American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 17, 1867.

CAMERON ELECTED SENATOR.

On Tuesday the Republican Legislature of this State elected Simon Cameron a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March. The combined strength of Curtin, Stevens, Forney and Grow was overcome by Cameron, and he whipped them all; nay, more, he disgraced them. Previous to the nomination the fight against the Winnebago chief was fearfully desperate. Stevens, Forney, Kelley, Morehead, McClure and other leaders repaired to the seat of Government, determined at all hazards to wrest from his grasp the war club of the old chief. But every attempt failed, and one after another the assailants fell to the ground bleeding of their wounds.

Cameron elected Senator! He takes the seat of that honest, incorruptible statesman, Edgar Cowan! Ye gods, what are we coming to? A great and good man is to be ousted from a position he adorns, to give place to a mousing politician—one who, according to Republican authority, is "the worst man in the whole country, and who never occupied a position that he did not obtain by bribery and corruption." So says Forney, so says Stevens, Kelley, McClure, and nearly all the Republican editors of the State. What are we coming to, we repeat? It was well that the Radicals had this Senatorial fight all to themselves; it gives the people an opportunity to judge of the high-toned *morality* of that most abandoned, shameless and infamous party.

"Cameron has again bought a seat in the U. S. Senate; his election is an outrage and a burning disgrace," exclaim those who coveted the same post of honor. Well, what of that? Cameron is the same man now that he was when he was Secretary of War, and did not the very men who are now assailing him applaud President Lincoln on the selection of his Cabinet? As Secretary of War Cameron had hundreds of millions of dollars of the public money to dispense. Why did not Stevens, and Forney and "black Bill Kelley" assail him *then?* Was it because they were receiving a large portion of the stealings?—Did not Cameron divide with them and make them rich? They now say that Cameron was always a thief and corruptionist, but yet they applauded Lincoln for appointing this man to the most responsible position in his gift—a position that enabled him to fleece the Government to the tune of hundreds of millions. By branding Cameron as a "thief and corruptionist," they admit just what we formerly said, that the grand object of the Lincoln administration was to make its adherents rich at the expense of the people's treasury.—The cry of "loyalty" was a cunning dodge to deceive the poor dupes who sustained these robbers in power. What right then has Stevens, the traitor, Forney, the "dead duck," and Black Bill Kelly, the contractor, to attempt to tarnish Cameron's *illustrious* name, by calling him a "thief and corruptionist?" They are all thieves together, and the old saying, "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues," may be verified. They all made their "pile" during the administration of the "martyr," and every brick in the new mansions they occupy is stained with blood and moistened with widows tears. Cameron is not a whit worse man than thousands of "loyal thieves" who hovered about Washington like carrion crows during the whole four years of the war. If he is a thief, so are they; if he is a corruptionist, who would sell his country for gold, they are no better; they are all equally corrupt, and we believe Cameron the best man among them.

The election of Cameron to the Senate is the sequel of the "great Republican victory" last fall. Let the people *reflect!*

"THE GREAT COMMONER."

The vote that Thad Stevens received for Senator in the Radical caucus of members of Assembly, at Harrisburg, on the evening of Thursday, January 10, stamps him with indelible disgrace.—He left his seat and his duties behind him at Washington, and repaired to Harrisburg, determined, as he said to one of his friends, "to make the nomination or die in the ditch." He failed in the first object—a nomination; but he succeeded in the latter—he died in the ditch. Out of the 81 Radical members who met in caucus, he received but *seven votes!* Oh, what a fall was that for the infamous traitor? What a scathing rebuke from the Radical representatives?

When Cameron was told, a couple months ago, that Stevens was to be one of his competitors for the Senate, he said he would "not only defeat him, but brand him with disgrace, if he could be disgraced." Fearfully did he carry out his threat. Forney, too, the dead duck, who attended on Stevens, and spoke of him as the "great Commoner," has also received a rebuke that should mend his manners and his morals. Notwithstanding the fierce manner in which he assailed Cameron through the columns of his subsidized *Press*, branding him as one of the greatest rascals in America, whose election to the Senate would be a disgrace to our State, and bring defeat and ruin to the Radical-disunion party, he failed, it appears, to even control the votes of his own city members, a majority of whom voted for Cameron!—Poor Forney! When he arrived at Harrisburg, holding up the coat-tail of the "great Commoner," old Winebago laughed at his impudence, and then took him by the nape of his neck and wrung his political head off!

After the fight was over, the old Winebago chief repaired to his wigwam, put up his war club, and crowed like a rooster. Stevens, Forney, Moorehead and other "satraps" left the town at the hour of midnight, and were off for Washington, where they have been nursing their "sore heads" ever since. Let them howl, the dirty traitors. Let old Stevens go on in his career of treason and madness. His own party has repudiated him in Pennsylvania, and kicked him from the Capital, with a "vim" almost equal to that administered to him by the people in 1838, when he attempted to unhinge the State Government, and did succeed in getting up a "Buckshot War." Let the fate of Stevens and Forney be a warning to all traitors.

