# ...day Morning, May 23, 1867.

THE RELEASE OF DAVIS. In our last we announced the fact that Jefferson Davis, after having been taken to Richmond and transferred to the civil authorities for trial, was released on bail of \$100,000. Horace Greeley, editor of the Tribune, is the first name on the hall hand, and to his influence is Davis indebted for his freedom. It is known, however, that Chief Justice Chase was also exceedingly anxious that Davis should not be tried, and he rejoiced when he received intelligence of his release. Of course Davis will never be tried, and we concur with the Philadel phia Inquirer (Radical,) that the binding him over in the sum of \$100,000 for his re-appearance was "a mere farce."

There is a mystery connected with the treatment of Davis which, perhaps, will never be revealed. Like that act of sin. "the murder of Mrs. Surratt, an innocent woman," (we quote Butler,) it looks dark and inexplicable. For two long years he was confined in Fortress Monroe. At first he was treated with a brutality that attracted the attention and secured the condemnation of the civilized world. Manacles strong and heavy enough to hold an elephant were riveted upon his wasted wrists and ankles: guards were stationed in his dark, wet cell day and night; a small bag of long straw was his bed; strong on, boiled beans and hard crackers his food; and no one, not even his wife. was permitted to see him, nor did he dare even look at the soldiers who paced his cell. For some three months this torturing system was rigidly enforced. But all at once his persecutors relented, and their sympathies for the fallen chief carried them to the other extreme The same blacksmith who had clinched and riveted his manacles, was called in to remove them from his limbs; spacious apartments, well carpeted and well furnished, were appropriated to his use; the guards were removed; the doors thrown open to his family and friends: his table provided with all the delicacies of the season, and he permitted to walk out without even a guard, as often as he pleased. Why this change of treatment? All a mystery!

After waiting patiently for six or eight months, Davis, through his counsel, demanded trial. This demand he had a right to make, for "a speedy trial" is guaranteed to every criminal by the Constitution. But the Radical politicians, from some cause or other, refused to arraign the prisoner. A year, a year and a half passed, and still no trial.-Chase, the oily fox who was appointed Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by the "late lamented," and whose sworn duty it was to arraign and try Davis, positively refused to do so. His excuses for refusing Davis "a speedy trial," were frivilous, false and disgracefully weak. Evidently, he was afraid to try him! Chase had been a prominent disunionist himself; he had signed no less than six petitions praying for a dissolution of the American Union, and he feared revelations that would forever damn him, should Davis be brought to trial. The far-seeing O'Conner was one of the counsel for Davis, and he was a lion in the path of Chase, for he was possessed of secrets well calcula ted to disturb the equanimity and excite the fears of the Chief Justice. Chase fears O'Conner as he does the devil, and perhaps more, and hence it was that he determined never to try Davis.

Davis had now been a prisoner for two years, and prominent Republicans all over the country commenced the cry of "shame, shame!" Greely, and Bennett, and other prominent Radical journalists as well as many Radical Senators demanded that he be tried or set free. His release was finally agreed upon, and the head man in the rebellion killed is on his hands and he should be is now at liberty by permission of the made atone for that blood. Radicals. There is a mystery in all this, we repeat, which may or may not come to light. One hundred thousand dollars was paid out of the Treasury to certain Radical pets for the capture of Davis, and now Greely heads a bail-bond of one hundred thousand dollars to set him free! How mysterious are the

### ways of some men. BELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

By reference to the proceedings of the Southern Relief Commission, it will be seen that a movement is now being made in this county in aid of the starving peo ple of the South. Much has already been done by the Eastern cities, but much yet remains to be done; and we of Cumberland county ought to be prepared to do our share. There is no flctution existing in certain portions of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Ala- | Tribune of a recent date says: bama and Mississippi. It is a fearful reality, as any one may convince himself by reading the address of the Committee. The Committee have requested the pastors of the various churches to take up collections for this laudable trust that all classes of our people will respond with open-handed liberality.

"The news from South Carolina is encouraging. Gen. Slokles is pushing on reconstruction in a very practical manuar. His last order calls on all owners of stolen goods—property plundered under the flag-of the rebellion—to disgorge."—Forney's Press.

Would to heaven we had some one in the North who had power to compel all thieves and plunderers to disgorge.-What a pile of green-backs and government bonds would we have? What wagon loads of stolen pianos, silver spoons, diamonds and precious stones, silver sacramental sets, ladies wearing apparrel, babies caps, &c.? Really, we believe we would have enough to pay off one-half the whole national debt. The "dead duck" of the Press, would have to shell out about a-half million or so of dollars himself. It would be glorious if satrap Sickles could be induced to promulgate his "order" here in the

"We urge the extension of the suffrige to the freedmen at the South, as essential to the development of a Republican party in that section."—
I'hika. North American.

A candid confession, indeed. The development of a Republican party in that section," is about all the negroequality advocates are contending for. They care no more for the negro than they do for a dog, except to get his vote. The white people of the South and North desire to see the blacks made comfortable and prosperous in their new condition, but the Radicals are ready to persecute the black man to death if he refuses to become their partizan tool.

