American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, December 5, 1867.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

We desire that the people keep this one fact constantly in their recollection—that immediately after the surrender of Lee's army, (a few hundred naked half-starved men,) a good feeling prevailed in the South. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people of the South rejoiced to see the end of the rebellion, and they were willing, aye, anxious, to abolish slavery, recognize the national debt, repudiate the Rebel debt, take the oath of allegiance, and at once recognize the authority of the government. There was no antagonistic feeling *then* between the whites and the blacks—both races had assisted in the rebellion, and their interests under the new order of affairs were identical.—The negroes, then free, were at once employed by their old masters, and it was understood that they were to be cared for, schooled and christianized as rapidly as possible. Everything looked auspicious. Gen. Grant in his testimony before the star-chamber committee of impeachment, says;

"Immediately after the close of the rebellion, there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it; but since that *there has been an evident change there.*"

Now, why this "evident change there?" All was quiet, all was "fine feeling" immediately after the close of the rebellion. What disturbed this feeling? The Rump Congress. This "fine feeling" was just what the Radical conspiratons did not want. They have retained power so long by pandering to the base passions of men, and by encouraging hatred and ill-will, that they feared a "fine feeling" as they did a pestilence. The news from the South astonished and alarmed them. They therefore determined to arrest this "fine feeling," and the devil himself could not have dictated a better mode of rooting it out than was devised by Stevens, Sumner, Wade, Chandler, and other infamous men, when they cut up the South into five military Districts, and appointed five petty tyrants to lord it over the white men of ten States.—These military satraps, seconded as they are by vagabonds of the Freedmen's Bureau, *have made the South what* drunken Dick Chandler said he wanted —"a hell upon earth." They have arrayed the blacks against the whites; have encouraged the freedmen in idleness, impudence and crime; have urged them on to acts of violence; have made them believe that their old masters are their enemies, and that sniffling New England Yankees alone are their friends; have elected and appointed them—the ignorant negroes—to offices of trust and profit, to the detriment of good order and the public interests. In fine, they have transferred ten sovereign States to the keeping of negroes, with the information that they are hereafter to rule and control them, and through them to shape the destinies of the whole country. The negroes, ignorant, brutal and lazy, feeling themselves masters of the situation, refuse longer to work, but put in their time in stealing and attending meetings and Conventions, to listen to incendiary speeches of Hunnicutt and other scoundrels. They have become demoralized to such an extent, that not one in a hundred is willing to work an hour. The feeling against the whites is intense, and well-grounded fears are constantly entertained that a general massacre is contemplated, for Hunnicutt, it is evident to all, is urging on the negroes to the perpetration of crime in every shape. Truly, "*there has been an evident change there.*"

We repeat, then, that the people should not forget that this change of feeling—this change of sentiment in the South—is entirely owing to the persistent efforts of Radical leaders to encourage ill-will, hatred and jealousy between the races. The whole country suffers because of this feeling; the South, with all its advantages, is paralyzed; it remains impoverished; it pays no taxes, because it has nothing taxable; like a sick giant, it groans and fumes, but is powerless; its people are fretful and anxious, and many of them almost frantic.

Is it our policy to continue this state of affairs? Must ten great, rich States be reduced to the position of non-producers, merely that a corrupt Radical party may live? Our National Debt, we see it authoritatively stated, is increasing instead of diminishing! It is greater now, by many millions than it was one year ago! Can we afford to be governed by Radical rule longer?—Have we not had enough and more than enough of the negro supremacy experiment? Let us then, like wise men—like men who have the welfare of the people and the country at heart—go to work with a will against the political gamblers who have sowed the seeds of discord in the South. If our National Debt is ever to be paid off, the South must help to do it. Let the military satraps and the Freedmen's Bureau be removed, and throw the people of the South upon their own resources, and in less than ninety days we will see a change for the better.

THE STRIFE OF RACES.

The Convention to make a Constitution for Louisiana electe l a negro for its temporary Chairman, and a like Convention in Alabama, by the vote of a majority, composed chiefly of negroes, disfranchised from forty to fifty thousand white citizens of that State. These are facts well fitted to arrest the earnest attention of the entire white people of the country. They show to what length the unscrupulous and desperate Radical Republican party will go in degrading the whites and elevating the blacks, in order to keep perpetual hold of political power in the land. But that is not all they show. They indicate something far more important. And what? This: A purpose to put into the hands of the negroes of the country—certainly at the South—that balance of power, that casting vote in our Presidential and Congressional elections, which will enable the black race to be the actual dominant and ruling element in our national politics, and, of course, the governing power in the Federal Government! In other words, thirty-odd millions of white people in the United States, are, by a trick of Congress, to be deprived of all practical control in the National Government, and three millions of ignorant Africans are to be made, on the principle that the smallest and most worthless pebble will turn an evenly balanced scale, the preponderant and directive power in our political system!!! This fact is coming out clearer and clearer every hour from the dim and fermenting and slowly crystalizing chaos of our affairs, and if the white people do not rise in defence of their own sovereignty they will see it snatched away by a miserable minority of semi-civilized Ethiopians!!

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in a late letter to that paper, says:

"The public debt statement will be issued about the 5th of December, when, to the surprise of many, it will be found that instead of a reduction, there will be found a considerable increase of the public debt."

The correspondent is right when he says that this statement will surprise many. "Instead of a reduction, there will be found a considerable increase of the public debt!" The people may well feel anxious, well feel alarmed at the dismal prospect before them. Taxed as no other people under the canopy of heaven are taxed, they see the public debt on the increase, with the certain prospect of additional taxation to follow. Aye, *some* people will be "surprised." We are not of that number.—When we see hundreds of millions of dollars swallowed up by a Freedmen's Bureau; when we see five military satraps stationed in the Southern States, backed by a standing army forty thousand strong; when we see a million of negroes feeding on Government rations, and churches, academies, school-houses and dwellings built for them at the expense of the U. S. Treasury; when we see corruption recognized and defended by Radical officials; when we see demoralization throughout the land, and thousands of men making money by their wits instead of by labor; when we see our State legislators corrupted and bought up by grasping monopolies and dishonest demagogues; when we see three or four hundred thousand dollars spent by the Rump Congress in a pretended attempt to impeach the President; when we notice all these things, we say, we are not of those who expected to see the National Debt diminished. It never will be diminished so long as Radical plunderers have control of the affairs of government. On the contrary, it will be increased from year to year, until at last the patient people, tired and harassed with the unbearable burden, *will throw it from them*, and defy the tax-gatherers.

