American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, December 19, 1867.

CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

At the inauguration of our government the people were foolish enough to suppose that men of brains were necessary to frame constitutions and enact laws. That idea is dissipated, and "Cuff," "Sambo," and "Pompey," fresh from the cotton fields, are now thought fully qualified to remodel governments and establish political systems. For instance, says the *Age*, the Alabama Constitutional Convention is composed of the following material:—Negro barbers, 18; coach drivers (white and black), 18; valets (half and half), 11; ex-plantation hands, 8; Yankee pedlers, 11; Freedmen's Bureau men, 7; Massachusetts colporteurs, 3; *Tribune* correspondent, 1; negro preachers, 3; escaped convicts, 2; loyal leaguers, 2.—Total, 87. Of the white total but nineteen are natives of the South; the balance are squatters from New England. One of those classified as escaped convicts has his ears cropped; the other is branded as a deserter from the Federal army. One of the negro preachers is the same scamp who crooded the "unconditionally loyal" in this part of the country three years ago by representing that he was Mr. Jefferson Davis' runaway coachman, when the fact is, he was a graduate of a low negro boarding house in West Broadway, and was never out of New York City in his life.—The same condition of affairs exists in Louisiana. In the convention of that State seventy-eight members are present, of whom forty-four are negroes.

Crane, a white delegate, called the Convention to order and nominated Gardner, a negro, for temporary President, who, on taking the chair, said he was "onked by de selection ob de Convention." Vigers, a light-colored African, was then selected as Secretary, and the business then commenced. These are the men called upon to lead in political matters in the Southern States.—It is an insult to the white men of the nation, and will be so considered when reason takes the place of passion.

☞ The Constitutional Convention of Georgia met here on the 11th. A white man was elected sergeant-at-arms, and two negroes, neither of whom could say their A, B, C's, were elected door-keeper and messenger, beating a one-legged United States soldier and an old veteran of the war of 1812. Bradley, a negro lawyer from Boston, moved to adopt the rules of order of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Voted down amid hisses—*Phila. Ledger.*

One-legged Union soldiers and old veterans of the war of 1812, don't appear to stand much chance when ignorant, uneducated negroes are their competitors for office. "The colored troops fought bravely," and bacon, beans, molasses, sugar and rice were made to disappear in "double quick" wherever "colored troops" were seen. The "negro is the coming man." So says Sumner. "He is the nation's ward." So says Stevens. What right, then, have white soldiers to ask for offices, when cuffy demands them? Let them stand aside—this is the negro jubilee. White soldiers must stand from under.

FRED. DOUGLAS FOR PRESIDENT.—The New York *Church Union* comes out strongly in favor of Fred. Douglas, negro, as the Republican candidate for President. It gives its reasons for urging his nomination, and thinks he can be more easily elected than any man who has been named by the party. It says: "the white man cannot be trusted in this emergency." It thinks Douglas would not only be able to receive the entire negro vote of the Southern States, but the whole of the New England States, except Connecticut, and a certain number of the extreme Northwestern States to insure his election.

As the Radicals believe in the "equality of the races," they should not hesitate to take Fred. for one of their leaders. If it is right to use the negro to get office for the Radical, it is right to use the Radical to get office for the negro.—They are in the same boat, placed there by their own doings, and must accept the consequences of the partnership. There's no escape from it now.

J. H. PARROTT, of Berton, is the president of the Georgia black and tan convention. In his address he said that "above all things the convention must do nothing to throw obstacles in the path of the Republican party, or put a weapon in the hands of its enemies."—Is that not an infamous objurgation for the presiding officer to make to a convention that is to form a Constitution for the people of a State? Nothing further is needed to show that the intention is to "gerrymander" everything for the advantage of the Radical party. To uphold such outrageous bodies of scoundrels a standing army is maintained in the South by the Government, and the tax-payers of the North are burdened with an annual expense of two hundred million dollars. Down with such imposters, plunderers and tyrants!

"We are bound to respect the course of the Republicans who voted with the Democracy on the subject, against impeachment, while we, at the same time, admire the fearless determination of the minority in placing themselves on the record in favor of impeachment."—*Harrisburg State Guard.*

Happy fellow, is the editor of the *Guard*. He is delighted with those Republicans who voted against impeachment, and also admires those who voted for impeachment! Really, there is not much danger of a "split" in the Radical ranks so long as the editors of that party are so easily pleased—so easily accommodated.

☞ We beg leave to inform the Philadelphia *Age* that the democracy of this Congressional district feel able to select their next candidate for Congress without its impudent interference. If York county again attempts to trample, for the *fourth* time, upon the rights of Cumberland, let the responsibility rest with that county alone. The *Age*, of *Philadelphia*, has neither the right nor the ability to speak for this Congressional district, and its strictures are regarded with the contempt they deserve.