## KELLY-THE MOBILE RIOT.

It is to be regretted that men like 'Judge" Wm. D. Kelly are permitted to visit the South, when it is well known to every man of sense that the object in view is to stir up strife and create a feeling of animosity between the whites and blacks. Previous to the rebellion had a dozen men North and the same number South been arrested and caged or sent out of the country, we would have had no war. When the first petition was sent into Congress from the Yankee New England States, praying for a dissolution of the Union, every man whose name was signed to it-Sumner, Wilson, all of them-should have been arrested at once, and at once transported. When Abraham Lincoln, some fifteen years ago, made a speech in Congress in which he spoke flippantly in advocacy of the right of secession he should have been arrested; and when Iverson, of Georgia, a few years subsequent, made a speech in the U.S. Senite, sneering at the power of the North, and bidding deflance to the Government, he too should have been kicked out of the country or confined. Free speech is all right and proper, and we shall ever defend it, but when a demagogue abuses this privilege and uses it for the purpose of creating a bad feeling between the people of a common country, and engendering hatred, ill-will and riots, he is a disturber of the peace

and an inciter and promoter of sedition and should be treated as such. The late deplorable riot at Mobile chargeable directly to that most rest less agitator, Bill Kelly, of Philadel phia. Evidently it was a preconcerted affair: but whether it terminated as Kelly desired, is extremely doubtful. Kelly is one of the creatures sent out by the rich thieves of the so-called "Loyal League," to insult and exasperate the starving people of the Bouth, and, as far as possible, foment a deadly feud between the whites and the blacks, and at the same time secure, by promises of "confiscation," the votes of the ignorant negroes to the Radical-disunion fac tion. From the tenor of his speech his object was apparent. For a few minute he spoke calmly, and without a word of interruption; but this did not suit his natural taste, and he veered about at once and commenced a most terrific onslaught upon the white people of the South. Some he wanted hanged, others banished, and confiscation was to be insisted on: Then turning to the negroes present, he informed them that they were free, and entitled to all the privileges of white men-that the cars, church es, theatres, and all places of resort must be thrown open to them. They owned the larger portion of all Southern property, he told them, and they must have that portion. The Repub icans, he said, would stand by them, and it was expect-

ed that they (the negroes,) to a man, would vote the Republican ticket. Still no iot; white men walked quietly away. But our spouter was not to be foiled; he wanted a "fuss," and would have it.— He therefore continued to rave, and dared any man to interrupt him. He had, he said, "fifteen regiments at his back, in fact the whole army of the United States, and he bid defiance to all who did not agree with him." At this point of his speech a pistol was fired, and a white man—a police officer—was seen to fall. Other shots followed in nuick successi sued. Three or four white men and as many blacks were killed on the spot, and some twenty—a white child among the number-seriously injured. Kelly, the instigator of the riot, coward-like, took to his heels, and was soon locked up in his room at the hotel where he topped. Had justice been done him he would have been dragged from his hiding place, tarred and feathered, and escorted out of town on a rail. But he was permitted to depart without molestation, to retail his lies and get up riots in oth er localities. The blood of the men

We repeat then that the Government owes it to itself and to the peace of society to put a stop to the defamation of this wretch Kelly, and all men like him. He is trying to get up a fight. another rebellion, so that a set of villains may again be afforded an opportunity to fleece the Government to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars. He is a bad man, and the blood of those who fell in the Mobile riot cries aloud against him. Let him be/throttled before it is too late, for his intention is to embroil the whole country in strife.

# An Important Admission

Perhaps there is no one thing that the Abolition speakers and editors have attempted to get up another riot a few more presistently denied than that they were responsible for the rejection of the them, armed with guns, axes, clubs, &c. tion about the terrible want and desti- Crittenden Compromise in 1861. At paraded the streets, knocking down evelast, however, Horace Greeley, in the ry white man they met, and threaten-

"Ha poll could then have been had on the question, the Free States would have given a popular majority for the Crittenden Compromise. It was our maintenance is to be a commented to the commental programment of the matter from committing a gigantic crime. We did this, perhaps not so wisely as another might, but with such wisdom as we had."

Here are two gigantic admissions. That the people were in favor of the charity on Sunday June 2nd; and we | Crittenden Compromise, but the abolitionists would not submit to the people. They did not wish the people to rule. They wanted war. Second .-That Horace Greeley, and such men as he, went to the Peace Congress on purpose to break it up, and bring on the war. Let these two facts be remembered. The end is not yet. The scoundrels and traitors who involved our country in war, are making confessions now in the hour of their successes which they will find staring them in the face before long in an ugly manner. The day of judgment for these men is

nearer than they suppose.

is property enough at the North for all. interest of all that the barriers to its and all that is now necessary to prove completely done away with. How does this suit? People may find the chalice they tender to other lips pressed to their own, however disasteful to them selves their own concection.

State.