☞ John W. Geary, Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, was inaugurated on Tuesday last.

KEEP THE PEOPLE IGNORANT.

It has always been the custom of editors of both parties to publish, for the information of their readers, the messages of the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State. We have always observed this rule, because we felt that we had no right to violate it, or to keep our readers in ignorance of the views of our rulers. But the radical editors of late entirely ignore this well-observed custom, and seldom do we find in their columns the messages of the President of the United States. Not one Radical newspaper in a hundred has the fairness to print President Johnson's veto of the District Negro Suffrage Bill. These papers can occupy column after column in commendation of that most unrighteous and infamous measure, but they have not the decency to lay before their readers the President's objections to it. Is there a darkey censorship over the Radical press? It looks like it, for never in the history of our country was such mean unfairness resorted to to keep the people in ignorance. The "earnest men of the country," as Forney calls the Radical rascals who are plotting against the people's peace, are well aware that their deviltries, when brought to the attention of the people, are regarded with abhorrence and contempt. Hence their efforts to keep from the light of day the answers and arguments against the revolutionary doings of the Rump Congress. But, these efforts to mislead and blindfold the people will surely fail. The yeomanry of the country, thank God, are getting their eyes open to the revolutionary and treasonable objects the Jacobins have in view, and already we hear mutterings of discontent even in the Republican ranks. Subsidized presses may refuse to publish the veto messages of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and thus actempt to cover up and hoodwink the infamous acts of the rumpers, but this will not avail them, for intelligent Republicans will seek information from sources outside their party presses and party machinery, and on this information they will act.

In conclusion we direct the attention of our readers to the Veto Message of President Johnson, to be found on our first page. The President returns, with his objections, to the Senate, where it originated, the bill entitled "An Act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia." We have no apology to make for the space it occupies, but commend it to the careful consideration and reading of every one, as it is one of the very ablest productions which has ever issued from the executive chair of the nation. It is written in the most courteous and dignified style, and the arguments advanced are sound and incontrovertible. The President discusses the whole question of suffrage from every conceivable standpoint, and makes copious extracts from the sayings and writings of the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Chancellor Kent and Justice Story to strengthen his impregnable position. The veto throughout is a noble defense of the theory that "this government was made by *white* men for *white* men and their posterity forever." Although it was received with characteristic disrespect by the Radical disunionists in Congress, it will meet with the general approval of every sincere lover of his country and its time-honored institutions.

☞ Won't the *Herald* try to be honest once in a while, just for sake of variety? Last week, in speaking of the Milligan case it used this language;

"Judges Grier, Nelson, Clifford, Davis and Field, a majority of the bench, *opposed to* Judges Chase, Miller, Wayne and Swayne, have decided in the case of Milligan, his trial by a military commission as illegal, and have ordered his release."

Now if the *Herald* has not read the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case, we advise it to do so, for it will there find some very good law. If it *has* read the decision it must be aware that it is stating what is not the case when it asserts that "the majority of the court decided that the trial of Milligan by a military commission was illegal, and ordered his release," in "*opposition to Judges Chase, Miller, Wayne and Swayne.*" *On these very two points the decision of the Court was unanimous.* And when it is remembered that five out of the nine Judges who rendered that decision were appointed by Abraham Lincoln, it does not seem in very good taste for the *Herald* to speak of it as "an unrighteous decision." Can it be possible that any of the appointees of the immaculate Abraham would do an unrighteous thing!

The movement for the impeachment of several of the Justices of the Supreme Court has not been abandoned.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Of course not. The Supreme Judges who stand in the way of Radical ideas should be impeached and put out of the road of Forney's "earnest men."—Go on, Messrs Rumpers; don't threaten so long, but be up and doing; impeach the President; impeach the Judges of the Supreme Court; impeach everybody and everything opposed to your revolutionary movements. Don't talk so much, but *act.* "Throw conscience to the devil," as old Stevens once said, and up and at your work. Many of you deserve hanging, and the sooner you move in the impeachment business, the sooner will you swing at the end of a cord. On, then, on, to the consummation of your treason! We are tired of threats; let us have deeds.

TRUE DOCTRINE.—The Democracy of Washington City celebrated the eighth of January with a banquet and toasts and speeches, at the National Hotel.—Among the honored guests was President Johnson, who, in response to a toast, gave the following;

"No State of its own will has a right under the Constitution to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union. Nor has the Congress of the United States a constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of a mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption—a dissolution of the Government, the other is a consolidation and an extreme of despotic power. The advocates of the latter are also the enemies of the Union and of our constitutional form of government."

