American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, January 9, 1868.

THE SOUTH. The financial prostration of the North ought of itself to be an overwhelming argument against Radical rule. No intelligent man can shut his eyes to the fact that in all our large manufacturing cities thousands of honest and industrious laboring men are daily thrown out 'nf employment in the midst of a pitiss winter. In New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago the distress s so great that the newspapers of both parties are commenting upon it. In the city of New York alone there are fifty | thousand men and women without work. Even throughout the agricultural regions of the great West, though cilities for market and pleateous seasons, the people are complaining of hard have foisted this tyranny upon the suffering poor are sharing in the general distress. The cotion lord, Sprague, is compelled to admit that Radical financial and a failure, but a great wrong upon

ling as the fact is, there are people, will- ty, by the marriage relationship with are insolvent. They are depreciated ing to work, who are starving to death—white women—the delegate who moved Government lies." in our great cities.

We have been speaking only of the either sadly lacking in a becoming ap-North, but this is scarcely a tithe of the | preciation of the wants of the times, or wretchedness Radical legislation has in- else a very mean white. flieted. The Northern poor have votes, and a dread of their power at the ballotbox sometimes causes their oppressors to huge jokes sometimes, and amongst the fearful lestitution of the whites, to halt in their path of greed and cruel- the bugest is a report of the proceed- male and female. Will they give the ty. The Northern poor have representings of the Soldiers, Convention, which tatives in Congress who are ready and nominated Grant, in Rheem's Hall, last able to speak for thom. The Northern week. Our reporter made diligent people are of a common blood, and they search for the "Convention"—he lookhave social order and protection for the ed into every nook and corner from candidate for the Legislature in Califorearnings of their toil, At the North the Hipple's saloon up to the Good Temphand of industry may work without the lars' lodge room, but mary a "boy in war may consume its fruits, or the throats of wife and contacts of the contact of the household given over to the worst of with about the same since, and sat household given over to the worst of with about the same since, and sat was not elected. outrages, compared with which death the most unpretending "Convention" were a privilege. For the people of the we ever heard of. And what an impos-North, poor and plundered it may be, ling list of delegates they selected, larger greatly suffering, but energetic, thrifty. In number than the entire Convention. aided by capital, and with souls which Aral they nominated drant too! Well year or (wo longer it will require nearly defy the oppressor, there is a future, and that can't be a hard matter, as he has the word hope has a positive meaning already been maximated two or three which braces men to struggle on.

But what shall we say of the South, where eight millions of our own race, once happy and prosperous, are plunged. Capitalo President makers have of its to into a condition of miscry and ruin such be sure! as history never recorded? What think you of ladies, reared in latticey, walking miles through an unusual snow in their bare feet to beg-food for their starving little ones? What think you elithy white women, in one town of sen those -and inhabitants, living in open and disgusting prostitution wath negro men, to cain a livelihood? The subcrings of the Northern poor are lad enough, but there is an indescribable horror about the misery of the white people of the South. They seem to be utterly at the mercy of their negro masters. They have no · votes; they have no representatives in Congress to appeal in their behalf to the better judgment and humanity of the North. And the mulevolence of the Northern Radicals cems to find its e def delight in fomenting discord between the whites and blacks. The negroes go arn.ed. They spend their county; resconsecnights in secret leagues or drunken lances. They work just when they please, and demand what wages they choose and wee be to him who ays. the limited space of an editorial.

In the name of justice and harmonity, , and starvation policy. That this state no same man will pretend to deny, They have a three-fourths majority in both houses of Congress—the Executive is powerless to avert the evil and the entire government is in their hands. -The only relief bill they have passed thus far is one increasing their own salaries to five thousand dollars per annum. When the war ended, and for two years afterward, although the South was suffering from the losses consequent upon the struggle, she was prosperous and happy compared to her present condition. The negroes were in the main contented, and worked cheerfully, and the realties of starvation were wholly unknown to them. This state of things lasted until the Radicals took hold of the negroes to reconstruct them into voters. When Wilson, Summer, Kelley & Co., entered the South, the effect wa as disastrous to that region as it was when the devil entered the Garden Eden. Everything is destroyed that their political breath touches. Ruin, starvation, discontent between the raess, are seen everywhere in the South and they increase instead of decrease. The four millions of blacks have been so demoralized by the Radical policy that they are little better, to-day, than that number of wandering vagabonds. Their new friends have so poisoned their minds against former masters that they have become hostile to them and clamor for a division of their lands and other property. Too lazy to work since they have been made politicians, the fields lie idle for want of tillage, and the absence of production is rapidly bringing staryation on both whites and blacks. The Radical treatment has been such toward the negroes, that General Howard, chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, states that they have decreased 1,308,000 since their emancipation! Notwithstanding the South is in such a deplorable condition, the Radicals are deaf to every appeal for mercy. Their leading men proclaim that their hard policy will not be abated one jot or tittle, and at every additional groan of the victim, one more year to support the Mongrel plan of Return is given to the serew that crushes construction. That is, \$200,000,000 anthe people down to the very ground .- | nually and permanently! That is a Under present menagement we cannot nice plum for the people to eat. expect a change for the better, and we

MIXING THE RACES

Negro social equality, as a sequence the Southern States, and, to encompass Radical politicians and Radical preachamalgamationists take the hint may be seen by the resolutions that were offered in that delectable body on Saturday, proposing certain changes in the organic Legislature shall establish free public schools in the State and provide for between six and eighteen years of age are to be admitted without distinction as to race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate school estabaided by a teeming soil, unbounded fa- lishment for any race. A university is also to be established in New Orleans, open to all students capable of matricu-Even the manufacturers who lation, without distinction as to race, color or previous condition. This, of course, is amalgamation and its twin abomination, miscegenation,—the be- lowing opinion from Judge Greeley, of ginning of that mixture of the two legislation has not only been a mistake races, the net product of which is the Mexican and South American mongrel, sort of legal robbery. They have no the laboring people of the country; and | In the Alabama Convention an effort | self-regulating, expansive and contractthe very manufactories which have as has been made to put in a prohibitory ing power, adapted to the business cumulated millions during the last few charse against black-and-white mar- wants of the community. Any paper years are now closed. The government riages, but of coarse it was tabled. As currency, to deserve the name must be itself gives notice that the a fixed date that is the very thing Pompey and -1. Secured; 2. Redcemable. Greenit will dismiss a certain possurage of a Sambo are after—the assertion of the backs are neither. They are a standing workmen from its navy-yards. Start- fullest and freest negro and social equali- advertisement, that the United States

