American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,
Thursday Morning, May 16, 1867.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

Now is the time, says the *World*, to prepare for the great Presidential contest of 1868, upon the result of which depends civil liberty in this country.—It is to settle the question whether we are to be governed by the Constitution and laws, or by the whims and caprice of an irresponsible majority of a Rump Congress. It is to determine, more than any other election that has preceded it, for or against the representative constitutional government established by the heroes and sages of the Revolution. It is to determine whether we shall be a great, powerful, free, and prosperous nation, governed by wise and humane laws, or whether the country is to be torn to pieces by faction and violence, and finally to end in despotism. If the country is to be redeemed from its present downward tendency, it must be done through the principles and the sway of the Democratic party. This is a matter that vitally concerns us all. We are all alike interested. We cannot escape its consequences, however we may neglect our duties. Each and every Democrat has a duty to perform, and in no other way can so much good be accomplished as by the timely diffusion of sound Democratic newspapers. Every Democrat should constitute himself a committee of one for that purpose. Put them on the cross-roads; put them in the families of the poor, and in the hands of moderate Republicans. Get up subscriptions among Democrats who are able and willing to contribute for gratuitous circulation. Democrats have failed in their duty in this respect. Our opponents circulate five papers to our one. They appeal to men's passions; Democrats appeal to their reason and their patriotism. Our opponents are chiefly held together by lust of power and public plunder; we are united upon the great and tried principles of civil and religious liberty. Their history is one of strife, bloodshed, disunion, bankruptcy, and widespread national calamities; whilst ours is a history of more than half a century of national happiness and prosperity unexampled in the history of any other nation or people in modern times. Democrats! if you will but deserve success, you will be victorious. Our Democratic friends in Connecticut have done their duty, and they have nobly triumphed. Go to work and do likewise!

Educating the Negroes.

The following extracts from Radical speeches lately delivered at a negro meeting in Richmond, Virginia, will serve to show how the blacks are to be educated into good citizens. An individual by the name of "Colonel Marsh" is reported as follows:

"He was in favor of Thad. Stevens' confiscation bill—a sentiment that met with unbounded applause. He declared if only one man was left after a lapse of twelve months, who was in favor of confiscation, he would be found to represent that solitary individual. He had been already ostracised by the rebels, and he was determined not to show them any favor or mercy. *He desired to break up the land monopoly; he was determined, with his party, in the words of the illustrious Hunnicutt, to make Virginia the Massachusetts of the South.*"

Cornelius Harris, one of Underwood's negro jurors, said:

"*The missionaries from the North (Radical politicians) who were now coming among them were angels of light spreading the gospel of political freedom among the previously enslaved masses of the South.*—He asked his colored brethren to receive these messengers of the Republican party with every demonstration of welcome."

A "Mr. Wardell" followed in this strain:

"Nothing in God Almighty's world will put the rebel men and women in the proper track but confiscation."

Louis Lindsey developed himself as follows:

"He wanted above all things to see his black brothers independent of the white. They (the blacks) must get hold of the Legislature. *He was in favor of confiscating the lands of the rebels*, and he hoped when election day came that his hearers would go in a solid phalanx to the polls and secure a voice and a power in ruling the State of Virginia."

Such ministrations to the worst passions and instincts of the ignorant and vicious negroes is what the Radical leaders call "reconstruction." God help those scoundrels in the future, for surely a dread retribution will some time overtake them.

GENERAL GRANT.—It is becoming more and more evident that the Radicals, jealous of the well-established fame of General Grant, are doing their best to undermine his reputation. The particular incentive to these attacks, at the present time, is the possibility of the nomination of the General for the Presidency in 1868. Until recently, these assaults were covert. Within a few weeks, however, the *Tribune* has admitted into its columns a number of undisguised flings at his military reputation, while the last number of the *Anti Slavery Standard* prints in a most conspicuous place an article from an obscure paper in Missouri, which contains an open charge against General Grant's private character, too gross, in fact, to be printed in any decent newspaper. It is plain, therefore, that the Radicals have determined that the present General-in-Chief shall not be the next President, and will stop at no means, however dishonorable, to accomplish their purpose.

GEN. SHERIDAN AND THE SUPREME COURT.—General Sheridan has arrested J. W. Walker, charged with shooting a negro, and because he fancies that the civil authorities would not punish Walker, he has issued an order to have him tried by a Military Commission—which, he says, "will also try such other persons as may be brought before it by orders from these headquarters." This case is a fair illustration of the despotism established at the South under the Military bill. The Supreme Court has unanimously decided that the trial of civilians by Military Commission is unconstitutional, but Gen. Sheridan snaps his fingers in the face of the Court, and his oath to support the Constitution, and he asserts the unlimited power of a dictator. —*Exchange.*

Had President Johnson the spunk of a louse he would kick the barn-burner, Phil. Sheridan, out of the position he disgraces. A miserable upstart and humbug, he is only in his proper sphere when he acts the part of a cowardly incendiary. To see the people of several States compelled to submit to the insults of such petty creatures as Sheridan and Sickles, is too much for human nature to bear, and the President is equally culpable if he permits them to continue in their present positions.