A man in Indiana who had been overpaid five dollars by a government officer, hanged himself for fear that he would be indicted for receiving the money.—Exchange. If all the "loyal thieves" who have been over-paid would imitate the Indi ana man and hang themselves, the Radical party would have no leaders and

GREAT VICTORY IN WILLIAMSPORT -The Democracy of Williamsport, Pa., elected Mr. Logan, their candidate for Mayor, on Wednesday of last week, by 78 majority, over Wallace Radical-a gain of 207 over the vote of last May. when the present Radical incumbent, Mayor Wood, was elected. Last fall Geary carried the city by 82 majority.

OLD WILKSBARRE, Too !- The municipal election of Wilksbarre was held on the 15th. Hon. Jasper B. Stark Democrat, was elected Mayor over Col. E. B. Harvy, Radical, the present incumbent, by 68 majority. Harvey's majority last year was 400. This is the first time the Democrats carried Wilks

Onward sweeps the tide of Democratic victories. Democrats !-- be up and doing; the day of your deliverance is close at hand. We can and will redeem Pennsylvania this fall. All that is wanting is good condidates all over the State-men of integrity and capacityto insure us a glorious victory. Up, then, Democrats! Be active, vigilant and resolute.

GEMS FROM THE HERALD.—The Her ald of last week was really a funny sheet. A more complete jumble of un grammatical nonsense perhaps never appeared in the same number of sen tences. For the honor of the profession we hope to see no more of these violent ssaults upon the English language.— For the purpose of showing the Herald's diction, we copy a few sentences from its columns, viz:

"Really this is a fast age. We call upon our lends of the Folunteer to hurry up, even if they oblive with from the nigger, he is just as good a my other Democrat." " What does the fellow mean?" asked a friend after reading the above. We have no idea-not the least. Such consummate nonsense really means noth-

Again, the Herald says: "The New York Word and the Washington De-mocracy seem to be distancing our county Cops in claiming to love the negro. It will come at last, Our" Nasby" that, if you take away, the small old citizens can well remember, when the negroes voted in our midst and they too can re-member the fact that it was only the most re-spectable of them who voted the Whig ticket, while the trashy part trained with the Democra-cy,"

The above paragraph, we "rather guess," must be good Radical language, being a kind of salmagundi, composed of equal parts of the Ethiopian and Kickapoo dialects. The sarcastic part, we suspect, is intended to be terrific.-We are sorry we are unable to translate the whole sentence, for, in pure English. it might prove very entertaining to our county Cops."

Again, says the Herald: "However, since the negroes have advanced to higher level than they held at that time, we are the opinion that it will require a very great all of "evil communications and bad whiskey get them vote as the Volunteer and its friends ould wish them."

We suppose so. The negroes associate with those they love best, and as the Radicals are the advocates of "equality of the races," we presume the negroes will sympathize and vote with the Herald men. As to the "evil communications and bad whiskey," Mr. Nig will get enough of both as soon as he joins the Radical faction.

Once more says the Herald : Once inore says the Heraid:

"It is true that the editor of this paper has a brother in the civil service of the United States and it is also true that his services in the army during the rebellion, and since to the Department in which he holds his position, are so esteemed by those having authority in those maters, that the efforts of the Volunter's friends that have held in his promotion. If this is a sufficient reason why we should have a salagare when the reason why we should make a salagare when the reason why

We are very glad to hear that the Herald man's brother has been retained in the civil service; he is a worthy young man, and deserves all he gets .-But is it not rather unkind in the Rheems here at home, after having sor aid to prevent the removal of the young man in question, to now intimate that we desired "to have him removed?" It, is nothing more than we expected, however, and perhaps we have no right to complain of this ingratitude.

One more extract and the last from the *Herald*: "Down on your knees, (editors of Volus and hide forever your diminished heads, le great axe should be unswung for your deca tion."

Fiddlefaddle. Are you not aware, Mr. Herald, that Democrats never "down on their knees" to anything human? You talk about "pregnant hinges," indeed! Was not the aid of the Herald offered to the administration of 'Moses the great," provided another Rheem was permitted to enjoy the emoluments of a fat office? We have no desire to let cats out of bags, but some men had better keep as quiet as possible about "pregnant hinges."

A SATRAP THREATENS THE "PET Lambs."-The negroes of New Orleans days ago. Some three thousand of ing to "confiscate the city." General Mower, who is one of the military satraps, mounted a store box and address-

ed the negro rioters as follows: "If you feel yourselves wronged you must apply to the proper authorities for redress, and you shall have it; but if you take this thing into your own hands you may lose what rights you already possess. If you go on with this ficting, by the eternal God I will throw grape and canister into you. Now disperse and go to your homes or to your work, or I will hang the half your number before sun-down."

That was a little rough on the "pet lambs," but it had the desired effect .-They dispersed, but as they did so, many of them shook their fists at the General who had addressed them. It seems then that the standing army is required for the protection of the whites and not to protect the "freedmen," as the Radicals said would be necessary.