> AND Our neighbor the Herald is given times in Carlisle. And then they snub-Led poor Geary, and put up Curtin for

THERE OF THE LOUISIAN ARE

The Legislature in start welve o'clock e-day. In the House Lisha W. Pavis, et Philadelphia, was obserd speaker, and Gen. Semidge, of Lightigh county chief clerk. The Senate organized with James L. Graham, of Allegheny, as speaker, and George W. Hamersly, of Germantown, as chief clerk. It is understood that the Governor will send in his annual message to-morrow.

The Lemocratic members of the Hous of Representatives met in caucus and nominated the following officers: Speaker, Richmond L. Jenes, of Berks amiy: Chief clerk, John P. McFadden. Philadelphia city: Assistant, Jno. O Connor, Allegheny county; Sergeantertearns, George Bailey, Dauphin county; Pestmaster, Samuel T. Brown

Tibe National Intelligener says that

may. In another column will be found and only are the people of the South a number of extracts to mederate and a heavily taxed to support negro conven-Northern papers, which will convey a tions and governments, but the \$130, better idea of the destitution and suffers, one, one estimated for the army is to be ing in the South than we could do in largely spent in forcing military govcraments upon the Southern States The Freedmen's Bureaus, says the is it not high time that the condition of New York Express, are nothing but the South should arouse the people of electioneering bureaus of Northern this section to the necessity of forcing | Jacobins to govern the South, - and we, the Radicals to abandon their beggary | blockhead Northern people, pay double the price we ought to pay for sugar, of affairs is owing to Radical legislation, teas and all other articles of consump tion, just to keep them up!

A Good Suggestion.

It is suggested by the Southern Opinion that, as the ten Southern States have been Africanized in all but names, that they also receive African names-that in referring to them, use shall be made of the geographical nomenclature of Africa. Blot out the glorious and precious names of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas from our maps and statutes. and write in their places Hayti, North and South Guinea, Dahomey, Ashante, Sahara, Borneo, Congo, Sobdan and Nigritia.

THE "torch and turpentine" Convenion of Louisiana has ordered a tax of one mill per cent, on all real estate and property, in order to raise nersonal funds to pay the white and negro delegates. The daily expenses of the Convention are in the neighborhood of eighteen hundred dollars. In this manner white men have to pay for the chains that negroes are riveting on their limbs.

THE N. Y. Tribune, calculating the chances for the Presidential election, says: "We do not think much comfort cautins for any political party that canof carry New York and Pennsylvania." Then not much comfort remains for the Radicals in view of their late defeat in Pennsylvania, and the 50,000 against hem in New York.

It is becoming customary to designate Phad Stevens as a "great commoner," implying a comparison with Pitt in this respect, Pitt was, indeed, a "Great Commoner;" and we presume nobody will dispute that Stevens is a great deal commoner than Pitt.

THE President's Message estimates that it will cost at least \$200,000,000 a

cannot hope to see prosperity again flow back upon the South, until the present Congress is turned out of power, and replaced by more liberal men and measures. South.'

A NEW REVELATION.

A negro delegate in the Alabama of Negro political equality, is what the Radicals are confessedly after now in troduced a clause dissolving the marriage relation between all men who that end, the so-called Constitutional took part in the late rebellion and their Conventions will leave nothing undone. wives, and declaring that "all children In the Louisiana Convention there are | begotten of such marriages between the 11th day of January, 1861, and the 21st ers from New England constantly acting as prompters, and how readily the clared illegitinate." This is a new revelation of our black masters, and is an index of the great change they will introduce in the social system of the South as soon as they begin to legislate for law or the tate, to the effect that the that region. The dissolution of the marriage relation "between all men who look part in the rebellion and their wives," is their support by taxation. All children the entering wedge to the millenium which the Radicals have been promising us for some time. Without saying more, this attack on the marriage relation shows the entire unfitness of the negro for the duties of legislation.

RADICAL organ editors who were so fiercely opposed to Judge Sharswood because of his legal tender decision the Borrie-Troft case, should read the folthe Tribunc -- good Radical authority: "Legal tenders are a 'forced loan'-a

the prohibitory clause must have been REPUBLICAN journals are given to sensation publications, but we fail to discern in their columns the slightest allusion to the numberless outrages in the South committed by negroes, and public the state of the case?

> A COMMITTEE, so says John Phoenix, waited on Joe Bowers when he was a nia, and wanted him to state what his politics were: "Gentlemen," said Jo-

A Lancaster paper says that taxation in that county has been increased. from five to twenty-five per cent. If the misrule of Radicalism goes on a all a man has to pay his taxes.

THE San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, Radical, says that Vice President. What a nice time our if Grant should be the nominee of Forney and that faction of Radicals, he will be wofully beaten in California, Oregon and Nevada.

> THE Phillidelphia Post, a Radical organ, is engaged in the nasty task of disseeting the dead dack. The duck alluded to is one of the fishy, plundering kind.

GRÉAT alarm exists in England in regard to the Fenians. Troops have been ordered to Portsmouth, and it is said the Cabinet has decided to ask Parlimen to suspend the writ of habeas cor-

airning a little sulphur." We should like to see the experiment tried in the Capitol at Washington,

JUDGE WILLIAMS' majority in Pitts burg last fall was 1,259. The Democracy have therefore gained 4,146 by the election of Blackmore,

Ir is said that the "reconstruction" act will be brought before the Supreme Court next month.