Radical spouters are constantly warning the people against a sentiment that squints at repudiation. This is proper enough, but we tell these gentlemen that when the people see their taxes squandered upon lazy negroes, and stolen by Massachusetts Yankees; when they see the debt of the nation, in a time of profound peace, increasing, they are in no humor to give ear to the appeals that are made to them about our national glory and our plighted faith. They will not be taxed to death, merely to feed Radical officials and Southern negroes; and if this extravagance, corruption, and unlawful giving away of the public money are to go on, no one can predict the end.

Our National Debt on the increase!—A frightful fact. Our government at peace, and with a revenue of over a million of dollars a day—all from the pockets of its own people—is running in debt! What a commentary upon Radical rule. Let the people, then, as they love their country, and desire to see it meet all its obligations, rise in their might and majesty, and throw off the incubus that is pressing them to the earth. "GIVE US A CHANGE!" should be their watch-words henceforth. Let this sentiment—these words—be their cloud by day, and their pillar of fire by night, and let them speak out with a boldness and determination that will cause Radical plunderers and negro-worshippers to tremble in their shoes.—It is time they should look to their interests; time they should throttle the men who are squandering their money; time that they take the affairs of the nation into their own keeping. Let them, we say again, be up and doing, and rescue our disgraced and tottering country from the fate that threatens it.

GENERAL GRANT'S POLITICS.

A number of General Grant's Congressional friends are urging him to publicly announce, at the earliest convenient opportunity, his sympathy with the Republican party, and his privately-expressed belief that to them, and to them only, should be confided the future destiny of the country. They say that there is a growing dissatisfaction with his continued silence that will not be easy to assuage unless it is soon corrected. All agree that his testimony before the Judiciary Committee has not tended to strengthen him with the Republican party.—*Washington Correspondent of Philadelphia Inquirer.*

What a humiliating confession! It seems that Gen. Grant is fairly besieged by members of the black and tan faction, who are urging him to express the belief that "to them, and to them only, should be confided the future destiny of the country." What superlative impudence. Why, Gen. Grant has said that these very men are the most dangerous enemies the country has. There is "a growing dissatisfaction with his continued silence." Oh, dear! Who cares? Gen. Grant knows that the people have condemned the Radical conspirators, and he is not going to lend his name to assist them out of the "slough of despond," in which they are now floundering. His testimony before the impeachment conspiracy committee is proof that he is firmly and decidedly with the President in his views, and it is not much wonder that his testimony "has not tended to strengthen him with the Republican party." No one but a fool ever supposed that Grant could for a moment, endorse the treason, corruption and villainy of the black and tan party. No man worthy the name of a soldier ever has or ever will endorse the treasonable doings of the men who do their work "outside the Constitution." Grant is not with the Radicals; that is certain. He is opposed "to the traitors at the other end of the line," and has no love for thieves. Let them whine, and fume and fret—they cannot get Grant to endorse them. Poor devils.

A NEW DAILY.—The "Daily State Guard," is the title of a new Republican paper, started in Harrisburg, on Monday last, under the joint proprietorship of J. Robley Dunglison, Wein Forney, and Levi Kauffman, Esqrs. Its typographical appearance is fresh and neat, its editorials evince ability and sprightliness, and its tone is the bitterest radical. We trust it will be an improvement on the *Telegraph* as to dignity and decency.—With a commendable enterprise in getting the latest telegraphic news, such as is found in the New York and Philadelphia papers of the same day, it ought to meet with considerable pecuniary success.

GRANT AND THE RADICAL CONSPIRATORS.

The testimony of Gen. Grant before the impeachment star-chamber committee, has knocked the noise out of the Radical conspirators, for it goes to show that Grant stood firmly by Lincoln and Johnson, and endorsed their views on the subject of reconstruction. General Grant's testimony is plain and explicit, and he declares that President Johnson's plan of reconstruction "was the same plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln." Mr. Johnson was anxious to carry Mr. Lincoln's plan 'right through," and so was General Grant. And yet for doing this the Rump Congress, at an expense of more than a half million of dollars, has attempted to impeach the President!—The testimony of Gen. Grant is a most triumphant answer to the President's assailants, and we ask our readers to peruse it carefully and to say whether the men who have been talking about impeachment are not conspirators and traitors. But to Gen. Grant's testimony. Here it is. Let it be read and re-read by an indignant and outraged people:

Gen. Grant, being duly sworn, said in answer to questions:

I have seen the President very frequently in reference to the condition of affairs in the Rebel States. When I was asked to be at a Cabinet meeting, it was because some question was up in which, as General of the Army, I was interested. I am not aware of any interview with the President on amnesty. I have occasionally recommended a person for amnesty. I thought myself at that time that there was no reason why, because a person had risen to the rank of a General he should be excluded from amnesty any more than one who had failed to reach that rank.—I spoke on that point. I did not see much reason for the $20,000 clause. These are the only two points that I remember to have spoken of at the time. I afterward, however, told him that I thought he was much nearer right on the $20,000 clause than I was. I was present when the proclamation was read in Cabinet, but my views were not asked. I never gave my opinion to the President that it would be better at that time to issue a proclamation of amnesty.

URGES LENIENCY TO CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

Q. Did you ever give your opinion to the President that his proclamation interfered with the stipulations between yourself and Gen. Lee? A. No, Sir. I frequently had to intercede for Gen. Lee and other paroled officers, on the ground that their parole, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest and trial. The President contended that they should be punished. I told him not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulation. This was the ground I took.