FOUR important cities were reclaimed from Radicalism last week by the Democracy—viz: Pittsburg, Pa., Boston and Newburyport, Massachusetts, and Concord, the Capital of New Hampshire. Push on the column.

ONE of the notorious Hunnicutt's first acts in the Virginia Convention was to get the printing for his new-paper organ. He is a very disinterested patriot—very.

The Negroes to be Subsidized with Money.

At a late caucus of the so-called "Union Republican Congressional Committee," Gen. Vienna Schenck stated that "the expenses of conducting the Southern campaign thus far" had been $10,673.50. He said that all the information in possession of the Convention came through the Freedmen's Bureau and the churches, and he mentioned the Baptist and Methodist churches particularly as having been valuable aids to the party!—He recommended the immediate raising of $20,000 additional to carry on the political work. Judge Billy Kelley thought that $50,000 would not be more than enough. Jim Ashley—the "immaculate" Ashley—knew of "no better help than money to do the work." He wanted Congress to amend the "reconstruction" act so that a majority of those voting and not a majority of registered voters would be necessary to call a convention. He wanted all the Southern States prepared to take part in the presidential election, otherwise he wasn't "so sure about success next fall." He was fearful of Hancock and other "rebels" Conservatives in office, and "so Congress must step in and put the rebels out to insure a Republican victory."—Zach Chandler—perfectly sober it is said—declared that more had been accomplished than he thought possible with the money, adding that "there was no use talking—it was a question of money after all, and the Republican party must walk up to the captain's office and settle, or the South would go to the devil and the copperheads at the presidential election." He thought half a million could be raised. Corbett, of Oregon, and Maynard, of Tennessee, followed with full endorsements of the monetary view of the question, after which a committee was appointed to raise funds by contribution and assessment upon all the employees of the Capitol.

The country has long been aware that Radical negro "reconstruction" is merely "a question of money"—money, and promises of money and money's worth, to buy the votes of the needy, ignorant and gullible negroes, and then money by the million out of the Federal Treasury to fill the pockets of the Radical leaders who expect to be foisted into power with such purchased votes.—Money—money—money! That is the Radical godhead. In it they all believe, and for it they have steeped their souls in crime; prostituted every virtue, and debauched many of the churches until they have become a laughing-stock to the godless and an argument in the mouths of scoffers. Ought such cormorants and reprobates be allowed longer to dominate over the people and riot upon their substance?—*Patriot and Union.*

ALL FOR THE NEGRO!—The New York *Independent*, among the ablest of the Radical papers in the country is down on the time-servers of its party in the following strain:

"If the Republican party is not to stand for the negro's rights, then it has no better mission than the Democratic. Every national question, save the question of the negro, might be safely trusted to the Democratic party as the Republican. If, therefore, the Republican party throw overboard the negro, we shall straightway move to throw overboard the Republican party. We observe, with mingled pain and indignation, that many conservative Republican journals, in various Northern States, are putting forth tentative articles with a view to the framing of a Presidential issue in which the negro shall have no place. But the glory of the Republican party will end in shame, if such counsels be allowed."

The *Independent* is right. The whole stock in trade of the so-called Republican party is the *negro*, and whenever that party drops Sambo it has nothing left to go upon. The *sweet-scented* African is its only hope of salvation, and whenever it ceases to take him to its warm embrace, it drops and dies and descends to an untimely and ignominious grave. Like the fabled shirt of Nessus, the negro will stick to the Republican party closer and closer, and any attempt to loosen his hold or detach him from its back, will inevitably end in the destruction of both.

HOW THEY VOTED.—The following is the vote of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation on the Impeachment resolutions:

YEAS.—Thaddeus Stevens, Thomas Williams, Stephen F. Wilson, John M. Broomall, John Covode, William D. Kelley, Leonard Myers, Charles O'Neill, Ulysses Mercur—9—all Radicals.

NAYS.—George V. Lawrence, William H. Koontz, George F. Miller, James K. Moorhead, *J. Lawrence Getz, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Samuel J. Randall, Benjamin M. Boyer, Caleb N. Thayer, Daniel M. Van Auken, George W. Woodward*—11—Democrats 6; Rads. 5.

Henry L. Cake, Radical, paired off with Mr. Cornell, of New York; Daniel J. Morrell, and G. W. Schofield, Rads., were absent—all for impeachment.

THE Rump House, on the 9th, passed the Senate bill to strike the word "white" out of the charters and laws of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, by a strict party vote—the Radical members from Ohio, and the other States which have repudiated negro suffrage, voting for it, although their constituents are distinctly opposed to the infamous bill. The bill will not be signed by the President, but will of course be passed by two-thirds of the fragmentary Rump, and then negroes will be made eligible—so far as the unlawful act can make them—to all municipal offices, the jury-box, schools, &c. This is the only sort of legislation that the Rump will or can perform.

