## American Folunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

Chursday Morning, February 18, 1869. DEHOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

In obedience to the desire of a major ity thereof, the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, 1869, at 71 o'clock, P. M., to fix the time of holding the Democratic State Convention.

WM. A. WALLACE, DAVID CALDWELL, Sect'y.

RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

4 Freedmen's Bureau in Pennsylvania We notice that the Committee of Ways and Means (State Legislature,) has reported the appropriation bill for 1869. It is a monster, and contains appropriations for almost every conceiva ble object. A great many new offices have been created since the Radical-Jacobins captured this good old State, all of which require spug salaries. We have now a "Paymaster General," an " Assistant State Librarian." a "State Historian," two "Historian's Clerks," "Chaplain of Senate," "Chaplain of House," "Librarian of Senate," two · Assistant Librarians of Senate," three "Librarians for House," "Marshal of Rotunda," three " Postmasters," " Keeher of Water Closets," &c., all new officers, which were never considered necessary until our "loil" patriots got into power. Then again, the salaries of officers of the Commonwealth have been doubled, and some of them trebled .-Senators and members now receive for the session (three months,) \$1,000 each, and stealings amounting to two or three thousand dollars more. When the Mudd, is one of the signers to the petibemocrats were in power, the pay of a member of the Legislature was \$300, sciences of even hardened men some and no stealings. The Governor's salary is now \$5,000 per annum, with a \$50,000 residence furnished and found: formerly his salary was \$3,000, and the Governor had to find his own residence. The Secretary of State receives \$3,500 per annum; formerly he received \$2,000. The Deputy Secretary receives \$2,500; formerly, \$1,500. To the Superintendent of Public Grounds (the man who cuts the grass on State House Hill, ties up the little trees, &c., \$13.875 is appropriated; formerly about \$1,000 was the -um named for this officer. For Legis lative expenses \$220,000 is appropriated; formerly some \$50,000 was the amount named for Legislative expenses. The Adjutant General's Department receives an appropriation of \$6,ню; formerly about \$500 was considered ample for this department. The Attorney General now receives \$2,900; for merly he received nothing in salary, but made money from the fees he received in Commonwealth cases, and these fees he still receives. But, enough. We need not continue the comparison between the present office-holders at Harrisburg and those who held the same positions a few years since. Suffice it to say-to run the Stat. Government under Radical rule costs just about

fact susceptible of proof and cannot be But, there is one item in this Appropriation bill that attracted our particular attention. It is the item of \$10,000 appropriated to the "Lincoln Colored nstitute." We did not know until now that we had a little Freedmen's Bureau in Pennsylvania. But that we have one is beyond question. It is located, we believe, away up among the h.lls, in Morrow B. Lowry's district, and reeives that Senator's special attention. Lowry is the gentleman who, after the old thief, murderer and rebel, John Brown, was hanged, wanted his body, so that he might plant it in his garden and erect a monument over it. But, we are digressing; it is this appropriation to our little Freedmen's Bureau we desire to call attention to.

four times more than it did when the

Democrats were in power. This is a

The "Lincoln Colored Institute" issa school, where little niggers are to be the public treasury! Where the Legislature gets its authority for this stretch of power, we know not. The fact is, it has no power, no authority to appropriate a dollar of the funds of the people to objects like this. To charitable institutions-the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Institute, the Lunatic Hospitals, the House of Refuge, the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, &c .- it is eminently proper for the State to lend its fostering care; but we protest against chooling and clothing negro children or even white children at private institutions, at the expense of the public treasury. The people are heavily taxed for school purposes; the State itself rives \$500,000 to the Common School fund. The schools are open to all, black as well as white children. Are our Common schools not good enough for negro children? Must we keep up Common Schools for white children and Colleges for negro children? What does all this mean? Has the "Christian soldier, Gen. Howard," chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, established a branch of his Bureau in Pennsylvania, to be carried on at the expense of our people? It seems so. Perhaps in a year or two we may have a "Lincoln Colored Institute" in every county of our State. If the Legislature can establish and endow one negro school, it can establish and endow a hundred. What are we coming to?

The time-honored Democratic doctrine of States' Rights is looking up, even amongst the adherents of Radical ism. Senator Sherman's gigantic railroad bill now before Congress, which proposes to authorize the construction of half a dozen lines of railroad to radi ate from Washington city, has suddenly opened the eyes of many citizens, and especially of railroad men, to the danger of permitting Congress to legislate upon subjects, which under our system of government, should belong exclusively to the several States. A circular has recently been issued, signed by the Presidents of nearly all the leading railroads in the North, asking the intercession of their friends to prevent the passage of Sherman's bill.

BEFORE Abolitionism and New England " loilty" gained sway in the country, the people were at peace, were election, very few Radical papers would prosperous and happy. Gold, silver, admit that their party was in favor of stable, convertible bank notes were

worthless and hard to get.

DR. MUDD PARDONED

A telegram to the associated press, da ted Washington, Feb. 11, says: "The pardon of Dr. Rudd was signed by resident to-day, and sent to the situte Dep tent, where it will receive the signature of ceretary of state and seal of the United St nd them be sent to the commanding office to Dry Tortugas, where it will arrive about oddle of next week, and Dr. Madd will be il the Dry Tortugas, where it will arrive about to middle of next week, and Dr. Mindd will be little ated. The pardon is accome aniet by a report the Attorney General, made by direction of it President, embracing the history and point the case, and reciting the various consideration moving the Executive to grant the same, whice moving the Executive to grant the same, whice the conspiracy, he only rendering aid by attending to the wounds of the chief conspirator; the the medical profession of Hartford sounty. Md. have satisfactority shown that it was the professional duty of said kindd, as a physician, to attend Booth, when called upon. And further, he was very attentive to the sick at the Dry Tortugas during the prevalence of yellow fever their last summer, saving the lives of many officers and soldiers, besides that of the wite of Surgeon Joseph Smith, United States Army, who himself died of the iever. It further states that his pardon has been recommended by thirty-nine Senators and members of Congress, and over three hundred officers and soldiers at the Dry Tortugas, and others."

