American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,
Thursday Morning, May 2, 1867.

NEGRO-SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

Certain Radical journals affect great surprise that so many of "the late rebels" have shown a disposition to recognize the right of the negro not only to vote, but also to hold office. They point to the fact and call it "progress"; and they have grown very fond of twitting the Democracy with what they are pleased to call "the desertion of their Southern friends." Whether the Southern Democracy have made up their minds to desert the principles of the party or not, we trust we should be able to survive the loss. There are demagogues in the South as well as in the North—men who seek to ride into power on the popular current; and there are doubtless some good and true men in the South who are anxious to elevate the negro race morally, intellectually and politically; but every man of intelligence knows that the Southern people have never given a voluntary assent to negro-suffrage. It is forced upon them at the point of the bayonet, by a Radical Rump Congress, and they have no power to resist the outrage. If every man, woman and child south of the Potomac were opposed to negro-suffrage, it would avail them nothing under the despotic military reconstruction bill; and recognizing this state of affairs, the Southern people have accepted the situation simply because they cannot help themselves; and they say to the negroes, as Wade Hampton said the other day at Macon: "You now have the ballot and this gives you the right to hold office; we concede this right; you are entitled to it, for every man who is a voter and has capacity, is on a political equality with his fellows and can demand a portion of the public offices." No sane man would pretend to deny that if a negro is made a voter, he has a right to his share of the offices. But the Southern people are no more responsible for this result than we will be when the next Congress, as has been announced by Sumner and Wilson, enacts a law establishing negro-suffrage in every State of the Union. It may be said that such an act would be unconsitutional and could never be carried into execution; but if it can be executed at the South what is to hinder its execution in the North? If Congress has the power to say that the negroes shall vote in South Carolina, it has the same power to make them voters in Pennsylvania. And if the negro who is made a voter in Georgia has the right to hold office, so has the negro whom Congress makes a voter in Pennsylvania. These consequences of the Radical policy cannot be evaded, and the sooner we see them in all their length and breath the better for the peace of the country. The Southern people accepted the situation, because they had exhausted themselves in a wild struggle for Southern independence and could do no better. Whether the laboring classes of the Middle and Western States will submit to the same degredation remains to be seen.

If the South saw proper, of her own accord, to confer the elective franchise upon her negroes, we should have no quarrel with her for that, any more than we complained of Connecticut when she saw proper to deny her negroes the right of suffrage. The position the Democracy have always taken—a position so frequently and so plainly avowed that the most perverse and pig-headed Radical could not fail to understand it—is that this is a question exclusively within the jurisdiction of the States; and of their individual action no one outside of their bounds has a right to complain. What we have denounced, and will ever continue to denounce and resist, is the tyranny which forces negro suffrage upon an unwilling people, for the accomplishment of the most contemptible and selfish partisan purposes.

Some of these Radical journals, while they thus chuckle over every evidence of "progress," become very indignant when they are accused of being in favor of negro suffrage. This may be taken as evidence of their sincerity. They have never yet acted honestly with the people, and they never will. They declared that the war was not waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or overthrowing the established institutions of the South, and they proved their sincerity by liberating the slaves and inaugurating one of the vilest despotisms that ever cursed mankind. They asserted that the object of the war was to bring the Southern States back into the Union, and they proved their consistency by driving the Southern States out of the Union after the war was over. They professed to be actuated by a desire to guarantee to every State a Republican form of government, and they made their practice beautifully conform to theory by abolishing the Legislatures, Courts and municipal governments in ten States, and placing their people under the absolute and despotic will of a drum-head court-martial. Sumner and Wilson both avowed that it was the purpose of the Radical party to force negro-suffrage upon every State in the Union, and there was not a voice in the United States Senate to deny the assertion. The *Tribune* itself says "there is no room in the Republican party for those who do not believe in negro-suffrage." If in view of what has been done, the white laboring classes of Pennsylvania will continue to trust in the deceitful professions of the Radical leaders in our midst, and hug the delusion that "negro-suffrage is not an issue" until the issue has been decided and they are shorn of their strength—they will have none but themselves to blame.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—A letter was received yesterday at the Treasury Department, postmarked Cincinnati, containing $2500 "conscience money." Later in the day another letter was received from the same city, containing $1000 more. No explanation accompanied either letter. The receipts from this source are quite large. The aggregate amount of "conscience money" turned into the Treasury during the last two years is upwards of fifty thousand dollars.—*Washington letter to Phila. Inquirer.*

So far so good. It appears that a few of the "loyal thieves" have been conscience-stricken and induced to return the money they stole from the Government. It is a singular fact, however, that none of the big thieves—those who stole millions—have been troubled in conscience. If their consciences could be stirred up, instead of fifty thousand dollars being returned to the Treasury, we would have twice that many millions.

...ND FROM UNDER.—The cry of ...mes begins to be heard in the Radical papers are the first to the unpleasant fact.

THE LATE CORRUPT LEGISLATURE—THE HERALD—MR. LONG.

The *Herald* attempts to relieve the late Legislature from the odium that attaches to it, by throwing out a mean insinuation against Mr. Long, who represented this county in the House during the last two sessions. Mr. Long has recently purchased a $11,000 farm, the *Herald* says, and we are asked for our "comments" on this fact. We have few to make. Mr. L. we believe purchased a farm some time since, on which he paid $3,000, the balance to be paid in three annual installments. We don't know that this proves Mr. Long a dishonest man, nor do we consider that the *Herald* has any right to speak about it. To do so is a piece of impudence. These are our "comments" on the subject of Mr. Long's farm.

