American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.

thursday Morning, January 27, 1870. Inauguration of Gov. Geary—"The Col-ored troops Fought Bravely."

"His Excellency, Major General John W. Geary, Governor," &c., (we quote from the programme,) was duly inau gurated on Tuesday of last week, with all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." A procession composed of seven grand divisions of soldiers, police and others, with the "Major General" at its head, marched through the streets of Harrisburg, and up to the State Capitol, where the inauguration

ceremonies took place. A little piece of "unpleasantness' occurred just after the procession had been formed. At the request of Genry. the "Excelsior Reserves," a negro company from Philadelphia, had been invited to participate in the parade.-They accepted, and on arriving at Harrisburg they were assigned a place in the leading division. The Harrisburg firemen (five companies, numbering over 300 men,) took umbrage at this and protested against the attempt to crowd negroes in front of white men. But their complaints and protest were

This is the first attempt the Radical conspirators of this State have made to force white men to associate and parade with negroes. It was an experiment. It was Geary's own idea, and the rebuke was well merited. The ignorant negroes. are not haif as much to blame as those reprobates calling themselves white men who are constantly urging the negro to force himself into the society of white men. Let the indignation of white freemen be turned against the white corruptionists who are backing the negroes in their impudence. They are the guilty ones, and they should be made to feel the people's wrath.

THE BEECHERS .- Even many of the better class of Republican journals are down upon the Beechers. Their hypocrisy, mendacity and untruthfulness have alienated from then the hearts of their former friends; and the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, (Radical) thus speaks of them: "At the time of the occurrence of the Richardson McFarland tragedy, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher endeavored to excuse his asserted ignorance of the circumstances which provoked the murder by declar ing that he never read the newspapers. Either Mr. Beecher has reforme neglect or else he has been the happy victim of a singular coincidence. While announcing to his congregation lately his intention to decline an addition of eight thousand dollars to his annual salary, he said that the first intimation of the proposed advance was gained from the newspapers. Having experienced such an agreeable surprise as a consequence of his first venture in thineculiar literary field, we hope he will be encouraged hereafter to devote a brief portion of each day to its consideration. He way then perhaps be convinced of two important facts: first, that the Beecher fan ily does not monopolize the itelligence of the world; second, that even a Beeccer cannot commit a deliberate offence against public morals without being held respansible to the community for such a crime. He and his sister might have been spared much bitter reproach, and a certain loss of caste, if they had learned this lesson earlier.

RADICAL HONESTY .- At Washington, on Wednesday night of last week. the Democratic members of the House met in conference at the Capitol, Mr. Randall presiding, to consider the propriety of having the Democratic members retire from further service on the Committee on Elections, on the ground that that Committee was so ultra partisan in its decisions of contested election cases that no Democratic member whose seat was contested, or a Democrat who was a contestant for a seat, stood the ghost of a chance. The case of Judge Greene, of New York, was cited as the latest Instance wherein the committee had decided against a Democrat, who had been elected by several hundred majority, and from a distrist that has since his election to the House increase ed its Democratic majorities. No final action, however, was taken on the ob ject of the conference.

A SLANDER MET .- Judge Black, of this State, has written a letter to Attorney General Hoar, in reference to his remarks in the Supreme Court on Monday of last week, on the death of Mr. Stanton, in which he alluded to the former members of President Buchanan's administration, as "secret plotters with treason." Judge Black, who was then in that Cabinet, is of the opinion that this is a reflection wholly unwarranted by the facts; and he calls upon Mr. Hoar to substantiate that assertion. Although Judge Black does not say so in this letter, he is prepared to show that, while General Dix and himself were working night and day against secession, Mr. Stanton was impassive and took no aggressive ground against treason and rebellion.

A DROLL thing lately happened to United States Senator Carpenter, of lication of his speech on Cuban affairs in the Milwaukee Sentinel, to set himself right with his constituents, the publisher did himself the honor of presenting a little bill of \$325 to the Senator for the favor done. If all Congressional speeches were charged at advertising rates, what a blessed session of quiet would ensue!