What a commentary is this word.

What a commentary is this upon the action of the illegal military court that tried and convicted Dr. Mudd and sentenced him to the Dry Tortugas for life! It seems that there are "some doubts as to the complicity of the said Mudd with the conspiracy." Ah! why was it that these "doubts" were disregarded by his persecutors who tried him?— It will be remembered that the so-called "court" was divided as to the sentence that should be pronounced against the doctor, nearly one-half of said "court" being in favor of hanging him. His sentence to the Dry Tortugas for life was a compromise. Many of the men who then clamored for Dr. Mudd's blood, (Senators, members of Congress and others, lare among those who signed the petition to the President beseeching him to pardon him, and in their petition they give it as their candid opinion that Dr. Mudd is an innocent man! Even Stanton, we see it stated who almost quarreled with his packed military court for not hanging Dr. tion asking for his pardon! The con-

times lash them into repentance. Dr. Mudd was an innocent man. He had no more hand in the assassination of Lincoln than the "man in the moon. Booth' and no one else, perpetrated the great crime, and Booth was drunk at the time becommitted it. After firing the fatal shot, Booth jumped to the stage of the theatre, and in doing so broke his leg. Notwithstanding his crippled condition he rushed out of the theatre, mounted his horse and escaped from the city.-The first stop he made was in Prince George county, Md., when he inquired for a physician. Dr. Mudd's residence being near at hand, he was directed to it. It was midnight. Dr. Mudd was in bed asleep when Booth arrived at his house. He got up, dressed Booth's wound, gave him a crutch, received his professional fee, and that was all he had to do with his unknown patient. He had not heard of the murder of the President. And yet for setting Booth's shattered limb, (an act of humanity,) e was sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for life, and had one more member of the court favored it, he would have been sentenced to death, just as Mrs. Surratt was!

It may well be asked-why was it

hat Stanton, Halleck and their fellow-

murderers, the members of the military

court were so ravenous for blood?-God only knows! They had made up their minds, it seems, to hang some body, and they appeared careless as to who that somebody was. Blood they wanted, and they got it-innocen blood-the blood of a woman. (Mrs. Surratt.) Three men were executed with Mrs. Surratt, and it is now believe ed by nearly everybody that they had nothing to do with the murder. That some of them were in the plot with Pooth to obdust President Lincoln and to carry him, safe and sound, to Richmond, is admitted by all; but that they connived at or assisted in the murder, was never proved, and is not believed by any one who read the evidence at their mock trial. The murder was the act of one men, and that man was J. Wilkes Booth, who was insane from the effects of liquor. For Booth's act three men and one woman were hangeducated and found, at the expense of el, and four others (Dr. Mudd being one of them ) were sent to that "slough of despond," that place of death, the Dry Tortugas. For months, too, the Radical hell hounds were on the track of Mrs. Surratt's son, (John H. Surratt.) Had they caught him at that time, of course he would have been hanged with his mother. At last John H was found in Egypt. A "loyal" fellow received \$50,000 for scenting him out. After loading him with chains, he was brought back to this country in a man-of war.-By this time, however, Mr. Stanton and his packed military courts had been discarded, and John H. Surratt was tried before a civil court, and pro nounced innocent by a jury of twelve sworn men. Fortunate for him was i that he was not tried by the same infamous and illegal military commission that sent his innocent mother to the

eallows. We rejoice that Dr. Mudd has been released. He is a high toned gentleman and eminent physician and sur geon. Why the Radicals desired his b'ood is a mystery to all. Why they murdered Mrs. Surratt-for even Ben Butler has said that "when, Mrs. Surratt was hanged, a murder was commit-ted"—is another mystery which may never be revealed in this world. The blood of that woman is upon the heads of the villains who strangled her to disruption of the Union, the price of death, and they will answer for the gold ranged from 1281 to 134. During Old Capitol Prison. crime before a just God.

Gen. Custer has thrashed the Indians into something like discipline and they promise better behavior in future. They are to be collected at Fort Cobb, where Gen. Sheridan will select and punish the ringleaders of the late depredating bands, and pardon the remainder. If he had the power to punish a few of the rascally whites at Wash ington and elsewhere, who are always inciting the savages to acts of violence for the purpose of making money by army contracts, there might be some prospect of a permanent peace; but while there are so many greedy Radicals needing alms, another Indian war may be expected, as usual, within a few years.

The Harrisburg State Guard (Radical.) calls impartial suffrage "the true issue." Before the Presidential negro suffrage. Indeed many of them prrency, and a dollar meant 100 denied the charge, and many fools in

"THE BOUTHERN SENATORF"-WMG

Speaking of the vote in the U.S. Sen ite on the proposed Constitutional Amendment, granting to the negroes Forney's Press of the 10th inst., says: "Of the sixteen voting no, four only are recog ized Republicans. The Southern Senators stoo olidly in the Republican tanks and voted ave."

Who are these "southern Senators," o-called? Warner and Spencer are the "Senators" from Alabama-both carpet-baggers. The first is an ex-ar-

Welsh is a slab-sided Yankee from Connecticut, an ex-army officer, who was never heard of during the war; Osborn is from New Jersey, and was an attache of that saintly institution, the Freedmen's Bureau, at the time he was elected to a seat in the Senate.

From Louisiana we have Harris of New York, and Kellogg, of Vermont. The first is a "rough" from New York city; the latter was an officer in our ar my, and performed valiant services about the Quartermaster's Department for several years. He has been promoted for "meritorious services!