THE Radical negroes of Mobile, Alabama, at their late "convention," demanded full political, civil and social rights; and, not allowed to marry and mix with the whites they will insist upon confiscation. Generous nigs!

THE "PET LAMBS" BECOMING OBSTREPEROUS.

From the hour the military satraps of the Rump Congress took possession of the Southern States, the negroes have shown a desire for lawlessness and deviltry. Up to that time they were, generally speaking, quiet and orderly, and most of them were at work. A good understanding existed between the whites and the blacks, and a common interest governed both races. This state of affairs was just what the Rump Congress did not want to see, and hence it was that that measure of infamy and sin—the military despotism bill—was concocted and passed. From present appearances the negroes are beyond hope of redemption. Daily and hourly they are engaged in crime and wickedness. The fact that military satraps have assumed control in the South, induces the negroes to believe that confiscation is to be enforced, and that they are to become the proprietors of all Southern soil.—Radical stump speakers—who are paid from a corruption fund—are now engaged, in haranguing the negroes, and urging them to acts of lawlessness, and telling them that they are the owners of all Southern properties. Thousands of negroes have stopped work, and now put in their time in getting up meetings for Wilson, Kelley, Hunnicut and other demagogues and disturbers of the peace. As we said, crimes without number follow this state of affairs, and the Southern States now present a picture of hell upon earth. Below we give a few of the many outrages recently perpetrated by the "pet lambs," as Lincoln called the negroes:

CAR DIFFICULTY IN NEW ORLEANS.—A letter dated New Orleans, May 6, says—"The negroes yesterday attempted to get up a riot, taking possession of the Rampart street cars, appropriated to the use of the whites, refusing to ride in those appropriated to themselves. On Saturday night the negroes threatened to force an entrance into the French Opera House on an equality with the whites. They were finally dispersed by the police and military. Several persons, white and black, were seriously injured."

A NEGRO BURGLAR SHOT.—A letter dated Memphis, Tenn., May 9, says—"A negro named John McEwen, while attempting to force an entrance into the house of J. B. Synnott, a well-known journalist, last night, was shot through the heart by Mrs. Synnott, who was alone in the house."

THE NEGROES AND THE STREET CARS.—A letter dated St. Louis, May 9, says—"The colored people of this city held a meeting last night at which resolutions were adopted demanding equal rights in the street cars, and public halls and the benefit of the school fund. Thanks were expressed to the Legislature for its action on the suffrage question and the course of Congress in respect to the rights of the negro was highly approved."

NEGRO RIOT—ATTACK ON THE POLICE.—A letter from Richmond, Va., dated May 9, says—"A serious riot occurred this evening. A large crowd of negroes gathered on Carey street, to see the trial between the engines of Richmond and Wilmington fire companies. A fight took place, and a negro was arrested. The mob of negroes rescued him, but he was again captured. Upon arriving at the upper station house the negroes again rescued him, throwing paving stones at the police. Captain Jenkins, of the police, two sergeants and one private were all injured.—Two of them seriously. By this time the mob had swelled to nearly a thousand negroes. General Schofield sent up a company of the Eleventh regiment, and came himself. He spoke to the mob, commanding them to disperse, but the order was not obeyed. The soldiers then charged bayonets and drove the negroes away.—More soldiers were sent to the station house during the night, and no riot is now likely to occur. During the progress of the mob they surrounded a house in which a white boy had taken refuge, and clamored for him until he came out, and the police took him in charge."

A WHITE MAN FINED FOR DEFENDING HIS WIFE.—A letter dated Richmond, May 6, says—"Among the cases before the mayor this morning was one of a white citizen charged with assaulting a colored woman in his employment. The defendant confessed the assault, but justified himself on the ground that the servant had abused his wife in the most violent manner, and he could never submit to such abuse from one of her color. The mayor reminded him that the time had passed when any discrimination could be made between whites and blacks, and accordingly fined him ten dollars, and ordered him to give security for his good behavior. I mention this case as an indication of the present disposition of the courts in this section."

Disturbances in Richmond, Virginia.—The Negroes Attack the Police.—The Military Capture Eighteen of the Rioters.—Arrest of a Massachusetts Agitator for Attempting to Create a Riot.

RICHMOND, May 11.—In view of the recent riot, the Eleventh United States infantry is about to encamp permanently at the City Spring Park, within the city.

Some citizens have laid before General Schofield a complaint about the language at the colored meeting on Friday night, as likely to produce further disturbances, and the matter is being investigated.