SCHEMES for squandering the people's money still absorb the attention of the adical leaders.

"West VIRGINIA"—a Radical-crealed and a Radical-ruled State—has not abolished the whipping-post for crimi-

STATE ITEMS.

-The elephant Romeo killed his keeper last week in Montgomery county. —A rolling mill at North East, Pennsylvania, was burned on Friday evening last.

-A true bill has been found against Delemater for the murder of Dr. Durkin at Scranton, Pa. -It is said that immense beds of iron ore have been discovered in Chester coun-

-Last week a boiler exploded in a foundry at Minersville, Schuylkill coun-ty, Pa. Fortunately no one was injured, although several narrow escapes were

—A mysterious poisoning case has lately taken place in Minersville, Schuylkill county. The victim is Miss Jenny Dyer, an estimable young haly. Her mother was also attacked with the same symptoms, but her life was sayed. -The coal trade of Pennsylvania was

never more active than now. Strikes and kindred troubles at the mines are generally settled, the markets are over-flowing and prices reduced. —A lady of feeble health, who resides New Brighton, Beaver county, while re-turning home from a neighbor's the oth-er evening, was attacked in an alley near her residence by some rufflan who forci-bly violated her person, and then fled.

-On the 18th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Bogert died in Lehigh county, at the good old age of one hundred years, one month and twenty days. She was born on the 28th of October, 1767, was married in 1793, and leaves five surviving children, venty-eight grand-children, eighty-eight great-grand children, and three westerst orang-children.

great-great-grand-children. great-great-grand-children.

— A convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraterrity was held last week, at the
Lochiel House, in Harrisburg. There
was quite a large attendance of delegates
from the Chapters of the Fraternity
throughout the country. This college
society has been in existence for nearly
twenty years, and numbers several thousand members, among whom are some of
the most distinguished lawyers, divinos
and generals in the country. The session of the convention continued several
days.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH, STARVATION AND RUIN.

A War of Races Imminent. The following extracts from Southern iewspapers will give our readers an idea of the terrible condition of things in the South: Starvation in Louislana,

Bad as the condition is among the planters and white inhabitants, that of the negroes is still worse. Upward of twenty thousand are now at the point of starvation, and almost entirely destitute of all the necessities of life. Unless some speedy relief comes to succor them, the resulting lamentable consequences will be scarce calculable. Now, the Freedmen's Bureau has an opportunity of doing some real and substantial good; let its officers apply themselves directly to the relief of these starving thousands residing in the rear of the Grand Levee. siding in the rear of the Grand Levee.-New Orleans Times, Dec. 5.

Things in Georgia, The Louisville Democrat publishes an extract from a letter: "Mobs, insurrection and violence are impending. The entire community sleeps with doors barred and guns loaded to protect itself from violence are supported in the community steps with doors barred with the community of violence. The negro is destitute, suffer-ing and insubordinate. He believes the mg and insubordinate. He believes the whites have reduced-the price of cotton for the purpose of starving him to death. Such are the teachings of the demons who think for him and educate his passions up to violence and bloodshed that certain ends may be achieved. I would leave here, but have not money enough to enable me to move, and it is questionto enable me to move, and it is questionable if I have enough to remain where I am. The present is threatening, but the future is despair."

More Robberles and Outrages.

There have been several robberles committed in Jones, Lenoir and Craven counties, North Carolina, this week. Among them we note the following: The house of Mr. Johnson, in Jones, was robbed last Monday by three or four negroes, during Mr. J.'s absence. Wednesday night hast a band of fifteen or twenty negroes went to the house of Mr. F. J. Taylor, in Lenoir county, near Kinton, and asked for work. Mr. Taylor told them he had no work for them, but that one of his neighbors had some cotton to pick out. They replied that "they would be damned before they would pick cotton," and demanded his horses and mules. Mr. Taylor, attempting to leach his house to get More Robberies and Outrages manded his horses and mules. Mr. Taylor, attempting to reach his house to get his gun, was seized and thrown down and severely hurt. A party of the gang then entered his house and commenced the plunder, stealing money, clothing, bedding and other valuables. These negroes were armed. This information we gather from a citizen of Kinston conversant with the facts. "How long, Oh Lord, how long?"—Newbury Jour, of Com.

Poverty in Florida. An old Union man writing from Madi-ion, Florida, on the 4th, says of the situ-ution in that State:

"I think that if the most rabid Radi-"I think that if the most rabid Radi-cals could see the condition of the South— if there was nature in them-they world retract. Take, for example, my own case. With an ample income, a splendid resi-dence here and another in South Caroli-na, filled with gorgeous furniture, plate, statuary and painting, I am now living in an open cabin, all the furniture in it not worth one hundred dollars."

Appalling Destitution in Mississippi, ppaning of the Cincinnati Ga-t, correspondent of the Cincinnati Ga-t, writing December 4, says:
The state of things is appalling. Disress, want and misery are even now stalking abroad. What it may come to

stalking abroad. What it may come to in the dead of winter and spring, God only knows. Every kind of business here is prostrated. Planters are bankrupts by the failure of the crops, and involve the merchants who advanced for them on the strength of the growing crop. The distress will be equal, I am araid, to the Irish famine of 1847 and 1848. I assure you, you never saw such a distressed sure you, you never saw such a distressed and ruined people as the people of Mis-sissippi, and I presume the citizens of the other cotton States are in the same condin, and I see no remedy except within the fold of the Union.

A Ruined People.