Since the war, it is said, there have been more cases of ineanity in the South do more for him than by giving him a fortune .- Franklin. than were ever known before,

BILL FOR THE ADVINSION OF VIR-GINIA.

The following is the Virginia bill as passed by the Senate on Tuesday last:—An act to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States

ramed and adopted a Constitution of ride to Weldon—ninety seven miles.

State government, which is Republican, We arrived at Weldon the next morn-State government, which is Republican, and whereas, the Lexislature of Virginia, elected under said Constitution, has ratified the Fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith was a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc.—That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, provided that before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I

oath in the form following:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I have never taken an cath, as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards approach is incurrent to the relation of the United States, and afterwards approach is incurrent to the relation of the United States, and afterwards approach is incurrent to the relation of the United States, and afterwards approach is incurrent to the relation of the United States, and afterwards approach is incurrent to the relation of the United States, and afterwards approach is incurrent to the state of the United States. wards engaged in insurrection or robel-lion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof so help

Or such person shall in like manner take and subscribe and file the following

But their complaints and protest were not listened to by those in charge of the procession, who had made up their minds that the negroes should not only join in the parade but lead in it. The firemen, finding this to be the determination of Gov. Geary and his backers, left the procession in a body, and proceeded to their engine houses, where they were dismissed.

All honor to the Harrisburg firemen. They acted like men, and will be commended by every white man in the State whose commendation is worth having. A State law compels us to ride in the cars by the side of a negro, but we believe we are yet free to refuse to parade the streets in his company. How long this freedom is to be continued to us we know not, but so long as we enjoy it we should exercise it.

This is the first attempt the Radical conspirators of this State have made to "I. A. B. do selemniy awear that I shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office; And provided further, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamen-ial conditions:—That the Con titution of Virginia shall never be so amended or of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens, of the United States, of his right to v.t. who are e titled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punsihment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; Provided, That any sheration of said Constitution That any alteration of said Constitution prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters; that it shall never be lawful for the same State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of the United States, on accou ount of his race, color or previous con-dition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the Constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office than such required of all other citi-zens; that the Constitution of Virginia shall never he so amended or changed as shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United Statess of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution

> Such is the Virginia Bill as it passed the Senate. The House had passed a bill that was embraced in five lines, admitting Virginia without conditions. which bill the Senate amended as above According to the preamble of the Sonate bill. Virginia had complied with all the requirements of Congress. She had adopted a Constitu ion "Republican in form," she had ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States: she had humbled herself in the dust, as she was required to do by the Radical conspirators who are in the majority in both Houses in Congress. According to the 'reconstruction' programme. Congress had pledged its honor (?) to virginia to admit her on her complying with the demands made upon her. She complied, but Yankee-like, the Senate backed from its own pledged word, and now requires oaths from those who are to serve as members of Assembly such as no native Virginian can take. The object of these oaths is to debar Vir. ginians from serving as members of her Legislature, and to foist into her Assem bly Yankee carpet baggers and greasy negroes. More than this. Virginia is to be pledged against any alteration of her State Constitution! Could the Prince of Darkness have concocted more

infamous and tyrannical requirements? We are quietly but surely drifting away from the landmarks of our fathers. Scarcely a vestige of Constitutional law remains. Congress is now the Govern ment, and never in the history of the world has such despotism been witnessed. Next fall the negroes are to vote, and then look out for a royal pronouncement in favor of a despotism. In the mean time let the people be prepared to meet the demands of the tax gather-

MISSISSIPPI. of Three United States Sena-ors—One of them an Ohio Negro.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.-Au Avalanche Jackson, Miss., special despatch of tonight says the Legislature has elected Governor Alcorn United States Senator for the long term, beginning March, 1871, and General Ames for the short term, and W. H Revel, native of Ohio, colored, for the term expiring March. 1871, to which Sharkey was elected but not admitted. The Legislature adoptted a resolution memorilizing Congress to remove the political disabilities of all Mississippians, to be presented by Revel together with his credentia's as United States Senator. The Legislature adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the admission of the

A negro in the United States Senate; Well, well, we hope Sumner is satisfied, now that he has got a negro as a enatorial companion.