The applause with which this true and incontrovertible sentiment was received was loud and long continued.—Deluded Radicals ponder well the sentiment.

"CAMERON NOMINATED."—Under this heading Forney's *Press* of the 11th contains the following bitter reflection:

"Simon Cameron was last evening nominated for United States Senator by a majority of the Union members of the Legislature, nearly every one of whom voted for him, knowing that his nomination would be regarded as an insult by the Republicans of his district, and accordingly by the great body of the Republicans of the State. There has never been so slender a violation of public sentiment and public decency as this nomination. Although a large body of the trusted champions of our party appeared on the ground, protesting against the selection of Cameron and warning the Union members of the dangers of such a step, their appeals and their admonitions were alike disregarded."

FORNEY.—Previous to the election of old Winnebago to the Senate, Forney's *Press* teemed with articles assailing him, representing him to be one of the most corrupt men in the land. If Forney told the truth in those articles—and we have no doubt he did—Cameron should have been in the penitentiary twenty years ago. Will it be believed that after Cameron got the nomination, Forney wrote him a letter proposing to "bury the hatchet," and to be his friend in future? Was there ever so shameless a creature as the "dead duck?"

☞ Miss Anna E. Dickinson, the unsexed woman who lectures for the Radical disunionists, delivered one of her harangues at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, a few evenings since.—She was introduced to the audience by a jet black negro named Purvis. This was all right and proper, as it is said that Purvis is Miss Annie's lover.

FOR THE NEGRO—NOT FOR THE WHITE MAN.—The act conferring the right of suffrage on the negro in the District of Columbia is officially published. It is accompanied by the certificate of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, stating that it had passed into a law notwithstanding the President's veto.

A NEGRO THEATRE.—Philadelphia is to have a theatre for the colored people, at which only colored actors will play. White folks will be admitted as spectators in the gallery.

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

U. S. Senator Question---Thad. Stevens' Hypocrisy.

A desire to preserve the interesting records, of the scrambling fight for the high position of United States Senator, now in progress by Republicans, lead us to publish the recent letter of Thad. Stevens on the subject, which is a curiosity in its way, but Thad. all over. It purports to be an answer to Harry White, who with becoming pathos entreats the veteran not to lag, but come forthwith to Harrisburg and exhibit his Cromwellian front to an unsuspecting Legislature, unable to make its mind on this important business. Mr. Stevens first plays the old maid, he wouldn't electioneer, he don't want anybody to touch him—then he scolds and denounces the members for the past fifteen years as having been guilty of corruption, bribery and fraud, that the demoralizing air of Harrisburg has made corruption so fashionable that candidates for office boldly bid and pay their cash upon the delivery of the ballot. He then plays the hypocrite in which he is most at home; by praising the present Legislature as pure and above suspicion, that all who were tainted were left at home and winds up by stating he would be in Harrisburg, on Tuesday night, although a moment before he could not visit Harrisburg for the reason that no man who had any regard for his reputation could consent to enter into such a competition. Does this shameless trickster expect to deceive anybody by an assumption of independence and virtue by denouncing previous legislatures when he was not a candidate, and a rival, who was never in his way before, and then travel from Washington to Harrisburg to electioneer for an office, and previously declaring the present Legislature "pure and above suspicion" to propititate favor, although he will know the majority were committed to Cameron, and a large number constituting the body were returned members. Forney in a double barrelled leader on Monday, denounces Cameron and gives a truthful exhibit of the character of the great money changer but differs from his recent pet Stevens in his estimate of the present Legislature and says:

"And what is the political situation today? Is there a community great or small, in Pennsylvania, that does not believe that precisely the same agencies are working for Simon Cameron as at the present time? Is there a disinterested Republican who has not confessed to himself with shame that, unassisted by such influences, he would not stand the shadow of a chance before the present Legislature? It is true that some good men intend giving him their votes, but the public judgment is settled that money is being freely used; and this conviction is strengthened by the recollection of the instances we have cited, and by the extraordinary energy of certain suspicious characters in all parts of the State."

All we have to say is if "clubs be trump" Stevens holds the winning hand and the Devil sweeps the pool. Here is his letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thirty-ninth Congress, U. S.,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1867.