The editor of the Georgia Citizen, who men to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

The editor of the Georgia Cilizen, who has recently made a trip to Southwestern for Georgia, says; "From all that we can gather in a late trip southward, the most deplorable state of destitution and prospective bankruptcy stares the people in the face. Planters generally are unable to pay expenses, and the merchants will not be able to meet their liabilities. The smallest amounts cannot be collected to the luxuries of life, and we predict more suffering amd distress the ensuing winter and spring among the poorer classes than ever before witnessed in this section. As to the colored race, the prospects are still more gloomy; thousands will be thrown out of employment; while was handed out at back windows as much as wanted. During the time, one white man attempted to vote; a negro guard knocked him down; he had spirit to fire at him; he made his escape, and no one was hurt. But language cannot people and the colored race, the prospects are still more gloomy; thousands will be thrown out of employment; while can get work to do. They prefer to live some other way. What will be the end then the can guns, pistols, and bowie-knives, they were yelling, firing guns, and tearing guns, pistols, and bowie-knives, they were yelling, firing guns, pistols, and bower regions the deal ower regions had been turned loose on earth to and fro. The din continued three days, and we did not see a dozen white men during the time. The smillitary order was for all groceries to be dozen the face. Planters generally are unable to pay expenses, and the merchants will have been accustomed to the section. As to the colored race, the prospects are still more gloomy; thousands will be thrown out of employment; while other thousands will not work if they can get work to do. They prefer to live some other way. What will be the end thereof, the Lord only knoweth."

Negro Insurrection in Mississippi limitment.

Apprehensions of a violent outbreak among the negroes have existed for sometime at Okolona and also at Verena. The late proclomation of Governor Humphrey's greatly incensed the negroes; whose hopes of being snugly installed at an early hour in the comfortable houses and property of the white people were so sangulae that they do not feel inclined to give them up at the command of the Governor the control of t give them up at the command of the Governor, reinforced by General Ord. Failcrnor, reinforced by General Ord. Failing to secure the prize in a peaceful way, they propose now to help themselves by force, and to this end have armed themselves and are banding together, though no open hostilities have occurred yet, so far as our information goes. The Mayors of the towns above mentioned made application in person to the military commander here for protection, but that officer not foshing authorized to send troops so far, referred the gentlemen to General Ord, whose action in the premises we have not learned. There was much excitement among the citizens of those places and the country adjacent, and apprehensions were prevelant that Okolona would be burned by the infuriated mob-Corinth (Miss.) News, December 22d. Freedmen Starving-A War of Races Im-bending.

The subjoined order shows the lamontable condition to which Radical legislation has reduced the South:

Headquartees Fourth Military Dist., (Mississippi and Arkansas.)
Holly Springs, Mississippi, Dec. 19, 1867. Special Order No. 208.

Apreca Orace No. 208.

[Extract]

Brevet Major General Adam C. Gillem, Colonel 24th United States Infantry, assistant commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the States of Mississippi, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and represent to the President and Secretary of War the starving condition of the freedmen in a large number of the counties in his sub-district, due to the ruin and Bankruptcy of cotton planters the counties in his sub-district, due to the ruin and Bankruptcy of cotton planters, and the absence of corn or the means to buy it. He will report the absolute necessity of some provision being made by the Governent to feed the armed freedmen, and avert a war of races in such sections as are without food: Gen. Gillem will take with him such reports and letters on file as bear on the subject.

By command of Brevet Major General Ord.

O. D. Green, A. A. G. rd. O. D. Green, A. A. G. He also issued, on the 19th inst., the fol-

He also issued, on the 19th inst., the following order:

Commanding officers are directed to notify the leading colored men, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to give general publication of the fact, that all freedmen who are able, will be required to earn their support during the coming year, and to go to work upon the best terms that can be procured, even should it furnish a support only, and thus prevent them becoming a birden to the Government.—All freedmen who can, but will not, carn a livelihood when employment erment.—All freedmen who can, but will not, carn a livelihood when employment can be procured, will lay themselves liable to arrest and punishment as vagrants. The co-operation of sheriffs and constables, and police magistrates, is requested to the enforcement of this order, and any such action of theirs, under its provisions, will be sustained by the military authorities.

ties. From the Memphis Avalanche "One of the editors of this paper has spent the last three weeks in Arkansas and has seen, from personal observation, the distressed condition of the country. The reports which have reached this city have not been exaggerated. Indeed the

condition of the country is worse than represented. Gloom and despair pervade he minds of the entire farming p The losses of those engaged

' South Carolina

From the South Carolina correspondent of the New York World.

SUMPTER, S. C., Dec. 14, 1867.

"Helper was not very far wrong in his estimate of the prison and poor-house capacity which the negro population of the South would soon demand. No country is more terribly scourged with rogues and maranders than this is at present.—
Here, with populary, horses are swent.

and marauders than this is at present.
Hogs, cattle, poultry, horses are swept
away, and all the ordinary precautions
fail to afford security. Every morning
fresh reports are received of daring robberies during the preceding night, and
in some cases arson and murder add their
horors to the narrative. The barn in
which the industrious farmer has housed

vlich the industrious farmer has house

which the industrious farmer has housed his entire provision crop is broken into, plundered, and then fired, and he and his helpless family are aroused in the ded of night, by the musketry of the retreating robbers, to witness their entire dependence for another year passing away in flame and smoke. At Society Hill, near Cheraw, a band of fifty armed negroes, parseled through the village.

These are well attested facts, and col-umns could be filled with similar recitals—

a state of things which, however deplora-ble, is the legitimate result of Radical

ble, is the legitimate result of Radient politics, and bureau support, and emissary instruction. Stalwart negroes, who loat about the towns, or sun themselves to sleep during the day in the country, gather in bands as the night comes on, and by their unchecked depredations excite dismay and consternation everywhere."