CIRCULATE THE PAPERS.-The time has arrived when every Democrat should select one of his Republican friends and try to make a Democratic voter of him. The sins of the party in power are fla-The sins of the party in power are fla-will yet be seen that it is for the interest of all that the barriers to its ownership and enjoyment should be completely done away with.—Boston The Boston Post very pertinently remarks that by parity of reasoning there by circulating Democratic papers. The Radicals have forfeited all claims to a and it may yet be seen that it is for the | further control of the government, and ownership and enjoyment should be this to the misguided masses, is the circulation of the facts through the peo-

would be in a hopeless minority in every Patent Office Report, and other public

Badical Testimony aga nat Radical Cor-

We would respectfully call the attention of every tax-payer of Pennsylvania to the following Radical testimony in regard to prevailing corruption and knavery among the law makers of Congress and a number of the State Legislatures:

isla ures:

"A large number of our legislators—enough to corrupt legislative action—are purchasable."—

Not a large number of our legislators—enough to corrupt legislative action—are purchasable."—

Not a large number of course legislators—enough to corrupt legislative action and a large number of legislative or ruption never before known, we are failing into a practice of wholesale and shameles affect of the large number of legislative of the large number of the Government."—Henry large number of the Government."—Henry large number of the Government."—Henry large number of large num

The Massachusetts Legislature alluded to stood: Senate-Radicals 40; Democrats 0; House—Radicals 229; Dem crats 11; Radical majority on joint ballot, 2581 The Rump Congress alluded to had a Radical majority on joint ballot of 1251

Ry those large controlling majorities the legislation of the State and nation was performed. If it is corrupt and inamous—and we have abundant Radical testimony other than the foregoing, that it is-the people cannot fail to place the responsibility where it justly belongs. Having done so, it is for them to apply the corrective which it is their privilege to do, by electing, hereafter, none but honest and pure men, and so balancing party power as to make one a check upon the other.

## Grant's Star Going Down.

The Anti-Slavery Standard contains a charge upon Gen. Grant's private character too gross to be printed in any decent newspaper. It copies from an obscure Radical newspaper in Missouri.-Other Radical organs have lately opened their batteries upon the General, so that it is becoming more clear every day that he is not to be the Radical candidate for President in 1868. Since the satrap bill has gone into operation so quietly, the leaders believe that they command the situation and have no need of Grant's military reputation to secure votes. Hence Wade, Sumner, Chase Colfax, and other demagogues, ever down to the "tail end" of the corrupt thing-the old Winnebago-have been mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination. The dropping of Grant's name from the "mast-heads" of several Radical papers of this State. lately, is also indicative of a change of sentiment in regard to the "great captain," if not (as suggested by the multitude of soldier rejections of the late Rump) against soldiers in general. It seems quite certain that Grant has never thoroughly sympathized with the infanous Radical schemes of plunder and yranny.

# Beecher on the "Rump."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in ermon preached on the 14th of April, thus gives his opinion of Congressiona and Legislative corruption. Coming, as t does, from the ablest of "lovel" Diines, its truth cannot be doubted by the most skeptical. He says:

"The most skeptical. He says:

"The men at Washington and Albany [he might have added Harrisburg] sold their conntry; they sold their humanity and their hono, and the trusts that were put upon them by their constituents; they were debauchers of the young; they were the traitor; they that lifted the swood were not half so much traitors; they that despoiled the cld banner and trod, it under foot; they that fired upon the Government of the United States were not half so much traitors as those vermin who are crawling under the foundations and destroying by corruption the vital power of the Government."

He is rather severe on his own party friends, no doubt; but as he is supposed to know more of the secret workings of those "corrupt and treasonable" bodies. and as he is a professed minister of the gospel, we cannot doubt the truthfulness. of his assertion. Mr. Beecher is certainly good authority in the case, and ashis remarks so closely tally with what the Democracy have all along been warning the people of, we have no doubt he he will hereafter be called a "Coppernead." That is about the only argunent Radicalism can use to overcome an honest expression from a leading member of its own party.

GEN. BUTLERhas set the Radical press at loggerheads by raising the question of the responsibility of the execution of Mrs. Surratt. Thus the Boston Com-

monwealth says:

"Perhaps it would have been well if Gen. Butler had not said what he did of Mrs. Surratt. Butlere are thousands of thoughtful people who
think he was right. Mr. Bingham did pursue her
like a blood-hound." To which the Springfield (Mass.) Reublican responds: "Not at all. If there were any blood-hounds in the hunt, they were Stanton and Hot; set on noo, we fear, by many Northern peple and papers, if which latter, too, we suspect the Commonwealth wear view."

This is not the first time that men equally guilty have turned State's evidence against each other.

IT must be humiliating to the Republican newspapers to be compelled upon the adjournment of every Republican Legislature to acknowledge that it was the most corrupt and extravagant body that ever existed. They have been obliged to do so annually for the past six years, and yet the people will go and do just the same thing over-reelect the same men and the same party to the same positions. However, if we read the signs of the time aright, it is now played out.

We are indebted to our friend

Wm: D. Halbert, Esq., of the State Department, Harrisburg, for a copy of general laws passed by the late Legislature.

The falling off of incomes in New York city is remarkable. Many who last year returned incomes ranging from \$15,000 to \$700,000, this year return almost nothing.