Abbott of New Hampshire, (an exofficer of the Freedmen's Bureau,) and Pool, who appears to have no nativity, are the "Senators" from down-trodden North Carolina. Both carnet-baggers. South Carolina, another State under the iron heel of a Jacobin despotism, has as her "Senators" Robertson, who was born in South Carolina, but never lived there, and Sawyer of Massachusetts a teacher of little velvet heads about the Freedmen's Bureau. They are both very common men, but fair representatives of the "progressive par-

The "Senators" of the bastard State West Virginia, are Willey and Van Winkle. The first is a native Virginiau, but was educated at a college in New England, and imbibed Yankee no tions; the latter is a New Yorker—an

unadulterated carpet-bagger. These are the "Southern Senators then, who, according to Forney's Press, "stood solidly in the Republican ranks and voted aye," when that measure of infamy and outrage, the proposed Constitutional amendment, was carried in the Senate. Of course! These so-called Senators—these shameless pilferers of seats to which they have no right and no claim-these sniffling carpet-baggers who were "small fry" and occupied no position in their native States—are fit creatures to do the dirty work of Sumner and other Yankee conspirators.

These carpet-baggers do not pretend to represent the States to which they are accredited as Senators. They are Northern nien-most of them Jacobins, infidels and wooden-nutmeg venders from our New England States; really, some of them are vagabonds. The very fact that they occupy seats, draw pay, New York," which is the exciting work and are accredited as "Senators" from States whose people despise and loathe them, is evidence of their want of honor and honesty.

"Southern Senators," Indeed! What mockery! The business of these "Sonators" is to vote against every measure calculated to benefit the South. Of all sale business with one book alone .the enemies of the South, these fraudu- This is a large work too, it must be reeulogises, are the most remorseless and vindictive. It is their interest to keep the South in constant anxiety and cle Tom's Cabin" of old. Think of the doubt, to engender ill-will between the whites and the negroes, and, as far as they can, to gratify Chandler's desire to see " hell upon earth in the Southern States." Let peace and quiet be established in those persecuted States-let a good feeling exist between the raceslet the white men who own the South be permitted to govern it as they should, and these carpet-bag "Southern Senators" would soon go home to their families in Massachusetts, Vermont, and the other Northern States where they belong. They would have no desire then to show their faces South. Their occupation would be gone, and they would be compelled to return to their former occupations of peddling wooden nutmegs and teaching negro schools.--If there are any who deserve the scorn of honorable men, these "Southern Senators"-the-e carnet-baggers and scallawags—are the very chaps to receive it in its bitterest application.

Southern Senators!" Bah! GOLD IN 1862 AND 1868.—Here is one happy result of the misrule of this coun try. Ever since the end of the war, by he Radical majority in Congress, the werage price of gold at the close of the fourth year of peace is higher than the average price of gold at the close of the second year of the war. During the month of December, 1862, which was one of the very darkest periods of the great civil conflict, when the victor of Antietam had been removed to make way for the vanquished of Fredericksburg, and the civilized world was nearly unanimous in expecting the final the month of December, 1868, after the complete triumph of the Radicals, the election of Grant and the success of the 'Reconstruction" policy, the price of gold ranged from 1341 to 1361—its highest rate being more than two per cent. its lowest nearly six per cent. above the rates of December, 1862!

Too Tough.—The story of David Sison, a loil treasurer of the G. A. R.'s in Boston, to the effect that he had been tied and robbed of certain funds be longing to the Grabbers-After-Rations, and that he had gnawed the rope of with his teeth, was too tough to be swallowed, even by the gullible Bostogians. Sisson is suspected of having Butlerized the money—perhaps to pay for champagne suppers, for which loil G. A. R.'s have a weakness-and he has promised to refund the amount and save trouble. David must reform, or he may at some future time be tied fast with a rope that he can't gnaw off with his teeth, because the rope will be above his head and the knot under his ear.

SEVERAL of our exchanges are anx-

Mow a Radical Senator Got Mich.

Don Pint, the Radical corresp of that Radical sheet, the Cincinnati Commercial will sometimes tell some ugly truths in reference to Radical offiof all the States the right of suffrage, cials. He thus speaks of a certain wellknown Senator:

"I look across the street and see "I look across the street and see in front of a Senator's house the carriage of another Senator. The pair of blooded horses cost some thousand dollars. The glided harness is in keeping. The close, handsome shining coach is one of Brenton's best, lined with silk velvet, and graced with the choisest and thickest of plate glass. On the coach man's seat carpet-baggers. The first is an ex-army officer from Ohio; the latter is a New Yorker.

Arkansas is represented, or, we should say, mis-represented in the Senate by two carpet-baggers named M'Donald and Rice. The first is a Pennsylvanian, (a little school teacher from one of our rural districts;) the latter is a New Yorker, an ex-army officer, who never was with his regiment when live rebels were about.

Two fellows named Welsh and Osborn squat like toads in seats once occupied by honorable men from Florida.—Welsh is a slab-sided Yankee from Con-

turned into a coach, and touched the rats and turned them into horses. And so the ugly witch of the lobby touched the poor man, and out of fraud came the coach, and out of theft came the horses, and swindle drives, and stealings oil and burnish. Like that witch, I could touch that man with this delicate little pen of mine, and carriage and horses, coachman and footman, would all disappear. For honesty and he nor would claim their own, and the very clothes would fall from the backs of wife and daughters."

Donn Platt.