Q. Did you not also insist that that applied as well to the common soldier?—A. Of course; it applied to every one who took the parole, but that matter was not canvassed except in case of some of the leaders; I claimed that in surrendering their armies and their arms, they had done what they could not all of them have been compelled to do, as a portion of them could have escaped; but they surrendered in consideration of the fact that *they were to be exempt from trial so long as they conformed to the obligations they had taken;* and they were entitled to that.

Q. You looked on that in the nature of a parole, and held that they could only be tried when they violated the parole? A. Yes; that was the view I took of the question.

Q. That is your view still. A. Yes, sir; unquestionably.

Q. Did you understand that to apply to Gen. Lee? A. Certainly.

Q. That was your understanding of the arrangement which you made with Gen. Lee? A. *That was my understanding of the arrangement which I gave voluntarily.*

Q. You considered that the like terms were given by Gen. Sherman to the armies which surrendered to him? A.—Yes sir; and to all the armies that surrendered after that.

Q. And you held that so long as they kept their parole of honor, and obeyed the laws, they were not subject to be tried by courts? A. That is my opinion.

I will state here that I am not quite certain whether I am being tried or who is being tried by the questions asked.

Mr. Eldridge. I am not trying anybody. I am inquiring as to the President's proclamation, and to the views he entertained. Did you give these views to the President?

General Grant. I have stated those views to the President frequently, and, as I have said, he disagreed with me in those views. He insisted on it that the leaders must be punished, and wanted to know when the time would come that those persons could be tried. I told him when they violated their parole.

Q. Did you consider that that applied to Jeff. Davis? A. No, sir, he did not take any parole.

Q. He did not surrender? A. No, sir. It applied to no person who was captured, only to those who were paroled.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND GENERAL LEE.

Q. Did the President insist that Gen. Lee should be tried for treason? A. He contended for it.

Q. And you contended that the parole which Gen. Lee had given would be violated in such a trial? A. I did.—I insisted on it that Gen. Lee would not have surrendered his army and given up all their arms if he supposed that after surrendering he was going to be tried for treason and hanged. I thought we got a very good equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms and *getting themselves under control, bound by their oaths to obey the laws.* That was the consideration which I insisted upon we had received.

Q. Did the President argue that question with you? A. There was not much argument about it. It was merely assertion.

Q. After you had expressed your opinion about it did he coincide with you?—A. No, sir, not then. He afterward got to agreeing with me on that subject.

Q. Do you recollect at what time you had these conversations? Can you state any particular time, or up to any particular time when they were finished? A.—The conversations were frequent after the inauguration of Mr. Johnson. I cannot give the time. He seemed to be anxious to get at the leaders to punish them. He would say that the leaders of the rebellion must be punished, and that treason must be made odious. He cared nothing for the men in the ranks, the common men; he would let them go for they were led into it by the leaders.

Q. Was that prior or subsequent to his proclamation? A. It was subsequent I think.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Q. Do you recollect at any time urging the President to go further in granting amnesty than he had gone in his proclamation? A. Just as I said before, I could not see any reason why the fact of a volunteer rising to the rank of a General should exclude him any more than any other grades. With reference to the $20,000 clause I thought that a man's success in the world was no reason for his being excluded from amnesty, but I recollect afterward saying to the President that I thought he was right in that particular and I was wrong.

Q. Was that said to you in conversation? A. I have heard him say it a number of times; he said it to me, and he said it in my presence at the time that delegations were coming up to him from the South.

Q. What persons do you recollect as being present at these conversations—I mean, what Southern men? A. I did not know them at all; I recollect that on one occasion he talked to a delegation from Richmond in that way; I do not know of any other; I never changed my views; if he was going to give amnesty to a soldier at all, I did not see why the fact of a man's having risen to the rank of a General should be a reason for excluding him.

Q. Did you not advise the President that it was proper and right he should grant amnesty? A. I know that I was in favor of some proclamation, and perhaps I may have said so; it was necessary to do something to establish governments and civil law there; I wanted to see that done, but do not think I ever pretended to dictate what ought to be done.

Q. Did you not advise? A. I have given my opinion, perhaps, as to what has been done, but I do not think I advised any course myself, any more than that I was very anxious to see something done to restore civil governments in those States.

Q. Did you ever give your opinion at all to the President as to what should be done? A. I do not think I did; after matters were done I was willing to express an opinion for or against particular clauses.

Q. I suppose the President called on you for advice on those questions? A.—I say I was in favor, and so expressed myself, of something being done to restore civil rule there immediately, as near as it could be done under the circumstances.

By Mr. Woodbridge.—Q. I understand your position to be this: That you did not assume to originate or inaugurate any policy, but that when any question came up, and your opinion was asked as to what the President was going to do or had done, you gave an opinion? A—That is it exactly, and I presumed the whole Committee so understood me; *I simply expressed an anxiety that something should be done to give some sort of control down there; there were no governments there when the war was over, and I wanted to see some government established and wanted to see it done quickly; I did not pretend to say how it should be done, or in what form.*

By Mr. Eldridge.—Q. In expressing the opinion that something should be done and done quickly, did you make a suggestion of what ought to be done? A. No, sir; I will state here that *before Mr. Lincoln's assassination the question about issuing a proclamation of some sort and establishing some sort of civil government there was up, and what was done then was continued after Mr. Johnson came into office.*

Q. Did you give your opinion on that after it was done? A. I was present, I think, twice during Mr. Lincoln's administration when a proclamation that had been prepared was read; after his assassination it continued right along, and I was there with Mr. Johnson.

Q. Did you give President Johnson your opinion on the subject of the proclamation which you say was up before Mr. Lincoln's death and was continued afterward? A. I say I have given my opinion on particular passages of it.