GEN. GRANT'S refusal to pronounce in favor of the "principles" and measures of the Radical toadies who are nominating him, has been ingeniously waived by the Philadelphia "loyal" leaguers, whose address declares him to be "The sagacious citizen who is too discreet to waste time in superfluous words." In other words, "old birds cannot be caught with chaff."

THE New Commissioner of Agriculture is discharging the supernumerary clerks and barnacles who were fastened upon the department by his Radical predecessor. Had President Johnson been allowed the exercise of his constitutional authority over the public offices by the Rump Congress, the expenses of the Government would long since have been decreased many million dollars.

WITHIN the year the Democracy have gained the control of four of the principal cities of the Northern States—Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. With New York city added these constitute the five largest and most influential cities of the eastern section of the Union. The fact is significant.

525 MILES.

We can hardly keep up with this Union Pacific Railroad. Three weeks ago we read of four hundred and some miles completed, then of five hundred, and now we are told that the base of the Rocky Mountains, 525 miles from Omaha, has been reached. To the summit of the Black Hills (the easterly ridge of the Rocky Mountain range) is but thirty miles further, and this point, the highest on the whole line, is expected to be the halting-place for a railway train in a few weeks more. The vigor with which this great national undertaking is being pushed forward is one of the wonders even of this wonderful age. Over the plains—across the rivers—up the mountain slopes, and through the defiles beyond, the same restless energy urges on the work, leaving us no reason to doubt that the Pacific Ocean will be united with the Atlantic by rail in 1870.

All these great achievements cost money, and a great deal of it. Over forty millions dollars have already been expended on the two ends of the line, and yet funds have never been lacking—With directors of great energy and financial experience, supported by a wealthy and powerful corporation, it is no wonder that "the work goes bravely on." But still, if Uncle Sam had not put his shoulder to the wheel, opened up his purse, and offered his broad acres, the locomotive would not have whistled at Brigham Young for a long time to come. But Uncle Sam's great farm of half a continent needed a road through it—his Indians needed a touch of railroad civilization to keep them peaceable, and it was very necessary that he should open those great and rich mountain pockets so full of gold, which nothing but a steam engine could unbutton. It seems wise, therefore, that he should lend fifty million dollars, and give even twenty millions acres of land which would otherwise be worthless, to improve his own property, and take a second mortgage on the greatest railroad in the world for security, especially when his own freight-bills for work done, at a quarter of the old prices, more than pay the interest. But profitable as the investment is to the country, it gives remarkable safety and value to the Company's own First Mortgage bonds. The Government *stands behind them*, and gives them such a guarantee as it never gave to the securities of any private enterprise. We never desire to recommend anything beyond its actual merits, but we think that any one who has a thousand dollars to invest, would do well to call upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company's agent, or write to their office, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, for a very interesting pamphlet, containing a map of the line, and a full statement in relation to the progress of this great national enterprise.

THE Sergeant-at-Arms of the Rump House has pocketed $456,000 out of the public funds as fees for summoning witnesses before the Impeachment and other committees which were appointed by the Rump to "smell" around for schemes to bolster up the falling fortunes of the Radical organization. From this sum a guess may be made of the amount paid as fees to the witnesses, in mileage, salaries, officers and clerks, and for stationary, printing, &c., &c.—Millions of dollars will be required to "foot" the bills.

A CORRESPONDENT of Forney's *Press* says that although the whites of Virginia outnumber the blacks full twenty thousand, the Radicals are so distributed throughout the counties that a Republican majority in the State Legislature is insured beyond a doubt. This the Radicals call republicanism—compelling majorities to submit to the rule of minorities by "gerrymandering" districts. Ashley's bill, now before the Rump, is to prevent any change in this infamous arrangement.

A FACT.—The democracy are quietly taking possession of nearly every Northern city and town. Our gain of Pittsburg is another evidence that the "ball is rolling on" with increased velocity. Where the people read most, Democratic victories follow as a matter of course. "We're coming, father Abraham, three hundred thousand more."

THE Virginia black and tan have elected the notorious Underwood as President of the unconstitutional convention, and distributed the minor offices between negroes and mean whites.

AT the New York municipal election the poll was as follows, for mayor:—Hoffman, 63,031; Wood 22,830; Darling 18,559. The Democracy have gained nearly 8,000 since November, and the Radicals have lost about the same number.

☞ Old Thad Stevens had a conference with a number of Southern negroes a few days ago, when he assured them that he would do all he could to secure a good living to them without work on their part.

THE "loyal" league of Philadelphia has split on the Grant question and a large number of the membership have departed.

SABBATH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Sabbath School of the Reformed Church, of Carlisle, will have an entertainment, in the Church, on Christmas night. It will consist of music, by the school and choir, a prologue, several addresses, and an epilogue. The school will present offerings in behalf of the Orphans' Home, at Womelsdorf, established under the auspices of the church; and a general collection will be taken on the occasion for the same object. It will be gratifying to the school to have a full attendance on the part of their friends, and the citizens generally.