Terrible Scene at an Alabama Election.

know no law but their own lusts and de-sires. After these women have worked in the open fields and produced their lit-tle crops, they are not unfrequently sto-len by the negroes at night. She asserts that large numbers of the Freedmen who

Southern women have to encounter. Our

we judge him wrongfully, but we can see no reason for this order. Our court

gress had sent old Brownlow with his torch and turpentine, exterminated the women and children South, if he would have laid our bodies beneath our bloody soil, with our loved-ones gone before.—
The most of us have been reduced from alluence to poverty; but we do not ask aid, and are willing to toil for our living. Our young sons work manfully to support their aged parents, and hundreds of women in Alabama work daily in the fields to support their children. Then the lazy, prowling negroes rob our fields

MISCELLANEOUS.

-Eighty white families in Lexington Ky., are starving,

-A Connecticut man has a hog seven feet in length-We have seen them six feet high.

-Hoe is getting up a press to print both sides of a sheet at the same time.

empt from serving on juries in Montana

-Agassiz predicts thirty-six snow eterms this winter,

-There are two negro candidates for Sheriff in Davidson county Tenn,

-Two citizons waded the Mississippi at Keokuk Iowa, two weeks ago Thurs-

-The death is announced of the heavi

-Last week a southern savings bank

established by negroes collapsed because the depositors withdraw all the funds to attend a circus.

-A Genian girl asked a police justice in St. Louis to marry her to a negro, and when he refused, she lurst out into tears and said her heart would be

—A spring plg, raised in Penfield, was sold in Rochester market on Tuesday, which weighed, dressed, 630 pounds.

—A stage driver in Iowa recently drained a companion's whiskey bottle for a joke. It contained bug poison and the joker died,

-Prentice says that Carl Schurz's wri-

tings make people laugh almost as much as his fighting, so-called, used to do.

-A New Orleans thief was informed

that if he would return a watch he should be informed where he could steal one worth two of it, and no questions asked,

-A California miner, who has barely realized a living for eleven years, dug out \$16,000 in three days, work recently.

—Two children died last week in Mo-bile, Ala., from eating candies which had been colored with poisonous substan-

est woman in Paris, Elizabeth Veramque, who weighed five hundred and twenty pounds.

-Lawyers, editors and idiots, are ex-

where."

tion. The losses of those engaged in the culture of cotton will be enormous. But few will pay expenses. The losses this year are much larger than those of last year. Planters are rapidly paying off and discharging their hands, being unable to feed them longer. The negrois completely demoralized. Most of them have largely overdrawn their wages, and having learned this fact, many of them have abandoned their employers, leaving the cetton still unpicked; and the result is, planters are compelled to employ others to pick out their cotton, for which they have already paid.

South Carolina. -Two silly girls in Maquoketa, Iowa, have declared their readlness to walk from that place to Chicago in five days, for five hundred dollars each. —Wm. Murphy, of Taunton, Mass., died in his one hundred and eighth year last week, leaving descendants to the fifth generation. He has sawed wood for his subsistence within a year.

—A man is to start from Vicksburg about the fourth of January, and walk to Washington, carrying with him the "stars and stripes," to prove that they are still popular in the South. --Many of the collins of soldiers, buried by contract in St. Louis, have been found filled with sticks and stones. The bodies were doubtless sold by the contractors for anatomical purposes.

-The corpse of Maximilian has arrived at Cadiz on its way to Trieste. On its arrival at the latter city, it is said, a solemn funeral service will be held in all

parts of Austria. -An agent of the Freedmen's Bureau named Pointer was tarred and feathered near Huntsville, Ala., on Friday last, by enraged negroes.

-Some one in England has invented a process by which a photograph can be printed in oil upon canvass. The effect is exactly that of an oil painting.

-Rev. Albert S. Hunt, an unmarried Methodist minister, at Brooklyn N. Y., received for a Christmas present from his parishioners an India rubber model of young lady stuffed with \$500 in green-acks. -An Illinois woman sold her husband —An Illinois woman sold her husband to another female for \$120. The purchaser came near being swindled by paying the money before the delivery of the goods, but on threatening prosecution the husband was handed over in good

Hill, near Cheraw, a band of fifty armed negroes marched through the village, firing off their guns and disturbing the community with their hideous yells. At Lynehburg, in this district, a few nights since, the negro Union League was in session, with its armed sentinels posted on the streets, and peaceable white citizens, whose business required them to pass to their homes, were rudely challanged, halted and their lives threatened. These are well attested facts, and col--The following advertisement appear —The following advertisement appears in an Illinois paper. Notice—Everybody who knows something about my wife's residence, which I lost three years ago, is herewith requested to call at the Westliche Post office.

A UGUST SLAGER.

—The shock of an earthquake was felt at Auburn, one day last week. It was probably one of Mr. Seward's late pur-cases "come home to roost." -Seven white men and three negroes have declined the Radical nomination

Terrible Scene at an Alabama Election.

"A lady at Kingston, Alabama, has written an appeal to the 'Christian women of the North,' to use their influence to save the women of the South from the terrible perils which the Radical policy of reconstruction is forcing upon them. Large numbers of families in the South are left without any male head, and the females have to work and toil in the field, and are there, as everywhere else, constantly cubjected to the insults and outrages of half civilized negroes, who know no law but their own Justs and defor the State Senate and county offices, at Montgomery, Alabama. They got ashamed of the company they were in. —The work on the Washington Monument, at Washington, has already cost 200,000. The height reached is 174 feet, leaving 374 feet to be finished. The entire height of the monument is fixed at 548 feet.

—The Washington Union says that the wife of the "Rev. Matchett," Jim Ashlay's bosom friend, was datected, a few days ago, in an attempt at larceny at the store of Davis & Gaither.