Mr. Claflin, whose income last year was something over half a million, this year returned twenty five dollars! Mr. Stewart, the dry goods man, who last year art, the dry goods man, who last year veins? And was not this the aim at the

PAMINE AT THE SOUTH.

To the People of Cumberland Cour Our fellow-countrymen of the extreme South are famishing. Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia, an-nounces that he is "prepared with am-ple documentary evidence, official and unofficial, to establish the fact that within a certain belt of territory, covering por-tions of the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Missis-sippi, there are a half million of people who are brought face to face with starva tion." Gen. Howard, Chief of the Freed tion." Gen. Howard, Chief of the Freed-men's Bureau, writes to the Southern Famine Relief Commission of New York: "The destitution is so wide-spread and appalling as to demand all that can be done for its relief." General F. D. Sew-all, Adjutant General on the Staff of General Howard, says that "In the northern counties of Alabama extreme want exists counties of Alabama extreme want exists among the poorer classes of whites."—Major-General Geo. H. Thomas writes from Louisville: "All classes of citizens (in certain portions of Alabama,) are alike destitute, the rich as well as the poor, and both must starve unless provisions are sent them!" Governor Orr, of South Carollina, writes: "To subsist our population until the 1st of July, at least one hundred thousand bushels of corn will be required for graptitums distribuone nungrea thousand busines of corn will be required for gratuitous distribu-tion." Rev. William Martin, of Colum-bia, S. C., writes: "On the very worst days of the recent severe weather I have

bla, S. C., writes: "On the very worst days of the recent severe weather 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." A prominent citizen of the South writes to the Philadelphia Commission: "With all the aid we may receive in this State many will perish before derop can be gathered. It is heartrending to hear the pressing appeals for food from a large portion of the people of this district." Rev. J. O. Lindsay, South Carolina, writes: "Four hundred families of the Aboeville District, South Carolina, need help, and five thousand bushels of corn would be for theng, a very meagre supply." J. K. Witherspoon, Esq., of Camden, S. C., writes: "In my own neighborhood, I know several gray-haired Christian pligrims who are from hunger hurrying on to the, tomb, not knowing what it is to say 'I have enough to eat!" Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, says: "Sixty thousand whites and thirty thousand blacks will require aid until next September—Georgia will need all the food that can be furnished by the generous kindness of the citizens of the other States." Governor Pation, of Alabama, writes: "Thousands of our people, before the war in comfortable and independent circumstances, are reduced to extreme poverty and want. We can supply not one-third of ces, are reduced to extreme poverty and want. We can supply not one-third of the actual necessities of the poor. A cler-gyman from Virginia has informed one of the members of this Committee that in addition to the many evidences of destitution at the South which came under his personal observation, he has, since his arrival at the North, received direct

and reliable information of the death rom starvation of two young ladies in Georgia.

In response to this pitiful cry of distress and famine—a cry which never before was heard from the lips of American citizens—movements looking to the relief of the suffering South have been initiated in many of the Northern cities and towns.—A "Southern Famine Relief Commission" has been organized in Philadelphia, and has been organized in Philadelphia, and the undersigned have been designated as a co-operative Executive Committee for Cumberland county. We appeal to our fellow citizens of this wealthy and prosperous county, for aid in this noble charity, in the confident belief that their Christian shills there will

ty, in the confident belief that their Christian philanthropy will prove second to that of no other section of the country.—
These supplies are designed for the starving people of the South, irrespective of social, political or religious distinctions, for in the presence of a great calamity such as this all such distinctions siok into insignificance. Whatever may have been the causes which have led to this great destitution, it should be enough for us to know that thousands of our fellow-country men and women, and thousands of innocent and helpless children, are threatened with actual starvation. The heart which fails to respond to such a call is destitute of ha to respond to such a call is destitute of huto respond to such a varie such as the man sympathy.

In the names of the gentlemen at the head of the Philadelphia Commission we have suary gnarantae that air contributions will be faithfully and impartially and are such a measure an accessities of

tions will be faithfully and impartially distributed. The pressing necessities of those in want admit of no delay; and at a recent meeting of the Committee, it was resolved that the Reverend Clergy of the county be earnestly requested to bring this matter before their Congregations as soon as practicable, and to life a collection for the relief of the suffering South, on Sunday, June 2d, or at an earlier day if expedient. expedient.

Contributions from churches or individuals may be sent to James Hamilton, Carlisle, Treasurer of the Committee, and will be duly acknowledged in the

newspapers of the county.

JOHN B. BRATTON, President.

JAMES HAMILTON, Treasurer.

JAS. A. DUNBAR, Secretary. FREDERICK WATTS, W. J. SHEARER, E. M. BIDDLE, WM. KLINEDY, REDERICAL
E. M. BIDLE,
WILLIAM BLAIR,
JOHN LEE,
JNO C. GRAHAM,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, HENRY SAXTON, NO. C. BLISS, VM. H. MILLER, VM. M. PENROSE, JOHN BEETEM, A. W. BENTZ, R. C. WOODWARD, s. H. Graham,

A. K. RHEEM. . M. HENDERSON,
AMES HARPER,
J. W. THRUSH,
J. CARMONY, Mechanicsburg. . H. Mowry, Newville. Carlisle, Pa., May 20, 1867.