RICHMOND, May 12.—Another negro riot occurred in the lower part of the city last night. The negroes attempted to rescue a drunken negro from the police.—Bricks, clubs and pistols were used, and four policemen badly beaten. One of them is severely injured. A company of soldiers guarding the Libby Prison were called on, and captured eighteen of the rioters.

While this was going on, another negro difficulty occurred on First street. This last mob dispersed upon the persuasion of a colored juryman. To-day mounted soldiers patrolled the streets to keep order, and squads of police were placed at all the churches, in view of threats of the negroes to force their way in amongst the white people. A large procession of negroe societies attended a funeral to-day, accompanied by an unarmed company of colored milita, the officers of which carried swords. There was no disturbance.

Last night, Jedekiah K. Hayward, of Massachusetts, was arrested for using language at the meeting on Friday night calculated to create a riot. His language was as follows.

After Judge Underwood leaves, you can hold high carnival, or what you please. I need not advise you what to do, for great bodies do as they have a mind to.

He was arrested on a warrant from the Mayor, and was bailed in $3,000 to appear to-morrow.

RICHMOND, May 12—Evening.—At the African Church to-night Judge Underwood and Horace Greeley made short addresses to the negroes. Underwood advised them against rioting, and said that General Schofield had told him that he had heard there might be a riot here to-morrow, and if there was, he would plant cannon in every street and sweep the rioters down with grape. He urged the negroes not to gather in crowds, but to attend to their business.

Mr. Greeley urged the negroes not to engage in a riot, but to go peacably about their daily avocations.

Radical Meeting in New Orleans.—More Negro Rioting.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—The Radical mass meeting on Saturday night, in Lafayette square, was presided over by Mayor Heath and addressed by Judge Kelley of Philadelphia, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Conway. Between four and five thousand persons were present, five-sixths being negroes. The various Freedmen's clubs of the wards marched in procession, headed by music, with transparencies, and caused considerable disturbance by shouting while on the march. Nothing serious occurred until midnight when, it is reported that the negroes stopped a car in St. Charles street, cleared it of the white occupants by shoving their clubs through the windows, took possession, and compelled the driver to go ahead. The saloons had been closed at 11 o'clock, by order of the Chief of Police.

General Sheridan has issued an order removing the clerk of one of the district courts, for the alleged issuing of fraudulent certificates of naturalization.

THE "GETTYSBURG ASYLUM" CORPORATORS.

Somebody sent us, recently, a long advertisement of the "National Home for Invalid Soldiers," with a request to publish and send bill to somebody. It seems there was to be a grand lottery for the benefit of this institution, the prizes consisting of "diamonds, pearls, rubies," and other valuables, which, we are explicitly told, were *purchased* from citizens of the Southern States during the late "rebellion." We are also gravely informed that Gen. Meade, Andrew G. Curtin and Governor Geary approve the enterprise!

The Clinton *Democrat* speaks our sentiments to the letter concerning this circular. It says:

"If this circular had told the truth, we might publish it. If it had told us that this is simply a scheme for a set of villains to make money, and that their diamonds, rubies, pearls, &c., instead of being purchased, had been *stolen* from the Southern people—as any man with three grains of common sense knows they were—then we might have commended its frankness, while we condemned the rapacity of its authors. As it has told an unmitigated falsehood, however, we will have nothing to do with it, as we should dislike very much to become possessed of any of the prizes thus baptized in the blood of the South, and *stolen* from their owners by a horde of thieves and vandals, who hung like a curse on the rear of the federal army, and sucked, with a vampire's eagerness, the last drop of life from the prostrate body of a desolated country.

As for Geary and Curtin approving the enterprise, that is the worst endorsement it could have. Whenever a circular is thrust before the public with the approval of *such* men as they, let the people put their hands on their pockets, for no sign that we ever saw in a rail-road depot was better evidence that thieves were about. We'll help to keep our wounded and disabled soldiers, but when we contribute money for that purpose we want it to go into the hands of honest men."

We are glad to notice that Attorney General Brewster has put his foot on this grand lottery scheme. Gen. Meade, it seems, doubted the lawfulness of the proposed enterprise, and he wrote to the Attorney General, asking his opinion on the subject. Mr. Brewster replied as follows:

"I have read the statute; I have read the minutes; I have read the by-laws; and I have read the proposed scheme, and it is my opinion that the statute does not authorize any such scheme; and as Attorney-General I request you, as the President of the corporation, to give these corporators notice that I will resist the execution of that scheme by prompt legal proceedings."

☞ The New York *Tribune* (Greeley's paper,) notwithstanding its fanatical and treasonable sentiments, and its long and labored disunion proclivities, sometimes gives leading men of its own party severe raps over the knuckles. Speaking of those men of its party who during the war kept up a constant clamor about their "loyalty," but who at the same time plunged their arms deep into the public treasury, the *Tribune* says:

"There are some offenses now-a-days that are so rank and smell as rank to heaven as Macbeth's, until there are two sorts of villains who seem to us deserving of special reprobation: 1. Those who made money by fleecing the Government during the late Civil War, and those who say they know where and by whom such villainies were perpetrated, yet have never denounced them to the proper authorities, and do not now accuse them distinctly and by name."