-In Missouri the Germans have a queer marriage custom. Some young man is selected to carry invitations to the wedding. He rides about, and each person invited must attach to his hat not less than a yard of highly-colored ribbon. The effect, when the young man has completed his rounds, is quite startling. that large numbers of the Freedmen who were three years ago industrious and honest, have, under the new order of things, become drunkards and vagabonds. Here is an election scene which she recites, that will prove instructive to our people in regard to the beauties, of negro elections in the South:

"'We will give a slight sketch of one scene only among the hundreds that Southern women have to encounter. Our -For the year ending Dec. 30, 1867, the number of emigrants landed at New York was 253,149-an increase of 10,000 Southern women have to encounter. Our recent elections have been awful. Always, heretofore, the white men had voted at eight of ten precincts in each Co.,; but our military monarch ordered that all should vote at the court house, thereby, in some counties, collecting together several thousand negroes, to create riots with the whites. May God forgive us if we indee him wenefully but we can see over 1865. There has been a decrease o 3,000 in the Irish emigration and an increase of 5.000 in the German

—Skaters are, by a recent Yankee invention, to be made comfortable. A "warm skate" has been invented. In a slot in the skate-stock is inserted a square bit of scapstone, made red-hot in the fire. It retains warmth for some hours, and keeps the skater's foot in a comfortable condition—a sort of a portable stove, which is handy and effective. no reason for this order. Our court house is situated in a sparcely settled section, only four or five familes in the village, mostly women and children, more than twenty-five miles from a military post. Well, the night before election, between one and two thousand negroes commenced coming in. All armed with guns, pistols, and bowie-knives, they were velling, firing guns, and tearing

—A Radical print says: "Jay Cook denies that any Senator of the United States is connected with his business firm."—The denial was unnecessay. No one of common intelligence would imagine Jay to be fool enough to risk anything in busines relations with such chaps as Wade, Brownlow and Cameron.

POLITICAL.

-An Ohio paper proposes Mr. Motley for Vice President. -Andrew Johnson is nominated for next President by three newspapers in

-"A Pittsburgher," in the Gazette, —The Erie Observer is in favor of Sey-mour as its first choice for President.

-The Southern negroes are generally in favor of Chase for President. -A Radical candidate for Mayor of Memphis has been twice publicly caned

within a week. -The cost of the Impeachment farce is half a million of dollars.

—The Chicago Times suggests Judge David Davis, of the U. S. Supreme Court, as a possible Democratic candidate for President,

-In the Ohlo Legislature, that meets month, the Democrats have one majority in the Senate and seven majority in the Senate and seven majority in the House—eight majority on joint

the lay, prowling negroes rob our fields at night! Oh! the Iron heel of oppression is truly on our neeks, and life is a curse to many at the South to-day. But that is only the beginning of the drama. God alone knows the sequel." --It is a notable fact, that in not a single State which held an election last year have the Radicals made a gain. They have lost everywhere and in all.

-Political changes are taking place among the Alabama Radicals, who are coming out against the new constitution.

-The Democracy of Kansas declare they will run Sherman as an independent candidate for President, if the Democracy fail to nominate him regularly. -Prominent Democrats in Washington are taking steps to bring Gen. Joh A. Dix forward as a Democratic cand date for President.

—Some of the Southern Radicals, expecting that their States will not be represented in the regular Republican Convention on the 20th of May, are talking of holding an independent Presidential Convention—in the interest of Chase.

—The Harrison county, Indiana, Democratic Convention met last week to select delegates to the State Convention which meets on the 8th of January. A resolution was adopted that Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks is the first choice of the Democracy of Harrison county for Governor.

-Fred. O. Prince, of Boston, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, has issued an official call for the meeting of said committee, to be held in Washington on the 22d of February, to name the time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention.

—The Democrats of Philadelphia talk of running General Isaac Wistar for Mayor. Morton McMichael, the present incumbent, and Generals Prevast, Greg-ory and Tyndale, are talked of for the publican nomination.

-The Louisiana nigs have put a clause in the "constitution," compelling the admission of negroes to all vehicles of public conveyance, hotels, churches schools, theatres, halls, &c., on full equality with white falls. ity with white folks.

—The South Carolina Convention will meet on the 14th of January. Official information shows the Convention to be composed of one hundred and twenty-four delegates, of whom fifty-five are white, and sixty-nine colored. In three or four districts the delegates are all blacks, and are ignorant field hands.

-The State election in New Hamp —The State election in New Hampshird thkes place on the second Tuesday in March. The reports concerning the political action in that State are very encouraging. Discontent prevails in the Republican party there, as in other States where elections have taken place, and large numbers of these who have heretofore been identified with that organization are uniting themselves with the party of the Union and Constitution. —A London Review says of the author of "Norwood," that a man may be a fluent preacher and brother of a clever woman, and yet break down when he attempts to write a novel. .—A negro, accused of an infamous grime, has been burned to death by a mob of whites and negroes, in Jefferson county, Georgia.

—It is anticipated that the coming prize-fight between McCoole and Coburn will end fatally, the hostility between the men being of the bitterest character. -Ten little obscure weekly Radical papapers in Alabama were paid \$125 each per week, for four successive weeks, by the Alabama Black and Tan Convention, for publishing the so-called Constitution.
The Georgia Convention, on the other
hand, couldn't pay its board bills. The
latest accounts from Atlanta state that latest accounts from Atlanta state that fifteen of the negro delegates to Pope's Convention, unable to get away, have gone to work at the new barracks at \$1.50 per day, while three or four others have hired themselves to various boarding houses as walters and boot-blacks. These will likely be on hand to take another chance at the \$9 per day.