Kelley's Campaign in the South.

adapting themselves to the new order of things; the blacks and whites were fast harmonizing in their social and civil re-lations, and the restoration of good order

Judge Kelley has succeeded in provoking a riot at Mobile, which resulted in the death of several citizens, white and black. He taunted and iritated his adulence by boasting of his determination to say to them just what he pleased, under military protection, and to that end, if the immediate force was inadequate, hercould command the whole army of the United States. By his intemperate remarks and insulting bravado he urged his listeners beyond the point of forbearance; and violence followed, which terminated in the death of the point of forbearance; and violence followed, which terminated in the death of innocent parties, while the instigator sought the shelter of his hotel, guarded by government bayonets. Thus is consumated what was generally predicted, and probably designed by the Radicals, as the consequences of the work of self-constituted Northern political missionaries who went forth under pretense of teaching the South peace and loyalty! The effrontery of these demagogues in going among a people deprived of their civil rights and property, held down by military law, suffering the pangs of starvation, and taunting them with their misdeeds and mocking at their calamaties, is as reprehensible as anything cowardice could conceive or party hacks perform. The ready submission of the South to the reconstruction laws of Congress surpassed all expectation, and the work was advancing throughout the South without hesitation. The citizens of different classes were fast adapting themselves to the new order of the lower was advanced of the messelves to the new order of the lower was advanced. lowed, which terminated in the death of

this matter before their people at an early day, and to lift a collection for the relief or at an earlier day if expedient.

of each of the churches.

NEWVILLE ITEMS.

ACCIDENT. On Thursday last, whilst the frame work of Philip Finkbiner! new barn, in Mifflin Twp., was being raised, Henry Wagner, of the same Twp. fell from the building some twenty-five feet to the ground, passing through the joice above the stabling. Mr. Wagoner was very much bruised, but fortunately

this to the misguided masses, is the circulation of the facts through the people's medium, the press.

Thirty cold-blooded murders were committed by Radical "vigilance committed by Radical "vigilance committed by Radical "vigilance committees" in Johnson and Pettus counties, Kansas, during the winter and springas acknowledged by the Kansas City Journal.

The Luxury of Self-Government, as acknowledged by the Kansas City Journal.

J. Glosbrenner, our M. C., for sending us bound copies of the Congressional Globe, Patent Office Report, and other public "reperture of the low figure until the polities" of the country file "people have the luxury of Self-government, you know, and documents.

The "late lamented" had a peguliar penchant for manufacturing Brigadjer. Generals and District Judges. Abraham was a firm believer in the Mosaic account of the creation, and he doubtless believed that if the universe was created "out of nothing" and was "very good," he might be equally successful in "working up" out of Just nothing at all, the bipeds alluded to, no doubt flattering himself with the idea that if not very good, they would not possess the ability to be very bad.—In the line of Generals, Banks, Butler, Brisbin, and perhaps a few others of The "late lamented" had Brisbin, and perhaps a few others o more ability, but not so contemptibly venal, furnish notable examples of the venal, furnish notatic examples of the late President's segacity. Judge Underwood, Busteed and one or two others, are fair counterparts of the military creation. For as the Butlers and Brisbins are celebrated only for their harangues to nigger mobs and insults to women, so is the sourcy yankee Underwood celebrated for this wanton and outcressor insults to the sourcy yankee Underwood celebrated for his wanton and outrageous insults to the entire people of the South, just now, as he is well aware, not in a position to defend themselves. It is to be hoped that for the credit of the American name, this unwhipped scoundrel may be, in some way, removed from where he daily pollutes the judicial ermine.—Clinton Demograt.

## Local Items.

THE DRAMA.-Those who wish to see some real fine dramatic representations. should visit the Buchanan troupe during their brief stay in this place. They are first class artistes, and confine themselves to the standard drama. We regret to say that they have not been encouraged as they should have been, and we trust the community will give them one or two crowded houses before their departure,-They will remain no longer than Friday evening. Their opening performance was Lon-

don Assurance, and we say it boldly, better performance was never given in this place. Every character in this splen did and high comedy was perfectly rendered. Mr. McKean Buchanan's rendition of Sir Harcourt Courtly is beyond criticism, it is a magnificent piece of act ing the result of many years careful study. Every look, gesture and motion were perfect. In this character he certainly stands unrivalled in America. The oth er characters were faultless and there was a careful attention to minute details of the piece that would put to shame many of our large Metropolitan theatres. On Tuesday evening we had an oppor tunity of seeing a display of the Tragic talent of the Company in the performance of Shakspeare's grand Tragedy enti tled Macbeth. The same close attention to the words of the great author—the same careful and finished acting and magnificent costuming were visible in this per formance. Their performances are like the movements of a delicate piece of ma chinery. Mr. Buchanan astonished and delighted his audience with his finished acting in the great character of Macbeth and proved himself to be one of the greatest Tragedians now living. The other characters were very finely given and the performance of this intricate Tragedy up on our little stage was wonderful.