CONGRESS AND CORRUPTION.—If ev er a more corrupt body of men existed than the present Radical "rump," we should like to be informed of it. Certainly we are at fault, if history can produce anything that can bear the least semblance to it. Its bare-faced, unvarnished acts of plunder begin to stink in the nostrils of the leading radical journals of the country. The shame less peculations of the treasury and the wholesale frauds practiced by the men who control the government, can no onger he concealed by their friends, who would mould public opinion thro' the influence of the press. The time was when "stealing" was done secret ly, and the rascals took precautionar easures to hide their crimes from the eyes of the world. Then but few had the boldness to venture very far in their plundering, from the dread of exposure and the consequent shame and punishment. But, under radical rule, the most open-handed villainies are prac ticed. Officials boldly put their hands into the public treasury and steal, not by the thousands, but their operations are upon a grander scale. They seem

in this direction, although known, are

their oaths, it is to take cognizance of

THE BOOK BUSINESS.—But few per

sons have any proper comprehension

of how yest is the book business in this

country. Take one "item," for in-

stance, as illustrative: Matthew Hale

Smith's "Sunshing and Shadow in

of the day, has already reached the

enormous sale of 25,000 copies within

thirty days. The publishers (J. B.

membered, between seven and eight

hundred pages royal octavo; and yet it

is said to rival in rapidity of sale" Un-

countlessness of the small ones publish-

Forney, who has been recently

on a visit to the South, is now prating

about "the healthful change in the

public sentiment in the South within

the last few months." The entire

change is in Forney himself. He has

been treated much better than he de-

served, and he now acknowledges that

he has been most atrociously slander-

ing the Southern people for three months

in order to make radical votes. That's

N. B.—Since writing the above, the

following article from an exchange

gives the reason for Forney's tender-

less toward the "red-handed rebels:"

AHA! The cause of Forney's recent conversion and sudden discovery that there is a "resturn of good feeling" in the South, has come out. He has gone into the real estate business in that section, and advertises flamingly in "both papers" for emigrants, and lands to buy and sell. Forney will turn out a red-handed rebel or a double-dyed traitor before he knows it.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN BAS-

riles.—We understand that a " Histo.

y of the American Bastiles" is soon to

be published by John A. Marshall, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Hon. J. W.

ume of 700 pages, of thrilling interest,

and dedicated to Gen. U. S. Grant, with

the earnest hope that this record of

wrong and outrage will intensify his

real in behalf of the rights of the citi-

zens under the Constitution. The fron-

tispiece will be ornamented with two

ed. Surely ours is a reading country.

the matter and bring them to justice.

-In pursuance of a call of some of the to want it understood that they are one of your common "sneak thieves." principal temperance men of the State, there will be a State Temperance Convenout gentlemen of the first water, who belong to a "ring," composed of men mighty in power near the throne; therefore, with unblushing effrontery, they

—Hon. Glashua A. Grow, returning home from Harrisburg, last week, was severely burned in an accident on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad. steal by the millions. Their operations The car was thrown down an embank winked at by those whose duty, under ment ten feet, and the stove was upset

-Proposals for holding the annual ex-

Of all the disgraceful scenes of which the present Congress has been the theatre that of Wee ent Congress has been the theatre, that of Wed-nesday last was the most shanneful and outrage-ous. It was the day fixed for counting the elec-toral voices for President and Vice President. At the appointed hour the Senate filed into the House of Representatives, the floor of which, as well as the galleries, was already filled with a not by assembly from the four quarters of the globe. So soon as the Convention was called to order, there seemed to be a determination on the part of several leading Radical members to break the thing up in a row. All sorts of irrelevant objections were made, to delay the proceedings. In the case of Louisiana, objection was made to counting the vote, on the ground that the State was not properly reconstructed; but both Houses decided by a large majority to count the vote.—Then came the case of Georgia, Ben Butler took the floor, and read a long protest against counting the vote. Ben Wade decided that under the rule decided ten days before the vite the test of the counting the vote. ule adopted ten days before, the vote should i counted. Butler took his place before the Sper not. When the Convention reassembled, Wad and Senators called to order; Butler, Scher and a dozen others denounced Wade, and refu ic Senate, and the gallerries shouled " aye! aye Finally Speaker Colfax ordered the Sergeant a Finally Speaker Colfax ordered the Sergeant at arms to arrest Butler and several other refractory members, when quiet was restored and the vote, including that of Georgia, announced by the tellers. Before this point was reached Butlet moved that the Senate have leave to retire, and Wall, of New Jersey. It will be a vols no one paid any attention to this intended in suit, he afterwards moved that the Sergeant. arms remove the Senators from the flo pells—Independence bell and the "little bell" of Secretary Seward. The work

will also contain steel engravings of Forts Lafayetto and Warren, and the The amount of gold and silver ent from New York to the European bondholders last week was nine hun dred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars. Nearly a million dollars in one week! With such an immense exportation of gold as this, and an increase of the debt every month, the prospect of a return to specie payments is decidedly gloomy. DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—At the city election on Friday last, the Democrats of Reading elected their candidate for

wicked.

Mayor, Wm. H. Gerhard, by 164 ma-

jority. The cities are all coming, one

by one, to the side of the people.-

Where intelligence and education pre-

PERRY COUNTY.

The democrats of Perry county met in County Convention at Bloomfield, Monday last, and adopted the following, among other resolutions:

A resolution endorsing the political conduct of Hon. A. J. Glosbrenner, representative in Congress, Senator M'In tire and representative Shively, was also Charles C. Brandt of Liverpool, wa

hosen representative delegate to the next State Convention, and Wm. Harter, J. Rinehart and Dr. D. B. Milliken were appointed Senatorial conferees and inructed to vote for Joseph Swartz, M. D. for Senatorial delegate.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, for nerly Vice President of the United States, and during the rebellion a Conederaté General, is now in Baltimore, the guest of his brother-in-law, Rev Dr. Bullock. He is in good health.

STATE ITEMS.

-Twitchell the Philadelphia murderer

-Dr. Earnest Shafreth, of South Beth on, accidently fell into a cellar in Alown, Wednesday night, and was

—The Editorial Convention, held at Harrisburg, week before last, fa led to ac-complish any of the objects for which it was convened. Every proposition offered met with stubborn opposition.