—The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, (Radical) says that the newest Democratic ticket menthat the newest Democratic ticket mentioned for the Presidency combines the names of General Hancock, and Hon. T. A. Hendricks, United States Senator from Indiana. The Morgantown (W. Vn.) Post is in favor of an out-and-out soldiers' ticket: For President, General Sherman, John Hickman is named for the Vice-Presidency by the Chester county (Pa.) Village Record. In the National Convention of 1860, Mr. Hickman received title graph votes for this collect. A cordinal convention of 1860, Mr. Hickman received title graphs was for this collect. A cordinal convention of 1860, Mr. Hickman received title graphs was for this collect. A cordinal convention of 1860, Mr. Hickman received title graphs was for this collect. (Pa.) Village Record. In the National Convention of 1860, Mr. Hickman received fifty-eight votes for this office. A correspondent of the Boston Post suggests that the Democratic party blazon on its banner the revolutionary names of Hancock and Adams as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The Ellsworth Advertiser, a new paper just started in Kansas, expresses its choice of Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, "a man we can trust," for the Presidency, Speaking of the Vice-Presidency, the Madison, (Wis.) Journal expresses a preference for Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, but thinks Governor Fenton equally trustworthy, and for some reasons more eligible as a candidate. At a fair held in Findlay, Ohio, a gold-headed cane was put up to be voted for, and presented to the most popular candidate for President. The vote stood 807 for Pendleton and 543 for Grant. The cane will be presented to for Grant. The cane will be presented t Mr. Pendleton at the State Convention, to be held on the 8th of January, by the

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Effect of Democratic Victories...Colfax Grous Resolute and Proves a Radical Gas Bag-The Expenses of Reconstruction... Maneock for President.-Another Violation of the Constitution...The President's Level --Another of Lincoln's Victims.

respondence American Folunteer. Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1868 Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1868.

Affect to deride it as they may, the effect of the sweeping Democratic victories of the past yerr is sensibly felt and seen in the doings of Congress. The defeat of the infamous impeachment scheme was undoubtedly secured by the Democratic successes in the late elections. Had the Radicals carried the day, the weak-knees of their representatives in Congress would have been sufficiently stiffened to have voted for impeachment. But many of their districts having voted against their party, they quaked and quailed-poor cowards that they are—and failed to come to time. Already, too, some of the leading Rad cals talk of taxing Government Bonds, and there seems to be a general hubbub in their camp on the financial question. Before the late elections there was not a Radical in all the land that did not denounce the taxing of Government Bonds as "rank repudiation." On the negro question, however, the Radicals tell us they will not yield an inch, and they have squarely made up their minds to grainful the negro they have squarely made up their minds to go into the next campaign on a negro suffrage platform. The following letter from Speaker Colfax has just been pub-lished:

Washington, Dec. 2, 1867. I have WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1867. I have but a moment amid multiplied duties to say, in reply to your letter, that you need not fear that Congress will take any backward steps in Reconstruction.—We have staked our political existence on the principle that the States lately in rebellion shall be re-organized on the enduring corner-stones of loyalty and justice, and shall be led back to their old places in our council halls by those who dared, amid the tornado of treason that swept over the South, to stand faithfully for liberty and the Union. While I do not believe in confiscation, or anything not believe in confiscation, or anything looking like revenge, and hope to see suffrage as universal as safety to the cause of loyalty will permit, and the restored States guaranteed education to all, would not modify the terms of reco

struction in any essential feature one hair's breadth. If the former rulers of hair's breadth. If the former rulers of the South, whose baffled ambition plunged a peaceful country into the carnage of civil war, refused to exercise the right of voting which Congress proffered to the great bulk of them, on their own heads, not ours, will be the responsibilty. Yours, very truly,

Schuyler Colfax.

T. W. CONWAY, Esq.

To hear the inflated talk of these swaggering traitors, a stranger to such men might think they had some courage.—But let a crowd of the indignant people they have betrayed enter their hall suddenly, and they would scatter out of the windows as incontinently as a similar gang of conspirators did from the Capitol at Harrisburg. It is all bombastand fustian—the mere noise of gongs and theatric thunder, to impose upon others and keep up their own courage. Nothing they can say will prevent the undoing of their vile work and the restoration of the Constitution.

their vile work and the restoration of the Constitution.
Congress has solemnly resolved to continue as it has begun. There is to be no change in the method of dealing with the South. The supremacy of the negro is to be maintained, no matter what it may cost. It matters not to the Radical fanatics that the industry of the South is almost destroyed, or that multitudes of laboring men are out of employment in the North. Without the yotes of the next President, and they are resolved that they will not

cannot hope to elect the next President, and they are resolved that they will not be turned aside from the course they have chosen by any considerations whatever. The determination to continue in their mad career has been made with the full knowledge that it will involve a direct expenditure of many millions of the money wrung from the toil and sweat of white working men, for the purpose of controlling the negro vote. The following exhibit from the defledency bill before Congress, will give your readers some idea what this Radical electioneering amongst the black barbarians of the ing amongst the black barbarians of th South is costing the nation:

For Reconstruction expenses in the First Military District.

Reconstruction expenses in the Second Military District expenses in the Third Military District. \$ 50,000 110,000 econstruction expenses in the Fourth 97,000 econstruction expenses in the Fifth Military District..... Making in all the sum of....

\$657,000 That is the deficiency now demanded, and is in addition to the \$1,500,000 before appropriated and long since expended.—All that money went for election expendences only.

The following items are also found in this deficiency bill, nearly all of which is rendered necessary by the establishment of military despotisms in the South. To supply deficiencies in the Quartermaster's Department for the year ending type 30 1867 to wit: June 30, 1867, to wit:

400,000 7,350,000

For regular supplies..... For incidental expenses... For purchasing cavalry and artillery horses... \$12,000,000 \$12,667,000

At least \$9,350,000 of this (deficiency mark you.) is for supporting and paying white and negro troops to keep the white men of the South in subjection to the ne-

gro.
General Howard, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, which Congress is determined to continue, has asked for additional appropriations, as follows: On hand...... Additional asked....

\$7,350,765 5

leal Department. gantic sums to enable the Radicals to

gantic sums to enable the Radicals to force the supremacy of the negro upon them. It is for the working men of the North to say how long such a state of affairs shall continue. The remedy is in their hands, and we believe it will be effectually employed at the coming Presidential and Congressional elections.