GEN. IRWIN. the State Treasurer elect, authorizes the statement that no bargain was made with the Democraey to defeat the Metropolitan Police bill, Wisconsin. Having procured the publication of his speech on Cuban affairs legislation. Mr. Wallac came to him good fellowship among the teachers. after Mr. Mackey was nominated by the caucus, and said that if he (Irwin) could procure enough Republicans to stand by him, he (Wallace) thought he could organize the Democracy for him. Not one word passed about either the contested seat in the Senate or the Metropolitan police bill.

TRUE.-Give your son a trade and you

A TRIP TO DIXIE. Notes on the Way-No. 5.

After remaining in Raleigh one night and the follwing day, we left the be-utiful t wn at 8 o'clock in the evening on the R. & G. R. d., and had a night We arrived at Weldon the next merning at precisely 6 o'clock. Here we took the cars for Aqua Creek, arriving there at 3 o'clocks-161 miles. Here we took the steamer for Washington, arriving at the National Hotel at 7 o'clock-55 miles. In our return trip we passed Richmond withou, stopping.

The country through which we passed to and from Wilmington, is not calculated to inspire a Comberland Valley man with feelings of admiration. Nearly the entire route | evond Richmond is the pine country, with here and there a cotton p'antation. 'For hundreds of miles, as far as the eye can reach, we see nothing but huge pine trees. But vet these pine forests yield a handsome revenue to their owners, and the land they occupy is far from being inferior. They are the fruitful source of the pitch, tar, and turpentine which have for years of this section of the State. The pitch pine grows rapidly and thickly on all of the sandy plains extending from the Piedmont district east of the Alleghenies down t the coast. The trees grow to an average height of about one hundred feet, with round, mas -like trunks. and but few limbs, generally so thick upon the ground as to shade it completely and forbid the growth of the grasses. These trees are "boxed" in early spring by axe men, who cut one or more, boxes in each tree near the roots, and blaze the trunk for some three or four, and sometimes for fifteen or twenty feet above the box, always hacking and scratching the wood so a to direct the flow of turpentine into the box, which is merely a notch made y narrow-bladed chopping axe, and deep enough to hold say one quart of liquid. Twelve thousand boxe- are called "a crop," and yield, if a good season (i. e. an early spring, late fall, and warm weather,) six dippings, realizing fifty to sixty barrels, worth in the crude state from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel, average at the stall. The still is a large kettle set in brick work, holding eight to ten barrels as a charge, which is moderately boiled until the spirits of turpentine cease to run from the coil of copper tubing, which in the usual way is enclosed in a tank into which a stream of water passes. The residuum in the still is rosin. Two charges are considered a day's work, and the pitch residuum is

survive the scarifying process for some years, and are then used for "light wood " By a recent process in use in Wilmington the light wood itself is put into a close boiler and subjected to the action of heat until it parts with the turpentine and other chemicals remaining in the wood. We were informed that a cord of this light wood, by this process, yielded from thirty to forty gailons of turpentine, eight to ten gal lons of pyroligneous acid, and enough extra quality of charcoal to pay for the distillation. The pine is also used for all purposes as lumber, being strong durable, and making very handsom flooring and finishing lumber. We noticed a new \$65,000 church in Wilmington, finished with native pine, and

it looked beautiful. At every stopping place we inquired the price of land. The answer was generally the same-" from \$2.50 to \$15 00 per acre, according to quality and location." Plenty of good cotton lands can be bought for \$5 per acre.