Burr & Co., Hartford, Conn.,) use two Diagraceful Scene in Congress.-Ben Butler on the Rampage...A Carpet Bagger.-The Negro Suffrage Amendment.-The Pardon of Dr. Mudds-Greeley on the Nigger.-A Washbura After Office. tons of paper a day, and run six large roller presses constantly to supply the current demand. This is doing a whole-Correspondence American Volunteet. Washington, Feb. 13th, 1869.

> counted. Butler took his place before the Speak-er's desk, rolled up his sleeves and reved like a mad buil, finally forcing Wade to decide that the Senate and House should separate and each decide the question for itself. The Senate decided that under the rule the vote should be counted, and the House decided that it should proceeded to enforce the decision of the Senate, when Butler took the floor and appraled from his decision; Wade declined to hear the appeal, and then there was such a stoom as was never witnessed in the House before. The Democrats to take their reats. The audience in the galler-ries and on the floor joined in the general clamor. Butler declared that the Representatives of the people would not be imposed on by an aristocratarms remove the Senators from the floor. Taking the hint, and wishing to save their credi, the Senators wrapped their togas about them and indignantly retired. Then there was another storm in the House. The "Rada" were divided into two parties, and fired hot shot into each other for two mortal hours. Colfax and Butler had a hot personal controversy. The House finally adjourned, only to renew the discussion on Thursday and or Friday, when Butler's resolution censuring the Senate was laid on the table tion censuring the Senate was laid on the table. Thursday and on Friday, when Butler's resolu-tion censuring the Sennte, was laid on the table. This fight has thrown the whole Radical camp lute confusion, and there is no telling what good may come to the country from it, for 'when' rogues fall out, houset men get their dues."
>
> Before the final vote was taken in the Sennte, on the proposed amendment conferring upon Congress the sole control of the qualifications of voters in all the States Ar. Buckslew moved. oters in all the States, Air, Buckslew moved that the amendment be submitted for retifica

tion to the Legislatures of the several States rous branches of which shall the most numerous branches of which shall have been chosen after the passage of the proposition by Congress. This motion was reasonable and in the true spirit of the clause in the Constitution providing for its amendment. But it was rejected by a party vote of 43 to 17; thus showing that the Radicals were arraid of letting it go before the people. So a most important alteration, in our fundamental law; one that ready destroys the retire of the provider of the passage of alteration in our fundamental law; one that nearly destroys the rights of the States and centers an almost omnipotent authority in Congress, is to be acted upon in the Northern States by such subservient and corrupt bodies as your Pennsylvania Legislature and the New York Legislature, and in the South by those mongrel conclaves which burlesque Legislatures in origin and composition.

vails, Radicalism dies the death of the rigin and composition. Have those who have hitherto reverenced the onstitution of the United States been mistake For Cass.—The Democrats of Bedford and Franklin counties appointed Delegates to the State Convention last week. Both counties instructed in favor of Gen. Cass for Governor. It is now believed that Gen. Cass will be a class for state of the convention last thrown to the surface by civil convulsions—a fungus growth of demagogues and ghorant agitators—proper judges of the merits of that system or fluting agents to attempt its revisal? Should Then five dollars bought what their party believed them. Now, they takes fifteen dollars to buy in all admit it, and the people have their party believed them. Not until the Treasury tests are dry!

SEVERAL of our exchanges are anxnow believed that Gen. Cass will be or nuing agenus a atemptors revisal? Should nominated on first ballot by a very adults so revolutionary into bearing as to overturn-therelations between the States and the our next large majority. He will be our next gettern without consulting generate attemptors revisal? Should nominated on first ballot by a very adjourn. Not until the Treasury tests are dry!

pered with by mercenary and irresponsible la

A few weeks ago I gave you a brief sketch

the Legislation of Congress; I will now try to do justice to another controlling influence, the

justice to another controlling influence, the "carpet bagger," who holden his hands the destiny of the nation. The writer who first applied the term "carpet baggers' hit upon one of the

happiest descriptive epithets that has been in

v introduced into the journalistic vocabulary.

ly introduced into the joint massive exacting that its force as an expression of reproach and contempt is keenly felt, is shown by the earniest and repeated endeavors of sundry Radieal papers to misconstrue its meaning. The carpet bagger is a creature of the war, he was engendered and the demonstitation produced by the

ern men who have sought her with the hope of finding fame or fortune enough through the honest exercise of their intelligence and enterprise. Such men, whether bringing capital or carrying all their worldly goods upon their backs, have met and will still meet with a welcome in the South, and it is an insuit to them with the suggest of the public to suggest

and the common sense of the parameter that they stand in the same category with the shifty knaves and prowlers who are so apily described as "carpet baggers," These latter are composed of the unscrupulous creatures who were residing in the South when the war broke

out, and who, having shouted lustly for the Cor

lerate cause for years, became suddenly

tensely loyal in presence of the Federal armies; and of the jackalis who travelled from the North

and of the jackalls who travelled from the Nach, in the wake of those armies. As a general rule, they are people who never had much character to boast of, and provided they can obtain place and plunder, they are indifferent as to whether they succeed by fair or fraudulent means. They want to the fourth solely begans "lovalty"

remain in the South solely because "loyalty

remain in the South Solety because "loyary pays better there than in the more crowded market of the North. Few of them calculate residing permanently in the South, and many of them are even still legal voters in the Northern or Western States. They have no sympathy in common with the people of the South, and are merely so many political wreckers. These are

people who have now crawled into power in Southern States. The c are the men who,

under Radical policy, are to be made the rulers of the free white men of the North. They have become the rulers and the judges over that whole

ressional committees to insist, in the name of

he Southern people, that the best and ablest nen of the white race shall still be kept distran-