With the exception of the *Herald* and the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, we believe every Republican paper in the State has denounced, in terms of merited indignation, the late venal, corrupt and villainous Legislature. We all know what it is that actuates the Swiss of the *Telegraph*. Let any one look over the Auditor General's Report year after year, and he will find that Bergner of the *Telegraph*, has *solid* reasons for his defense of the thieves who controlled the Legislature. But that the *Herald* here should attempt to cover up the corruption of the Legislature, is something we can't understand, unless it be a desire to shield rogues because of their politics.—It is admitted by scores of Republican papers that the last Legislature was corrupt to the core, and that the majority members enriched themselves by receiving bribery money. We might fill the four pages of our paper for weeks together with articles from Republican papers in denunciation of this pestilential defunct body. The members are denounced by the very papers which urged their election. We have published a number of articles from Radical papers on this subject, and, as we said before, we might fill our paper with them. In addition to the Radical testimony heretofore given in these columns, we make room for the following additional evidence. And yet in the face of universal public opinion, the Carlisle *Herald*, has not a word of condemnation to offer, but in a quiet way and by inuendo attempts to defend the incorrigable rogues of the late Legislature.—Here are a few extracts from independent Radical journals. Let the people read them, and reflect:

From the Delaware Republican, (Radical).

Among the items in the State Appropriation bill, passed by the last Legislature, are six hundred dollars, paid the clergy for prayers for the members. If ever a body of men needed the saving grace of the Church, it was those assembled in the late State Council at Harrisburg. They ought to be ashamed of their meanness in this particular, compared with their liberality in other expenditures. All the presents of silver sets, gold watches, clocks, gold headed canes, and other costly articles, will not save them from the wrath to come.

From the Franklin Repository, (Radical).

All hail, Pennsylvania! Day has broken in on the starless midnight that has encircled our venerable Commonwealth. The people can breathe again. The Legislature of 1867 is no more. It has fought its last fight—it has won its last stake—it has brought gladness to over three million hearts by its adjournment. They have passed sixteen hundred laws, "pinched" others by the score and finally, after over three months of legislative rioting, rotating, pinching, plundering and pocketing, their time has come, and they go out, as a rule, to return no more for ever.

From the Somerset Herald and Whig, (Radical).

The act of adjournment, appears to have given more satisfaction to the people of the State, than any other act of the Legislature of 1867 Bad as has been the character of our Legislature for years, it seems to be generally conceded that the body just adjourned, was even more untrustworthy than any of its predecessors. Individual promises and party pledges were set at naught, and public sentiment defied and derided.

From the Bedford Inquirer, (Radical).

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 11th inst., after having passed bills enough to make a volume half as large as Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. All the Christian people in the State should join in thanks to the Throne of Grace that it did no more harm than it did. Another such a Legislature would sink us. If the Republican party returns, within the next ten years, the same amount of corruption and venality to a single Legislature it deserves eternal defeat.

Pardons—Who Asked Them?

One of the great crimes laid to the charge of President Johnson, was his having pardoned so many rebels—"red-handed rebels," we believe, is the phrase of the hifalutins when they speak upon this exciting theme. The Radical Senators have abused him for this exercise of the pardoning power; Ashley has become indignant, Butler has grown furious—and the lesser lights of the Radical party have been so wrought upon, that no tongue can tell their indignation.

Some fool in Congress, who didn't know all this fury was make-believe, got up a resolution of inquiry, and for the purpose of impaling the President upon his own weapon—compelling him to commit *hari kari*—called on him for a list of pardons, and the statement of the names of those who had advised their issue; the document was forwarded lately, and we want our Radical friends to see it:

263 were granted at the request of William G. Brownlow, Radical Governor of Tennessee!
256 on advice of the Radical Governor Wells, of Louisiana!!
125 on advice of the Radical Governor Murphy, of Arkansas!!!
525 on advice of Jack Hamilton, of Texas, who is held up as the *beau ideal* of a Southern Radical!!!!
1169 on the recommendation of Radicals.
64 on the request of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky.
48 on request of Governor Fletcher, of Missouri.
94 on request of Governor Bradford, of Maryland.
97 on recommendation of Governor Marvin, of Florida.
All of whom, although not Radicals, have always been regarded as sound and patriotic friends of the Union.
65 on recommendation of Hon. A. A. King, of Missouri, and
121 by the President, on his own motion.

REPUDIATION HINTED AT.—Ben. Butler made a speech at Albany, some weeks ago, in which he expressed his views of the National finances and the result he would labor for in Congress.—Among other things he said:

"I have heard of countries, but they are very few, that paid their debts dollar for dollar, but I never heard of a country, and I am afraid I never shall in the time that will be alloted to me of the years given to man, that paid its debts 100 cents for 40 received. *It never has been done and never will be done.*"

If this saying of Butler's means anything it means repudiation. In other words, it foreshadows that the Government will not feel under obligations to pay its bonds to the full amount that appears on their face, but those who hold them will have to be content with receiving *forty cents* on the dollar for their claim, if they even get that much! What do the bondholders of the Government think of this new Radical doctrine? Are they prepared to follow a party any longer, one of whose acknowledged leaders in Congress deliberately enunciates such a sentiment?—The elections of 1867 in Pennsylvania and the other Northern States will determine the question.

President Johnson is going to Raleigh, N. C., to attend the laying of the corner stone of the monument of his father.

NEGRO CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We mentioned in our last that negro children are now being indiscriminately intermingled with white children in the public schools of Philadelphia. This is the fact. The children attending the public schools in Philadelphia, belong, generally speaking, to poor families.—The nabobs of the "Loyal League"—those fellows who were allowed to make their "pile" during the four years of the war—send their children to private institutions, where negroes are not to be found. During the month of April three of the public schools of the city had negro children introduced into them. This is an experiment, a feeler; if the white men whose children attend these schools submit to the infliction, it will not be long before we see all the public schools of the city in the same condition—all will contain white and black children. White men who complain of this innovation will have the privilege of taking their children from the schools, but they will still be required to pay taxes for the schooling of negro children.