After remaining in Washington city over night, we took the morning train of cars for home, arriving in Carlisle the same evening, after an absence of

J. B. B. PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA nual report of the State Superintendent of Pennsylvania. Mr. J. Wickersham resents a well-digested series of educational statistics, and offers some valuable suggestions for legislative action The selection of the best qualified citizens as directors and superintendents in zens as directors and superintendents in their respective districts; the election of the State Superintendent directly by the people; the restriction of the frequent and expensive changes in text books; the enforcement of a policy that will reclaim the seventy five thousand children now growing up in Ignorance; the co operation of an increased State appropriation to supplement the school taxes of the poorer districts, and a judicious appropriation to certain colleges

worthy of attention and adoption. But few realize the enormous propor tions that our system of public instruction has attained, and the weighty responsibilities dovolving upon those whose heads, hearts, and hands are kep busy in these labors of love, Superintendent Wickersham daily controls a times of the fabled armies of Xerxes and Darius. Including Philadelphia, there superintendents oversee 12,900 school directors and 17,142 teachers, who, in male teachers average a monthly salary of \$39, and the females, \$30.52. The school term averages six months. The

The total cost, \$6,986,149. The estimated value of school property is \$14,045,632. The Teachers' Institutes are now established beyond question. They were State. Their membership was 11,381, two thirds of whom were in actual attendance. They were addressed by over fivehundred lecturers, and the expenses were \$15,585, the counties defraying two thirds. So decided have been the benefits of these social gatherings

from all quarters. In has transpired that the estimates for the coming year, which have been submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations, foot up \$49,000,000 in Appropriations, toot up \$49,00,000 in excess of the sum named in the estimates of the last fiscal year of the administration of President Johnson.

And worsestill, a deficiency bill is being prepared to supply the short comings of last year's estimates, over which the Radicals made such boastful comments,

that they have abundance of praise

Prince Arthur's Arrivat in Washington

Prince ARTHUR, the second son o Queen Victoria, a youth of twenty yearof age, arrived at Washington in the New York train at 8, 40 A. M., Saturday. His suite consisted of Minister Thornton, Lieutenant-Colonel Elphin stone, and Lie itemants, Picard and Fitzroy, five servants; and a special man

The carrages of the Dritish Legation were in waiting at the depot, where all so a crowd of curious people, men and women, assembled and rushed toward: the Prince's car. The crush was not so great, however, as to incommode the Prince and his party; but the throng o hackmen in front of the depot indulged, as the party emerged, in some uncivi emarks—provoked by the dignified deneanor of his Royal Highness' steward -which were not provoking, but rather amusing to the Prince. In company with Mr. Thornton and

Mr. Fane, Secretary of the British Legation, the Prince and Lieutenant Colonel Elphinstone, his governor, rode away in the Minister's open carriage. Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Picard, the Prince's constituted a great part of the weslth equerry, and the remaining members of the Prince's suit, took the o her carriage provided; the stewards and servants followed with the twenty six pieces of baggage, which two heavy wagons were required to carry. In half an hour, the Prince, Lieutenant Colonel Elphinstone, and their servants were housed at the British Legation, No 278 street. The rest of the party were ac commodated in the Arlington Hotel At the Legation, the Prince was shown o the rooms vacated for his convenience y Mrs. Thornton, and the most comfortable, richly furnished chambers in the house.

. A QUIET EVENING. In the evening a strictly private diner was given to the Prince at the Legation, nor was there, in view of the fati run incidental on the really distressing journey between this city and New York, any reception whatsoever in the vening. This was in accordance with the expressed wishes of Prince Arthur, But sixteen ladies and gentlemen sat lown to dinner: - His Royal Highness, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Lieutenant Col. Elphinstone, Lieuteants Picard and Fitzroy. Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Monsieur and Madame Estrange, Mr. Fane, Crptain Ward, R. V., Hon, P. Lee, B. French, and Mile. Gascoigne. Prince Arthur occupied, a matter of course, the seat of honor on the right of Mrs Thornton, and Mrs. Ford, wife of the first Secretary of Legaion, that on the right of Mr. Thornton. The rest of the evening was spent mietly in the sumptuous parlors of the Minister's residence, the Prince evin