The President has directed the Attorney Gen-

eral to pardon Dr. Mudd, who, it will be remem-

red, was convicted by the military commis

ion in 1865, and sentenced to imprisonment and

labor at Dry Tortugas for life, with Arnold and O'Laughlin, Spangler's sentence being for the

that place during the prevalence of yellow leve has won for him the gratitude of all, who ear

stly join in the recommendation to Executiv

to vote for the Republican party in North Carolina, he is good enough to attend an Inauguration Ball in Washington." Here is flatly announced by the highest Radical authority, the

claim of social equality based upon suffrage.— One must inevitably follow the other. The Tri-

bune also says: "We venture to say General Grant will not decline to mingle in a public en-tertainment with men whose votes assisted in his election." We shall see. At any rate the re-

ing all the laws of the Creator for the separation

e Tribune, and govern themselves accordingly

The canvass for offices of the next Congress is

seeks to be a doorkeeper in the house of sin-canvassing, in fact, to be Sergeant-at-arms of that body wherein he now sits. Furthermore,

Ephriam Eckley, having been galloped out of the Seventeenth Ohlo District by one Ambler,

seeks to be Clerk of the House At this rate, we

shall have broken down Radical Representatives

as pages to wait upon our Democratic majority in 1871.

Local Items.

CAUCASTAN.

oming very active. One of the Washburn's

of races, will observe this disgusting notice of

voiting demand is unblushingly mi

section of the land, and they appea

and the common sense of the public to sug

dered amid the demoralization produced b war, and in this respect is akin to the loath

maggots that are born of corruption. no claim to associate himself with the

rn men who have sought new hom

WHEREAS, For many years past the western part of our State has not been represented by any of her own citizens either in the Senate of the United States. or in the Executive chair of this Com

or in the Executive chair of this Commonwealth.

And inhericus, She now presents to us for the Gubernatorial candidate a gentleman whose highly moral character, distinguished talents and life long devotion to democratic principles eminently entitle to him the confidence and respect of conservative citizen. Therefore

Resolved, That the delegates this day salested to represent the democracy of democracy of selected to represent the democ Perry county, in the next Den State Convention, be and hereby instructed to use every proper effort to secure the nomination of General George W. Cass. of Pittsburg, for the office of Governor.

Resolved. That knowing as we do our President Judge of this Judicial District, Hon. James H. Graham, of Carliste, to be a gentleman of eminet legal ability, spotless reputation and a zealous member of the democratic party for over torty years, we heartly and earnestly recommend him to the State Convention as a suitable candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and instruct our delegates to urge his nomination. State Convention, be and hereby instruct o urge his nomination.

EVOCURAGING!-Increase of the Naional debt during the month of Januay, sixteen millions of dollars! Peraps those brainless tax payers who voted the Radical ticket last fall will see heir folly within the next four years.

tion held in Harrisburg on Tuesday, the

-Proposals for holding the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, in September next, will be received by the undersigned until Tuesday, March 17, 1869. A guarantee for the performance of the proposition tendered will be required. The Executive Committee will meet on the 17th of March and dealed man location. Let-March, and decide upon location. Let-ters should be addressed to Amos E. Kapp, Northumberland, A. B. Longaker, Al-lemown, or A. Boyd Hamilton, Harris

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

FOR SALE CHEAP. - A scholarship in Dickinson College. Enquire at this of-Houses Wanted.-The demand for dwelling houses is as great as ever in this place, and is fourfold greater than the supply.

ACCIDENT.-John Andrew, conduct of a freight train on the Cumberland Valley rail oad, lost a thumb and fore-finger, Saturday a week, while engaged in coupling cars at Shippensburg-

FATAL ACCIDENT -- A young man named Graybill, of Wheatfield township, Perry county, bled to death on last Monday, from a cut in the ankle with an axe.

WESTPENNSBORO.—The Democrats of Westpennsboro township, will meet at Alterton, on Saturday afternoon, March 6th, for the purpose of forming a township ticket.

The Bey, R. H. Dashiell, D. D., Prest, Dickinson College, will preach a Missionary discourse in the First M. E. Church, at 11 o'clock next Sabbath morning, Feb.

SAVE YOUR FINES .- By the amendatory act of March 2, 1867, all returns of ncomes and special taxes are required to be made by the first day of March, under a nenglty of fifty per cent additional.

'SLIGHT FIRE. - About nine o'clock, on Monday evening, the smoke house connected with Floyd's Hotel was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and the flames were extinguished by individuals before the engines arrived.

The Anniversary exercises of the Sabbath School of the old M. E. Church will be held in Rheem's Hall, on Monday evening, February 22. Admission 20 ents. Children 10 cents.

NEW LIQUOR STORE,-Persons desirng liquors can now be accommodated at the new liquor store lately opened by J. H. Miller, Esq., at Newville, Pa., in his drug store room. All his liquors are good and some are among the finest made. His stock includes a superior lot of wines and the best brandles.

BURGLARY.—The jewelry establishnent of Isaac Landis, in Shippensburg, was entered on Saturday night by burglars. Not being able to get the safe open; they contented themselves by tading what loose jewelry was lying in the ases, amounting to between one and two hundred dollars. The entrance was efected by boring the lock off the doors.

Hydrophobia.-A remedy for this porrible disease is stated to have been sed with great success for fifty years by German forester. The method is as follows: The wound must be immediately vashed with warm vinegar or tepid wa er, and then carefully dried; a few drops of sulphuric acid must then be poured into the place, and the action of the poison, it is asserted, will be neutralized .-The principle of the ure would seem to depend upon the cautery of the acid, as a substitute for the hot iron, but the severity of the remedy renders it highly dangerous, except in cases of extremity like that of hydrophobia. The pain of the least of these my brethren, ye for Judge Graham, which is made returnated that is intense. ty of the remedy renders it highly danacid upon healthy tissue is intense.

the people? What thoughtful citizen but must be freighted for the public liberties, when he sees the foundation on which they rest, thus tamthall then have po dark to go to sleep by.