The President is credited with saying that if his special message should have the effect to place General Hancock prominently before the country as President, it would have been satisfactory to him. In reference to Hancock's conservative course in New Orleans, it is proper to remark that he is executing a programme marked out for him by the President, who appointed him to that command for that specific purpose. It will not diminish the high estimation in which the people hold Hancock by recalling the fact that he was violently opposed to the Military Commission which tried the conspirators, and doubted both the legality of that tribunal and the guilt of Mrs. Surratt. As commanding officer of that Department, it devolved on him to carry out the sentence on the conspirators, and only the urgent entreaties of his friends prevented his resigning his position, rather than carry it into execution. He endeavored to have the judgment modified in the case of Mrs. Surratt, but it is believed his communications were delayed in the War office and never reached the President.

In consequence of the President's order of Saturday last, changing the commanders of certain military districts in the South, there is some talk among Radical members of Congress here of the incommence of

or Saturday last, changing the commanders of certain military districts in the South, there is some talk among Radical members of Congress here of the introduction of a bill soon after the reassembling of the two houses this week, vesting in General Grant full powers to assign and control the commanders of these districts, and placing the execution of the so-called reconstruction act in his hands. This, of course, would be in direct violation of two of the plainest previsions of the Constitution, one of which makes the President "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy," and the other enjoins upon him the duly of "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed." The attempt was made last spring by the House Radicals to place the power of appointment and removal of the commanding officers of these military districts in the hands of General Grant, but the Senate, for obvious reasons, disagreed to that provision of the so-called reconstruction bill, then under consideration, and it was finally stricken out, on the recommendation of a conference committee. There is no idea that the thing can be successfully carried through now, but the bare proposition exhibits the utmittee. There is no idea that the thing can be successfully carried through now, but the bare proposition exhibits the utter depravity and lawlessness of those who advocate it.

The President's levee, on New Year's

The President's levee, on New Year's day, was an imposing affair. It was attended by all the Foreign Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, and officers of the Army and Navy. Among the incidents at the Executive Mansion Mr. Noble Hurdle, a very old gentleman residing in Georgetown, took the President by the hand, and said, "God bless you, Mr. President, I have shaken the hand of every President from Washington's time, and now sir, I am happy to shake your's, the last President, but by no means the least." President Johnson smiled, and thanked Mr. Hurdle for the compliment.

compliment. I see by the telegraphic despatches that I see by the telegraphic despatches that another victim of the Lincoln tyranny is dead. Mr. John W. Keyes, formerly editor of the Circlesville, (O.) Democral, died in the Insane Asylum at Columbus, a few days ago. Mr. Keyes was the editor of an independent newspaper, which during the late war, defended liberty with tearless manhood. For this he was dragged off to prison and treated so brutally that reason tottered from her throne; and he became a raving maniac. All efforts to restore him falled—he sank down in childish imbecility into the grave. His family is left disconsolate and broken-hearted. He has gone to his reward en-hearted. He has gone to his reward nd so has Abraham Lincoln—the one rom a cell in a mad-house to which a re norseless tyranny had consigned him-he other from his box in the theatre.

Local Items.

ACCIDENT .- On New Year's day some ids were engaged in the reprehensible business of "Shooting away the old The pistol was loaded with powder and ball, and one of the shots took effect in the arm and side of a little laughter of Joseph C. Halbert, who was sitting at her father's door, near the mouth of Locust Alley. The wounds have been extremely painful, and at one time were supposed to be dangerous, but We are hanny to learn that the

ferer is again moving about. Of course this was an accident; and yel if it could be ascertained with certainty who fired the shot, a little, wholesome punishment ought to be administered, by way of example. The recklessness with which boys of all ages used firearms on Tuesday evening and Wednesday, rendered it exceedingly unpleasant and unsafe to be upon the street; and the only wonder is that other accidents did nor occur.

A NEW FIRM.-Mr, Rheem has associated James A, Dunbar, Esq., with himself in the proprietorship and editorial management of the Herald. Mr. Dunbar is a ready and forcible writer, and will doubtless serve up his best dishes for the Herald pations. The new firm have laid out a big missionary work for them-selves, and intend to fight on "until justice shall have been secured to all men and prejudice and wrong banished the land," from which we infer that they expect to live to see the millenium. They have also undertaken the herculean task of "arousing the Republicans of this county to a live sense of their duty and responsibility," which will be accom-plishing considerable for an ordinary lifetime. Messrs. Rheem & Dunbar ar courteous and obliging gentlemen, and we wish them success in everything except their politics.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.-We are indebted co some friend for a copy of the message of Governor Geary, which came to hand on Tuesday, in advance of its presentation to the Legislature. It is devoted principally to State aflairs, and is a plain, inpretending and business-like document. In the concluding pages he takes occasion to endorse the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and thinks that it takes "an extraordinary amount of political effrontery to assume that a Chief Excoutive of the nation, to any degree or under any circumstances, is the United States," which might be taken to be a very unkind fling at " the late lamented,"

PRESBYTERIAN UNION CONVENTION. In furtherance of the design of the Presbyterian Union Convention lately held Philadelphia, the ministers and elderwithin the bounds of the several Presbyeries of Huntingdon, Northumberland, Carlisle, Harrisburg and Big Spring, are invited to meet in Convention, in the First Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg on Tuesday, January 14th, 1868. A cor-dial invitation is extended by the pastors and elders of the Presbyterian churches of Harrisburg, and those who propose attending are requested to send their names to Rev. T. H. Robinson, Rev. S. S. Mitchel, or Merssrs J. W. Weir, R. J. Flem-

ming, J. McCormick or J. F. Givler. RECOVERING .- We are glad to see our friend Deputy Sheriff Bowman about again. He was thrown from his sulky Hoside and beyond this there are other and still greater expenses. The bulk of all the enormous appropriations for the army might be saved if the whites of the army might be saved if the whites of the careful and the same of the same crutches, and thinks the bones are all. South were permitted to manage their crutche own affairs. We are paying the most gi- sound.