S. B. KIEFFER, J. P. HASSLER, } *Superintend'ts.*

P. S. Services also on Christmas morning, commencing at 6 o'clock, to continue one hour. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free, morning and evening.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—The anniversary of the Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College was held in Rheem's Hall, on Tuesday evening.

POST MASTER.—We are gratified to learn that Col. Wm. C. Houser has been appointed Postmaster at Mechanicsburg, in place of Robert Wilson removed. The selection is a good one.

THE capital of Colorado has been removed to Denver.

THE NEGROES OF ALABAMA REBEL AGAINST THEIR YANKEE MASTERS.

Their League Denounces the New Constitution—the Negroes Appealed to to Defeat it—Their New Yankee Masters Branded as Political Adventurers, who are Trying to Get up a War of Races—Consternation Among the Radical Conspirators.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 12—The *Advertiser* of this morning publishes the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Montgomery Council of the Loyal Union League, denouncing the new Constitution, and calling on the colored leaguers to aid in defeating it, and declaring that the delegates to the Convention went far beyond the purview of their duties and instructions, and framed a constitution disfranchising and proscribing a large portion of the law-abiding citizens of Alabama, and characterized in every feature by fiendish motives of revenge and hatred, and resolving:

First. That in the opinion of the Council the said Constitution is an infamous fraud upon the rights of the people of the State, and will, if ratified, inevitably result in the debasement of the white race, and the destruction of the black.

Second. That we cannot, consistently with our obligations as members of the Union League of America, give aid or support in any manner to this nefarious scheme to destroy, at one fell swoop, the peace, happiness and prosperity, for all time to come, of the whole people of the State of Alabama.

Third. That we, as Union Republicans, and as members of the Montgomery Council of America, call on all law-abiding and Union-loving men of Alabama to unite with us in an effort to defeat the adoption of the Constitution, which embodies principles dangerous to constitutional liberty, and is promotive of civil war between the two races, and destructive of all the ends of good government.

Fourth. That we denounce as contemptible an effort on the part of a few of the members of this Council, who are mere political adventurers, to break up the same, because they have failed to make it subservient to their political schemes.

Serious divisions in the Radical ranks are taking place in other sections of the State. At the county seat of Kingston, but two loyal leaguers are left, both of whom are white men. So far as heard from, the split of the leaguers has taken place in Dallock, Pike and Barbour counties from the same causes.

The Conservatives are organizing clubs throughout to defeat the Constitution at the coming election, and certain sections are receiving a large secession of the colored element. In Prattsville, Autuga county, on Saturday, over fifty colored men joined a Conservative club, uniting with the whites in denouncing the Constitution.

A call, signed by colored men, for the formation of a colored Conservative club here, declares that its object shall be—

First. The cultivation of a spirit of mutual confidence and good feeling between the two races of the South, without which there can be neither peace, prosperity or repose to either.

Second. To support, in the approaching election, the policy of our own tried people, neighbors and friends, whose capital promises employment and whose profits shelter us, in preference to that inaugurated by strangers and their allies.

Third. To discourage, by all means in our power, that war of races which evil counsels and ignorance seem to be hastening, and which, once inaugurated, will result in our certain and speedy destruction.

STATE ITEMS.

—A water spout occurred on Lake Erie last week, which is accounted rare in such a high latitude.

—Scranton having annexed its outlaying suburbs of Providence, Hyde Park, &c., is now the fifth city in Pennsylvania.

—Pithole City this year polled but ninety one votes. It once claimed to have forteen thousand inhabitants.

—A man confined in the Huntingdon jail, on the charge of horse stealing, made his escape by unlocking the door with his finger.

—Two darkies had a fight in Bellefont recently, one of whom had his ear chewed off by his antagonist.

—A coal mine two miles north of Wikesbarre exploded on the 20th, killing three men and wounding two others.

—In sinking an artesian well at Manchester, near Pittsburg, recently, a stream of hot salt was struck, which gushed out freely.

—A little boy at Mt. Pleasant Pa., carried powder and matches together in his trousers pocket. Another had threw an apple at him which hit the pocket, igniting the matches and the powder occasioned his death.

—Harriet Thomas was knocked down in Harrisburg on Monday evening by two negroes, who were fustrated in their attempts to ravish her by two citizens, who arrested the "manhoods." On Tuesday evening, in the same city, a white wretch, only one day out of jail, attempted the same deed on a young girl, but her cries brought relief and secured the arrest of the fiend.

—On Saturday morning last, about 3 o'clock, as David Bovier and Mary, his wife, who lived on the South side of the Susquehanna river, opposite New Berry, Lycoming county, were returning home in a boat, from attending a social party in New Berry, the boat capsized and they were both drowned. The boy, who was rowing the boat, was also thrown out, but clung to it and drifted to the shore. The body of Mrs. Bovier was found toward noon about one hundred yards below the place where the boat upset, with her garments attached to an old flat-boat which was fastened in the Susquehanna; the body of Mr. Bovier was found on Sunday morning near the same place.