A special meeting of the Cumberlan Fire Company will be held in their Hall, on Saturday evening, Feb. 20, to make arrangements for a parade on the 22nd of February.

DEATH'S DOINGS.—Christian Wolfand is two sons, Charles and Jefferson, of Danville, Ill., died of small-pox, duing the month of January. Mr. Woll was formerly of this county, has many relatives in our valley, and was univerally respected by all who knew him.

BUFFALO ROBES AT PUBLIC SALE .-The undersigned will dispose of his entire stock of Buffalo Robes, without reerve, on Wednesday, March 10, 1869, also, all his Household and Kitchen Fur niture. Sale to be held at the Market House, Carlisle, commencing at 11 o'clock , WM. CLEPPER. 2t A. M.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.-Two more clipses of the sun will take place this year as follows: Partial eclipse of the sun, July 23, at 8h. 24m. in the morning. Total eclipse of the sun, August 5, at 4h 6m, evening. This will be the greates eclipse of the sun that will happen in this country until the last year of the century.

TOBACCO CHEWERS, CHEW THIS!-Some arithmetician calculates that if a obacco chewer consumes two inches of plug a day, for fifty years, he will chew in that period 6475 feet, or nearly half a mile an inch thick, and two inches broad, costing \$2,095! And ejecting one pint of saliva per day for fifty years, the total would swell into nearly 2300 gallons-s respectable lake and simost large enough to float the Great Eastern in !

How to RESTORE FROZEN PLANTS .-The Gardener's Monthly says : "Should ny of our fair readers find her plants by some unlucky calculation, frozen in the morning do not remove them at once to a warm place, but dip them in cold water and set them, in a dark spot where they will barely escape freezing. O'Laughin, spangiers southere being to the period of six years. The recommendations for the pardon of Mudd are very strong, one alone containing over five bundred names, being those of every officer and soldier on duty at Dry Tortugas. It is said that his attention to the sick at Sunlight will only help the frost's de structive powers."

FIREMEN'S PARADE, The Empire Hook & Ladder Company Intend to move heir apparatus to their new house or nestly join in the recommendation to Executive Celemency. The case is now before the Attorney General, and the official pardon will be issued without delay. Efforts to secure the pardon of Spang er and Arnold are also being made. Speaking of the Inaugural ball the New York Tribune says: "If a black man was good enough Pomfret street on Monday, the 22d just l'here will be a grand parade of the en tire fire department of the borough on that occasion. The line will form at i clock in the morning, and move over the following route: From the old truck nouse on Pitt street to Main, up Main to West, counter march down Main to East up East to Louther, up Louther to Bedord up Bedford to North, up North to Hanover, down Hanover to Walnut, up Walnut to Pitt, up Pitt to Louther, down Louther to Bedford, up Bedford to Pomfret, up Pomfret to new truck house who are opposed to the comminging of repug-nant elements, to fusing copper with gold, to mixing buzzards with eagles, and to confoundwhere there will be an address delivered after which the apparatus will be house and the parade dismissed.

> BE CAREFUL.-In these days, when tight bats, hot sir, and sedentary occupations, cause the hair to fall out, it is a mat ter of no little importance to know which of the hair preparations are of any value. The majority, as bas been frequently proved by the first dermatologists, or hair loctors, possess little or no merit. Such being the fact, it is consoling to those who are afflicted to know there is really one od article, which is recommended and used by the first medical authority, and has stood every test, many years. This preparation is Hall's VEGETABLE SI-CILIAN HAIR RENEWER-a truly scientific compound, which is unques tionably the best preparation of the kind now before the American public. It will lady of seventy years of age, who had restore to gray hair it's original color, eruption of the scalp, and will always re store the hair so long as any germs remain as they almost invariably do, nutil ex treme old age has destroyed the roots.-The original article is made by R. P. Hall Co., Nashua, N. H. Forney's Press, Jan. 25, 1869.

[Communication.] An Appeal to the Christian People of Carlisle,

It has long been a recognized fact, that the North-eastern portion of our beautiful town has been extremely wicked. There are certainly exceptions to be

It has long been a recognized fact, that the North-eastern portion of our beautiful town has been extremely wick-ed. There are certainly exceptions to be found in individuals and families; but there exceptions only make the general immorality of the prople the more apparent. No matter what destroying influences have been at work there they have already too long been left to neglect and sin. It will be a crying wickedness against ourselves, and against the religion we love, if we longer abandon these, people to themselves and their sins.—They need thorough gospel influences to save them; and they need them; now.

Worthy efforts, however, are being made to elevate and Christianize this class of our community. For several years, a number, of earnest, Christian, working men and women, have felt their, hearts strangely moved to do, something for their good in the name of the dord Jesus. They have been meeting together twice every Sabbath. They have held Sunday Schools in rented nome; and now they are holding prayer-meetings, every night amoug these children, of neglect. These efforts have not gone unblest. A gracious revival has developed. The young are crowding to their places at the meetings: adults with anxious hearts are inquiring how they may be saved; and already quite a number have professed to find pardon and peace by faithments occupied for this purpose; More room, is absolutely required. It is proposed to purchase a lot, and raise a neat little Chapel, adapted to this Christian betweenees. It is due to the propion of the town, that they should feel that they have a place or their own for religious purposes, adapted to their own peculiar wants, and in their own immediate locality. It is due to the propio of the Christian Churches of Carlisle that this should be so. It is due to the propio of the Christian Churches of Carlisle that this should be so. It is due to the propio of the Christian Churches of Carlisle that this should be contributions subscribed amount already to about (\$560, ) six hundred and flit heering assurance that this effort in he half of our poor, will result in extraordl

half of our poor, will result in extraordinary successs

Reader! Will you bestow of your means a blessing on this people? They are to be your fellow citizens: you may make them your friends and God's.