☞ William Lloyd Garrison, a lifelong enemy of the Union, and reviler of the Constitution, sailed from Boston for Europe on the 8th, and the telegraph informs us that "a salute was fired from "the cutter and school ship in honor of "the distinguished passenger as the "steamer went down the harbor." We take these to be United States vessels, and would ask what act of Mr. Garrison's life entitled him to such attention? Why should a nation pay honor to a man who has labored to destroy that bond of union between the States on which the national life depends?

THEN AND NOW.—In 1865, Senator Sumner offered in Congress a series of resolutions which the following is one:

And be it further resolved, That a government founded on military power, or having its origin in military orders, cannot be a republican form of government, according to the requirements of the Constitution; and that its recognition will be contrary, not only to the Constitution, but also to that essential principle of our Government, which in the language of Jefferson, establishes "the supremacy of the civil over the military authority."

This was in the midst of war, or rather near its end. Now, in a time of peace, with his vote, ten States have been turned over to five Military Governors, and martial law practicably established for each. What an illustration of Radical inconsistency!

THE Japanese Commissioners have privately told Secretary Seward what they want in this part of the word. It is understood that they were sent out by their despotic monarch to gather whatever was valuable among foreign governments for keeping the masses in subjection. Understanding that a portion of the people of this country enjoyed less freedom and were willing to pay more taxes than any other, they came here. They were heard to declare lately, that they need not go any further.

AN AUGUSTA, Ga., paper, commenting upon the appointment of Jack Hamilton, as Register of Bankrupty at New Orleans, says:—"Bankrupt in fortune, character, influence, respectability and even common decency, as the notorious Jack is known to be, it would seem that Chief Justice Chase is something of a wag by his selection of this hopeless bankrupt as a register of all bankrupts in the good city of New Orleans."

NOT satisfied with having special cars for their use in Richmond, the darkies daily create trouble by attempting to force themselves into the white people's cars. On the 7th an insolent nig was put off a white car, and the case was immediately laid before the grand jury of Underwood's court, from which the fellow will no doubt get a "true bill," as five of the number are negroes.

☞ Salmon P. Chase has dismissed the Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases from the Supreme Court for want of jurisdiction. This does not determine the constitutionality of the military satrap bill, but it shows that Chase is afraid to meet the issue. This comes of having a politician instead of a jurist upon the Supreme Bench.

COLUMBUS CORNFORTH (what a name!) has been appointed by Governor Geary Inspector of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools in this State. Wonder how many more Radical pets are to be furnished with crumbs of comfort from the official table of his Excellency.

ASHLEY paid a visit to the convicted felon, Sanford Conover, in prison, the other day, to get testimony for the Rump Judiciary Committee against the President. Two such fellows could hardly meet without laughing in each other's faces.

DAVID DERRICKSON, of Meadville, Wayne M'Veagh, (Simon Cameron's daughter's husband,) and Wm. H. Hall, of Bedford, have been appointed by Gov. No-Prefix to revise the Penal Code.

COL. MOONLIGHT is stumping Kansas in favor of female suffrage. "Roll on silver moon!"

REUNION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, Old School and New School, met last year at St. Louis, and while there, it was determined by consultation, and in a spirit of conciliation on both sides, that the separation which had divided them for many years should exist no longer than proper measures of union could be determined upon. For that purpose, a committee of consultation was appointed by each Assembly, with authority to agree upon such form of union, as would be possible, and which would meet with the approbation of worshippers of both branches of the church. These committees have recently been in session in the city of New York, and it is understood that they acted harmoniously, and have agreed upon a plan of reconciliation, which, it is believed will meet with the approbation of the communicant members of both the New and the Old School. The plan of union is to be submitted to the churches during the present year, and will, no doubt, be thoroughly canvassed. We do not understand that it will be submitted to a vote, but the election of delegates to the General Assembly to be held next spring, will be governed by the opinions of the candidates upon the subject, and the views of the members of the churches.

THE LATE CORRUPT LEGISLATURE.—The Johnstown *Tribune* (Radical,) thus speaks of the late Radical Legislature:

"The Republican press of the State, with few exceptions, is outspoken in its condemnation if the course of the Legislature which has just adjourned. There seems to be no ground for doubt that unblushing corruption—the buying and selling of votes—characterized much of the important legislation of the session. We have no advice to offer, but a blind man can see that if the Republicans of this state desire to retain power they must purge their party of the contamination which comes of dishonest leadership."

THE New York *World* says: "Mr. Raymond is only six months behind Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Greeley is only six weeks behind Thad. Stevens, and Thad. Stevens is only six days behind Wendell Phillips, and Wendell Phillips is not more than six inches from the tail and the shining pitchfork of the master of them all."