—Judge James Thompson has received his commission as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, *vice* the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, who retires at the expiration of his term. The Court as now constituted is composed as follows: James Thompson, Chief Justice, and William Strong, John M. Reed, Daniel Agnew and George Sharswood, associate justices, a bench that adorns the State.

—The fast line from the East on the Pennsylvania railroad, on Friday afternoon last, met with an accident near the Lochiel iron works in Dauphin county, from the breaking of a wheel, the floor of one of the cars was completely torn out, and the car itself overturned and broken into a hundred pieces; but strange to say though the car was well filled with passengers, not a single one was killed or even seriously injured. The accident caused considerable delay in all the trains.

PERSONAL.

—John Brown's son has just been placed in an Ohio lunatic asylum.

—Geffrard, President of Hayti, has been again deposed. Such is darkey government.

—Weston claims that his expenses on his late trip exceeded his earnings by $1,306.

—Jeff. Davis's Executive Mansion is proposed to be changed into a freedmen's school.

—Gen. Steadman has been stricken by apoplexy, and is now lying dangerously ill at Washington.

—President Lincoln's stepmother, "Aunt Sally Lincoln, the neighbors call her," still lives near Farmington Ill. She is nearly 80 years old.

—Thad Steven's eyes are fancifully described as flashing—a flash in the pan probably.

—Dan Rice offers to bet $50,000 that Weston can walk 100 miles in 23 consecutive hours. Weston is to receive $10,000 of the wager if he wins.

—Ex-President Buchanan is said to be very feeble at his home near Lancaster, Pa., and is not expected to live over the winter.

THE next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature is approaching. We note this fact in order that J. Cessna, Esq., may not forget that he is to have that Prohibitory Liquor Law, which he was appointed to draft, ready for the consideration of our Pennsylvania Solons. Now, John, don't you forget!—*Bedford Gazette.*

IRREVERENT.

The *Morning Post*, a young and promising aspirant for favor in the Radical ranks, day before yesterday discoursed in this irreverent manner upon its "venerable contemporary" at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut. What *is* the matter?

WANTED—AN OPINION.

If it would not be considered an impertinence, we would like to ask our venerable contemporary, the *Press*, what in the world are its opinions? It is the vulgar belief that a creed of some kind, good or bad, is necessary to a live journal; but Mr. Forney for a long time seems to have thought any opinion entirely superfluous. It is true that he must think the letters of that unknown Janius of modern times, "Occasional," very fine, for the *Press* is not too modest to speak of them as unanswerable and statesmanlike. We may infer from this that Mr. Forney thinks that the public doesn't know who "Occasional" is, and that he may therefore safely praise that dignified but dull writer. But it is not to such opinions that we refer. We are a little anxious to know what he thinks about matters of importance. For the last few months we have done what nobody else would do—we have read the *Press* with interest, and with a sincere desire to find out what are its principles. Our search has not entirely failed. We have discovered the astonishing fact that Colonel Forney believes that slavery is wrong, and though that opinion is not of very long standing on his part, it is highly creditable. Nor can any of the thirteen thousand people who read the *Press* fail to see that Colonel Forney believes that rebellion is a crime. This is startling. Then we have discovered that he holds Andy Johnson to be a bad President—an opinion which there is evidence to show was formed about the time that Mr. Johnson refused to appoint Mr. Forney's friends to office. But here our discoveries end. When we come down to the present time it is impossible to find out what our great statesman thinks—or whether he thinks at all—of any vital question which agitates the country. We understand that he approves of negro suffrage in the South, but it is by no means certain that he approves of it in the North. He may think justice a nice thing in Texas, but we do not find the *Press* advocating justice to the colored men of the very city in which it is printed. As for impeachment, we think the *Press* is the only paper in the United States, pretending to be Republican, that did not express an opinion for or against it. Nobody could find out what Colonel Forney thought of that measure; he seems to have imagined that while the whole press of the country was debating it, he might bravely confine himself to denunciations of slavery. Senators, we know, refused to express their opinions on the subject, on the ground that they might be called upon to try the President, and ought not in dignity to be at once judges and accusers. But that can hardly be made Colonel Forney's excuse. The Senate is made by the Constitution the court to try an impeached President, but the Clerk of the Senate has no more to do with it than a town constable.