HON. H. WHITE, Penna. Senate—*Sir:* I received yours of the 3d inst., suggesting to me the wish of several friends that I would visit Harrisburg in the beginning of next week. This you do not hesitate to say in connection with the pending election of Uniten States Senator, and that my name having been mentioned among the candidates, my friends think that my presence may improve my chances by removing some false impressions.—When I allowed my name to be used it was with the express understanding that I should in no way canvass for the place. I have an abiding aversion to electioneering for any office, but to solicit votes for the office of United States Senator is repugnant to all my ideas of propriety.—It seems to me that for that high office, the Legislature ought to be left wholly uninfluenced by solicitation or any more substantial argument, to select whomsoever they might deem best qualified for the office. I have thought that they were competent to survey the State, and select the man who could do it most honor without prompting. But there are other reasons operating in Pennsylvania still more powerful. It cannot be denied, and therefore need not be concealed, that for the last ten or fifteen years the Legislature of Pennsylvania has had a most unenviable reputation. Corruption, bribery and fraud have been freely charged, and, I fear too often proved to have controlled their actions. No matter how honest when chosen, the atmosphere of Harrisburg seems to have pierced many of them with a demoralizing taint.

A seat in the Legislature becomes an object of ambition, not for the *per diem*, but for the chance of levying contributions from rich corporations and other large jobs. Corruption has finally become so respectable as to seduce candidates for office boldly to bid for them, and to pay the cash for the delivery of the ballot. The very office of Senator is known to have once been bought with gold, and to have been trafficked for on a memorable occasion in exchange for the precious metal. Indeed, it has become proverbial that the longest purse is sure to win. So sure is this that men once or more detested in such shameful practices do not hesitate to appear before the public and ask leave to practice the same game. How can any man, who has any character to lose, consent to enter into such competition. Fortunately for the country, the present Legislature is above suspicion. Those who were in former Legislatures and were tainted have been left at home, and pure men sent in their places so far as my knowledge of their reputation extends.

No honest man can be found around where there hangs any distrust. Why, then, should I visit you, as if to attempt to influence such independent and pure men. Besides, it might be injurious to members, if any who have been known to have been elected against me, should change sides. The inference would be inevitable, that they had yielded to illegitimate arrangements. When the election was over, if certain members who were expected to vote for various candidates, were to be found going for me against the declared aversion of their constituents, nothing could save them from the charge of a purchase and sale but the known meagreness of my purse. I would not subject any friend to this imputation.

For these and other reasons I have come to the conclusion that I had better not visit Harrisburg as you request.

Yours, respectfully,
THAD. STEVENS.

HON. H. WHITE, State Senator:—*Dear Sir*—Since writing you under date of January 5th, certain facts have come to my knowlege which may oblige me to reconsider my determination. If so, I will be in Harrisburg on Tuesday night.

Yours, respectfully,
THAD. STEVENS.

SIMON CAMERON.

Pen Portrait of the New Senator from Pennsylvania by a Fellow-Radical. Letter from Congressman Kelley.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1865.

To the Union Men of the Fourth Congressional District:

A long and successful career in crime emboldens the guilty. A recent illustration of this law of human nature impels me to violate my life-long rule of conduct, and for once to notice a political slanderer. I do not, however, address you for the purpose of repelling his insuendoes or falsehoods. My life has been passed among you, and if its record, familiar to you all, does not repel them, I have lived in vain. My purpose is simply to pierce the mail of ill-gotten gold in which the slanderer has clothed himself, and give you a glimpse at the loathsome object it protects.

The papers of Friday announce that Simon Cameron, of Dauphin County, was serenaded by his friends on the preceeding evening at the Girard House in this city, and availed himself of the occasion to vilify my colleagues and myself, "the Congressmen of Philad'a." In a speech to the assemblage.

I was but a youth when I first heard the name of Simon Cameron, and it was as the perpetrator of a great crime. He had been made the agent of the government to carry a large amount of money due them to the Winnebago Indians, and had taken advantage of their ignorance and helplessness to enrich himself. Those of you who had then attained to manhood, though you may not, after the lapse of so many years, revive the burning indignation with which you regarded the infamous swindler of the poor Indians, will doubtless remember that, instead of paying them the specie which the government confided to him for that purpose, he retained it and gave them the notes of the Middletown Bank, of which he was an owner. At their encampment in the remote wilderness these notes were utterly worthless. The Indian could not use them for any purpose there nor carry them to Middletown for redemption. But what was that to Simon Cameron? Was not their loss his gain, and was he not so much the richer by every note that failed to come home for redemption, though they did suffer and starve? And those of you who are not old enough to remember all this now know why this bold, bad man is sometimes spoken of by your seniors as the "Great Winnebago," and sometimes as "Old Kickapoo."