☞ The *Herald* frequently speaks of the President as "Andy, the dispenser of offices." When we consider that the editor of the *Herald* has a brother and several other blood relatives holding office under the President, we ask if modesty if not decency never dictated to him the impropriety of this kind of language.

A LARGE number of Radicals intend to spend the coming summer in Europe. They go, no doubt, to receive the thanks of the Old World despots for crushing civil liberty in this Republic. They will be welcomed where they go and will be welcome to stay there.

IT is said that the colored Radicals of New Orleans are selling their registration papers to "rebels." Thus early have the darkies become corrupted by their Radical associations. But even a negro can't touch pitch without becoming defiled.

THE Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies, after a week's session at New York, have agreed upon terms of re-union. The terms are to go before *the churches a year before final action.*

THE youngest son of Fred. Douglass (negro,) has been appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Negro Bureau.

The Military Despotism South.

Henry Wilson, United States Senator, now campaigning the South, writes home that he is doing a good business, wanting more men and money, &c., for the campaign of "free discussion," &c., &c.

Now all this sort of talk is the merest bosh. There is no free discussion down South; none is allowed. There is not a Democratic public man in the North who would be permitted to go through the South and "discuss" as Wilson is doing.

One of the atrocities of the Five Monarchy bill is—not alone the bill itself, and its passage by a Rump Congress, representing not one-half of the people—but the forbidding of all free discussion on it. The bill was a bill of despotism, to enable the Wilsons and the Kelleys to speak South, and to suppress all Democratic speakers, if any volunteered there to reply to them.

The devil himself must smile grimly when he reads (if he does read) such letters as one recently from Mr. Speaker Colfax, rejoicing that Congress had "resolved" kindly, (only *resolved*, however), in sympathy with "Ireland and Crete." The impudence and hypocrisy of such "resolves" must make Satan grin with a ghastly smile, coming, as they do, from a Congress that imposes five military monarchs upon ten millions of people, and which secures to the Wilsons and the Kellys of the North the power there to lecture, where no opposition can go without incarceration, and perhaps death, even. There is no "Ireland" so downtrodden as ten millions of our own people. There is no Turk half as despotic as our own Radical Turks over millions of our own people. Crete has just as free a government as twelve States of this Union (Missouri and Tennessee to be added on to the ten.) This of ours is not "a republic," but just as much a military despotism as that the Cæsars governed from the Bay of Biscay and the British Isles to the Euphrates and the Tigris.—*New York Express.*

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE ROBBED.—The Cameron Legislature, which has just adjourned, gave evidence of the boldest system of robbery that has ever been perpetrated upon any body of people. The *modus operandi* of pocket-picking, highway robbery, burglary, garroting, confiscating postage stamps, &c., is in every respect commendable when compared with the manner in which Republican legislators filched the hard earnings of our taxpayers from the Treasury. In one instance, George DeHaven, jr., Representative from Philadelphia, brought his son here—a mere child—and him sworn in as an officer, and sent him off to school the next day. The boy was never on duty a single day—in truth he did not return until the day previous to the adjournment, when he came to draw $900 of the people's money! Senator George Connell, reputed to be worth 220,000, also brought his son here (as he has done four or five sessions past) to be a recipient of some of the stealings. Young Connell was sworn in, and the last that was seen of him in this vicinity was at the Goldsboro' prize fight, on the day Geary was inaugurated, until April 9th, when he, too, came in for his gobble! Senator Graham brought his son here, and had him sworn in as a clerk, but, to his credit be it said, he remained at his post and rendered the State some service. We do not advert to these facts with a view of awakening a spirit of resistance to such infamous transactions—because the people still love patience passionately—but simply to show the inconsistency of Deacon Berguer's defence and laudation of Cameron's honest Legislature.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

JOAB SQUIRE, brother of Jacob Squire, of this place, and one of the earliest settlers of Erie county, Ohio, died March 31, in the 90th year of his age.

VIRGINIA.

The Coming Trial of Jefferson Davis—His Departure from Fortress Monroe and Arrival in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—A large crowd of persons gathered on the wharf around the steamboat landing this morning, to witness the departure of Jefferson Davis. A busy scene presented itself at Carroll Hall.

At 7 o'clock General Burton called at Carroll Hall, and found Davis all ready to accompany him. Leave-takings were exchanged with his family and friends in the fort, and his confinement here became among the things of the past. Gen. Burton was walking on one side of Davis, and Dr. Cooper, his physician, on the other. Robert Ould and Davis' brother, who arrived last night, from Vicksburg, escorting Mrs. Davis and sister, followed by several friends, who, with the servants and baggage, formed an interesting procession, which emerged from the fort a few minutes later. As Davis reached the outer gate his manner became more cheerful. They walked to the steamer John Sylvester, which was waiting to take them to Richmond. On the way he was greeted by many of his friends, whom he received in a cordial manner.