Q. Tell us what conversation you had with the President on the subject, as far as you recollect? A. I have said once or twice, as far as I recollect, I disagreed with two clauses of the proclamation; as to the plan of establishing Provisional governors there, that was a question which I knew nothing about, and which I do not recollect having expressed an opinion about; the only opinion I recollect having expressed on that subject at all was to the Secretary of War; I thought there would be some difficulty in getting people down there to accept offices, but I found afterward they were ready enough to take them.

RECOMMENDS CERTAIN GENERALS FOR PARDON.

Q. Did you recommend certain Generals of the Confederate army to the President for pardon, who fell within exemptions?

A. Yes, sir; I recommended General Longstreet, I think, a year and a half ago; and, although I cannot recollect the name of anybody else, I think I recommended several others.

Q. Do you recollect recommending J. G. French, a graduate of West Point?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What part did he take in the Rebellion? A. He was a Brigadier-General.

Q. Was he a graduate of West Point? A. He was, and a classmate of mine.

Q. Do you recollect recommending the pardon of Geo. H. Stuart? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What part did did he take in the confederate service? A. He was a General; he took no very conspicuous part.

Q. Do you recollect Lloyd J. Dean "Beal?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you sign an application or make a recommendation for his pardon? A. I do not think the records will show that I recommended his pardon, but I am not sure; I know that he sent his application through me with request that I should send it to the President with some endorsement; my recollection is that I made some endorsement as to his general character, which was high, up to the breaking out of the war, as any man's could be.

Q. Were you acquainted with him previous to the breaking out of the war? A. Oh yes, sir, for many years; I don't think I recommended him, but I may have done so.

Q. Do you recollect P. D. Roddy, said to be a Rebel Brigadier-General? A. Yes, sir. I do not recollect what my endorsement was in Roddy's case, but I know that if I had to do it over again I would recommend his pardon very quickly, and I presume I did so. If he is not pardoned yet I would be very glad to sign a recommendation for him now.

Q. Do you recollect any other officers of the Rebel army who were recommended for pardon by you? A. No, sir, I cannot mention any. You have already gone over a bigger list than I thought I had recommended.

GENERALS LEE AND JOHNSON.

Q. Did you ever advise the pardon of Gen. Lee? A. Yes, sir; General Lee forwarded his application for amnesty through me, and I forwarded it to the President, approved; I do not recollect having had any conversation with the President on that subject; I think it probable that I recommended the pardon of General Johnson immediately after the surrender of his army, on account of the address he delivered to it, which I considered in good tone and spirit; I recollect speaking of that, and saying that I should be glad if *Gen. Johnson received his pardon on account of the manly manner in which he addressed his troops.* I supposed his pardon would have a good effect; do not remember that I spoke to the Secretary of War on the subject.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

By Mr. Williams—I do not recollect having had any conversation on the subject of universal amnesty. *I could not have recommended such a thing, because I never was in favor of it until the time shall come when it is safe.*

Q. You state that you differed with the President as to two points in the proclamation, but that his views afterward changed. State when the President's mind changed and underwent a change. A. It would be very hard, I reckon, to fix it, but it was along in the summer of 1865, not more than two or three months after the North Carolina proclamation of May 29. When I said that the President's views underwent a change, *I meant that while I was contending for the rights which those rebel paroled soldiers had he was insisting on it that they should be punished.* I recollect the North Carolina proclamation, which was the first one giving a State government; was present when it was read, and it was in the direction I wanted; I was anxious to see a temporary government there, and I did not want to see anarchy.

Q. Did you give any opinion in favor of that proposition? A. I did not give any opinion against it; I did not want all chaos left there and no form of civil government whatever; *I was not in favor of anything or opposed to anything particularly;* I was simply in favor of having government there; I did not pretend to give my judgment as to what it should be: I was perfectly willing to leave it to the civil department.

HIS VIEWS OF THE RIGHTS OF REBEL SOLDIERS UNDER THE PAROLE.

By Mr. Thomas.—Q. You have stated your opinions as to the rights and privileges of General Lee and his soldiers; *did you mean that to include any political rights?* A. *I have explained that I did not. There was no difference of opinion on this point between President Johnson and me, but there was as to whether the parole gave them any privileges or rights.*

By Mr. Eldridge—Q. He claiming that it did not, and you that it did? A. *He claiming that the time must come when they could be tried and punished, and I claiming that the time would not come, except by violation of their parole.* I claimed that I gave them no political privileges, but that I had a right as military commander to arrange terms of surrender, *which would protect the lives of those prisoners.* I believe that it is conceded by everybody that I had that right. *I know that Mr. Lincoln conceded it at the time.*

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Q. Have you at any time heard the President make any remark in reference to the admission of members of Congress from the Rebel States into either House? A. I cannot say positively what I have heard him say on that subject. I have heard him say as much, perhaps, in his published speeches last summer as I ever heard him say at all upon that subject. I have heard him say, and I think I have heard him say twice in his speeches, that *if the North carried the elections by members enough to give them, with the Southern members, a majority, why would they not be the Congress of the United States? I have heard him say that several times.*

By Mr. Williams—Q. When you say "the North," you mean the Democratic party of the North; or, in other words, the party favoring his policy? A. I mean if the North carried enough members in favor of the admission of the South. I did not hear him say that he would recognize them as a Congress. I merely heard him ask the question, "Why would they not be the Congress?" I heard him say that in one or two speeches; do not recollect where.

By Mr. Boutwell.—Q. Have you heard him make a remark kindred to that elsewhere? A. Yes. I have heard him say that aside from his speeches—in conversation. Cannot say just when. It was probably about that time.

Q. Have you heard him at any time make any remark or suggestion concerning the legality of Congress, with the Southern members excluded? A. He alluded to that subject frequently on his tour to Chicago and back last Summer. His speeches were generally reported with considerable accuracy; cannot recollect what he said except in general terms, but I read his speeches at the time, and they were reported with considerable accuracy. I do not recollect having heard him say anything private on that subject especially; I never heard him allude to the Executive Department of the Government. *I never heard him make any remark looking to the controversy between the Executive and Congress.*

JOHNSON'S RECONSTRUCTION PLAN IDENTICAL WITH LINCOLN'S.