For more than thirty years I have watched the tortuous career of this man, and have never seen reason to abandon my first impression of his character. Whether acting with the Democratic, the Know-Nothing, or the Republican party—for he has in turn disgraced them all—he has never been false to his animal instincts. He has endeavored to turn them all to profitable occount. His ambition is sordid and panders to his avarice, and measures honors by the pergiuers they expose to his grasp. He has no confidence in the people, and is aware that they distrust him. His speech of Thursday evening was not characteristic of him, for he is prone to the use of instruments. His habit is to point to the stiletto, but to employ another hand to drive it home.—Though an active participant in the politics of his county and State for more than half a century, during which long period he has pursued the profits of office, of jobs, of contracts, with eager and ceaseless assiduity, he has never dared to permit his name to be presented to the people of the county or State as a candidate for an elective office. He crawls to the feet of the ruling power. He marks out who may be King so that he may "still be Vicar of Bray," and to that end he chaffers with and corrupts weak and needy members of conventions and the Legislature of both parties.

I need not recite the disgraceful facts attending his several canvasses for the United States Senate. Their nauseous odor lingers in your nostrils to this hour. In the first he bought the votes of three Democratic members, and in the last bid $20,000 for the one vote which would have elected him. This last transaction was so flagrant that the Legislature was compelled to take cognizance of it, and if justice be not lame as well as blind the law and honor of our State will be vindicated.

The evil report of his deeds pervades the country as a reproach to our State.—Yes, unhappily for Pennsylvania and her great interests, the buzzard-winged fame of Simon Cameron is national. By months of abject solicitation and corrupt bargaining, he procured a mass of letters, certificates, and recantations that imposed him upon President Lincoln as the representative man of the Keystone State.—That was an evil hour for Pennsylvania. You will remember how he organized the navy agency in this city, and feel the ineffable reproach he thus brought on our navy-yard and commercial and other business men. In the course of his impudent and ill-judged harangue he said:—"In the olden time a member of Congress from Philadelphia would have had sufficient interest to carry his point (the establishment of a naval station at League Island) without a dissenting voice." Is that the assertion of a sober man? And did he who made it forget that our Congressmen in the olden time in proposing to locate a Government workshop at Philadelphia had not the terrible reputation of Simon Cameron, the Fagan of the Harrisburg lobby and ex-Secretary of War to contend with, and, therefore, had some chance for success? My colleagues and I were less happy than they in this respect.

As I have said, he begged and bargained for the influence which induced Mr. Lincoln to invite him to a seat in his Cabinet. It was now fondly hoped by those who had not sounded the depth of his depravity, that, being old and rich, he would take advantage of so distinguished an opportunity to prove that he could be honest, and could administer trust without turning it to his profit, or handing the fund over to his creatures, to be used on joint account. How sadly these hopes were disappointed is attested by the brevity of his term of office, and the circumstances under which it closed.

In less than one year from the day on which Simon Cameron was installed as Secretary of War, Congress, though at that early day it had before it but partial evidence of his crimes, indignantly drove him from that high office. Two-thirds of the members of the lower House were friends of the Administration, and would gladly have sustained each member of it as they did its distinguished head.

You can imagine how painful it must have been to them to find themselves constrained by duty to proclaim the fact that the first man the head of their party had been induced to appoint as the successor of John B. Floyd had exhibited greater aptitude than he for his worst tricks. But it became inevitable; for this old man, notwithstanding his boasted and reputed millions, believes that one of his name is never rich enough until he has a little more, and, to save their party and the country, the friends of the administration in the House had to proclaim his infamy and denounce his crimes. Nor was the vote by which they did it a meagre one. His friends, and those who would most gladly have averted this disgrace from our State, could rally but about one-third of the House against the resolution of condemnation. The vote was about two to one against him, although I, as a Pennsylvanian, not willing to bear witness against the representative of our State, but too well satisfied of his guilt to vote against the resolution, failed to record my vote.

In this fact, gentlemen you have the secret of "this distinguished statesman's" hostility to me and my friends. Mr. Walborn, the postmaster of Philadelphia, and other of his creatures, have offered me his friendship and support if I would endeavor to have that resolution expunged. My reply has invariably been that to stir foul matter would be to produce a stench. I have never in this or aught else endeavored to propitiate him or his creatures. No stone may mark the spot where my remains may finally rest, but I mean that my children shall be able to vindicate my name by pointing to the fact that Simon Cameron and his confidential friends were ever hostile to me. With grateful regards, yours very truly,

WM. D. KELLEY.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Another Radical Crusade—The Supreme Court to be Remodeled—The Impeachment Programme—Ashley's Resolution—A Contrast Between Johnson and Lincoln—Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans—Sentiment by the President—The Negro Suffrage Bill a Law—Good Things for the Contrabands—A Dull City.

Correspondence American Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1867.