Marshals Underwood and Duncan were on board, going to Richmond with Gen. Burton.

RICHMOND, Virginia, May 11.—The steamer John Sylvester, with Jefferson Davis on board, arrived here at 5:30 P. M. A detachment of infantry from the Twenty-ninth regiment was present, and sentinels were posted at intervals enclosing about two hundred yards square of the wharf. Outside of this a large crowd gathered. The surrounding hills were pretty thickly covered by spectators.—Major Vance, of Gen. Schofield's staff, who was in command, had a detachment of cannoneers, of the Fifth artillery, numbering about fifty men, mounted as a guard for the carriages. As the steamer hove in sight, with the national flag flying, the most intense anxiety was exhibited by the crowd to get closer, but there was no demonstration. When the steamer was made fast, the Hon. James Lyons went on board, and after a feeling meeting with Davis, brought Mrs. Davis ashore and conducted her to a carriage, followed by the two servants who attended her. In a few minutes Mr. Davis came over the gang plank, accompanied by General Burton and Dr. Cooper. He looked very much changed from what the citizens of Richmond remembered him, looking much older and rather haggard and feble. A full grey beard contributed much to the change. He wore a heavy black overcoat, and came ashore with a very firm step. The party immediately got into carriages, and surrounded by the mounted guard, drove rapidly by a side street up towards the Spottswood Hotel.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

This evening Mr. Davis received the visits of nearly one hundred of our most prominent citizens, among them the pastor of St. Paul's Church, where he first received the news of the breaking of Lee's lines. There is no restriction on his movements, and he has the liberty of the house.

On the trip up the James River Mr. Davis was quite cheerful, and as he had no guard, walked freely about the boat conversing with the passengers, who were all anxious to speak to him. A lady named Mrs. Davis, of Richmond, who got on the boat at Norfolk, died in the ladies' cabin shortly before reaching Richmond. Two bridal parties came up on the same boat. There is a large and curious but orderly crowd around the Spootswood Hotel waiting to get a glimpse of the prisoner. He will remain in Gen. Burton's charge until produced in court on Monday. The citizens generally, in deference to the wishes of the authorities, stayed away from the docks, though many of them were stationed in the doors and windows along the main street to see Davis as he passed up.

He occupies the same suit of rooms at the Spootswood Hotel that he did in 1861. It is the opinion expressed by one of Mr. Davis' counsel, that if bail is refused him, the Executive will intervene to prevent his further confinement until his trial comes off. Many of his friends will visit him to-night and to-morrow.

RICHMOND, Va., May 12.—Davis remained at the Spottswood House all day, and was called on by many citizens. There is no guard over his movements. Several Republicans were present.

The following is generally understood to be the programme for to-morrow: The prisoner will be produced by Gen. Burton, and the Judge will discharge him, when he will immediately be arrested on a bench warrant to answer an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of Norfolk. Mr. O'Conor, his counsel, has stated to friends here that he will insist on an immediate trial. Another of Davis' counsel states that if a trial is not granted, a motion for bail will be insisted on. The general opinion is that no trial will take place now, and perhaps not until June. Horace Greeley and Augustus Schell, of New York, and A. Welch and General Jackman, of Philadelphia, are here for the purpose of going bail for Davis. Charles O'Conor, of New York, and William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, counsel for Davis, are here. William M. Evarts, of New York, who assists the prosecution, and L. H. Chandler, prosecuting attorney, arrived this afternoon from Washington. It is generally believed that Davis will be held in custody until his trial.

Jefferson Davis Released on Bail.

RICHMOND, May 23.—Jefferson Davis was produced in court this morning. The *counsel for the Government were not* ready to proceed.

Mr. O'Conor moved that the prisoner be released on bail. Judge Underwood said he would release the prisoner on one hundred thousand dollars bail. Of this sum Hon. Horace Greeley pledged $25,000, Augustus Schell $25,000, Gen. Jackman $25,000, and A. Welsh $25,000.

Hon. Wm. B. Reed said he would pledge $100,000 at once, in addition, if this bail was not acceptable.

Judge Underwood said the bail was entirely acceptable, and Mr. Davis was released and proceeded at once to the Spottswood House to inform Mrs. Davis of his good fortune.

Local Items.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The Executive Committee on Collections for the Southern Famine Relief Fund, which has its head-quarters in the Board of Trade Rooms, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have organized Auxiliary Committees in all the counties of Pennsylvania. The following named gentlemen have been selected for Cumberland county, to collect and receive funds in aid of the starving people of the South:

Carlisle.—Fred. Watts, Edw'd M. Biddle, Wm. Blair, James Marshall, Edw'd Shower, Rev. Jno. C. Bliss, Jno. B. Bratton, Wm. H. Miller, Wm. M. Penrose, Jas. H. Graham, Robert M. Henderson, Wm. J. Shearer, Wm. Kennedy, Jas. A. Dunbar, Jno. Lee, Jno. C. Graham, Henry Saxton, Jno. Beetem, A. W. Bentz, R. C. Woodward, A. K. Rheem.

