, west of town. The building on fire proved to be the splendid "double decked" barn on one of the farms of Judge Watts, about two and a half mile west of town. The barn was in the occu pancy of Mr. Railing, and was entirely consumed, together with eight head horses, fourteen head of cattle, six head of sheep, all the farm implements, hor gears, a threshing machine and a large quantity of wheat and hay.

The fire was the work of an incending who was seen running from the building about the time the flames were discovi The miscreant was pursued by Mr. Rail ing, but in the gathering darkness suc ceeded in making his escape, and has not yet been apprehended. When Mr. Rall. ing returned to the barn the entire build. ing was wrapped in flames, and it was too late to save anything. His loss will be a heavy one, and he is without inso rance; neither was the barn itself in sured.

The distance from town and the bad condition of the roads prevented our firemen from visiting the scene of the conflagration.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night last the warehouse of Mr. R. C. Woodward, at the corner of Main and West streets, was entered by burglars, who made an unsuccessful effort to force the safe open, They were doubtless frightened away, as some of their tools were left behind. A quantity of black muslin was laid over the floor, for what purpose is not known, unless to aid in firing the building after their work was completed, for the purpose of concealing their crime.

BUSINESS NOTICES. BARGAINS BARGAINS! - Now is the time to make Moncy!—W. C. Sawyer & Co., East Main St., have reduced the prices of their immens stock of Dress Goods, general Dry Goods, Casal. meres, Cloaks, Furs, and all kinds of Woolen Goods. Just receiving a large lot of Furs, fancy Goods, Notions, &c., for the Holidays. Give W. C. Sawyer & Co., a call. Read their advertise ment on the opposite page.

250,000 WITNESSES.—The above figure epresent the number of Wheeler & Wilson Sev. ing Machines sold. The great recommendation and popularity of these Machines consistintheir simplicity of structure, ease of operation and variqus use to which they may be applied; sewing the finest cambric, as well as to the heaviest cloth, making the celebrated Lock Stitch and using Cotton, Linen, or Silk thread. All Ma. chines sold are warranted. As this is the season or giving presents, what more useful article can e given to a lady than one of these most useful and labor-saving Machines. The agency for the Wheeler & Wilson Machines for Carllele, Pa, is t Rail Road and Telegraph Office. Dec. 13, 1868.

PIPER at his Book Store, No. 33, West fain Street, has a fine assortment of articles. suitable for Holiday Presents—such as Writing esk Portfolios, Work Boxes, Bibles, Photograph Albums, Diaries for 1867, Pocket Books, Sega Cases, Card Cases, &c., together with a large variety of fancy articles and notions generally. Give him an early call.

FORTHE HOLIDAYS.—Any one desiring o make a suitable Christmas present to membe of their family can not fail to find something to their taste at the furniture rooms of A. B. Ewing on West Main street, opposite Lee's Warehouse He has an endless variety of everything in the louse-furnishing line, from luxulous and elegan sofas and easy chairs, to the smallest pletur frames. Ewing has taken the first premium for the best and most elegant furniture at our county fairs for many years. His establishment is worth

BUGGIES .- The undersigned, in Pitt Street, a few doors South of the Mansion House have now on hand Top Buggles, Trotting Buggies, Carriages and second hand Buggles and Car iages.

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

> WM. BLAIR & SON. IMPORTERS OF

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE AND WHOLESALE AND RATAIL GROCERS CARLISLE, PA.

The largest variety of the very best Confection ary kept constantly on hand and sold below Phil-Tallow Candles made for our own sales and sold

elow regular market rates. Salt at Philadelphia prices with reight sided. Nov. 29, 1866-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. - This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of diestion, By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appe tite, and food that could not be eaten before using

it will be easily digested. Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every ase of consumption. A half-dozen bottle, of the Seaweed Tonic and three or four boxe; of the Mandrake Pills will cure any ordinary case of

dyspepsia. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in Ne York, Boston, and at his principal Office in Philidelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation. Please observe, when purchasing, that the two

likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, price \$1.00

per bottle, or \$7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's principal Office, No. 15, North 6th St., Phila., Pa. General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes Co., 21 Park Row, New York; S. S. Hance, 100 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, N E. corner of Fourth and Walnut St., Cine Ohio; Walker & Taylor, 131 and 136 Wabash Ave nue, Chicago, Ills.; Collins Brothers, southwest

Corner of Second and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Qct, 18, 1868-1st wea mo ly REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL CASES, No. 14, Bond Street, New York. AT Full information, with the highest testimonials; also, n Book on Special Diseases, in a sealed envelope sent free. Ca Be sure and send for them, and you will not regret it; for as advertising physic are generally imposters, without references no stranger should be trusted. Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to Dr. LAWRENCE, No. 14

Bond Street, New York. Nov.15, 1808—1y ITCH! Itch! Itch! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! Wheaton's Officent will out the Itch in 48 hours, Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcars, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Ey sending 30 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, sole Agents, 170

Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United June28, 1866—1y

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear some thing very much to their advantage by ruturn mall (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being l will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS, F. CHAPMAN. 831 Broadway, N. Y

Feb.22.0866-1y