The rage of the Radicals against the Supreme Court knows no bounds. Stevens assailed the Court bitterly in a speech he made the other day. It is said he is preparing some important measures which look to Radical changes in both Executive and Judicial quarters. He is determined either to get rid of the Court altogether, or to fix it up in such a way that it will decide all questions just as the Radicals want them decided. This will be a most important move in the Radical assault upon Constitutional liberty. An independent judiciary has heretofore been our boast, as it has been our great safeguard, but if Stevens and company can reach the Supreme Court, the people will not have this protection any longer. The last hope of the friends of liberty is gone when our Courts are made mere partizan machines to do the bidding of the party in power. The people cannot arouse themselves to a sense of the impending danger a moment too soon. All parties alike are equally interested in the assault now being made upon the Supreme Court. If this tribunal is made to subserve mere party interest, it will not be long before the same fate will befall the State Courts. This state of things may benefit the Radicals to-day, but their political enemies to-morrow. How would the people like to have a judge on the bench who would be obliged to decide all cases that come before him, in defiance of the law, to suit the bias of the political majority? This is just what the Radicals are trying to make the Supreme Court do. Neither England nor France dare go thus far. An attempt to do this thing in the former country would create a revolution that would unseat the Queen. Shall we tolerate it here? Is the spirit of liberty dead, that men will so tamely submit to these unblushing outrages? Shame on the degenerate sons of noble sires, who would thus barter their liberties for the peace that none but slaves would accept.

There can no longer be any doubt of the fact that the Radicals intend to remove the President, if possible. On Monday, Mr. Ashley, one of the Radical members of Congress from Ohio, rose in his seat, and assuming an air of great solemnity, charged Andrew Johnson with certain high crimes and misdemeanors and offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the "official misconduct" of the President.

Mr. Ashley rose, and as a question of privilege, had read by the clerk the following charges: "I do impeach Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors. I charge him with usurpation of power and violation of law, in that he has corruptly abused the appointing power. In that he has corruptly used the veto power; in that he has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States; in that he has corruptly interfered in elections, and committed acts, and conspired with others to commit acts, which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors."—Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and they are hereby authorized to inquire into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice President, discharging the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States, and to report to this House, whether, in their opinion, the said Andrew Johnson, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the Government of the United States or any department or office thereof; and whether the said Andrew Johnson has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do acts, which, in their contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the Constitutional power of this House; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer the customary oath to witnesses. The resolution was then adopted under the operation of the previous question, yeas 100, nays 39.

I believe the Radicals are fearfully in earnest in regard to this matter. Not even the threatened danger of a new civil war will prevent them from carrying out their nefarious schemes. It is a remarkable coincidence that not a single charge brought against President Johnson in this impeachment which could not have been sustained, with overwhelming evidence, against Abraham Lincoln; and yet if any body had proposed the impeachment of "the God-like Lincoln," he would have been hurried off to the "Old Capitol Prison," within twelve hours. If Andrew Johnson has "*corruptly used the appointing power*," did not Lincoln remove every honest official in the country who did not agree with him in politics; and did he not appoint a notoriously incompetent man to the office of Chief Justice of the United States, to secure the triumph of his own partizan views in opposition to the law of the land? If Andrew Johnson "*has corruptly disposed of the property of the United States*," is it not also true that during the time Abraham Lincoln had possession of the White House, valuable articles of furniture and plate mysteriously disappeared from it; and is it not true that this charge was made at the time upon the floor of the House by Thaddeus Stevens himself? If Andrew Johnson "*has corruptly interfered in elections*," is it not a matter of history that during the Administration of Lincoln, troops were thrown into Maryland, Indiana, Pennsylvania and other States, to prevented duly qualified citizens from voting the Democratic ticket, and voted themselves, where they had no right to vote, half a dozen or more times? Is it not also true that with the consent, and in many cases by the express order, of Abraham Lincoln, newspapers were suppressed, and citizens were arrested without warrant and condemned without trial; and are such acts as these not "high crimes and misdemeanors in contemplation of the Constitution?"

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated by a grand banquet at the National Hotel, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the National Democratic Committee.—Among the distinguished individuals present were President Johnson and several members of the Cabinet. Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, the venerable Francis P. Blair, Sr., and all the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress. President Johnson, on being toasted, proposed in reply the following sentiment: "No State, of its own will, has a right, under the Constitution, to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from the Union. Nor has the Congress of the United States a Constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of a mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption—a dissolution of the Government; the other is a consolidation and an extreme of despotic power. The advocates of the latter are also the enemies of the Union and of our Constitutional form of Government." This sentiment was vociferously applauded; and subsequently eloquent speeches were made by Judge Black, Senators Doolittle and Cowan, and others. The President's toast has occasioned considerable talk, and looks as if he meant to put the Radicals through, if they only give him a good excuse for it.

The Senate and House have both passed the District Negro-Suffrage Bill over the President's veto, and it is now a law. Those confiding republicans who have all along believed the professions of their leaders that they were not in favor of negro-suffrage, can now swallow this pill as best they may.