Shippensburg.—D. W. Thrush, Rev. Jas. Harper.

Mechanicsburg.—D. J. Carmany.

Newville.—Rev. P. H. Mowry.

The members of the Committee named above are requested to meet at the arbitration room, in the Court House, Carlisle, on Saturday evening next, May 18, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organization and the transaction of business. A full attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested.

TRY IT.—Our friend Ralston has opened his soda fountain for the summer season, and those who relish the "Cold and Sparkling" would do well to give him a trial. His syrups are choice and pure, and his soda water is not excelled outside of the cities. Those who intend to indulge in frequent "bibulations" can purchase tickets at reduced rates.

REFITTED.—Carlisle Lodge, No, 91, I. O. of O. F., having been repaired and refurnished with new and fashionable furniture, will be thrown open for visitors on Saturday evening next, (the weather permitting.) The public is invited to call and see it.

A PLEA FOR CHARITY.—There can no longer be any doubt of the fact that destitution and famine are prevailing to an alarming extent in the Southern States. The evidence of this fact has become so notorious that the humane and Christian people of this community ought no longer to close their ears to the piercing cry of distress which comes up from their fellow countrymen of the South. Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas writes from Louisville, in regard to the people of certain portions of Georgia and Alabama, that "all classes of the citizens are alike destitute, the rich as well as the poor; *and both must starve if they remain in the country, unless provisions are sent them!*" Governor Orr, of South Carolina, writes: "To subsist our population until the 1st of July, will require the importation of not less than four hundred thousand bushels of corn—and at least one hundred thousand bushels will be required for gratuitous distribution." Rev. Wm. Martin of Columbia, S. C., writes: "On the very worst days of the recent severe winter I have seen scores of women, scantily covered with rags, wan and pale from starvation, walk twenty miles, and gratefully receive half a bushel of corn and carry it home on their heads to their starving children."—The Rev. J. N. Craig, of Lancaster C. H., S. C., writes that he can name fifty-two families within his personal knowledge who have no means of living. A letter received by John Welsh, Esq., Chairman of the Southern Famine Relief Commission of Philadelphia, from a prominent gentleman of the South, says: "With all the aid we may receive in this State many hundreds will perish before a crop can be gathered. It is heartrending to hear the pressing appeals for food from a large portion of the people of this district." Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, says that in that State alone sixty thousand whites and thirty thousand blacks will require aid to keep them from starvation until September. A letter from Atlanta, Georgia, says: "You can see upon our streets, almost any hour of the day, poor half-famished women, perhaps with infants, begging for what may subsist their families for a season. It is a common sight to see these people coming in from miles, barefoot and almost naked, with their little sacks, begging for corn. Hundreds of large families are living in tents and huts in the suburbs; entirely dependent upon charity." Governor Patton, of Alabama, says:—"Thousands of our people, before the war in comfortable and independent circumstances, were reduced to extreme poverty and want. We can supply not one-third of the *actual necessities* of the poor."—General F. D. Sewall, Adjutant General on the staff of General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, says "In the Northern counties of Alabama, extreme want exists among the poorer classes of whites." Hon. John A. Bingham, member of Congress, from Ohio, declared in a recent speech on the floor of the House of Representatives: "It is enough for me to know that within the jurisdiction of the common Government of this country there are thousands of men, women and children, who are suffering from famine, lifting up their haggard faces, stretching forth their skinny fingers, and asking leave to eat the crumbs that fall from your well supplied tables;" and he asks whether the people of the United States will permit sixty thousand of their countrymen to perish for bread.

These terrible facts plead the cause of Southern suffering and destitution more forcibly than any language of ours could plead it. Can it be possible that an appeal such as this will find no response from the wealthy and charitably disposed people of Carlisle and Cumberland county? Are there any amongst us so little and mean as to indulge in the thought that the South is alone responsible for her sufferings, and deserves no charity from the victorious North? If she did place the cup of bitterness to her own lips, God knows she is draining it to the very dregs; and it is the part neither of philanthropy or Christianity to seek to fill that cup again. These suffering, starving, dying men, women and children, are our countrymen. Shall we stop to inquire whether they took part in the late war, or sympathized with the rebellion; or shall we forget all else and remember only that they are American citizens, and that in this land of plenty *they are actually starving?*