Such is the "progress" of "the progressive party." Should the Radicals carry the next Legislature, a law is to be passed compelling the School Directors of the various counties to intermingle white and black children in all the public schools. Schools exclusively for negro children are to be set aside, just as cars for colored passengers were set aside by the last Legislasure. White and black passengers are now compelled to sit side by side in the cars; the next step is to compel white and black children to occupy the same seats in our schools. A law to this effect would have been passed last winter, but was postponed at the suggestion of Geary, who wanted to see how the people would swallow the negro-equality rail-road law, before another experiment in the same direction was resorted to. Next winter, we repeat, should the Republicans control the Legislature, the negro-equality school law is to be put through.

Let the people bear these things in mind when they come to vote this fall. If white men desire their children to be mixed up with colored children in the public schools, they will vote with the Radical-negro-equality party. If they desire to keep the white and black children in separate schools, they will vote with the Democrats.

AN APOSTLE ON HIS TRAVELS.

Senator Wilson, of Mass., is on an electioneering tour through the South. His audiences are mostly made up of negroes. He is trying to convince the Southern people that the Reconstruction bill was passed in a friendly spirit toward the South. He coaxes and threatens the whites and is trying to check the disposition of the negroes to ally themselves, politically, with the downtrodden Southerners. Wilson is but the advance guard of a platoon of kindred politicians who will soon follow him to enlighten both whites and blacks upon the excellencies of the mongrel party. In one of his speeches he told his hearers that the North would be compelled to accept negro-suffrage within the next year! What think you, sons of Pennsylvania, of such talk, and the hypocritical Puritan who gives it utterance?—The following is what the editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian* says and thinks of this apostle of mongrelism:

Mr. Senator Wilson, whose bowels yearn toward his unhappy brethren of the South, both white and colored, has set out upon his illuminating tour. He will probably be here in a day or two, and we hope that he will tell the brethren what he told us in February, 1861, while seated upon a sofa in the United States Senate, to wit: "That, if no common ground of compromise can be found, I am in favor of a peaceable separation of the sections and against war under any circumstances" We were for the Union then, as we ever had been; while Mr. Wilson, Mr. Greeley, and other blatant advocates of colored suffrage and equal rights, would have separated from the South and left the negroes in bondage. They simply wanted to get rid of their contact with slavery, so that the Northern antislavery party could control the government. They cared not a whit for the Union nor for the negroes, more than this. Their subsequent course has been shaped by events that have followed in the track of war, and that now afford them the hope that their party will dominate in some sections, at least, of the South, where it could never have gained a foothold otherwise.

We never spoke to Mr. Wilson but once, being then introduced (not upon our motion) to him by a Connecticut Senator, who was really a conservative and in favor of compromise—a man who had said in his place in the Senate, in view of the noble stand taken by Virginia for the Union, that he "would do anything to satisfy Virginia," or words to that effect. That same gentleman is still in the Senate, giving his influence to the cause of conservatism, while Mr. Wilson is roving over the country he helped to dismember and despoil, playing the arts of the small demagogue with an ignorant and credulous people.

The *Volunteer* people are moaning and groaning over the passage of a law by the Pennsylvania Legislature, giving a black man, after he has duly paid for his ticket, the right to take any vacant seat in a passenger car and ride to his destination. This is the rude blast that has wilted the sweetly-scented geraniums so lately blooming in aromatic magnificence in the sanctum of the *Volunteer*. We sympathize deeply with our brethren over the way, in their affliction, and would gladly assuage their grief if it was in our power; but the Legislature has said that a black man, if he pays his fare, may ride in the cars, and as the *Volunteer* editors can't ride in the same train with a "nigger," we see nothing for it other than the throwing away of their "dead head" passes, and a resort to some other mode of conveyance.—*Carlisle Herald.*

The above classical and *very* witty effusion we find in the *Herald* of the 26th ult. For several weeks we have been urging our neighbor to publish the negro-equality rail-road law, but he has persistently refused to do so, and continues to keep his readers ignorant of its provisions. The above is all the *Herald* has to say on the subject of that law. The editors, it will be seen, endorse the spirit of the bill, by which a negro is given "the right to take any vacant seat in a passenger car and ride to his destination." A white man cannot exercise this privilege; *he* must take such car as the conductor points out; the negro alone can take the car and seat he pleases. The *Herald* approves this—approves of that provision of the law which gives the negro a right which is denied to white passengers. Very well.

But, we again ask the *Herald* to publish the law itself. Forego for once, if you can, your penchant for fun; never mind the "sweetly-scented geraniums so lately blooming in aromatic magnificence in the sanctum of the *Volunteer*." That's all very pretty—very elegant and nonsensical. But we don't care about reading the *Herald's* beautiful flights of fancy just now. We want our neighbor to give the negro-equality law to his readers, and we desire him to give us his yes or no in regard to that law.

GOOD NEWS—PEACE IN EUROPE.—King William, of Prussia, according to a late cable despatch, has agreed to a conference to be held in London on the 15th of May, his conditions being that the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg shall remain in a state of "neutralization," to be guarantied by the powers represented in the conference. Napoleon has signified his satisfaction at the manner in which the friendly negotiations of Queen Victoria and the Czar are progressing. This is good news, not only to Europe but to our own country.

CONFISCATION.

Thaddeus Stevens, a Plymouth rock pilgrim, practical miscegenationist, faro-banker, back-window escapado, and Radical leader in Congress, is now exhausting his remaining energies to secure the passage of his confiscation bill. If he succeeds he will be popular among the negroes, and turn the whole white population of the South out of doors.—The New York *Times* draws a picture of the consequences of this scheme of hatred and revenge, which is not overcharged in a single feature, horrible and revolting as it is. It says that "in the eye of every thoughtful man, confiscation admits of only one interpretation. It is the equivalent of general spoliation, bloodshed and anarchy. There can be no liberty without order, and no order without ample protection for the rights of property. Invade these rights and inculcate the idea that one class shall be permitted to seize and enjoy the lands and houses of another class, and from that moment the South will become a second San Domingo, to end only in the extermination of whites or blacks. This may be a strong statement of the case, but it is the truth. And the men who go about familiarizing the negroes with the demand, and persuading them of its justice, should be dealt with by the military commanders as incendiaries."