I omitted to mention last week that a sumptuous New Year's dinner was given to several thousand negroes on Arlington Heights; and a large amount of warm clothing was distributed among the darkies. Several members of Congress and reverend gentlemen made speeches on the occasion. At the time these exercises were going on, there were thousands of poor whites, both North and South, who were suffering from hunger and cold, and yet there were none to proffer them bread and clothing. Oh, what a sad mockery these Yankee abolition festivals are upon true christian philanthropy!

The city is miserably dull this winter. The proceedings of Congress, important as some of them are, fail to attract the attention even of residents of the city. No session of Congress, within the last twenty years has drawn so few people around it to watch its proceedings. The hotels are barely half filled; the galleries of both Houses, as a general rule, present a beggarly array of empty benches, with the exception of that portion assigned to the negroes, who seem to be the only class of people at the Capitol who take any interest in the proceedings of Congress, or have the leisure to dance attendance there.

CAUCASIAN.

DEAD.—Mr. Andrew Jones, an old and well-known citizen and merchant of Harrisburg, died at his residence in that city on Saturday last.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.—Nicholas Riley, who killed James R. Crawford at Gaysport, Blair county, in October, 1865, and was sentenced to six years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Curtin

POLITICAL.

—There are sixty-four gentlemen who desire to act as Governor of Tennessee.

—Hon. Simon Cameron has received the nomination of the Republican Legislative caucus for United States Senator.

—Hon. Roscue Conkling has received the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator from New York.

—The Constitutional amendment has passed the New York Senate with but three dissenting votes.

—A bookseller being asked for a copy of the Constitution, replied, "Sir, I keep no periodicals." Not a bad hit at the Radicals.

—Massachusetts has three negroes in her Legislature and three hundred and thirty-four in the State Prison.

—Chief Justice Chase is said to be opposed to the proposed plan of getting rid of the President by impeachment.

—At Atchison, Missouri, at the late election, some of the radicals ran a negro for county judge but did not succeed in electing him.

—Greeley asks, "If justice is blind, how is she to discover that one man is white and another colored?" The *Norfolk Virginian* answers the conundrum very promptly: "By the smell."

—The Virginia Legislature yesterday rejected the Constitutional amendment. In the Senate, the vote was unanimous against it, and only one vote was cast for it in the House.

—A petition is being circulated for the pardon of Ruh, the Radical member of the New Jersey Legislature, who was convicted of bribery and sentenced to one year in the State Prison, and forever debarred from holding public office.

—The Democratic State Central Committee, of New Hampshire, have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Concord on Wednesday, January 16th, for the purpose of nominating State officers.

—The Richmond *Times*, under the courteous caption of "Pearls cast before swine," mourns in half a column, the fact that champagne and oysters were given to the Congressional visitors South on their late trip.

—"If the law stands in our way, so much the worse for the law." So says Forney's *Chronicle*.—The devil tried to act out such a sentiment, but, instead of overturning the law, the law landed him in the infernal regions. The moral is plain.

—Hon. James H. Campbell, of Pottsville, who four years ago, represented the Schuylkill district in Congress, and since been Minister to Stockholm, was last week nominated as Minister to Bogoto by the President.

—Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, is now announced as the real original, and only genuine "adviser" who screwed the courage of the martyred chief-magistrate to the Emancipation proclamation point, and the others are base and fraudulent imitations.

—President Johnson on Monday sent to the Senate a message vetoing the District suffrage bill. It is very sweeping; taking strong grounds against forced negro suffrage in any State or district. It is probable that the Senate will pass the bill at once over the veto, and the House is quite ready to do the same thing.

—A Wisconsin court lately decided, in an assault and battery case, that a man has a right to chastise his wife to a "reasonable extent." The Supreme Court of that State decided, some time ago, that negroes should vote. The consequence is that darkies do the voting and wives get the "walloping." "Grand moral ideas" certainly are progressive.

—The following State Legislatures meet during the present month and on the following days: January 1—New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan; January 7—California, Mississippi, Nevada, Ohio; January 8—Kansas, New Jersey; January 9—Wisconsin; January 14—Illinois, Iowa, Virginia; January 15—West Virginia; January 21—Louisiana. Unusual interest attaches to these Legislature this year, from the fact that the most of them have yet to act upon the proposed constitutional amendment.

—Gov. Geary has announced the following appointments:

Attorney General—Benjamin H. Brewster, Philadelphia.

Secretary of the Commonwealth—Frank Jordan, Bedford.

Private Secretary—J. Robley Dunglison of Philadelphia.

Adjutant General—Col. D. B. McCreary, of Erie County.

These appointments look as if the fears of some of our radical republicans were about to be realized—and that Geary is still "a democrat without affix or prefix."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Forty-five Popes have been exiled from Rome.