But it is not our cause, but Christ's which now appeals to you.

S. L. BOWMAN.

king an extension of your shop front in the newspapers. Nou display your and cles in the window where a few hundreds see them, and in a newspaper you enumerate what you have for thousands are thereby attracted to jour

DEATH OF AGED CITIZENS, Two old and highly respected officens of Mechan caburg have recently died, Mr. John C. Dunlap in the 58th year of his age, and Mr. Jacob Coover, aged 83 years. The former was a man of considerable wealth and influence, and a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. His loss is deeply regretted. Mr. Coover was one of the early settlers in Mechanicsburg, and had long been a consistent member of the Lutheran church.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE. - The Stone house on North Hanover street, now o cupled by Juo. A. Keller, property of the late Geo. W. Sheafer, was sold at pub. lic sale last week, to Chas. E. Maglaugh lin, Esq., for \$5,000.

The Mill property of Peter Foust, on East Pomfret street, was sold to Carey W Ahl, for \$9,250. This, is one of the best sites in or near town, and it could not ave fallen into befter hands than those of Mr. Ahl. He is universally recog nized as one of the most enterprising business men of this community, and we have great hopes that he will do some thing for Carlis e, by erecting some large manufacturing establishment on the site of the old flour mill, ....

HOMICIDE IN YORK COUNTY .- Albe D. Hartman was killed in a fracas by George Hartman, his cousin, at Logans ville, York county. Passing each othe in wagons on the turnpike, the wheel struck or locked, when Albert Hartman said, " Hallo, you son of a b-h, you were going to tear my wagon;" and getting down, continued, " if you want some thing get down." George Hartman jumped out of his wagon, and, after some words, struck the other a violent blow with the butt end of a heavy whip, felling him to the ground; and producing a evere fracture of the skull caused his death in three or four hours tatter.-George Hartman was arrested and com

Both were young men, with no bad eeling existing between them. Both and been drinking, but were not pronoun

ed drunk. The deceased was buried on Sunda the funeral numbering 2,500 persons. He was engaged to be married to a young lady in York, and the same day that had been appointed for the nuptials saw i ifeless form committed to the grave.

THE STENNECKE WILL CANE Startling Developments. ARREST OF DR. PAUL SCHOEPPE FOR

On Tuesday morning, Dr. Paul choeppe was arrested, on a warrant is sued by Justice DeHuff, upon informs tion made by Constable Sanno, for the ourder of Miss Maria M. Stennecke.-The information of the constable was based upon the report of the chemist in Baltimore, to the effect that he had dis overed poison in the stomach of Miss Stennecke, which had been submitted to him for examination. Dr. Schoeppe was ommitted to jail to await his trial at the

April term of Oyer and Terminer. The circumstances of this case were s mysterious that we forbore commenting upon them, in justice to the parties concerned, until something should be definitely settled by scientific or judicial investigation, as we were assured would be the case. There seems no longer any or ary, Miss Maria M. Stennecke, a maiden previously resided in Baltimore, but had been staying in this place for some months, died suddenly at the Mansion House, under suspicious circumstances During her visit, she was attended by young German physician, Dr. Paul Schoeppe by name, who was also a comparative stranger in this community. Dr. Schoeppe was in attendance upon Miss Stennecke, on the evening previous to ber death, and on the following morning she was discovered by the chamber maid, lying in an insensible condition, in which he continued until the afternoon, when she died. One of our town physicians was called in for consultation, but simp. ly shook his head and stated that she was

already in articulo mortis, and he could do nothing for her. After the death of Miss Stennecke, will, bearing date November 17th, 1868 was found amongst her papers, which devised her property to various benevolent and religious associations. When this will was offered for probate in Baltimore, the Attorney for Dr. Schoeppe offered another will, of later date, written by himself, and witnessed by his father, Rev. P. Schoeppe, and himself, devising all her property to him. The Court directed an issue to be joined, to test the validity of the will, and in the mean time, suspicion being aroused as to the cause of Miss Stennecke's sudden death, an appropriation of \$300 was made by the court to have her body exhumed and the stom ach submitted to a distinguished chemist for examination. Schoeppe's arrest on Tuesday, was the result of that examina tion. It is also alleged by parties in Baltimore, who were well accquainted with Miss Stennecke's handwriting, that be algnature to the second will is a forgery Amonyat the papers of Miss Stennecke was found a receipt, which indicates the there was a contract of marriage between her and Dr. Schoeppe, as had been gener ally rumored throughout this communi ty. It reads as follows:

Received of Miss M. M. Stennecke one bond of the State of Missouri; of one thousand dollars, (\$1000), date 18th day of October, 1858, (No. 678), city of Jefferson. Being part of the amount of five thousand dollars, the sum agreed upon by Miss M. M. Stennecke and Dr. Paul Scheeppe, to be paid to Dr. Paul Schoeppe by Miss M. M. Stennecke, under the provise that Miss M. M. Stennecke has (by this contract for marriage) the entire contract for marriage) the entire conviso that Miss M. M. Stephecke has (b) this contract for marriage) the entire control? possession and right to her own estate, personal and real, and to the management of the same. Signed,

On Saturday after the publication of ful the Heraid, containing charges of four play in the death of Miss Stennecke, Dr. Schoeppe brought us a card for publica-tion in the Volunteer. It was simply an expression of contempt for the Herald's insinuations; and we suggested to him-that a card, to be of any avail in quieting the rumors which filled the town, should contain some tangible proof to refute these charges. He then made certain state ments to us, in regard to what occurred in Miss Stennecke's room on the day of her death, which we took some pains t wersify if possible, but which we regre to say, did not prove true. We understand that a writ of habeas