Reading Out!

The New York *Tribune* of Monday says:

"*Men who hold that none but Whites should vote may be well enough in their place; but there is no room for them in the Republican party.*"

We know a good many Republicans who have too much respect for their own color to support negro suffrage.—These are among the men whom the *Tribune* reads out of the Republican party, but we rather guess they will manage to stand it. There is still a white man's party left, and as it is an honest, patriotic and constitution-loving organization, all who believe that "a white man is as good as a nigger" can safely and conscientiously take position on its wide and conservative platform. Many of those alluded to by the *Tribune* have already made the change—as witness Connecticut—and the good work will most assuredly go on until the leaders of the present Radical-negro-equality party shall be swept into the deepest and blackest oblivion.

GOVERNOR JENKINS, of Georgia, has written a letter on the subject of Military Despotism. He expresses his conviction that the Supreme Court will enjoin the Military Law whenever it comes up for decision, whether at this term of the Court or the next term. In the meanwhile, he declares plainly, as every one can see by reading the Military Act, that the law leaves two alternatives, to accept the requirements of the law voluntarily and change their Constitutions, or to reject them and wait for certain relief from the Courts and the efflux of Radical passion. He advises rejection as the least dangerous of the two alternatives. If, as is intimated by the dispatches, the injunction against General Pope cannot come up before the Supreme Court earlier than December, it is necessary for all good men to register themselves as voters, and use the franchise for the election of honest, patriotic and liberal citizens to the Convention, when assembled, will accept or reject the terms of the Radical members of Congress, will be a question left to their wisdom, subject to approval or disapproval.

Connecticut, "the land of steady habits," has alarmed the Radicals by overthrowing the 11,000 majority of a few years ago. Well may they be alarmed; the people are becoming disgusted at the vindictive hate of Radical Congressmen, whose ideas of statesmanship consist not in binding up the wounds of a bleeding country, but in keeping them festering. If the charlatans ever prayed, their prayer would be akin to that of the old half-pay Captain, in Scotland—"*Gude Laird, gie us eternal war.*" If these crazy destructives were the only people who suffered from this folly, the folly itself would be less a subject of regret.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.—The Richmond *Enquirer* makes the following remarkable statement: "It will give some idea of the enormous taxes levied by the United States government to state that the single town of Danville, Va., pays, we understand, a tax of *three millions of dollars* on the manufacture of tobacco—the tax being forty cents per pound. Yet this same people who are so liberally contributing to the coffers of the National Treasury are denied representation in Congress."

A LOYAL PERJURER PUNISHED.—Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, convicted over two months ago, in the criminal court of the District of Columbia, on the charge of perjury, in giving false testimony before the Judiciary Committee of the House, tending to implicate Jefferson Davis in the assassination of Pres. Lincoln, has been sentenced by Judge Fisher to ten year's imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

DEATH OF A. W. BENEDICT.—A. W. Benedict, Esq., Clerk of the Pa. House of Representatives, and one of the Secretaries of the disunion State Central Committee, died at his residence, in Huntingdon, on Saturday last. For many years Mr. B. was connected with the public press, and was, in his day, an able editor and much respected by a large circle of friends.

Hon. George Sanderson has been re-nominated as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of the city of Lancaster. The election will take place to-morrow.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—The Democratic Committee of Franklin county, on Friday week, made the following appointments of Delegates to the State Conventions:

Judicial Convention.—Senatorial—for Franklin and Adams—Hon. F. M. Kimmel. Representative—Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe.

Mass Convention.—Senatorial—James B. Orr. Representative—Jacob S. Loose and Hon. G. W. Brewer.

The post-office at Lock Haven, this State, was broken into and robbed on the night of the 27th ult. The letters were all torn open, the contents taken out and scattered all around the neighborhood of the post office.

Six hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars in specie were taken out by the European steamers on Saturday.

Republican Ideas of Liberty.

One of the most liberal provisions in that model government which has been designed by Congress for the Southern States, is that section which declares that the military Czar, who has the command, may, if he chooses, "allow civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of, and try offenders." Under this section, if Chief-Justice Chase, or any other United States Judge, can obtain the consent of the military officer, he or they can hold their court! This is in admirable harmony with the old American principle, that the military should always be subordinate to the civil authority. "The military may allow civil courts!" What amount of food for thought and reflection is contained in that short sentence! How faithfully it indicates our political condition and the progress we have made under the Republican dispensation!—What splendid courts of justice will those be that can only hold their sessions by the pleasure of some military officer! What an amount of dignity there will be in those Judges who accept these terms upon which to administer justice! This phrase, that the military may, if they please, "allow civil courts," completes the picture which has been made by the Republican party since it came into power. It fits in with all their other deeds of lawlessness and crime. It will be difficult to find anything more dishonorable and base than this dependence of courts and justice for their existence and for the ratification of their acts, upon the sovereign will of some military commander.—The suggestion of such a thing a few years ago would have created a storm of indignation. But we are progressing fast, and learning rapidly the lessons in despotism. We are becoming familiar with tyranny in its worst and most revolting aspects. Imperial power and centralized despotism have become as well known to us as republican liberty and local self-government used to be in days that have passed. The party which thus acts upon these slavish principles, came into power with the most wonderful professions of regard for individual liberty, and for democratic institutions. "Free speech, free soil and freemen," was their motto. The democracy which we had for seventy years, was not good enough to suit their fastidious palates. They wanted to make some very modern improvements upon the republic of Washington and Jefferson. We now see in what those improvements consisted. Their "free speech" was a prison for those who talked or wrote in a manner that was displeasing to the Government. Their "free men" were put under the arbitrary and irresponsible rule of military tyrants; and their "free soil," upon which no slave was to tread, was only the abode of those who were forbidden any political aspiration, except servile obedience to usurped and tyrannical power.—*Easton Argus.*