All this may be very diplomatic, and it may be very prudent for Colonel Forney not to have any opinions, but we don't think it adds brilliancy to a paper which so badly needs it, or entitles him to claim position as a Republican leader. Nothing is easier than to denounce slavery—now that is dead; to curse the rebellion—now that it is over; and to abuse Andy Johnson—who hasn't any friends. Nothing is safer than this cheap patriotism. Colonel Forney is always ready with an opinion on a question that is dead or decided, and comes up to the battlefield with the most inspiring blast of his trumpets the moment the fighting is over. There is a great deal of such courage in the world, but we prefer a little honest cowardice. If the *Press* would really do the Republican cause some service, let it cease printing six column letters about Mr. Andrew Johnson's speeches in 1861, and give one solitary line upon what is taking place in 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Omaha bootblacks charge 45 cents for a shine.

—Mr. James Bonnet, Lexington, Ky., has eloped with his twelfth bride.

—Delaware is afflicted with a cattle disease which some pronounce the genuine rinderpest.

—A yankee has purchased an island in the Ohio river and stocked it with black cats, to raise the animals for the sake of the fur.

—A Michigan sewing woman, reported to be very poor, has had $50,000 in gold left her, which is now on deposit in the Bank of England.

—It is claimed that the present style of bonnets, as worn by our fays of fashion, are better cuculated for a kiss than a blow.

—It is said that a man 97 years old, at Dryden, Mich., walked 30 miles one day last week which is better than Weston, the difference in age being considerable.

—Two men were killed by the explosion of a locomotive on the Locust Point branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Baltimore on Thursday morning.

—The Illinois Journal asks if we can throw any light on the subject of kissing. We don't want to. The thing goes just as well in the dark.

—An exchange says that wooden legs cost the Government last year $36,206, but the wooden heads have cost it much more than that.

—The Canadian, St. Marie, has demanded compensations for information furnished against John H. Surratt. Give the fellow his blood money.

—It is reported that President Baez has offerd to sell the Bay of Samana to this Government for one million dollars in gold.

—An immense flock of wild gees alighting in Oxford, Maine, last week, furnished two day's shooting for the sporting inhabitants of that and adjacent towns.

—Even the railway cars in Prussia are constructed with a view to possible utility in some future war. They are so arranged that by a very trifling alteration they can be converted into moving hospitals for the wounded.

—The bust of Lincoln, made by Mr. Ames at a cost of $2,500, for the State House at Boston, is anything but satisfactory to the Boston papers, which state that it might represent any backwoodsman as well as Mr. Lincoln.

—One of the new lobby members in Washington is said to be the loveliest woman on earth, and dresses like an Empress. Woe to the Treasury.

—"Why is an editor's life like the book of Revelation?" Because it is full of "types and shadows," and a mighty voice like the sound of many waters is ever saying, "Write."

—A shocking explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at Bergen, N. J., the ther day. Nine persons were killed outright and a number of others injured.

—The U. S. Steamer De Soto, reported lost in the hurricane at St. Thomas, has arrived at Fortress Monroe. She brings most of the officers and crew of the Monongahala, which was wrecked at St. Croix. Five of the Monongahala's crew were lost.

—A woman in Ireland, Mary M'Mullan, recently died of spontaneous combustion. Only her breast, hands and feet were unconsumed, and horrible, poisoned smoke suffocated her son, who was living with her.

—A man named Pepys, his wife and two children living near Alton, Illinois, were murdered on Sunday night, with an axe. A mulatto, named Joseph Marshall, was arrested in St. Louis on Thursday, supposed to be one of the murderers.

—The Paris exhibition building is about to be sold, there being no further use for it. The frame work weighs 27,000,000 pounds, and, in the whole fabric, there are 6,000,000 rivets, to place which 15,000,000 holes had to be punched.

—An extraordinary flood has occurred at Hankow, in China. The Yang-tse-kiang having fallen four feet six inches, suddenly rose in forty-eight hours five feet six inches. The Chinese say that in the province of Sianse, a column of water suddenly sprung from the earth, deluging a whole city and drowning the inhabitants.

—An Alabama paper announced that it would keep silent in regard to a "certain little affair," if a bottle of champagne were sent to the office. The editor received seven bottles from seven different parties.

—An english farmer has written to the Richmond *Examiner*, to know if he can buy a farm large enough to "provide him with a reasonable living," in Virginia, for five hundred pounds. The *Examiner* says he can, and so can any of his countrymen who may fell the desire to settle in the "Old dominion."

—It is now ascertained that the $18,000 spurious U. S. bonds are electrotypes from the original plates. Who in the treasury department has been engaged in this fraud upon the people? Why has there not been a searching investigation of this matter and the guilty parties brought to punishment? Who can answer?

—Final arrangements were signed recently at Vienna, by virtue of which the Empress Charlotta is recognized universal legatee of her deceased husband, and preserves, with her dower, the palace of Miramar, and the Island of Lacroma.—The Court of Vienna also restors to her the jointure to which she has a right by her marriage contract, but which she had given up on the accession of her husband to the throne of Mexico.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Thad Stevens and the Common Schools—White Men to Suffer a Penalty if they Refuse to Send their Children to School with Negroes—President Johnson's Reasons for the Removal of Stanton—What the Union League Thinks—Grant and the Politicians.