—The Gettysburg Cemetry Monument will be completed by July 1st, 1869.

—General Curtis, of Iowa, is dead. He was a distinguished officer during the rebellion.

—Not all of our complaining croakers are in the frog ponds—but they ought to be.

—Clinton said that gold was tried with the touchstone, and man with gold.

—A reverend in London, robbed a lady whose servants he had come to pray with.

—Six bull fights will be among the novelties to amuse the crowds that will flock to Paris during the exhibition.

—The internal revenue receipts from July 1st to date are nearly $107,000,000.

—The Philadelphia mint is producing about 2,000,000 pieces of the new fives per month.

—Gen. B. F. Butler has begun suit against "Brick" Pomeroy, of the La Crosse Democrat, laying damages at $100,000.

—The bakers of London are to have a newspaper devoted to their interests, to be called the *Staff of Life*.

—Old horses are being fattened in Paris, to prepare for the demand consequent upon the Exhibition.

—The Empress Eugenie has given one hundred and seventy-eight sewing machines to deserving poor women in France.

—A summer toilet: A neighboring paper mentions the arrest of a woman "with nothing on her person but a love letter and a daguerrotype."

—Frances Harper, a colored rival of the fairer Dickinson, is lecturing in Cincinnati. Her smiles are unique; the last is a comparison of Mr. Johnson to a mustard plaster.

—At a printer's festival given on New Year's day, the following was one of the toasts: "Woman—Second only to the press in the publication of news."

—1,000 pounds have been offered by the British government for the arrest of Stevens, and 100 pounds for any information that will lead to his arrest.

—The Boston *Transcript* thinks a Yankee school ma'am would be more of a curiosity at the Paris exhibition than a Yankee school-house.

—It is estimated that twenty tons of postage stamps were used last year, or by superficial measurment forty-eight and a half square miles of paper.

—It is a sad commentary upon the prosperity and "rest" habits of the last few years in America, that since 1856 nearly all our State penitentiaries have doubled the number of their inmates.

—New York city is not near so populous as the people there have been claiming. The census taken by State authority, last year, sets down the population of the city and county at 726,386.

—A youth was fined $20 in the city the other day, for kissing a pretty girl when she did not want him to. We heard tell of cases around us where it costs much more than that to kiss a girl when she does want him to.

—Two Government detectives are in Montreal hunting up evidence against Surratt and Booth, in relation to their connection with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Several prominent Southerners have offered to go to Washington to testify regarding their movements while in Canada.

—Maximilian's Wife Carlotta, who was lately in such a state of mental derangement that her life was thought to be in danger, is steadily growing better. Letters from Miramar, where she is residing says that her fits of insanity are becoming less frequent, and of shorter duration.

—A new Princess was born to the French Empire at 3 o'clock A. M., Dec. 22. The young lady was immediately christened Marie Letitia Eugenie Catharine Adelaide. She is the daughter of one of the Napoleonic Princes and of the Princess Clotilda, who is daughter to King Victor Emmanuel and sister to the queen of Portugal.

—London has a pneumatic or air-tube railway for the transportation of light goods, which has worked so well that a similar, but much larger, tube, for the carriage of passengers, is being constructed in the bed of the Thames river, and, according to last reports, is rapidly approaching completion.

—By the disobedience of a lad in 1863, a garden gate in Rhode Island was left open, a pig got in and destroyed a few plants, a quarrel between the owners of the pig and the garden grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defeated the Federal candidate for the Legislature and gave the State a Democratic Senator, by whose vote the war of 1812 with Great Britian was declared.

—A Nashville correspondent says "a colored man, when riding past the Maxwell House, was struck senseless from his horse by a plank blown from the top of the building, breaking the plank in two and cutting the negro's head to the skull. The physicans say the man will recover; although the plank was an inch thick and about eight feet long and fell a hundred feet."

PERSONAL.

—Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, will live in Harrisburg.

—A Mr. Butts has lifted 2,727 pounds. This beats Dr. Winship.

—The Rev. James Priestley, D. D., of Pittsburg, Pa., is about to study law.

—A young man in Yevtot, France, has now been sleeping for about four weeks.

—Roger A. Pryor is on a visit to his family in Petersburg.

—The oldest actor, according to the Boston *Post*, is "Superfluous Lags, the veteran on the stage."

—Prentice says a man sometimes drinks at his friends' expense—always at his own.

—William H. Kemble will do day be re-elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

—Mr. E. R. Parker (colored) is announced as an independent candidate for Mayor of Alleghany City, Pa.

—A gentleman in Elizabeth, N. J., is the possessor of the pistol with which Col. Burr killed Hamilton.

—Senator Fessenden's six brothers, and his brother-in-law and a cousin, all hold offices under Uncle Sam.

—A bronze statue of General John F.