The Surratt Mystery.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Herald* says:

"It is the opinion of persons high in authority and influence here that the trial of John H. Surratt will be ultimately abandoned. The impression is that there is a general conviction prevailing in official quarters that the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt was not guilty of the crime for which she was executed, and that the trial of her son would only result in more clearly establishing that fact. Such a development, of course, would not be relished by the Administration and others concerned in the trial and condemnation of the mother. There is another cause, however, not very credible, assigned why the President would not wish the trial to occur; but, as it would cast a deep slur upon the reputation of one who lately has not been sleeping on a bed of roses, I refrain from giving it publicly.—It might only be creating another sensation, and, perhaps, without justification, for the gratification of scandal-mongers. However this may be, it is not believed that the evidence in possession of the government will warrant the trial of John H. Surratt."

We think it time to say that the many mysteries surrounding this Surratt case should cease. Since the assassination of President Lincoln, we have had endless surmises, and makeshifts, and tricks, in reference to the crime and those accused. In the first place, we had the government proclamations accusing Davis, Sanders and Thompson of the assassination.—Then we had the trials, in which these persons were solemnly arraigned as participants in that crime. There are few things that our children will less care to read than that self-same trial, with its wayward and rude justice. Then came the swift execution of Mrs. Surratt, although Payne, an assassin, by his own confession, asserted her innocence. We had the escape of Surratt—his wanderings under government espionage—the fact that it was known where he was, and no effort made to arrest him until Mr. Boutwell, speaking the public opinion of the nation, compelled his arrest. We have also had the imprisonment of Davis as an assassin—if there is any value in the judgment of the commission that tried Payne and his companions. His continued imprisonment without trial, or the pretense of a trial, is in itself a mystery, and a shame. Then came General Butler's famous speech, showing that the diary of Booth had been suppressed, on the conspiracy trial, and the declaration of a great lawyer that Mrs. Surratt had been innocently hanged. Immediately came an announcement that the War Department would print the Booth diary so soon as something or other occurred. Well, time enough has passed for twenty *things to happen, and nothing is heard of* the Booth diary! Finally, we have the most provoking delays about the trial of Surratt, with an announcement that he is not to be tried, because the trial might establish the fact that Mrs. Surratt was not guilty at all!

It is time that this juggling should cease; and especially as the Surratt case is only a part of the juggling that has been permitted since the death of Mr. Lincoln. That tragedy is one of the most mysterious in the annals of crime. There is something hidden that we crave to know. What it is we cannot say; but the records of the trial, the continued imprisonment of Mr. Davis, and especially the shuffling of the government, compel distrust and suspicion. Why has not Booth's diary been published? Why is George N. Sanders not demanded from the British government if the Administration really believes he was a partner in the crime of Booth? Why is not Davis either punished or released? And why is not John H. Surratt brought to justice or released.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—One of the acts of the last Legislature was to require the Recorders of the several counties to place on record the discharges of soldiers, so that in case of their being lost or destroyed, the proofs will still remain on the county records. The following is the act as passed:

AN ACT to authorize the Recorders of Deeds in the several Counties of this Commonwealth to record the Discharges of all honorably discharged officers and soldiers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Recorders of Deeds in the several Counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to record all final discharges of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates, upon application being made to them by the holders of the same, and that the recording of the same shall not be subject to the payment of the State tax.

In the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, on Wednesday, counsel for John H. Surratt asked that an early day might be fixed for the trial of the prisoner. After some argument the District Attorney agreed upon the 17th or 18th of June next, but the Judge said that he did not think he could fix a day in the June term, as he would not preside then. He would take the matter into consideration.

MRS. DORCAS MAJILTON, mother of Col. Majilton, of the late Pennsylvania Reserves, was brutally murdered at her residence, 1309 Shippen street, Philadelphia, on last Thursday afternoon. The supposed murderer, a young man by the name of Winnemore, has been arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A masonic temple is to be erected in Montana.

—The Capitol prison is to be turned into a hotel.

—Green peas, the earliest of the year, sell in Boston for $2 a peck.

—There is a negro in New Albany, Ind., who is gradually turning white.

—The Boston Post says the purchase of Russian America gives us possession of the aurora borealis.

—Car loads of ammunition and muskets, directed to Governor Brownlow, are arriving in Nashville.

—The income returns throughout the country, as far as sent in, are said to average but one half the returns of last year.

—"A wealthy and aristocratic" young lady has given Louisville a sensation by eloping with a poor young machainic.

—A fight took place in a saloon at Memphis, on Tuesday night, and one policeman was killed and another badly beaten.

—Russia has sent to the French Exhibition a large cannon, each discharge of which will cost a thousand francs and knock down 500 men.

Lowell, Mass., has forty-nine factories, the capitol stock of which is $13,650,000. 9,013 females and 4,014 males are employed.

—A white man and colored woman, whom the authorities of a parish in Louisiana refused to marry, have appealed to Governor Wells.

—A lecturer said, recently, that if the Patent Office reports could tell the truth, they would describe an amount of lunacy in this country positiveley terrific.

—Owing to cheap coal and other local advantages, the Pennsylvania iron manufacturer has an advantage over the Massachusetts manufacturer of $6 to $8 per ton.

—Six ladies and one man were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, which was crossing the James river, below Richmonp, on Monday last.

—A memorial window to Poet Gray is contemplated in the church at Stoke Pogis, the churchyard on which is the scene of the elegy and the burial place of the elegiast.

—The Union Hotel, theatre and two stores in Petroleum Centre were destroyed by an incendiary fire on Tuesday night. Loss $75,000. The incendaries was arrested.

—The London *Times* declares that it is "the intention of the Queen's Government to withdraw at no distant time all British troops from the American continent.