On Thursday evening, by request of a large number of our citizens who were prevented by the bad weather of Monday night from witnessing it. London Assur ance will be repeated. We feel sure this announcement will draw a crowded house, particularly as this will be the benefit of Mr. Buchanan, and benefits are understood to be complimentary testimonials to an actor's talents, upon which occasions everybody turns out.

On Friday afternoon, commencing at 2 clock, there will be a grand matinee performance given at reduced prices nission. Adults 30 cts., children 15 cts.

THE SHOW.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Whitby & Co's. Mammoth Circus and Menag. erie will be in town on Saturday next, and give two exhibitions, afternoon and evening. Our exchanges throughout the State speak of this show as the largest of. the kind traveling, and its performances of the highest order. Of course all who can raise the necessary "stamps" will go to see it.

APPOINTED .- Peter A. Keller, Esq., of East Pennsboro recently acting Collector of this District, has been appointed Inspector of National Banks, by the Treasury Department. Mr. Keller is a superio clerk and accountant, and a courteou. and affable gentleman. He will make a most reliable and efficient officer.

SOUTHERN RELIEF COMMISSION.-Pur suant to previous announcement, a meet-ing of the Executive Committee of the Southern Famine Relief Commission was held at the Arbitration Room of the Court House, on Saturday evening last. The Committee was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President-John B. Bratton. Treasurer-James Hamilton. Secretary-James A. Dunbar. On motion of John Lee, A. K. Rheem W. J. Shearer and W. Kennedy, Esqs.

were appointed to prepare a Circular addressed to the people of the county, setting forth the destitution existing at the South, and urging a prompt response to the appeal for aid made by the Philadel phia Commission. On motion of Col. W. M. Penrose, it was then resolved that the Clergymen of the county be earnestly requested to bring

of the suffering South, on Sunday, June 2d The Committee then adjourned until Monday evening, at which time the report of the Committee on the address wa received and unanimously adopted. On motion of Gen. R. M. Henderson, the Secretary was instructed to have the address inserted in each of the papers of the ounty, and to mail a copy to the pastor

Communications were received from several members of the Committee regret ting their inability to be present and expressing their hearty sympathy with the movement: and it was then resolved tha the names of all the Committee besigned to the address.

Business Notices.

Trees Browtykn two car loads full reight Salt, also a fresh assortment of and Teas. May 28, 1867—11 WM. BLAIR & SON. CARD.—I would inform the Ladies of Carlisle and vicinity, that I am now in the Eastern cities for the special purpose of selecting Dress Goods, and that I will return by the last of nus, ever been brought to our town, since the days WM. A. MILES,

No. 82 North Har An Sign of the Yellow Finance. May 28, 1867-1t

IMPORTEDIA

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

WM. BLAIR & SON. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS & QUEENSWARE MERCHANTS. SOUTH END, CARLISLE, PA. P. S.-We have the exclusive sale in Carlisle Doty's Washer and the Universal Wringer. May 2, 1867.

#### Special Notices.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAVS must be true is an old proverb. And It is a fact beyond dis-pute that all tell one story about the almost miraculous cures performed by Ode's Dyspep Cure. Chronic and obstinate cases of Dyspep tive powers. Indigestion, sick headache, heart ourn, gramps, pains and colle, in either stomach or bowels, souring and rising of food, constipa-tion, general debility, flatulency, cannot exist when Cose, Dysposals Cure is, used. We beg of the afflicted to make the experiment; it can be and at all drug stores. May 23, 1867-1t

WEALTH WITHOUT LABOR - Hidden rets of Love, Mystic Art, Ventriloquism, &c. 00 New Wonders! Free for 5 cents. Address. B. W. HILTON, Williamsburgh, L. I. April 11, 1867-8m

To CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertise naving been restored to health in a few weeks b t very simple remedy, after having suffered fo several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge), with the direc-tions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sume cure for Consumerion ASTIMA, BRONGITTS, COUCHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending, the Prescription is to bonofit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable and he hope every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York,

ERRORS OF YOUTH .- A Gentleman who uffered for years from Norvous Debility, Prema ure Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity end free to all who need it, the recipe and direc lons for making the simple remidly by which h was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York May 16, 1867-ly

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENK'SMET ICINES.—To cure consumption, the system mus be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To ac omplish this, the liver and stomach must firs be cleansed and an appetite created for goo pholesome food, which, by these medic who tesselved properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution.— Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by saing the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the ap-petite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup isnutritious as well

as medical, and, by using the three remedles, al mpurities are expelled from the system, an cod wholesome blood made, which will repel al ocording to directions, consumption very fre quently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that beuse the bowels are not costive, they are not re quired, for sometimes in diarrhea they are no assary. The stomach must be kept licalthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syru to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as p sible, cat all the richest food—fat meat, gar in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be par

a ieo.

NORTH.—On the 9th inst., in Newville, Miss Mary North, aged 31 years.

The Markets.

Carlisle Flour and Grain Market. Carlisle Provision Market.