Correspondence American Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1867.

Old Thad Stevens, though almost at death's door, is pressing his bill through the lower House, establishing Schools in the District of Columbia and providing for an indiscriminate intermixture of whites and blacks. The main feature in the bill is the clause disfranchising every man who may refuse or neglect to send his children to such amalgamation schools. The section is in these words: "Third. That no father or guardian shall be permitted to vote at any election for any public officer in this District who shall not have caused at least one-half of the number of his children or wards between the ages of five and fifteen, or if he have but one, that one to attend the common schools, &c." "Prussian educational despotism is better than this, for there is not about it that humiliation and torture which the enforced contact of races produces. A poor, hard-working white man, in the District of Columbia, where vagabond blacks predominate, must send his children to school among the negroes, or be disfranchised. One really wonders at what point the insanity of these men will stop, or when and where the endurance of the people will break down. There are some points in the negro question which touch the popular heart deeply and quickly, and none more so than the idea that negroes shall be admitted on terms of equality in the public schools. The people cannot fail to see that this is but the entering wedge to similar legislation for the entire country. Here is where all the devilry that has afflicted the country has been first experimented on; and though Stevens sometimes mocks, it is terribly in earnest in this matter. What is to prevent Congress from legislating negroes into your common schools?—They have as much right to do it as they have to legislate negro votes into your ballot boxes.

The President sent to the Senate on Thursday a message giving his reasons for the suspension of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, as Secretary of War, on the 12th of August last. It will be recollected that the President from considerations of a high character, requested Secretary Stanton to resign his office, and that Mr. Stanton, in reply, quoting the phrase of the President, said that considerations of a high character alone had induced him to continue at the head of the Department, and constrained him not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress. This, the President says, was not merely a declination of compliance with the request for his resignation, but was a defiance. Whatever propriety there might be in the expressions of opinions to others, one thing was certain, it was official misconduct, to say the least of it, to parade them before his superior officer, and showed a want of proper dignity and respect for the President. In addition to the above recited ground of the Secretary, who did not resign, he denied the President's right to remove him, but the President says that under Mr. Stanton's sense of duty, he could not refer to the law creating the War Department, for that confers on the President the right to remove the heads of the departments. The only other law under which Mr. Stanton could plead extenuation of his conduct, was that in relation to the tenure-of-office. Nothing in that law compelled him to remain in office. He was free at any time to resign it. The tenure-of-office bill did not pass without notice. Every member of the Cabinet was consulted upon the subject, and particularly the Attorney-General and Mr. Stanton, the latter having formerly held the office. Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the law, the President says, was most elaborate and emphatic. Some reference is made to the circumstances under which the President retained his predecessors, Cabinet officers, including Mr. Stanton, and he remarks as to the proposed mode of reconstructing the Southern States, all the members were in perfect accord with himself. The President, after setting forth at length his view of the case, assigns a special ground for the suspension of Mr. Stanton. It will be recollected that during the summer of 1866, General Baird telegraphed from New Orleans to the Secretary of War, that a convention was about to assemble, and that the Governor and the city authorities, thinking it was an unlawful assembly, would break it up. The General asked the Secretary of War for instructions, and to telegraph him at once. Mr. Stanton, did not, however, give General Baird the desired orders, nor did he communicate the fact of the reception of the dispatch to the President, who knew nothing of its existence until ten days after it came into Mr. Stanton's hands, and not until after the riot had occurred.—The President, therefore, takes the ground that Mr. Stanton was responsible for delinquency, and that if he, the President, had known that General Baird had sought advice, the riot might have been prevented. The President holds that, so far as the public interests are concerned, there is no cause to regret the removal of Mr. Stanton, for the present Secretary of War *ad interim* has, by his measures of economy, saved a million of dollars to the government.

General Grant in his report presents some interesting data in regard to the mortality in the federal army during the war. There are 308 cemeteries in the United States in which are interred the bodies of United States soldiers. Eighty-one of these are known as "National Cemeteries." The total number of United States soldiers interred in cemeteries are 251,827, of which 238,666 are interred in the national cemeteries. Seventy-six thousand two hundred and sixty-three bodies are yet to be interred in these cemeteries, which, when completed, will make the total number 328,030. Twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty-one rebel prisoners of war have been interred. The estimated cost for fencing the cemeteries is $700,000. The amount already expended on cemeteries is estimated at $1,737,000. The total cost, when completed, of the cemeteries, is estimated at $3,500,000.