—Gen. Hancock has had a conference with fifteen Cheyenne chiefs at Fort Larned, but accomplished nothing. There are indications of a hostile confederation of the Cheyennes and Sioux.

—Gen. Hancock's expedition entered an Indian village on the Pawnee Fork, on the 13th, but the Indians had fled, and General Custer was detached in pursuit of them. A general war is expected.

—When the Chinese damsels who administer tea at the Exposition arrived in Paris, they, being slaves, were told at the Custom house that their compulsory servitude ceased on their touching French soil. They expressed their gratitude by kissing their master's hand.

—The Illinois shore of the Mississippi river is being rapidly encroached upon by the river.—Farm after farm has been swept away, and it is thought that the river will ultimately find for itself a new channel through the body of water known as Long Lake.

—It is ascertained that of all the fires occurring in the city of New York full thirty per cent, proceed from incendiarism. The motive is more frequently to recover insurance rather than revenge.

—The King and Queen of Portugal have taken a suite of apartments at the Hotel Bristol, Paris, and the said accommodations will cost 1,500 francs per day.

—A man in Milwaukie, who was recently resuscitated after having been apparently drowned, has published his sensations. He found it delightful to drown, but terrible to revive.

—From testimony given before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives relative to the arrest of John H. Surratt, it would appear that Suratt was ignorant of the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln, though a party to the plot to abduct him.

—It is reported that recent experiments in Wisconsin, relative to the fitness of peat for smelting iron, have resulted favoribly, and demonstrated that iron can be manufactured without a resort to either charcoal or bituminous coal.

—It is stated that although more than three months have elapsed since the explosion of the Oaks Colliery in England, little progress has as yet been made in extinguishing the body of fire raging at the bottom. All the shafts have been sealed up.

—Strawberries and green peas are said to be abundant in the New York Markets, but they are held at very high prices.

—Discharged soldiers, who have been applying to the Government for money in lieu of artificial limbs granted by act of Congress, are informed that the law does not allow money to be given instead of such limbs.

—The news of the capture of Puebla by the Liberalists, and of the execution of the officers who defended it, is confirmed by advices from Vera Cruz. It is reported that, Maximilian escaped from Queretaro to the City of Mexico in disguise.

—The Indians have burned three stations on the Smoky Hill route. The raiders are believed to be Cheyennes, and General Custer has gone in pursuit of them. Notice has been sent to all the posts to be on the guard against attack.

—The Savannah *Herald* says that there is a large number of persons out of employment in that city—mechanics, clerks and others—and thinks that it will not be long before the families of many of them will be suffering for the commonest necessaries of life.

—A Missouri railroad company is reported to have ordered several locomotives from Taunton, Massachusetts, bearing the inscription, "In God we trust,"—a motto which is probably expressive of the feelings of the unfortunate passengers who are to be drawn by them.

—The Indian war has begun. The Indians are massing near Fort Benton, apparently for an attack on the Fort. Some troops from Fort Mitchell have attacked an Indian camp, killing several Indians and recapturing some mules.

STATE ITEMS.

—A dwelling in Harrisburg was robbed of $1600 in money and jewelry by burglars on Thursday night the 25th ult.

—Jonathan Harcleroad of Colerain twp., Bedford county, caught thirty foxes this winter within two miles of his farm.

—We learn that the new Masonic Hall in Sunbury, will be dedicated on the 25th of June.

—Ten spans of the Boom at Williamsport, are reported broken, and large quantities of logs are running by. The river is fourteen feet high.

—Two boys, named Hamilton and Lawrence, were drowned on Friday last by the upsetting of a boat on the Schuylkill river, near Columbia bridge.

—A building attached to Rudolph & Dixon's paper mill, on the Schuylkill, near Manayunk bridge, was burned on Sunday. Loss $50,000.

—Jacob M. Jones, colored, who some since killed another colored man, named Benj Moore, was convicted of murder in the second degree at Harrisburg, last week.

—Col. M'Clure, chief editor of the Chambersburg *Repository*, will start in a few days for a summer tour through the Rocky Mountains.

—The Norristown *Independent* says that a few days since a lady of that Borough was walking along the street, when an unmannerly dog made a furious assault upon her, biting her in the leg.—The blood however did not fly, but the SAW DUST did.

—The grounds of the Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at Norristown, have been selected as the place for holding the next State Agricultural Exhibition, to come off in September next.

—The Oil City *Register* announces that a large number of that place contemplate leaving this spring for the gold fields of Montana. They propose to take boat at Oil City, and proceed from thence to the head of navigation on the Missouri and Platte rivers, from whence they will proceed overland to their destination.

—A brutal murder occurred in Montgomery co., on Sunday night of last week. Sometime during Sunday night a man by the name of Jonas Miller called at the house of William Fox, the murdered man, and demanded admittance. Mrs Fox descended from her bed chamber, and going to the door, opened it to admit him. Miller entered, disguised, and immediately proceeded to the bed chamber of Mr. Fox, and beat him in such a shocking manner that he died in a very short time. The perpetrator of this diabolical act had been boarding in the family, and it is thought the wife of the deceased had some previous knowledge of the matter.

—Philadelphia has been the scene of another horrid murder. An aged couple named Magilton, resided at No. 1309 Shippen street. On Thursday afternoon last the husband left the house for an hour or so, and on returning met a young man at the door—a friend of the family—who informed him his wife had been murdered. The old lady was found upon the floor, her throat cut and her skull fractured. The young man alluded to—named Winnemore—has been arrested, and circumstances point strongly to him as the guilty party.

PERSONAL.

—Harriet Beecher Stowe is in Charleston.

—Secretary Stanton is on a visit to Ohio.

—General Ewell is a stock-farmer in Tennessee.

—Greeley's Life has been worth $2,000—to Parton.

—Spurgeon's congregation numbers twelve thousand.

—Hon. A. H. Stephens is reported in unusually feeble health.

—Lord Derby at last accounts was convalescent, but still confined.

—Prince Napoleon has been on a yatch voyage to test the new electric light.

—The President, for some days quite ill, is now fully recovered.

—Mr. Buchanan, whose fortune is placed at $200,000 is the richest of our ex-Presidents.

—Samuel Case, aged 15, is to be hanged, at Cincinnati, for murdering a playmate.

—The ladies—at least some of them—in Alabama use cocoanuts to fill out their waterfalls.

—Forney was serenaded in Washington last week, and spoke half a column of pure bosh.

—Thomas Doherty has been arrested in Gloucester, Mass., for killing his child, three years old, in a fit of passion.

Judah P. Benjamin has been complimented from the bench, in London, for his legal learning.

—Head-Centre Stephens is really in Paris, and it is charged that he is in occult connection with the English Embassy.

—Hon. A. J. Rogers, has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, on motion of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black.

—The actor Murdoch was seized with vertigo in Philadelphia during the performance of "Hamlet," and fell upon the stage.

—President Johnson will be in Raleigh, N. C., about the middle of May, to attend the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to his father.

—The Lancaster bar presents the name of Hon. Thos. E. Franklin, of Lancaster, as a proper candidate for the Supreme Judgeship.

—General Grant is in Philadelphia; also Hon. John A. Andrew, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, is staying in the city for a day or two, and is the guest of General Meade.

—Forney has taken the temperance pledge; probably, to judge from the history of Forney's pledges, as a preparation for a spree of uncommon magnitude.

—Hon. John Morrisy gets credit for being one of the best behaved Members of the Rump Congress, as well as one of the most attentive, practical and sensible.

—It is reported that a tailor is making a uniform for Gov. Geary to cost $1,000 in which to have that picture taken, to pay for which $500 was appropriated by the Legislature.

"Perley," in a dispatch to the Boston *Journal*, says: "Mr. Wade presides over the Senate in a decidedly original style. Saturday morning, after the passage of a resolution or two, there being no other business to be transacted in open session, he said: 'The Senator from Ohio moves that the Senate go into Executive session,' and put the question, which was carried amid a general roar of laughter. Mr. Sherman having sailed for Europe, Mr. Wade was the only Senator from Ohio present."

—The funeral *cortege* of the late Bishop Timon, at Buffalo last week, was grand and imposing.—The procession numbered thousands, and consisted of bishops, clergy, and various societies. It passed through the principal streets to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where a grand requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the beloved and deeply lamented bishop. The choir consisted of one hundred performers, and the music was most solemn and touching. Thousands of citizens lined the streets through which the procession passed. Bishop Kendricks, of St. Louis, preached the funeral sermon. The following Prelates were in attendance at the funeral obsequies; Archbishops McCloskey, of New York; Kendricks, of St. Louis. Bishops Lynch, of Toronto; Farrell, of Hamilton; Lefevre, of Detroit; Rappo, of Cleveland; Williams, of Boston; Conroy, of Albany; Grosbriead, of Burlington; Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and Dominicei, of Pittsburg.

POLITICAL.

—Forney has come out for black suffrage in Pennsylvania, whatever that may amount to.

—Quincy, Ill., had a municipal election last Tuesday, and the Democratic ticket was successful.

—Judge Pettibone, Democrat, aged 81, is the oldest member of the Connecticut House of Representatives.

—Ex-Governor McRae, of Mississippi, advises the South to reorganize under the Reconstruction act.

—Reverdy Johnson, Jr. has been nominated to the City Judgeship of Baltimore by the Conservative Unionists.

—In a recent speech at Atlanta, Georgia, Pope said "that the Military Reconstruction acts are proposed by Congress as a final settlement of our difficulties."

—The New York *Independent* expresses the opinion "that the political equality of American citizens is likely to be sooner achieved in Mississippi than in Illinois—sooner on the plantation of Jefferson Davis than around the grave of Abraham Lincoln!"

—The number of Southern men who will be disfranchised by the Constitutional Amendment is 29,745, that being the number who have held office under the Confederate Government from Davis down.

—The registration of voters in Washington has been completed. There are 1,200 more negro than white voters. The negroes are highly elated, and talk of electing a regular black ticket, but the Radical leaders there urge miscegenation.

—Forney is past finding out. He made a speech to his colored admirers in Philadelphia on Friday night, and in the speech he said: "Whenever I see a lady shrinking from contact with her sable sister I am sure she does not follow the example of the great Mary, who forgave those that injured her." What can the man have been thinking of?

Local Items.

TEMPERANCE.—A convention of the friends of temperance was held in Rheem's Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Col. R. M. Henderson presided, and a number of addresses were delivered.

I. O. O. F.—A new Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted at New Kingston, on Friday last. There was a public parade of the order in full regalia, and an eloquent and appropriate address was delivered by Col. Wm. M. Penrose, of this place. The attendance of members of the order from a distance was not as large as had been expected, but everything went off admirably well.

MAY DAYS.—Each season of the year has its champions—but none of them have more than spring; they are a host—from school boy composers with their first attempts upon "The Spring" to poet laureates the burden of whose song is the loveliness and grandeur of the spring-tide. This year it may truly be said that "Winter lingering chills the lap of spring"—and in our humble opinion the old fellow ought to be ashamed of himself. And it might be further remarked that "the trembling spring is still unconfirmed" in which respect it resembles some of "A. J's" appointees.

"Come gentle Spring, etherial mildness, come!" sang the poet; and many a weary and tired heart has re-echoed the sentiment, as old winter calls off his legions to the ice-bound caverns of the north. What a glorious thing it is for overworked brains, who have had the poetry of life nearly boiled out of them, to find a grand neutralizer in escaping to the country and indulging in an old-fashioned romp over the hills! How it freshens up sentiment and affection, and how much better business goes on for it! A day in the country, when the plants are waking up from their winter's sleep under the touch of the glancing sunbeam—when each bush unfolds itself with an individual character, and each blossom bursts with an individual life—when there are flowers all around—flowers to strew the conquerer's path—flowers to deck the brow of the fair young bride—flowers for the wine cup, flowers for the bier and flowers for the shrine—such days are long remembered, like spots of bright sunlight in the pathway of our lives.

THE ART OF ADVERTISING.—On this subject the Louisville *Journal* has the following: "We have been carrying on the Louisville *Journal* between thirty-six and thirty-seven years. During all this time we have known no man of business in the city to fail who advertised liberally. And we have known no one to succeed in any considerable, if even in a respectable, degree, who *didn't* advertise liberally!

"Do you tell us, oh candidate for the custom of the community, that you can't afford to advertise because your business is dull? Ah! why is it dull? Listen and we will tell you. It is dull because you don't advertise, and you don't advertise because it is dull; so the vacant circle is complete. We tell you, if you are doing ill, to advertise that you may do well, and if you are doing well advertise that you may do better. Set high your mark of business success, and advertise up to it. You can do so, if you will, even in hard times.

"A little nerve is needed in advertising as well as in using any other effective means of success. Your men who have no more nerve than a wet rag advertise little or not at all, and they succeed little or not at all. You may suppose that we are giving advice that we think would benefit ourselves. Yes, we do think that it would benefit us, but benefit you immensely more. Think a little and you will agree with us. And if you do agree with us be wise enough to act accordingly."

THE SUSQUEHANNA.—One of our contemporaries thus discourseth: "Great Britain may boast of her Thames, France of her Seine, and Rome of her Tiber, but there is not a more beautiful river than the broad Susquehanna. The Volga or the Danube may have attractions, and the Ganges and Yang-tse-Kiang may sweep in beauty over the plains and thro' the mountains of Asia, but the scenery of the Susquehanna out-rivals them all.—From its source in Otsego lake, or in the mountain fastnesses of the Alleghenies, through the dense forests of the North, through mountain gorges, down to where the twin branches meet, and then onward toward the Chesapeake, it rolls on its wearied journey in sullen majesty and unrivaled grandeur. Every mile of the Susquehanna has its points of loveliness.—An exchange truly says, "There is nothing like the Susquehanna on this continent, from its origin on the New York meadows, its passage through the magnificent Pennsylvania highlands and the rich valleys that crouch among the mountains, till it *debouches* into the Chesapeake Bay. Everywhere its course is deflected; it begins in a wooded lake; it winds by the sleeping meadows and over silver pebbles, a limped brook; it makes its way rapidly through mountains; it loiters restlessly between the rugged hills; it sweeps, in broad sheets of crystal beauty, along the verdant valleys; it swells to grandeur in its spring freshets, it subsides to lake-like beauty in its summer pastimes; unveiling its thousand rocks and nourishing its thousand islands."

A VALUABLE PATENT.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. W. H. Tobin, stopping at the Mansion House, offers for sale a patent Burglar alarm, which is most highly endorsed. He offers territory for sale.

BARN BURNED.—On Monday afternoon last, during the prevalence of a thunder storm at that time, the barn of Mr. Mentzer, in Mifflin township, was set on fire by a stroke of lightning and entirely consumed. The horses, being *absent from* the barn at the time, were saved. Some valuable farming implements were lost.—*Star of the Valley.*

CHILD DROWNED.—A little daughter of Mr. Joshua Ceas, tanner, in Fairfield, was drowned in one of the vats of the tan yard on Saturday week. Attention was first attracted by her bonnet being seen floating on the water, and, on searching, the body of the child was found in the vat.—It is supposed that she was playing in the yard, and accidentally fell in. Her age was about three years. A sad death, indeed.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

WOMAN DROWNED.—We regret to learn that the wife of Mr. Joseph Harman, residing on the York turnpike, about seven miles from Gettysburg, drowned herself in a rain vessel, on Monday night last.—She had been for some weeks laboring under great depression of spirits, caused, it is thought, by previous religious excitement, and her friends were not without apprehension. During Monday night she was missed from her bed, and, upon search being made, her body was found lying head-foremost in a rain vessel near the house. Life was extinct.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

SHIPPENSBURG ITEMS.

"ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS."—We are sorry our time has been so limited during the past week as to prevent us from calling and answering in person the questions asked by the editor of the "*Sentinel.*" "Our dog Story" was taken from facts, "*Our Special Correspondent*" being on the ground in person. We can assure the "*Sentinel*" that there is nothing bogus in the article refered to, that there was a dog there is true, and it is equally true that after the time of writing that article the afforsaid dog never *wagged a tail.* With regard to "our farmers sowing oats at this time of year" we need only refer our friend of the "*Sentinel*" to any farmer who was at home about two weeks since, when that article was dated, and when oats was being sowed. Our modesty prevents us from putting our name in print, and for this reason our friend of the "*Sentinel*" will have to wait until we whisper in his ear who we are. *For further particulars, see Handbills.* I am certain it would afford us pleasure to assist the "*Sentinel*" in "Bringing out the "News" but as that game has been tried so often and without success, we have concluded it is a "Dead Duck," and that we had better not waste our powder.

IN TOWN.—John Smith, whose letter was advertised in the "*Sentinel*" was in town and got the *document* after indentifying himself as a son of old Mr. Smith.

GRAVE YARDS.—It is high time the grave yards around this town were receiving some attention; last fall and winter the "public grave yard" and the "old Seceder yard," and especially the latter, was almost a public commons. We have as beautiful a cemetery as any town in the valley, and we think it would be an advisable step to remove all the dead from these town yards and by this means open up some fine building lots in a very desirable part of the town.

ORCHESTRA.—The orchestra organized in this place, by Dr. Budd, some time since, have arrived at a remarkable degree of perfection in producing "sweet sounds." They propose a series of concerts during the year, which will add greatly to the attraction of the town.