·Philadelphia Markets. FLOUR.—The Flour market continues excessively dull, and prices are unsettled and lower. The demand is entirely from the home trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$950 a 10 for superflue; \$10.50 a 11.50 for extras; \$13 a 14.50 for Northwestern extra family. \$18 a 15 for Penna and Ohio do. do.; \$16.50 a 17 for California, and \$17 a 17.50 for fairly \$1. Louis. Rupe Flour is held at \$8.50 a \$75 per barrel. Nothing is doing in Corn Meal.

Meal. The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, and prime lots are in fair demand, but common grades are neglected; sales of Pen, Red at \$3 a3 \$9. Rye ranges from \$1 70 a 178.—Corn is dull; sales of two bush, yellow at \$1.24 a 1.25 afloat, in the cars and from store. Oats are in good request; sales of 13,000 bushels Penna, at 89c, The receipts to-day are as follows: 900 bbis. Flour, 1859 bus. Wheat, 9400 do. Corn, 4700 do Oats.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is quoted at \$3 a \$60 per 64 bs. Timothy sells at \$3 25 a \$50, and Flaxseed at \$3.10 per bus. 1bs. Timothy some as \$310 per bus.
WHISKEY.—Prices are unchanged...

New Advertisements. HERIFF.—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. North Middleton (wp., May 23, 1867—te\* PRESH FISH! FRESH FISH! We are receiving on Tuesdays and Fridays of

FRESH FISH, CONSISTING OF SHAD, HERRING, FRESH MACKERAL, SEA BASS, ROOK, PIKE AND PORGIES, fresh and sweet, which we can, by our advantages in the city markets, sell at CITY PRICES.—We purchase our fish from first hands, and therefore can. sell low. Our stand is on the Market House Square, where every attention will be paid to purchasers.

Farmers Salting Fish for Summer use, will find it to their advantage to call upon us soon.

May 23, 1837—2t

ALLISON & KEENEY.

DROVISION AND GROCERY STORE, ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER. PITT & POMFRET STREETS. The undersigned, successor to J. F. Steen to spectfully announces that, having just returned from the Eastern cities, he is now prepared to sell at the very lowest cash prices, a great variety of fresh

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, CONSISTING OF Queensware, Office, Wood and Willow Ware, Tea, Fish, Spices, Salt, ... Crackers, Coal Oil, Cheese, Molasses, Lubricating Oil, Polatoes, Tobacco, Canned ruit, Segars, Pickles and Sauce, and all the articles kept in a first class/Groo

I would respectfully solicit's share of the pub

May 21, 1867-ly DANIEL SHOEMAKER.

New Advertisements. CREENFIELD

NO. 4,

EAST MAIN STREET.

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL OF

SUMMER GOODS,

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS! NO QUARTERS TO HIGH PRICES,

OR GRUMBLING MERCHANTS!

READ THE NEW ADVERTMEMENT

100 PIECES CHOICE STYLES PRINTS. from 10 cts. yard up.

and the same A TIP TOP MUSLIN AT 121/4.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF

BLEACHED MUSLINS. IN TOWN AT VERY LOW PRICES,

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, as low as 15 cts. per yard.

The largest lot of Summer Pants Stuffe er offered in Carlisle, at Prices that Defy Competition.

COTTONADES, BLUE DRILLS.

DENI Linen Checks, Plain and Gray Linens Linen Ducks,

GRAND DISPLAY OF

Cords,

DRESS GOODS, BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS IN EVERY SHADE

SUMMER SILKS, Beautiful Mohairs

Alpacas,

Percales,

Grenadines.

French Lawns,

De Laines only 5 WHITE GOODS,

Plain White Swisses. Plain White Tarleton "Cambries, " PLAID MUSLINS.

STRIPED NAINSOOK

LINE CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

STRIPE CAMBRIC,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

all the new and desirable styles bought in York at prices that we congratulate out that we cannot be undersold by any house in Cumberland Valley,

MOURNING GOODS! BOMBAZINES, WOOL DE LAINES,

ana Moratt. Crape Veils, Crape Collars, Elegant Alpacas, Mourning Handke

FUNERAL GOODS! A full line on hand, orders promptly and sale

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES

Kid Glove

British Hoslery, 100 dozen, which I will sell at \$5,00 and \$8,00 per dozen, the same Goods can's be bought I any other house for less than \$8, or \$10,00 per dozen.

A JOB LOT OF

The above are all regular made Stockings, IRON FRAMES.

LADIES CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS I have five different shades of Ladies Closkis and Sacking Cloths, which I consider these ultra of any aver offered to the ladies of Carlist and violinity.

HOOP SKIRTS

AT REDUCED PRICES. AN ACKNOWLEDGED FACT!

And one that should be remembered by all purches is that I am always the first to bring down prior this town. This I am able to do n account of my a penses being a presi itself, tighter than any other modulum this place; and

ALPACCAR

Remember GREENFIELD for DRESS GOODS

and CHEAP GOODS of all kinds, and at last i member my Sign and place of business,

No. 4 East Main Street. May 28, 1967.

nember GREENFIELD for MUSLIN8 ember GREENFIELD for