By Mr. Marshall—Q. I understand you to say that you were very anxious at the close of the war that civil governments should be established in some form, and you so advised the President? A. I so stated frequently in his presence, but I advised no particular form of proceeding.

Q. Were you present when this North Carolina proclamation was read in Cabinet? A. I would not be certain, but am of the opinion that the first time I heard it read was in presence of the President and the Secretary of War only.

Q. Did you assent to that plan? A. I did not dissent from it; it was a civil matter, and although I was anxious to have something done, I did not intend to dictate a plan; I do not think I expressed any opinion about it at the time; I do not think I was asked my views; I know that if I had been asked the question, I would have assented to that or almost anything else that would have given stable government there; in reference to the opinion I gave the President on the Amnesty Proclamation, I think I have testified pretty fully; *I told the President I disagreed with him in the clauses excluding Volunteer Generals and as to the $20,000 clause;* I do not say anything as to the rest of it, whether it was too lenient or too stringent; can state what I thought about it, but not what I said about it; I know that immediately after the close of the rebellion there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible, but since that there has been an evident change there. I may have expressed my views to the President; I do not recollect particularly. I do not suppose that there were any persons engaged in that consultation who thought of what was being done at that time as lasting any longer than until Congress would meet and either ratify that or establish some other form of government. I know it never crossed my mind that what was being done was anything more than temporary. I understood this to be the view of the President and of every body else. I did not know of any difference of opinion on the subject. He was very anxious to have Congress ratify his views. Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments. I was present once before his murder when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for future action. I do not know that it was verbatim the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President was the one which was carried right through.

Q. What paper was that? A. The North Carolina proclamation.

Q. You stated that the North Carolina proclamation was a continuation of the project submitted by Mr. Lincoln; I wish to inquire of you whether you ever compared them, to ascertain whether they were the same or not? A. No, sir, I never compared them; I took them to be the very, very same paper; they were substantially the same, if not the very same.

WESTON THE PEDESTRIAN.

Edward Payson Weston, the young American pedestrian, began his walk of 1,237¾ miles, from Portland Me., to Chicago, Ill., on the 29th of October, at 12 o'clock, noon. The feat was attempted on a wager of $10,000 that Weston could not perform the distance in 30 days, resting four Sundays on the trip. It was stipulated that he should, on some one day of the 26, walk 100 miles in 24 hours; and that failing in the five different trials allowed him, he should forfeit $6,000 or six-tenths of his stake. In every one of these trials he failed.—The third attempt was a failure of such a kind as to excite strong suspicions that Weston did not intend to accomplish the feat proposed. When he reached Cincinnati, Ohio, 91 miles from Silver Creek, his starting-point in the 100-mile tramp, he had but nine miles to make, and three hours and 7 minutes to make it in—an average of less than 3 miles an hour. He had frequently averaged 4½, 4¾, and even more than 5 miles an hour for hours together, and when he reached Conneaut, was in first-rate condition and fine spirits. His failure to continue the trial from Conneaut cannot be accounted for, except on the ground that he was not his own master, but was entirely under the guidance and control of his attendants, for the prevailing opinion is that Weston is an honest man. He remained at Conneaut over Sunday, Nov. 17, and on Monday, 18, at dawn, started for Painesville, 42 miles away. This point he reached at 1 o'clock, P. M. Here he dined, and then resumed his tramp.—He entered the Forest City at midnight, 29 miles further on, and took his departure again at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th. He had a very enthusiastic reception in Cleveland.—At Fremont, on the 21st, the crowd pressed upon him so closely that it was feared he would sustain serious injury, but the police succeeded in keeping them off. Whether they intended personal injury, or the rush was merely the result of the excitement which prevailed, is a mooted question. Weston reached Toledo at 2 A. M. on the 22d, and after a rest of 12 hours started again to attempt, the fourth time, the feat of walking 100 miles in 24 hours, between that point and Bryan, Ohio He made Stryker, Ohio, 50 miles from Toledo, at 2.20 o'clock, A. M. on the 23d, again abandoning the 100-mile feat. He left again at noon, arriving at Edgerton about 5.30 o'clock, stopping there for supper, leaving again at 6.35, and reaching Waterloo at 11.30, where he stopped until the 25th. He started again on Monday, 25th, on his fifth and last attempt to accomplish the 100-mile feat. At 9 o'clock that night he was at South Bend, Indiana, having made 86 miles in 21 hours, and having but 14 miles to make in 3 hours. Here he stopped, and his fifth attempt, like all the others, was a failure. His excuse for the last failure is that Indiana miles are longer than those marked off in other States, and complains very bitterly of the fact that on the 25th of November he walked at least 10 miles more than he is credited with. On Tuesday the 26th, he started to finish his walk 1,237¾ miles, of which he had then only 62¼ to make. At 5 A. M. of the 27th he left Laporte, Indiana, 22 miles distant, and reached Chicago this morning at 10 o'clock, and won his wager.—The excitement on his arrival was intense. For miles out from the city the roads were thronged all the morning with people anxious to greet the young pedestrian, and the streets through which he passed to reach the Sherman House, where he now is, were packed with people. The police had some difficulty in making a way for him, the crowd were so impatient to give him a welcome; but he was finally escorted to his room at the Sherman House in safety. He says that the attempt to walk 100 miles, starting from Silver Creek, failed because his feet were badly swollen. He reached Conneaut, 91 miles, in good condition otherwise, and asserts positively, that he could have made the remaining 9 miles in the 2 hours, 37 minutes left, but that his attendants would not allow him to start. They argued that a continuation of the tramp on badly blistered feet would jeopardize the final result; and he thinks they were right. On the second attempt, starting from Toledo, he walked 65 miles in 11 hours 10 minutes. This brought him to Stryker, Ohio, which he had been informed was only 42 miles from Toledo. On making inquiries he became satisfied that still greater discrepancies existed between the figures on his carefully prepared time-table and those furnished him by intelligent residents of the places through which he passed. He will publish a full statement in a few days. In regard to the last trial, from Waterloo to South Bend, Ind., 86 miles, he says that the whole journey, from beginning to end, was made in rain and fog, and over the worst roads he has ever traveled. When he started from Waterloo (at midnight), the rain was falling in torrents, and it was so dark that it was necessary to employ a guide to lead with a lantern, and two men to light the pedestrian. All night long, through Kendallville, Brimfield, and Wawaska, to Ligonier, a distance of more than 40 miles (the time-table says 35), his route was over muddy roads and under a drenching rain. Along the roads, he says, the people from the farms and villages had collected to see him, and nearly every wayside church and school was occupied by men and women driven from the roads by the storm. These buildings were all lighted and heated, and until he became accustomed to the novel sight he thought the pious residents of the country were holding religious meetings, and their children attending night-school. He made Ligonier in nine hours At Goshen they sent out a brass band to play for him along the road to Elkhart, 12 miles.—At Goshen the wagon-horses tired out for the third time since the start from Utica, were shipped by rail to Laporte. At South Bend he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Outside of the town he was met by a squad of 50 policemen, who had been detailed to protect him and lead him in safety to the town. Here he felt great fatigue, and flatly refused to move an inch further, although he had 3 hours and 7 minutes in which to make but 14 miles. "After the terrible journey I had made," said he, "I felt that the remaining 14 miles would be the longest walk I had ever undertaken."

MISSISSIPPI.

A Startling Event—Armed Negroes March into a Mississippi Town and Demand Bread.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 23.—For some time a great deal of dissatisfaction has existed among the freedmen in the neighborhood of Columbus, Mississippi. They had quit work, and left the fields white with cotton, and would not pluck a ball, the reason given for such action being that their share of the crop would not pay their expenses for the year, owing to the tax on the staple and the low price to which it had fallen. As soon as they refused to work, as a matter of course they had to leave the plantation and give up their houses to other laborers who would work. They then took to the woods, and commenced a system of indiscriminate pilfering and stock-killing. About two hundred of them have been assembled in the neighborhood of Columbus Mississippi, since the beginning of the election, and have become a perfect nuisance and terror to the neighborhood.

At the request of the citizens a company of United States troops have been stationed at Columbus, for the protection of the lives and property of the people. When this band of vagabonized negroes had exhausted the country of everything which was stealable, they determined to make a raid upon the town of Columbus in full force. They were all armed, and, procuring a fife and drum, they marched into the town demanding bread. Not one of them asked for work; they did not want that. Bread was all their cry, and they were about commencing an indiscriminate robbery, when the United States troops appeared on the ground and disarmed them first, and then dispersed them. The ringleaders were taken into custody. What a scene of bloodshed and robbery we would have to relate had it not been for the fortunate presence of the troops, we shudder to think of.

This is the first attempt at a bread riot which has ever occurred in the South, but how long it will be until they become common it takes no far-seeing prophet to fortell. The negroes all through the country are becoming most thoroughly demoralized under the teachings of the Radical hyenas, who counsel and incite them at every fence corner, to their own destruction. They now positively, in many localities, refuse to work; will make no contracts with the planters, fully expecting the division of land so long promised them by their Radicals leaders. Bands of from three to fifty are roaming through Mississippi in every direction, a terror and a nuisance, not only to the planter but to the industrious of their own color. How long this state of affairs can continue without scenes of riot and bloodshed depends upon the forbearance of the white man. A spark may ignite the train which will redden the horizon with the blaze of burning houses, and initiate a conflict between the races bloody and remorseless.

DISLOYAL RADICALS.—Stokes, the Radical member of the Rump from Tennessee, it has been shown upon the floor of that institution, by authenticated documents, was very "disloyal" during the early period of the war, and his Radical colleagues had not a show of "loyal" character during the whole period. Besides this they were all "elected" under the Brownlow usurpation and by negro "votes," hence they are doubly deserving of rejection, yet the Radical Rumpers have taken them gladly into full fellowship and membership, because of their negroism without a dissenting voice or murmur. This same Stokes, it turns out, is the author of the term "Lincoln's hirelings." In 1861, at which time he was a veritable fire-eater, he wrote the "Duncan letter," in which he made terrible threats against "Lincoln's hirelings" in case they dared to invade the sovereign State of Tennessee. Such are the sort of fellows who occupy seats in Congress now, making up the Radical majority, and "reconstructing" the Southern States into negro governments. What infamy!

At the last session of the Rump the Rads who have received this Stokes and his fellows with open arms, excluded the whole Kentucky delegation, and appointed a "smelling committee" to find out something "disloyal" against them so as to permanently exclude them. During the summer vacation that committee tried its utmost to discover or invent something upon which the Rump could continue the exclusion, but they have at last been compelled to report that they could discover nothing against them in the way of disloyalty except, perhaps, a sympathetic feeling for persons engaged upon the side of the rebellion. No action has yet been taken in the matter, but it is quite certain that their continued exclusion will be continued upon that report, trivial as it is.—*Patriot and Union.*

A DISTRESSING COUGH, causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Impeachment Elephant—What Will the Radicals do With it—A Weak-kneed Radical—Let Them Dare to Play Their Game Out—The Financial Issue—Grant and Johnson.

Correspondence American Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1867.

The Radicals, with the impeachment muddle on their hands, are in the same fix as the individual who drew the elephant at a lottery. They don't know what the de'il to do with it. If they let it go by the board, they lose all their stock in trade, and are about ready to go into political bankruptcy. If they keep it on hands over winter, it will eat off its own head and theirs too.—Evidently they have already "seen the elephant" to their entire satisfaction. Since the majority and minority reports of the Judiciary Committee were submitted to the House, the friends and the opposers of impeachment have been actively at work in drumming up their forces; but it is confidently asserted that the heaviest vote that can be polled for impeachment is fifty-seven; and notwithstanding all the intense bitterness of the impeachers, no appliance of party pressure can change the count. When the question comes up on Wednesday there will doubtless be some heavy speech-making, and a considerable display of Congressional pyrotechnics, but after all, it is generally believed the matter will be laid on the table, and a vote of censure on the President, and of want of confidence in the Cabinet, will be passed by a strict party vote, and there the impeachment project will rest forever.

This impeachment scheme originated as a party measure; was pursued as such, and now, after all the time that has been expended, and money wasted, in investigating it, has literally nothing to support it, but charges of a political nature, which might have been preferred against any President since the days of John Quincy Adams with quite as much force as they are brought against Mr. Johnson. The testimony taken before the Committee, which makes a volume as thick as "Webster Unabridged," is the veriest mass of trash that was ever put into print, and little, if any of it, would be received as evidence by any Court of Justice. This is the opinion of Mr. Wilson, the Republican Chairman of the Committee—one of the ablest lawyers in the House, who bases his adverse Report on the impregnable legal ground, that "an impeachment cannot be supported by any act which falls short of an indictable crime or misdemeanor."—The testimony fails to disclose any such offences in the personal or official conduct of the President, and therefore the case dwarfs into its original proportions as a mere party contest between him and the Radicals, whose destructive measures he has had the independence to endeavor to thwart, by the interposition of his constitutional powers as Executive.

There is one strange circumstance connected with the report of the Judiciary Committee.—When the Committee adjourned in July last it decided, by a vote of five to four, that there was not sufficient evidence on which to found an impeachment; and yet on the very day Congress reassembled, the complexion of the Committee was changed by the defection of Churchill, a weak-kneed member from New York. What potent influences were brought to bear upon him of course will never be definitely known, but like the "late lamented" he was unable to withstand "the pressure."

If they should, contrary to general expectation, decide to go on with their iniquities, they will find that they have stirred up a feeling of popular alarm and indignation which will not "down at their bidding." The people of this country will not tamely submit to have the constitutional President of the country deposed by a fanatical cabal out of mere partisan malice.—The result of the late elections was but the faintest breath of the whirlwind which is slumbering in the bosoms of the people—the only sovereigns of the country. Let the storm be called forth in its fury, and it will sweep all before it. There are times when public opinion seems to be slumbering, unconscious of the wrongs that are being done in its name, but when the crisis arrives, and the scales of human destiny are hung out in the heavens, the giant comes forth from his lair, shaking off the dust of years, and like Daniel of old, breaking into a thousand pieces the dumb gods of wood and stone which false prophets have set up before men, and holding them up before the people, with the same dreadful irony of him of old, cries, "Lo! these be the gods ye have worshipped!"

A big breeze was stirred up in the House on Monday by the resolution of Mr. Ross, of Illinois, instructing the Committee on Banks and Currency to report a bill providing for withdrawing from circulation National Bank Currency and substituting greenbacks therefor. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, but it was lost by a vote of 52 to 101, and the resolution was referred to the Committee. The Western members voted solid in favor of the resolution, and the refusal of the House to lay it on the table may be taken as an index to the financial policy of the coming session. The friends of the National Banks manifest considerable uneasiness lest the Banking and Currency Committee should report favorably on the resolution of Mr. Ross. It is conceded that the House would immediately adopt such a recommendation from the Committee, and that ere the close of the session it might possibly be pushed through the Senate. I should not be surprised if the National Banks were handled rather roughly before the session closes. Subsequently Blaine and Butler had a discussion on the policy of paying off the government bonds with greenbacks, and the feeling of the House seemed most decidedly to be with the latter.

The leading Radicals in both Houses are intensely disgusted with Grant's testimony before the Judiciary Committee. It is too tame and conservative for them. They threaten to annihilate him before their Convention meets. The idea of Grant endorsing the policy of the "traitor Johnson" is too strong a dose for any of them to swallow. The Chase men are in high glee and threaten to blow Grant up higher than a kite.—Ben Wade swears he won't support any man who prevented the President from hanging the leading rebels.

CAUCASIAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The last Revolutionary pensioner has died.

—At this date $299,293,076 in national bank notes are in circulation.

—Chicago has erected nine million dollars worth of buildings during the past year.

—The New York *Herald* claims that its daily receipts average six thousand dollars.

—A Roman Catholic Cathedral to cost $75,000 is about to be erected in Bloomington Ill.

—A lady in Brattleborough, Vermont, has just lost a daughter whose age was eighty.

—Two of the negro delegates elected to the Virginia *destruction* Convention are now in jail.

—The police have put a stop to the sale of photographs in Paris representing the execution of Maximilian.

—The three banks of Central City, Colorado, have bought and shipped $1,200,000 worth of gold during the year ending November 1, 1867.

—Nova Scotia has a leaning towards United States habits. It keeps thanksgiving the same as its Yankee neighbors.

—The body of a woman in Georgia, buried seventeen years, was lately dug up petrified like marble.

—The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer of the 21st, says the weather there is "as sultry as April."

—Forty-seven of the wealthiest capitalists of the country propose to build the Southwest Pacific Railroad.

—New Jersey marshes which were almost worthless a few years ago, now sell for 1,000 an acre for cranberry purposes.

—A New York correspondent of the Chicago Tribune states that the New York Herald has 81,000 daily circulation; the Times, 35,000; the Tribune, 45,000 daily, and 130,000 weekly, and the World, 20,000.

—A woman of respectable standing in New London, Conn., cowhided her son in the public streets of that city, the other day, because he refused to mary to suit her wishes.

—Sumner's bill for the District of Columbia is to be pressed to an early passage, in order to get a negro jury to try John H. Surratt. Beautiful business for "statesmen," truly.

—The Troy editor who published a list of "old maids," is in jail for libel, and a troupe of the fair calumniated parades every day before the window of his cell with smiles and sneers upon their faces.

—George Dickinson, J. Stevenson, and A. J. Cortney have signed an agreement to walk from Hartford to New Haven and back, for a purse of $1,000. They will leave Hartford at three o'clock P. M., Thursday, stopping at New Haven only half an hour. The man who arrives in Hartford first on the return is to win the purse!

—The Methodist Episcopal Church has nine bishops. Two of these, Baker and Morris, are disabled, one by illness and the other by age. It is proposed to elect three additional bishops at the next General conference.

—Gen. Grant, in his report, asks for an appropriation of $77,000,000 to pay the standing army for the coming year—more than the whole expenses of the Government in former times.

—On Friday last, a young man by the name of Augustus Youst, residing near Scotland, Franklin Co., was kicked by a horse while passing behind the animal in the stable. During Saturday and Sunday he lingered in great misery, and expired on Monday morning.

Local Items.

THE HEROIC DEAD.—There is not a township of Cumberland county into which the late war did not bring its sorrow and suffering. There was scarcely a school-district which did not have its house of mourning. There is scarcely a community which does not now point with pride to its brave boys who fell in defense of their country. It is true that over their honored graves has sprung "a sweeter sod than fancy's feet have ever trod;" but what have we done to honor their memories? Can it be true that their companions in arms are willing to let their fallen comrades be forgotten by those who shall come after us? Is it possible that the base ingratitude of those who remained at home will deny a suitable memorial to the services of those who died that the country might live? We are not willing to believe that the people of Cumberland county are less patriotic and liberal-minded than their neighbors; and yet the progress of the Soldiers' Monument Association would seem to indicate as much. Friends, we have all been too niggardly in our contributions to this noble enterprise; and it now remains for us to say whether the project shall be a success or a failure. The Monument Association proposes to hold a Fair, in this place, during the holidays, and as it is a project in which our people in every township and community ought to feel the deepest interest, it is surely not too much to ask that all shall lend a helping hand. Let us resolve to make the Fair a success and the Monument a certainty.

ATTEMPTED HORSE STEALING.—On Sunday night, between eight and nine o'clock, Mr. J. R. Hutchison, residing near the Burnt House, on the Walnut Bottom Road, in Dickinson township, saw two men enter his barn. Lighting a lantern, and summoning a young man at the time visiting there to his assistance, they proceeded to the barn, the former with the lantern and the latter with a gun. Mr. Hutchison went to the horse stable, and his friend to the rear of the barn. As soon as the thieves saw the light, they ran up to the barn floor and Mr. Hutchison called to his friend to shoot them if they attempted to escape that way. This drove them to the door leading from the barn floor to the straw-stack. Mr. Hutchison, standing below with the light, was a good mark for his assailants, and was suddenly felled to the earth by a blow from a stone, on the head. Before he recovered his senses, one or both of the villains escaped by jumping from the overshoot-door. The farm bell was rung and the neighbors turned out in mass, but all efforts to trace or capture the scoundrels were unsuccessful. The arrival of Mr. Hutchison and his friend at the stable was very opportune, as his best horse and that of his friend had been loosed from the rack, and in a minute more would have been in possession of the thieves. Our country friends had better be on their guard, as these prowling miscreants are doubtless somewhere in the community yet.

WINTER.—On Saturday morning last we were treated to a specimen of regular, genuine winter. Old Boreas whistled around the corners, and down the chimneys, and in at the keyholes; and the snow fell—not dancing deftly down, as is usual in the first snow-squalls of winter—but driving in a pitiless storm, almost blinding pedestrians, and whirling in at every opening of the door, as if it wanted to get in out of the cold. Yes, grim old winter asserts his might and his sovereignty. Storm-borne from the Pole, he covers the woods with hoar-frost, and locks up the streams with his icy fetters. The axeltrees creak heavily under their loads of coal and firewood—the footsteps of the wayfarer ring along the frozen ground. Men hurry along through the snow on errands of business or pleasure. Soon "the merry sledges with the bells—silver bells" will glide along the roads, and the cheerful hearth-fires of the country inns will greet their crowds of half-frozen travellors who crowd around the chimney-places. While winter's drifting whirlwinds eddy around the gables, and our frost covered friends hurry in out of the rude blasts, let us heap high the coal, under the protecting roof, and despite the wild whistle of the winds without, let us make for ourselves a summer within.

STOLEN PROPERTY RETURNED.—On the night of the 7th of November, some person or persons forcibly entered the smithshop of Mr. Ostot, in Hampden township, and stole two screw-plates and one hundred and forty-six new horse-shoes. Nothing was heard of this property until the morning of the 28th of November. On the night previous all the property was returned excepting eight horse-shoes, with the following note accompanying the property—"Mr. Blacksmith: I thought you were a man in good circumstances when I took these things from you, but I have since found out that you are a poor man. Therefore, I thought I would return them as I am coming up your way to-night. I will bring them along. Hang them up in your shop and I will not trouble you any more. I did not need them till spring. I will keep eight shoes for my horse this winter. (Signed) Yours truly."

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Saturday evening last, just at dark, a young lad in the employ of G. B. Hoffman, grocer, in East Pomfret Street, went to the cellar, with a candle, to draw some coal oil, when the oil on the outside of the barrel caught fire. The alarm of fire was given at once, and the firemen were promptly on the grounds. The burning oil was with difficulty extinguished, and a number of brooms and boxes in the cellar were destroyed; but fortunately no greater harm was done, farther than a good smoking to the house and store of Mr. Hoffman and the adjoining house.

ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT.—Prof. Crysler gave one of his readings, at Rheem's Hall, on Friday night. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the hall was comfortably filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. The Professor recited a number of pieces in prose and verse, some of them with considerable effect. "Will the new Year come to-night mama?" and "Twenty years ago" were well read, and seemed to be peculiarly adapted to the voice of the speaker.

REWARD PAID.—On Tuesday last, the special agent of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven, paid to Burgess Campbell and Officer First, two hundred and fifty dollars, the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the party who fired the stable of David K. Larew, in this place.

RAILWAY DETENTION.—By the breaking of a rail, above town, on Monday morning last, considerable detention was caused to the early freight and passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley road, but we believe no injury was sustained.