A Relief Commission has been organized in Philadelphia, and a number of gentlemen; whose names will be found elsewhere, have been designated as an Executive Committee for Cumberland county. We hope to see prompt and energetic action on the part of this Committee. Is is to be regretted that a movement in this direction has so long been delayed; but now that a number of gentlemen have been publicly requested to act in concert with the movements towards Southern relief already begun in the large cities, we trust that none of them will feel at liberty to decline the responsibility, but that a meeting will be held at an early day and a plan inaugurated by which Cumberland county may contribute her quota to this noble charity.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sabbath afternoon last, a young daughter of Mr. Simon Smith, two or three years old, met her death in a most distressing manner. Some weeks ago, the fence around the old tan yard of Mr. Blair, on West South street, near Hanover, was taken away to make room for the erection of a row of new buildings. The wet weather interfered with the building operations, and for some unaccountable reason the lot remained open to the street. On Sabbath afternoon this little child of Mr. Smith, who resides in the vicinity, wandered to the yard and fell into an open vat. Although discovered before life was extinct, she had swallowed such a quantity of ley as to cause her death in about half an hour.

SILVER SPRING LODGE, No, 598, I. O. of O. F. of New Kingston Pa. On the 6th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our most sincere thanks be tendered to D. D. G. M. Jos. C. Thompson, of Carlisle, and his aids; also, to Wm. M. Penrose, Esq., of Carlisle, for his able and eloquent address, delivered on the occasion of the dedication of the new hall; also to the Rev. Messrs Hunter, and Fleck of New Kingston.

Resolved, That the special thanks of the members of the fraternity, who attended the dedication, be extended to the managers of the C. V. R. R. for their kindness in favoring us with excursion tickets.

Resolved, That the special thanks of the members of Silver Spring Lodge are tendered to the members of Carlisle Lodge, for the assistance they rendered us; also, to all members of the fraternity who favored us with their presence on the occasion.

Resolved, That special thanks are tendered to the ladies of New Kingston, and vicinity, for their inestimable and beautiful gift (the Bible).

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the *Carlisle Herald*, *American Volunteer* and the Mechanicsburg *Journal*.

TO THE LADIES.—Stamping neatly done for embroidering and braiding, at No. 3 Irvine's Row, Carlisle, by Mrs. L. B. Shryock.

THEATRICAL.—We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. McKean Buchanan, and his daughter, Miss Virginia Buchanan, will commence a short season of six nights only, at Rheems Hall, on Monday evening next, May 20th. They bring with them a full and efficient company of ladies and gentlemen, selected from the principal theatres of New York, Boston and Philadelphia; a troupe possessing so much talent as this one has never visited our town, and we trust our citizens will bestow their patronage in a liberal manner. The reputation of the Buchanans is world-wide, as they have played successfully throughout Great Britain, Australia, California and other parts of America, achieving a reputation second to no persons upon the stage. The pieces selected will be of the highest order, to the total exclusion of all vulgar productions, and of everything that could offend the most fastidious. The company, as now organized, have already made a circuit of twenty-five thousand miles, everywhere meeting with the most flattering encomiums of the press and the public. The opening will be selected from the extensive repertoire of the company.

There will be an entire change of programme every evening, and during the week they will present one or two of Shakspear's grandest Tragedies, for the sublime conception and finished rendition of which Mr. and Miss Buchanan have achieved such a brilliant reputation in all parts of the world where the English language is spoken.

The price of admission will be fifty cents, reserved seats 75 cents. During the day reserved seats can be secured at Haverstick's Drug Store, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. On Saturday afternoon there will be a Matinee Performance commencing at 2 o'clock, at reduced price of admission—30 cents for adults, children 25 cents.

SHIPPENSBURG ITEMS.

SMALL POX.—One or two cases of this unwelcome disease have made their appearance in this community. Our Physicians however, are active in arresting its progress, and proper care on the part of the people will stop it short of any alarming point.

WEATHER.—Rain, sunshine, clouds, moonlight and all other sorts, stripes and sizes of weather have been on the programme for this week. Umbrellas which were in their proper place one moment, were converted into sun shades the next.

FAIR.—The Ladies of the Presbyterian congregation of this place are about to hold a Fair for the benefit of the church, commencing Thursday evening. Extensive preparations are being pushed forward in view of the coming event.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We would particularly invite the ladies to call at J. Hutton's Fancy Dry Goods and Notion Store and examine his large and splendid assortment of summer Saques, Bugle-fringe, Dress Buttons, Sun-Downs, &c. Mrs. L. L Chapman's celebrated Corset for the promotion of female health, comfort and beauty of form. For sale at my Store, No. 59 North Hanover Street, Carlisle, sign of the "Stars and Stripes."

BASE BALL.—There will be a meeting of the Amateur B. B. C. at No. 14 South Hanover Street, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is required. W. S. MILLIGAN, *Secretary.*

Business Notices.

IMPORTED!

The first invoice of Common or "C O" Ware imported by us has arrived and is on our shelves.—Please call and see its superior quality and learn prices. We will shortly be in receipt of two invoices of fine IRON-STONE WARE of our own importation.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
*WHOLESALE