Speaking of Gen. Grant, the Union League of America, in its convention held in this city on Thursday last, unanimously adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the National Council of the U. L. A. is utterly opposed to any departure from the sacred principles of its organization, or from those of the Republican party; and that we do hereby respectfully, but earnestly and firmly, urge the National Republican Convention to place no man in nomination for President of the United States in 1868 who is not in himself an irreversible guaranty that he is a true friend of the cause of Union and Liberty, *the equal rights of all men before the law, and of Universal Manhood Suffrage.*" This was evidently a move of the Chase men to take advantage of the reticence of General Grant. In contrast with this the papers have published a letter from General Dent, a brother-in-law of Grant and a member of his staff, which is as follows: "DEAR S.: * * To be quite frank with you, *Gen. Grant does not wish to be either the Republican or the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.* He would prefer to be elected by the people, without any reference to the present party organizations. If it is possible, let there be a new organization, representing the people and not the politicians. The General is now in a position which suits him very well, and he will not give it up unless he thinks he can be of more service to his country.—*He will not take the Presidency if he cannot enter upon its office unpledged and unembarrassed by party affiliations and platforms.* He does not want to decide upon questions of public policy until they come up for settlement, and hence his reluctance to be questioned as to platforms, or confined to certain lines of action. He has definite views of his own, which are tolerably well expressed in an article written by a young friend of his for the January number of *The Galaxy*. Of course, he must not be held responsible for all the views therein expressed; but it gives about what he thinks of the present political situation.

While demanding perfect freedom of action for himself, Gen. Grant does not wish to act independently of the people. His care would be, if elected, to study their interests and wishes, and do for them about what they wanted to do for themselves. Let party questions enter into the canvass for Congressmen, and, whatever the will of the people is, the General will try and loyally obey it.

On one point, the General is quite clear. If elected, he will make no appointments on account of political services. He believes that a reform of our civil service, such as that embodied in Mr. Jenckes's bill of last session, is of vital moment, and all he will ask of any candidate for position is honesty and capacity.

You may use this note among friends, and, if they think Gen. Grant can be elected without reference to either of the existing parties, let them go ahead; but I again repeat, Gen. Grant does not care for the Presidency if it is to be the gift of a party. Yours, &c. D." While of course Gen. Grant cannot be held responsible for the opinions of his brother-in-law or of any one else, this looks very much like an authoritative declaration of his position in regard to the Presidential contest. CAUCASIAN.

Local Items.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.—In accordance with a time-honored custom no paper will be issued from this office next week. Printers need rest and relaxation as well as others, and our boys demand their regular holiday. We wish one and all a right merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Our job office and business rooms will be open during the week as usual.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.—Our Carrier, Alfred B. Cole, will be around with his annual address on New Year's morning. He is an industrious and faithful lad, and we trust his receipts will be something handsome.

HAS YOUR TIME EXPIRED?—Our subscribers will find a label attached to their papers, which contains their names and the dates to which they have paid.—Hundreds of these are marked "1 DEC. 67," which indicates that the time for which they have paid expired on the first of December. As our terms are *cash in advance*, we trust they will be prompt in renewing their subscriptions. A little here and there may seem but a trifle to them, but two or three thousand dollars is an item to us.

AMERICAN SHERRY WINE.—This rich and delightful wine, made from the Wine Plant, by Mr. Joseph Heiser, North Pitt street, Carlisle, is, beyond question, the most wholesome as it is the most delicious of our domestic wines. It is highly recommended by our physicians for its medicinal properties, and is at present extensively used in the sick room. Mr. Heiser has manufactured a considerable quantity of this pure wine, and has it for sale at $2 per gallon.

HOW TO TELL COUNTERFEITS.—Mr. John W. M'Ginnis, is now giving instructions in the art of detecting counterfeit United States and National Bank notes. His system is one of the best we have ever seen, and is the same adopted by the Treasury Department at Washington. He gives instructions, and furnishes a book and a double-lens microscope for three dollars. So far as our experience in handling money enables us to form an opinion, we have no hesitation in recommending Mr. M'Ginnis' course of instruction as fully worth the price of tuition.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On the evening of the 11th inst., Mr. Joseph Moudy, of this place, who had been butchering during the day, complained of being ill, and fell from his chair. He was assisted to bed; and feeling stronger, he told his family to finish the work, that he would be better in a short time. Returning about seven o'clock, they found him dead in his bed. He was about sixty years of age.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Everett & Cook, Attorneys at Law, in Chambersburg, offer for sale, a fine Limestone farm, in a high state of cultivation, situated within two and a-half miles from Chambersburg, with fine buildings thereon erected; and also a tract of four hundred and seventy acres, with a good mill commanding a fine trade; also a farm of one hundred acres, fourteen miles from Chambersburg.—Read their advertisement.

A NICE PRESENT.—A very nice Christmas present to a gentleman friend would be a box of fine cigars or a good mershaum pipe. These luxuries can be purchased to great advantage at the cigar and tobacco store of Dorsheimer & Bayler, on South Hanover Street, where everything in their line is kept—such as cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff,