## American Volunteer. CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, May 9, 1867.

THE STUMPERS IN THE SOUTH. Wilson, Kelly, Gibbons, and other demagogues of the negro party, are now on a stumping tour in the South, haranguing the negroes and urging them to antagonize the whites, "set up for themselves," and," vote solid with the Republican party." It is a noticeable fact that not one of the score or more of Northern slangwhangers who are now perambulating the South and instructing the negroes how to vote, gave any assistance to the Government to put down the rebellion. They did But the people of Lancaster city, firm, not show their ugly mugs in any of the defiant and angry, spurned Stevens Southern States when live rebels were noney as well as his hell-born schemes about and when fighting was to be done. They turned out in their might, met No, no-they remained at home, every the disunion demagogues and traitors mother's son of them, where they put in every ward, and routed them, horse in their time as Government contracfoot and dragoons. The majority for tors, acting well their part as "loyal Mayor Sanderson (570) is a gain of 241 thieves." A more arrant set of cowards, since last October. This result, we remore remorseless set of blood-suckers, peat, is ominous—a good indication.are not to be found in all the Northern The re-action has commenced—the States than these "distinguished orawhirlwind is heard in the distance, and tors" who are now delivering speeches ere long the "traitors at the other end before the negroes of the South. They of the line" will be put to flight, and should be ashamed to visit the South at an indignant people will consign them this time, when all danger is over, and to the obscurity they deserve. when the decent men of that section have no desire to see them. The people of the South are in no frame of mind to give ear to these Yankee adventurers. With all their efforts, scores of people of that section are actually starving to death ; babes are fainting in their mothers' arms for want of food; misery and desolation stare them in the face at every turn. And yet as if to add to the distress of this sorrow-stricken and ruined people, we see Wilson, and Kelly and Gibbons, and other well-fed demagogues of the Radical-negro party invading their country-for the purpose ofcreating a rebellious spirit among the negroes. Such conduct would disgrace demons. No men having human hearts under their jackets could or would engage in a crusade like this. But these men and those who act with them have made money, aye, fortunes by politics; and now that they see the white men of the nation turn their backs upon, and threaten the destruction of the Radical party, they enfranchise the negroes of the South, and then appeal to them for their votes, hoping by this means to retain their ill-gotten power. But, we feel safe in saying, they count without their host; the people, thank God, are at last convinced that if this Radical-negro party-this party of sin down, the destiny of our country is sealed. Wilson and his negroes cannot save the Radical party from the merited doom that awaits it. It has been weighand the people will rejoice when its in-

### **GOVERNOR ENGLISH'S INAUGURAL**

famous career is ended.

Any one who has at heart the welfare of the country, will rise from a perusal of the able, dignified and states manlike message of Governor English. with a feeling of intense relief. It is no small consolation to know that there is at least one State Executive in the North who has the manliness to protestagainst the shameless usurpations of the Radical majority in Congress, and the ability to protest in such terms as demand a hearing and will enforce conviction in every unbiased mind. Governor English believes that the cause of liberty in the South is the cause of Connecticut as much as of South Carolina; for if the State government of Louisiana or South Carolina can be abolished and all the safeguards of liberty overthrown there to day, the same thing may occur in Connecticut to-morrow. We trust the message will be generally read and

THUNDER AT STEVENS' DOOR! THE INAUGURAL MESSAGE OF The result of the election in Lancast ity, the home of Stevens, is ominous It goes to prove that the people are Hon. Wm. E. English, of Connecticut hinking, and that they are determined

vas inaugurated as Governor of that State, o show their disapproval of the course on May 1st. The city of Hartford was of the disunion blood-hounds as often as crowded with people; there was a generopportunity presents. It is a scathing al turn-out of the military of the State; ebuke to the agitator and traitor, Thad. a grand feast was prepared in a grove ad-Stevens, and a very proper answer to joining the city; and altogether it was a is "mild confiscation" scheme. Old grand jubilee in honor of the return of bet-I'had, we see it stated, was exceedingly ter days. Below we give that portion of his message relating to national affairs and inxious about this election, and distrinuted money with a reckless liberality we trust it will receive a careful perusal, for the suggestions it contains well deserve hoping, by this means, to huy an en lorsement of his treasonable course in the thoughtful consideration of every citizen who desires to preserve the liberties Congress. He was sanguine of success of his country from the insidious assaults ind so wrote to his negro-equality of despotism and reckless fanaticism : riends a day or two before the election.

EXTRACTS FROM

## ' NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL AFFAIRS. The situation of public affairs is in every aspect important. Two years have elap-sed since our country emerged from a civil war such as the world had never witness-ed; a war which had been waged to main-tain the supremacy of the federal Consti-tution and the integrity of the National Union. Over the calamitties of that un-happy conflict which desolated so large a portion of our country and carried sorrow into so merey busched and the solated so large a napy connect which we destrict so have a portion of our country and carried sorrow into so many households, we long shall mourn; but as citizens of a common country we should strive to extinguish the vindictive resentments it engendered. The right of a State voluntarily to withraw from the Union has been abandoned draw from the Union has been abandoned by those who attempted to carry it into effect. Four years of sangulinary war-fare brought this 'result to the country; and yet the great object of that war has thus far been defeated. The Union is not restored. Ten States are, by the action of Congress, denied all participation in the National Government, the laws of which they are required to obey. Measures such as these tend to empire not to union. If persisted in they must hew full destroy

nor During the delivery of a prave by a divine in one of our churches recently, he thanked God that in this the freest government on earth we enjoyed freedom of speech and freedom of the press." What a whopper was that! The people of ten sovereign States of this government are now un der bayonet rule, and not a man living in those States dare open his mouth to express a political opinion, except by permission of the petty military satrap who lords it over the people according to his will and pleasure. At the satrap' beck or nod men are thrown into prison fined and tortured. The editors of the State are "cautioned" not to speak disrespectfully of the Radical party or the Rump Congress, and several newspaper offices in Virginia have recently been closed by order of satrap Scofield. And yet in the face of these facts, we see oc cupants of the pulpit returning thanks to the Supreme Ruler, because the people of this country enjoy the "freedom of speech and freedom of the press !"-Here in the North we dare speak and write now as we please, but how was it during the reign of the "martyr ?" The over two hundred Democratic journals that were mobbed and "gutted" by and iniquity-is not checked and put | cowardly miscreants of the Radical faction should serve as an answer. It is worse than mockery, therefore, to talk about freedom of speech and of the press. These privileges were crushed ed in the balance and found wanting, out when the Radical-negro party obtained rower in 1861.

ty of most of those who volunitarily bolt part in this armed resistance. The suf-ferings, hardships and sacrifices they en-dured too clearly attest it. Overpowered by the armies of the Re-public, they surrendered, acknowledged their allegiance to the Government which here becaused and avalance to the local HOW IT WORKS .- The State Tax was assessed mostly upon personal property, professions, trades and occupations, and was partially paid by a class of perthey had opposed, and accepted the legal consequences of their acts. Their im-mense armies quietly dispersed to their homes under the terms of the surrender, sons not owning real estate, The Legislature repealed this tax, session, before last, so as to be enabled to make a loomes, under the terms of the surrenter, and resumed their pcaceful avocations, To bring order out of chaos—to restore to their legitimate functions the State authorities, and to re-establish their brok-on relations with the federal government, little political capital. Last session they were compelled to restore it or find themselves short of funds for stealing So they went to work and apportioned it among the counties, thus became at once a work of necesity. As Commander in-Chief of the armles, Pre-sident Lincoln addressed himself to that work. Under his plan, matured by Prethrowing it entirely upon farmers and owners of real estate. The Republican farmers of this county will no doubt feel ident Johnson, the States were reorgan zed. In obedience to its requirements elated when the tax collectors tell them their Constitutions and laws were chang-ed, and, by the aid of the people of each of those States, slavery was forever abolwhat their additional tax is for. At the same time we congratulate Democratic this process the re-establish non-property holders on having been isined. By this process this recessations ment of the Union was essentially con-summated. Little more was thencefor-ward required for the country to move on ward in a harmonious and prosperous career than the admission of Senators and Devetor the the form these States to conte relieved of a burthen. An ill-wind that blows nobody good. But our Democratic farmers, who are in the lurch with their abolition neighbors in this Representatives from those States to seat respect, should not wait until the elec-The forget of the forget of th tion draws night to explain this matter. Unfortunately the tendency to centrali-zation had received new impetus during the war, consequent on the exercise of ex-traordinary powers by the Government, and this developed a new and extreme partizan spirit. It demanded the exclu-sion of the late insurrectionary States from any constitutional rights within the Union. Assuming that the war in its practical results was a failure, that the Union is really divided, that the inhabi-tants of the ten States which combined They should make it clear to them at once. THE Pennsylvania Legislature, before their adjournment, passed a new election. law, providing for a registry of voters, twelve days before election—similar to Union is really divided, that the inhabi-tants of the ten States which combined under the so-called confederacy are alien enemies, and with the exception of the blacks, are to be treated as a conquered and subjugated people, Congress has ar-bitrarily excluded the Senators and Rep-resentatives of these States from the halls of legislation, and refused even to exam-ine their credentials. By this means, Congress has taken possession of the govthe New York law. The election board meets twelve days before the election and sits from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. to receive the names of voters, and decide on the claims of voters, and no one can vote who is not registered on that day. An effort was made by the Democrats to amend the law and require the board Congress has taken possession of the gov-ernment, and under the dictation of a committee, whose sessions have been held in secret, has set aside some of the most to sit until 9 P. M., so that the workingmen in large towns and cities could register after quitting work. But the Ra nnortant and salutary provisions of the dicals voted it down. Constitution, and even menaced with its power the independent action of the ju-THE Booth diary, says an exchange, iciary. The legislation of the Thirty-Ninth Conwill be published just as soon as Holt grss was, to a large extent, a series of usurpations and infractions of the Constican find a man who is willing to swear ution, commencing with propositions to enforce amendments of that instrument, that it has not been mutilated since taken from the body of Booth and in the inception of which nearly one-third of the States, and fully one-third of . the people, had no voice, and eventuating in placing that people in a time of proplaced in his hands. He is searching Massachusetts now, and it is said has found a man who is ready to take the The bill to establish military govern-ment over the ten Southern States and which assumes to annul the State and municipal governments and the legal desired oath. THE abolition papers in New York tribunals of that portion of our country, has justly alarmed the apprehensions of considerate and reflecting citizens. It is in effect establishing martial law over those States. But whence does Congress State, and the same crew in Pennsylvania, are unanimous in declaring that their representatives in the Legislature had never before been so bold and unolushing in corruption. And yet these lerive the power to subject any portion of the cifizens of the United States to marthe citizens of the United States to mar-tial law? Martial law is not military law. It embraces the citizen as well as the sol-dier. It is the substitution of the will of the commanding officer, in an enemy's country in time of war for the municipal law which previously prevailed. It is a creature of necessity, and exists only where no municipal law is in force, or where the success of military operations renders its suspension for the time being necessary. The deliberate enactment of martial law by a Legislature is a solecism. For a Legislature has time and opporti-nity to enact municipal laws to be ad-ministered by civil tribunals in conformi-ty to the Constitution or organic law. nen are the representatives of "Repubicanism-founded on morality and christianity !"-Faugh! THE new colored men's organ at Chareston, (with the name of a negro at its head for editor,) denounces Wilson, who s now making speeches in the South, in bitter terms. It speaks of him as a 'mean Yankee adventurer," and says the "colored people of the South want no advice from him or men like him." Poor Wilson. Congress has no power not granted to it by the Constitution and martial law is A WAR with the Indians on our wessomething wholly without the Constitu-tion, existing only by the absence of law tern frontiers is imminent. Our goytion, existing only by the absence of law. It has no more power under the Constitu-tion to establish military government in Southern States than to institute an order of nobility in New England. Within the last month it has been au-thoritively declared by the Lord Chief Justice of England, in a notable case, that the power to establish martial law has never belonged to the British Crown, un-der any circumstances and whether in the colonies or at home, and that "it never should be forgotten that whatever might ernment is making preparations therefor, and the Indians are-very belligerent and troublesome. They rob and murder on every opportunity. Two thousand rebel dead were disintered at Camp Douglas, Illinois, and buried again at Rock Hill. Did they die of the same disease that the Union hould be forgotten that whatever might should be forgotten that whatever might be the charge of which a man might be accused, though he might be a rebel and the worst traitor that was ever brought to the block, yet, until he was convicted and until his life was taken, he was still a British subject, entitled when tried to those safeguards which were of the es-scuce of justice." It is strange indeed that this power so extraordinary that no British sovereign ever dared to claim it as a prerogative of soldiers died of at Andersonville? IT is said that Gov. Geary insists that his five hundred dollar portrait shall be painted in colors that will not run. We think this is a very necessary precau-

their liberties by the safeguards of a writ-ten constitution with limited and well defined powers But the evil consequences of this legis GOVERNOR ENGLISH, OF CONN.

But the evit consequences of this teges lation do not stop with the establishment of martial law. Congress has assumed that power only for the purpose of more thoroughly accomplishing the subversion of State authority. By the military arm it has not only stricken down all local It has not only stricken down an includicity is and, it determines who shall, and who shall not, participate in forming the governments that may be allowed to them for the regulation of their local concerns. It assumes the power to disfranchise the white inhabitants of those States and to concerns the local comming. enfranchise the black-thus condemning without conviction or trial a large por-tion of their intelligent population, and placing the political power in the hands of those who have never participated in of those who have hever participated in the affairs of government, and a large majority of whom cannot read the ballots they are authorized to dast. This is not reconstruction. It is not a measure of peace, but a measure of war. Local self-government is the very cor-ner-stone of our Republican fabric. All

stable governments recognize power as a mero principle of governmental policy.— for a republic to discard it is suicidal. It must be borne in mind that when It must be borne in mind that when these extraordinary powers were assum-ed by Congress, our armies had been withdrawn and disbanded. Peace had been proclaimed, Congress itself had ac-knowledged the suppression of the rebi-llion by a public act. All departments of government, State and national, were peacefully and without obstruction exer-cising their functions in those States.— The people were adapting themselves with unanimity, and good feeling, and with remarkable order, to the changed social condition which followed the abo-lition of slavery and the disbandment of ition of slavery and the disbandment of their armies. If Congress can thus legislate for these

States it is not difficult to foresee, in the not distant future, like interference in other States. If these powers, thus ex-ercised, have been rightfully exercised, then the constitution of Connecticut and the ancient right of the people, so often asserted when a colony of Great Britain, the time use their internel affuir in their as these tend to empire hot to union. If persisted in they must inevitably destroy the federative character of our govern-ment, and transform the Republic into a despotism. The course of legislation pur-sued by Congress towards the ten States of the South, is, in my judgment, wholly is "regulate their internal affairs in their own way," are henceforth subject to the will or enprice of a Congressional majority. The Constitution requires that the Presiunwaranted by our fundamental law, and as fatal to the Union and the Constitution lent shall take care that the laws be faith us the principle of secession which has been suppressed. From the adoption of the Constitution

dent shall take care that the laws be faith-fully executed ; but Congress has seen fit-to change the prescribed time of its meet-ing so as to secure a continuous session for the purpose of enforcing laws by its own decrees, and to hold the constitu-tional authority of the Executive subject to its will. For this change, uncalled for and unexpected, the country was unpre-pared. In consequence of this, Connecti-cut was unrepresented in the popular branch during the late session, convened at an extraordinary time, during which laws of momentous interest were hurri-edly passed in the absence of the repre-sentatives of seventeen of the thirty-sev-en States of the Union. So broken and depleted was this fragmentary Congress there have been conflicting opinions and principles in regard to the powers which have been delegated to the federal govern ment and those which have been reserved to the States. In the opinion of one portion of our countrymen the concentration and exercise of more power than was granted is essential to give strength and efficiency to the central Government.— Another portion lusist that the authority conferred was ample-That indeed it contered was ample-that indeed is tendency is constantly aggressive and in-creasing, encroaching upon the rights of the people, and that if not carefully held in check all the important powers of the government will be ultimately absorbed depleted was this fragmentary Congress that it did not venture to appoint the reg-ular standing committees, though adop-ting without hesitation laws of vital con-

n one great central empire. And around flicting opinions political organi sequence to a large section of settled policy of our republican system. In this connection I may with propriety allude to the course of the Senate in arro-gating the power to select, as well as to confirm, and in dictating to the President in second to his appointments. While

these conflicting opinions political organi-zations grew up at an early day in our history. Until a recent period the good sense of our people so modified and tempered the excess of party spirit that the public tran-quilty has been preserved and the govern-ment and laws universally respected.— Bui the passions of men at last gained sway. The restraints of the Constitution chafed upon those who were striving only for political power. One extreme begat another, until a large portion of the peo-ple of the slaveholding States mally took up arms to maintain the asserted right of secession. Few will question the sinceri-ty of most of those who voluntarily took v of most of those who voluntarily tool

gating the power to select, as well as to confirm, and in dictating to the President in regard to his appointments. While the President is responsible for the faith-ful execution of the laws, the Senate, which is irresponsible, by an abuse of power, refuses to allow him to select agents in whom he has confidence, but insists that he shall only appoint those who are opposed to him, his measures and the policy which he believes to be for the interest of the country. Estimable men of admitted ability and integrity, many of them having served with fidelity through the war, have been thus rejected for no other reason than they had receiv-ed the confidence of the President. It was in pursuance of this purpose to absorb, within its grasp the functions which legitimately appear in to the oth-er branches of the government, that it was proposed to take the pardoning pow-er from the Executive where the Consti-tution has placed it, and, by an *ex post facto* proceeding, confer it in certain con-tingencies upon Congress. When the insurgent armies surrendered, their sol-diers became amenafies to the then exist-ing laws. It certainly could not have been approxed that they were the proce-cuted under new and different faws which were thereafter to be enacted. Yet it is a lamentable fact that Congress cuted under new and différent laws which were thereafter to be enacted. Yet it is a lamentable fact that Congress during the past two years has employed no incon-siderable portion of its time in devising uew laws for the punishment of past of-ences—a proceeding bad in policy and re-pugnant to the great principles on which

The following was telegraphed to all he principal daily papers by the associated press

Thad. Stevens on Wilson's Promise

ted press: WASHINGTON, April 23.—The health of Thaddeus Stevens is much improved and he expects to leave here for Pennsylva-nia next week. He to-day wrote a letter for publication, taking for his subject the following extract, from a notice of Sena-tor Henry Wilson's recent speech near Hampton Roads. He (Wilson) said there would be no impediment to Southern representation in Congress if they elect Union men, and closed his remarks by saying that he "would leave Virginia with the full conviction that a Republi-can Governor, Legislature, and two Sen-ators would be elected." Mr. Stevens comments on this as follows: WASHINGTON, April 27, 1867. "MR. EDITOR : Such articles as this

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1867. "MR. EDITOR: Such articles as this are calculated to do much harm. They throw obstacles in the way of future re-construction, being quoted and relied on as pledges by the Republican party.— Hence much trouble arose from certain loose and indefinite expressions contained in a bill which was reported by the Re-construction Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress, though never passed.— It was perverted by fiction and folly into an argument against the whole party and an argument against the whole party and Congress. "This generally arises from the care-

"This generally arises from the care-lessness of the reporters; sometimes, doubtless, from the inadvertence of the speaker. No man should make promises for the party. By what authority does any one say that by the election of legal delegates they will be admitted? By what authority say that Virginia will elect two loyal Senators; while in truth there is no Virginia? "Much is to be done by the people and Congress before any Representative, or Senator, or State can be recognized.--Who authorized any orator to say there

Who authorized any orator to say there would be no confiscation, as in another

who althorized any brach as in another place? These things are too flippantly said. I think they had better be gravely poudered. Who is authorized to travel the country and peddle out amnesty? "I would say to the most guilty, 'ex-pect punishment and then quietude, but first a mild confiscation to pay those who have been robbed by disloyal men.'-These are my wishes, and mine only, perhaps. TRADDEUS STEVENS." The above letter furnishes another ex-ample of the perfidy of the Republican leaders. It informs us that the pledges of the Military Reconstruction Law were made to be broken, and that compliance with the humilitating provisions of the Act will not restore the Southern States to the Union. "Much is to be done" be-fore Senators and Representatives can be received from the South. Much has been done in the overthrow of civil liberty and recomment the appointment of vice-redone in the overthrow of civil liberty and government, the appointment of vice-re-gal satsaps, the exaltation of the negro and the degradation of the white, at the South, but it is not yet enough. Not enough for mock-dukes like Sickles, Sherenough for mock-aukes like slokies, sher-idan and. Scofield, to issue ukases abroga-ting laws for the collection of debts, to depose and appoint Attorneys-General and Mayors, to dictate who shall vote and who shall not, to set up military commissions in contempt of the Supreme Gunt and through a starter and the starter and the starter for the supreme

Court, and threaten editors for exercising freedom of the press Not enough to en-franchise negroes and disfranchise whites and make both colors the vassals of a creature with the domestic antecedents for the press of the Corolinas of the Lord-Lieutenant of the Carolinas. Notwithstanding the express promise of Congress that, after the South has eaten this dirt, some of its whites shall have the same privileges as negroes. Stevens informs us that more conditions will be "I would say to the most guilty, ex-pect punishment and then quietude, but first a mild confiscation." The most guilty where all were equally so! Ex-pect punishment, as if it had not yet

flaying allve, then the capital punishment of treason for the most guilty, to wit: the whole population, and afterwards rest. For whom? Probably the execurest. For whom? Probably the execu-tioner. This atrocious sentence is the natural expression of the black heart of its author. Stung to fury by the recol-lection that he secured no position. In <u>Congress</u>, until the talent of the South had withdrawn, he seeks physical von-geance upon those with whom he could not cope in debate, and tries to prolong the exclusion from the National Legisla-ture of those he personally hates and fears.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

DEMOCRATIC THUNDER !

Truth Crushed to Earth Will Bise Again. ELECTION IN LANCASTER CITY. The municipal election in Lancaster undred barrels per day. ity on Friday last, resulted in a glori-

ous triumph for the Democracy. Mayor George Sanderson was re-elected by 570 majority, being a gain of 240 votes over the majority given for Clymer last fall. The Democrats also carried seven out of the nine wards into which the city is divided, and secured twenty-six of the thirty-six Councilmen chosen. All the city officers were carried by the Demo-

rats. Well done, Lancaster, the home of traitor Stevens.

BALTIMORE ALL BIGHT!

An election was held in Baltimore on the 1st inst., for Judge and Clerk of the new City Court. The aggregate vote was smaller than was anticipated. The voting was done quietly, and the result shows the success of the Democratic candidates by a large majority. The following are the complete returns :

Scott and George, Democrats, 11,318. Kenly and Kennard, Radical Repub-licans, 4,887. Johnson and Lynch,\ Conservative Republicans, 1,960.

ville, was destroyed by fire at two o'clock on Sunday morning, the fist ult. Two gnests, Wal-Kentucky Congressional Election

sunnay morning, the size int. Two guess, whi-ter Bradley and Charles Guyer, were seriously burned before they effected their escape. Loss, \$6,000; insurance in Ætna, \$1,230. Louisville, May 4.—The congressional election in this State to-day passed off qui-etly. Asa P. Grover, State-rights Demo-crat, received about 1,200 majority in this birs. The strume from other points in -Richard Edwards and Thomas Lewis, Pottsville, who were burned by the explosion city. The returns from other points in fifth district will probably swell his ma-West West, on Tuesday of last week, are recov-ering. The body of Watkins, the missing map has not been found, and probably will not be until the water is all journed from the mine. I is possible that he was entirely consumed by the Jority to 2,000. J. B. Knott, in the fourth district, and James B. Beek, in the seventh district, State-rights Democrats, are probably elec-

Ten o'clock, P. M.-The following is the --A daughter of Joshua Siess, (tanner) in Fair fileld, York county, aged about three years was drowned in one of the vats in the tan yard, of Ten o'clock, P. M.—The following is the full vote: Grover, dem., 2,926; Jacobs, third'party, 1,537; Pullitt, rep., 66 Gro-ver's majority in the fifth district will ex-ceed 4,000. The vote in the city and coun-tles is very small, but the returns indicate the election of the Democratic candidate by a majority greater than Daral's, of last year, in proportion to the the vote cast.— It will be a day or two before anything is heard from the 8th and 9th districts. aturday afternoon last. Attention was attra Saturally alternoon and, according to the water; and on searching; the body of the child was found in his vat. It is supposed she was playing in the yard and foll in the vat, no person being present. -The borough of Hollidaysburg seems to be prospering in the way of improvements. The Ledger-says; surveys for the water works have

THE CONSPIRACY ADMITTED.

also going forward, and our Catholic friend "One fact now presents itself in so gigantia a rm that no person of the least intelligence can it to see it. The leasts of the party which came to power in 1801, were, even then, determined to de-og the Constitution, which is the supreme taw of the have commenced a large building near St. Mary's Academy, which is to be used as a boys' school.-Scores of new buildings are going up and old ones

-The store and dwelling of D. Murphy, at national sourcess. The book in words of truth and keen from a recent issue of the Philadel-phia Daily News, and we direct the spec-ial attention of our Republican friends to it. The News is one of their organs, and speaks by the book in words of truth and soberness. The Democratic press, from the commencement of the war will the Kane, Erie county was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Mur-phy had barely time to get his wife and children out of the building before the flan loss was \$9,000. He was insured in the Hartford the commencement of the war until the present, have all the while contended that the leaders of the Republican party were bent on the destruction of the Fed-eral Government, and determined to esfor \$5,000. -A mad dog was shot on Friday of last week in Locust Valley, Shuylkill county, by Mr. Jeremiah Messerschmidt. He had done a great eral Government, and determined the stabilish a despotism upon its rulns of which they hoped to have perpetual con-trol. Their conduct at the time they as sumed the management of national affairs showed this determination, and their measures now boldly proclaim it. They feel that they have succeeded so well in blind didge the nearly that they on so Jeromiah Messorsonniut, he had up to a con-doal of damage before being killed, Starting from Mahanoy Oity, he ian a course through Mahanoy and Rush townships, Tamaqua and Tuscarora, biting a large number of dogs, hogs and cattle and doing more damage than all the dogs in the feel that they have succeeded so well in bilndfalling the people that they can af-ford to lift the mask from their treasona-ble conspiracy, and openly announce their wicked intention. The work of the fathers is to be rudely thrust aside—the Constitution to be trampled under foot-the Union dissolved—and a new Yankee nation is to be established under the gui-dance of such men as Thaddeus Stevens, child. He was a returned soldier. Two men had been killed previously by falling down this slope,

dance of such men as Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Summer, Benjamin F., Wade, and Fred. Douglass, to take its place. Are the people of Pennsylvania pre-pared for this yoke about to be imposed upon them by their Radical task-masters ? Have they so far degenerated from the patriotism and love of liberty that ohar-acterized their ancestors, as to basely con-tinue to bow the knee to the vile traitors who are seeking the destruction of the beautiful fabric, reared by the wisdom of Washington and his illustricus competers of a former generation ? We do not be-lieve it. We cannot for one moment. think that a free people will fold their arms and look quietly on while the chains are being forged to bind them and their posterity in the embrace of a galling des-potism. On the contrary, we are of the -On Thursday a man named Samuel Horst, a pilot on the Susquehanna river, had his leg crushed whilst attempting to snub a raft at Highspire. It appears that the rope with which he wassnubbing the raft got entangied in his leg, and almost severed his foot. Dr. Ruthford, of Harrisburg and Dr. George Mish, of Mildletown, were called on and amptutated Mr. Horst's fool t last accounts the sufferer was not expected to ve. Mr. Horst lived in York county, at the head of Conewago Falls, and has a wife and sovera potism. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that the public mind is being waked up to the dangers that menace our that street Commissioner Kramer has been no some of our streets a good scrap free institutions. Reason and common sense are beginning to resume their sway, and the above extract from the News, an independent Republican journal, is an ev-idence that popular opinion, even amongst our political opponents, is beginning to run in the right direction, and that the run in the right direction, and that the time is not remote when these despots will be hurled from power, and the reins of government again placed in the hands of those who will rule in accordance with the Constitution and for the restoration and preservation of the Union.—Boyles-iown Democrat. Louther became insurrectionary on Mon day, and the entire police force was sent lown to enforce order. One of the sol diers attempted to escape from officer

STATE ITEMS. testify our warm appreciation of our struck the Western Union tele graph office at Kittanning during the late storm and destroyed the magnet. present Borough government. The com. munity in general will bear testimony to the efficiency and faithfulness of the po--The once famous Coquette Well, on the Eglice. It is a remarkable fact that we have ert Farm, Oll Creek, continues to yield two

-The Commissioners of Luzerne county have ntered into a contact for the erection of a Peni-entiary in that county, for the sum of \$189,575. -A temperance convention was held in Al-oona, under the anspices of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, pn Thursday, May 2d. Firewood sells for \$45 per cord in Virginia City, Novada. Chinamen who pick up faggots sell them in bundles at \$2 each. One bundle will make about three fillings for an ordinary box

stove. .-The soli of Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, mem-orable as the field of warlike preparations during the robellion, is now being turned up by the plow and the peaceful farmer. .-The Westmereland County Soldiers' Monu-

ting her clothes with the burning fluid, an burning her so frightfully that her life is do

-The Alvord House, at Merdith, near Titus

ced. The new seminary buildin

paired of.

unty are worth.

for a man to be on the streets after dark. An occasional "drunk" may be seen wending his way to Fort Jacobs in charge in addition base of a fund amounting to 1,282 02, oh which \$114 07 interest has accrued... in addition to this sum, it is said that the Bor-bugh of Greensburg had subscribed \$1,000. of the police, but beyond this nothing occurs to mar the peaceful quiet of the town. Every man as he retires to restat -J. McD. Sharpe, Esq., of Chambersburg, had his pocket-book, containing one hundred and hirty dollars stolen, from him last Thursday, by a client who was visiting his office. Mr. Sharpe night, breathes a sigh of relief, induced

by the general feeling of security which pervades the community'; and we all rehas turned prosecutor instead of council for de-fense in this case. alize what it is to have an efficient Bor. ough government. Mrs. Baboe, of Petroleum Center, was severely burned on Wednesday night 17th ult., by the use of brude oil for fuel. The can exploded, satura-

A FEW LEGAL MAXIMS .- For want of something better to do, "Locals" has been rummaging amongst some tomes (not to be pronounced Tommies) of ancient legal lore, and has raked out a few gems in the shape of certain well settled and defined legal principles which will be of interest and advantage to the general reader.

THE POLICE. -- We cannot forbear to

not had a single fire since the new Bor-

ough government was inaugurated

(though two attempts at incendiarism were frustrated) while previous to that

time scarcely a week passed without the

destruction of valuable property by fire. It is also a noticeable fact that there have

been no exhibitions of the rowdylsm

which ruled this Borough for years. So

far as we know, high way robberies, mur-

ders and burgiarles are, things unknown

at present; and it has got to be quite safe

"Every gentleman ought to know a little law," saith Sir Edward Coke-and he might truthfully have added "the less the better."

Such knowledge will not prove a serious encumbrance to those ambitious of representing their country in the halls of legislation, nor even to Justices of the Peace and those who expect to practice at the Bar-though it hath frequently been thus considered.

Civil liberty is simply the liberty of being civil, which hath been considered a great boon from the time of Edward the lon tessor.

During the reign of King Stephen, someody picked up a law-book at some foreign book-stall and endeavored to introduce it into England, but Stephen arrested him for peddling without a license-which no doubt accounts for the deplorable igno-

rance of the law amongst the English and their descendants.

The study of the law hath generally been reputed of dry and unfruitful nasion. All the goods in his store and his ture, hence at an early day." Inns of ned with the buildinsg. His Court" were established for the accomodation of young gentlemen of the Bar, and have been well encouraged from that

time to the present. The term law in its general sense signiles "a rule of action" whether animate or inanimate, rational or irrational, and perhaps there is nothing more animated or irrational than an action at law.

Man, as all are aware, is a creature en--On Thursday of last week, Valentine Rodrilowed with reason and free will: but no, aged twonty-seven years, was standing on a lump of coal or rock, at the mouth of the slope at Potts Mines, at Locust, dale near Ashland, Schuylkill county when the lump slipped and when he goes to law as plaintiff his reason seems to have deserted him; while if he stands in the position of defendant, it s generally against his free will. Therefell into the slope, and Rodrian was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of several hundred feet fore it is not considered necessary to disand instantly killed. He leaves a wife and one cuss the question of reason and free will

at any great length. Justinian reduced the principles of law to three; first that we should live honestly-secondly that we should hurt nobody -and thirdly that we should give to every one his due. These principles have, how ever, been for some time obsolete in ordi-

nary legal practice. It hath always been couldered that justice and human felicity were intimately connected; but of late years the part ranin seems to have been dissolved.

The law of nature is said to contribute to the general happiness of mankind, but it can scarcely be said to be the nature of

law to do the same thing. The rules established for interpreting

Local Items STREET CLEANING .--- We are glad to see

# Mrs. Surrait, and her companions, were con-victed on the oath of a fellow calling himself Sanford Conover. He was precured and bribed to swear as he did by Holt and the bloodthirsty hyenas acting with him. Conover has just been convicted of naving sworn falsely on that trial, and has been sentenced to ten years imprison-ment at Sing Sing.-*Exchange*.

All right so far as the villain Conover is concerned : but why is it that the much greater rascal, Holt, is not arrested, tried and punished? Holt deserves a much longer punishment than his dupe Conover. Indeed, if justice were done him he would be hanged. He it was who induced Conover to perjure himself-he hought Conover with a price, and stole the government money to pay him. Mrs. Surratt, who Butler says "was an innocent woman," was condemned and suffered death on the gallows on the testimony of Conover-That testimony was perjury, and Holt paid for it, not out of his own pocket, but out of the pocket of Uncle Sam .---He is the more guilty of the two, and should be and we hope will be punished to the full extent of the law.

THE Baltimore American, which like Stanton, Wade, Wilson, Joe Holt, and other "grand moral" lights, was seces sion in sentiment and expression before the war, but Radical now, exults in the belief that "Richmond may soon be graced with a statue consecrated to the memory of the philanthropic enthusiast who died a felon's death at Charlestown Virginia." This means John Brown the traitor, horse-thief and murderer. who was hung because he deserved to be hung.

THE Louisiana Legislature appropriated \$4,000,000 for the repair of the Mississippi levees, to be disbursed by the board of levee commissioners. Satrap Sheridan, probably desiring to give his friends a grab at the fund, abolished the board and designated persons of his own selection to take charge of the money The probabilities therefore are that the bulk of the four million will repair more pockets than levees.

TERRIBLE .- It is said that Bingham the Judge Advocate of the illegal, witness-perjured, blood-thirsty Court that hung Mrs. Surratt, is showing symptoms of insanity. What a terrible les son these men are learning, and still with all the experience of the past, the same fanatical tyrants are using military commissions to day as one of their appliances of oppression.

THE leader of the Radicals in Virginia, is a fellow by the name of Hunnicutt. He professes to be a preacher, and formerly was a slave driver. He tion. has been guilty of adultary, seduction and cruelty to the negroes. Yet, he is

THE monthly report of the Agricultu. one of these "Republicans" founded upon "morality and christianity." ral Bureau says the indications for a good wheat crop are favorable. free governments are founded, and to the common sentiment of an enlightened age

common sentiment of an enlightened age. I have thus particularly brought to your attention these acts of the federal Congress, because, in my judgment, their tendency is to revolutionize the character of our government, and, therefor, e they vitally concern the people of Connecticut. That the inhabitants of the proscribed States will peacefully submit to the rule that has been provided for them, no one can doubt. The helplessness to do otherwise, it nothing else, assures this. That a Union of coequal States under the Con-stitution may result from submission, is it nothing else, assures this. That a Union of coequal States under the Con-stitution may result from submission, is my most fervent hope. But questions of serious import to us will still remain.—. Will the precedent thus set by Congress be forgotten? Will the Constitution which is impotent to restrain the fury of a majority to day, become the sacred shelid it once was for the minority to morrow? Will the sword that is so easi-ly drawn to establish a Constitution now, be allowed to rest in its sheath if needed to overthrow a Constitution hereafter?— It has been the honest boast and just glo-ry of the soldier that he has saved to our people their old flag without a star dis-placed or a stripe broken—but useless has been the sacrifice if the people no longer retain their faith in constitutional gov-eriment. If the charter of our liberties has been lost, nothing has been won. More than ever at the present time should any infraction of the Constitution be regarded as a public culamity. By the vast increase of our public indebted uses every question which concerns the gov-ernment credit comes home to every per-son in the land. By that credit all values are measured. It lies at the foundation of all our wealth, our industry—of society

son in the land. By that credit all values are measured. It lies at the foundation of all our wealth, our industry--of society itself. No calamities of the past can ex-ceed those which will befall us if the pub-lid credit should give away. But how is it to be preserved if the supreme law of the land is itself repudiated? In what market of the world is that Government trusted which is swayed by revolutionary factions, intent only upon the gratifica-tion of ambition or the indulgence of par-tisan resentment? Had the effort of. Congress been promptly directed the in-Congress been promptly directed, the in-dustry and trade of the whole country would long since have felt the grateful influence, and the public credit been

It has long been the pride of the people of Connecticut that within their borders, the first experiment was made to govern man by a written Constitution. It is not strange that they have been quick to ob serve those signs which betoken danger to their chose a government. They are a law abiding and freedom-loving people; but, so long as their own history is re-membered, they cannot forget that force, oppression, military authority, are not the proper instruments to bind a nation together—that no government can endure that has not its foundations laid in the affections of the people. Trusting in the intelligence of the American people, let us indulge the hope that, from our experience of danger, we may learn to secure our future safety,— and that when calmer times succeed, the true principles of our republican system may be re-established by means of a le-gally constituted Convention, and that serve those signs which betoken danger

may be re-established by means of a le-gally constituted Convention, and that, the foundations of the Union shall be re-laid upon the equal rights of the States, with the equal rights of the

ever dared to claim it as a prerogative o his crown, can be supposed to reside in the constitution of a republic, established by a people who revolted against Great Britian: that 'they' might better secure

Corruption in our Legislative Bodies.

Never in the history of any country were legislative bodies so corrupt and venal as they are in the United States to Since the advent of the Radiday. cals to power all sense of public honesty seems to have been lost. In the low er House of Congress; in the Senate, in each branch of the different Northern State legislatures, everywhere in short bribery and corruption have come to be he order of the day. So common has it grown to be that it is regarded as a

matter of course. People have ceased to vonder at it: and by the re-election of nen known to be dishonest and merce nary have seemed to sanction it. Radical newspapers admit that bers of Congress belonging to their party are perfectly venal; they charge their own men in the United States Senate with being corrupt and mercenary : and acknowledge that the State Legislatures which have been under their control have disgraced the several States in which have disgraced the several States in which they have been assembled. How com-pletely rotten must a party be when it is compelled to make such an exhibition of its corruption. It cannot be long before the people will have their eyes opened. They cannot and will not sustain such a debauched po-litical organization. The masses are hon-

and will not sustain such a debauched po-litical organization. The masses are hon-est, and they will yet brand official dis-honesty with the stigma of disgrace i which should attach to it. In this State and elsewhere the Demo-icratic members, of Congress and of the State Legislature have, as a general rule, been men of pure character. We must see to it that none but such are nomina-ted for office. Liet the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in the coming elections, put forward their very best and most re-putable men for office. This should be done in every county in the State, wheth-er we are in the majority or the minori-ty. Let us present the same contrast to our opponents in the future which we did in the past. We cannot afford to send any man to the Legislature who, is, not honest above suppleton. We must see to it that no one is put in public position who might be induced to commit an act which would cast a stain upon the party. We must prove to the people of Pennsyl-vania that there is no truth, in the faile gation which is conctinnes made, that all parties are equally corrupt. It has not been true in the past. The Democratic party has always required that its candi-dates for office, should come before the people with dean hands. The times de-mand that there shall, hen o lowering of its high standard of public morality. Let

its high standard of public morality. I it be seen to then, that all nominees to be seen to then, the thir furthers for public position in the coming selection be men, of the purest character. Such a course will place our opponents in an odi-ous light, and will add greatly to our strength throughout the State.-Lancas-ter Intelligencer.

may be re-established by means of a le-gally constituted Convention, and that the foundations of the Union shall be re-laid upon the equal rights of the States, witighte limited powers of the federal governmentand the indissolubili-ty of the Union so clearly defined that our continuance as a people-one and in-divisible-may be perpetual. The paramount importance which the events of the past few years has given to subjects affecting the federal relations of our State is my justification for dwel-ling thus at length upon them at the present time. To those matters which are especially committed to our local leg-islation. I now beg leave to call your at tention.

\* THE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A. communica-tion which has been received at the Bu-reau of Indian Affairs, from George W. Dent, Superintendent of Iudian Affairs for Arizona Territory, and dated at La Paz during the month of March, reports au-other melancholy massacre of American citizens by the Apaches of central Arizo-na, on March 2. Two teams belonging to a resident of La Paz, returning from Pres-cott in charge of two drivers, and accom-panied by five other men, were fired in-to by a party of about forty Apaches, at a place in the open country, partly covered with sage bush, and the two drivers and one traveler were killed. The scene of this casuality was about eight miles on the La Paz side of Date Creeks. Two of the travelers were wounded, and they, with the two others who were unhurt, eg-caped. WASHINGTON, May 4.-A communica Jacobs.

with the two others who were unhurt, eg-caped. The Indians destroyed part of the har-ness of the teams, rifled the wagons and ran off the stock, consisting of eighteen mules and four horses. About three hours after the occurrence another train of wagons came up, and being prepared attempted to recover the stock. They fol-lowed the Indians to a canon in the moun-tains, to the north of the road, when they were charged by the Indians and repulsed, and the Indians thus made off with their entire booty. After burying the dead by the roadside, they proceeded to the train and correct in a part of the road here-tofore regarded as eafe against hostilities, and is an additional proof of the increas-ing boldness of the Apaches. Mr. Dent further writes the "made off" with order of the military commanding officer,

Mr. Dent further writes: "By a recent order of the military commanding officer, a military patrol will be stationed between here and Date Creek, and the efficiency of the troops will be tested." It is believ-ed there, but not officially reported, that some of the young men of the Xaripals and Mojaves join with the Apaches. In their depredations, and such is the strength of sentiment and belief, that should such a coalition be proved; the whites would retailate on the friendly river Indians, and sanifice them merci-lessly. Superintendent Deut states that river Indians, and sacrifice them merd-lessly. Superintendent Dent states that he has steadily aimed to keep down this spirit while the real proof is periding, but should proof be had of such joining with the Apaches, no voice, neither the influ-ence of the Indian Department nor, the military power, can prevent a general massace of the river bands. It is to be hoped that the presence of a company of troops, soon to be placed on the road where the lage massace was committed, with orders adequate to the occasion, will check and prevent any coalition of the where the late massacre was committed, with orders adequate to the occasion, will check and prevent any coalition of the

county.

right of a very superior sub-soil plow which we have heard highly endorsed and ecommended by farmers from the lower end of the county. Several townships in the county have been sold, but others re

the law are a miracle of human wisdom. ing; and we trust he will continue the Words are to be taken in their popular good work until all the alleys and by ense, without regard togrammar, which ways are thoroughly cleansed of rubbish has always been beneath the wisdom of and dirt. Nothing will more surely conthe law-makers-who seem to think that tribute to the health of the borough. ROW IN LOUTHER STREET .--- Historical

as crime is a tax on sin, it can be define without regard to syn-tax. If the words are still dubious, after the lawyers are called in (as of course they are) it is usual to refer to the context ; but this in most cases is only getting out of

Swartz, who fired after him several times the frying pan into the fire. It hath been held that the English law and finally succeeded in arresting him at which forbid ecclesiastical persons to pu the Garrison, and lodging him in For chase "provisions" in Rome, while it in

erdicted them from purchasing "bulls" INPROVEMENT .- The work of repairing from the Pope, did not render it unlaw ful to proque portions of "buils"-such as rump steaks or sirloins of beef-from and repainting the Court House has bee mmenced, the contract being awarded o Mr. C. II. Hoffer. We understand the

the papal butchers. As to the effect and consequence of work Commissioners have determined to pro cure an illuminated dial for the clock taken literally, "it hath been held" saith which will undoubtedly be a great con Puffendorf, "after long debate, that when venience to those from necessity or inclithe words amount to utter nonsense, they nation are out after night. It is to be are not in all cases to be strictly followed hoped the work of renovation will -which was not bad for "Puffy."

pushed forward as rapidly as possible, fo Finally, the reason and spirit of the law he Court House in its present condition nust be looked at-when there happens is a perfect eye-sore to the town. o be any.

PROF. MILLS IN NEWVILLE .--- We take WHAT FASHION DOES .- Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mis pleasure in announcing to our friends in and around Newville that Prof. Mills, tress she is-compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginthe celebrated Phrenologist and Mesmerable, for her sake. She pinches feet with ist, will give a course of nine lectures in Literary Hall, during this and next week. | tight shoes, or chokes us with tight neckerchiefs, or squeezes the breath out of our We desire to say for the Professor that he had crowded houses here and in Mechanbodies by tight lacing. She makes people sit up by night, when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed in the icsburg for weeks; and his lectures and experiments excited the deepest interest morning when they ought to be up and in Phrenology and Mesmerism on the doing. She causes hosts of apparently part of all classes of our citizens, while many of his delineations of character sensible persons in other respects to pay were strikingly accurate. We wish him exhorbitant prices for the privilege of see ing some toreign operatio or dramatio abundant success in Newville. performers, puffed into notoriety by hired

newspaper writers, and to call the ex-NEW MODE OF COLLECTING TAXES.bibition "splendid," when they don't un-The Legislature, at its last session, extenderstand a word that is said, or enjoy the ded to this county the provisions of a forthing as well as an ordinary minstre mer act applicable only to a few counties show. She makes it vulgar to wait upon This law provides that the County Treas one's self, and genteel to live idle and urer shall give public notice of the time useless. She requires people to visit when they had rather stay at home, eat when at, which he will be present in the differ ent collection districts for the purpose of they are not hungry and drink when receiving the State and County tax as they are not thirsty. She invades our pleasure and interrupts our business. ssessed. The collection of the tax remaining unpaid after the Treasurer's She compels people to dress gaily, whether upon their own property or that of an visit, devolves upon the Constable of the Cownship or Borough. We would call other, whether agreeable to the word of the attention of our readers to the adver-God or the dictates of pride. She rules isement of Levi Zeigler, Treasurer of this health and produces sickness; destroys county, in another column, wh life, and occasions premature death. She makes tools of parents, invalids of obli-dren and servants of all. She is a despinotice of the times and places at which he will receive taxes. of the highest grade; full of intrigue and VALUABLE INVENTION .--- In another col cunning, and yet husbands wives, fath umn will be found the advertisement of irs, mothers, sons, daughters and ser Jonas Koller, offering for sale the paten

ants, black and white, have volunta become her obedient subjects and slave ind vie with one another to see who sha be most obsequious. 🗤

THE WEATHER. -- If our patrons ge

main to be disposed of, and those who de erally are not aware that the weather f sire to invest and make some money the past fortnight has been peculia would do well to give the matter their cold, wet and unpleasant, it would b immediate attention. Mr. Koller stands oruel in us to inform them of the fact. high as a manufacturer of and dealer in We also suppose it is scarcely necessar to inform the farmers that this damp. we agricultural implements, and his having taken the sub-soil plow in hand ensures weather has kept them back with their its speedy infroduction to all parts of the work. م المربق الم المربعة الم المربع ا ما يستري المربع المر