cing a desire to retire early, feeling throughly worn out with the fatigue of ravel and the excitement of the last few HIS PROCFEDINGS ON SUNDAY. A large croud assembled at the Church of the Epiphany this morning, it having been preciously announced that Prince Arthur would attend service there. A number of policemen were

present to preserve order. The assumbly, however, was a together peaceable, and actuated solely by curiosity to see His Royal Highness. About eleven o'clock he appeared walking with Mrs. Thornton and followed by Mr. Thorn on and Colonel Elphinstone, and others of his suit. They were escorted from the sidewalk and through the vestibule by policemen, who opened the way for the distinguished party. The church was filled with the usual congregation and many stringers. The Prince occupied a new

and Mr. Thornton. Chicago, Dauville & Vincennes Railroad In another column of this paper will be found an interesting advertisement fourteen days, during which time we of the First Mortage Bonds of the rail traveled eleven hundred miles. Finis. | road running from the New York of the West through a richly productive portion of Illinois to Danville, 140 miles south. In crisp, sharp terms, the spe-We have received the thirty-sixth an- | cial advantages of these Bonds are set forth by the parties having their negotiation in charge. The road does not traverse a "highly extolled wilderness," which gives more material for fine writing than for dividends, but gives acress and an outlet to a tier of counties whose market seeking produce, as ascertained

ant total of \$2,637,306 for the 140 miles. equal to \$6,284 net earnings per mile ner annum. Add. again, as legitimate and and academies are all recommendations | certain trade, the raw material and manufactured articles which this road will be the means of bringing from the deposits of iron ore along its line, the transportation of cal from the beds which the road crosses, and the advantage which this line will have in being part of a Trunk Line to the South, many mile-shorter than any other, and altolarger force than any one man since the gether, the prospect for all concerned in

the enterprise is a very bright one. Upon this exceedingly valuable proare 1971 school districts, having 13,936 erty the Constructing Company propose schools, of which 2445 are graded; 76 to effect a loan of \$2,500,000, or \$18,000 per mile, Mortage Bonds to the latter amount being issued upon the completurn, have their hands busy with 815,- ted road as fast as built. We have shown 753 pupils. The average attendance is that these Bonds are well secured—the exactly two-thirds of this number. The first point for investors to satisfy themselves upon. They pay 7 per cent. gold cost of tuition for the year is \$3,000,704. | are presented and endorsed by a merheld last year in every county in the how any railroad project, thus founded,

> THAT ponderous blatherskite Nye, who "represents" the howling wilderness of Nevada in the United States Senate, stumbled against the wrong man in the Georgia debate the other day. "The Dem crats never went into the war," quoth he ; and Senator Trur man, of Ohio, thus responded: "Who says that? Why, sir, my own county, with its Democratic majority of three thousand, sent more Democrats to war than there are voters in the whole State of Nevada." The bullwhacher of the

LEARN to control your temper now, or

mountains thereupon subsided.

by and by it will control you.

STANTON!

ecretary Stanton's Position

EMINISENCES OF THE CLOSE OF BU-CHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Hen, Jeremiah S. Binck's Card to the Public.

To the Editor of the New York Herald : Since the death of Mr. Stanton some -Since the death of Mr. Stanton some newspaper writers have revived the soan itslous acceumts which began to be propagated, I think, in 1862, concerning his conduct while a member of Mr. Buchann's Cabinet. It is asserted that he came into that administration with views entirely opposed to those of the President and the men who were to be his colleagues, all of whom, except Messia, Holt and Dix, were in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and feady to sacrifice the Union; that supported by these two he bulled the rest; that he terrified the President by threats of resignation into he builted the rest: that he territed the President by threats of resignation into measures which otherwise would not have been thought of; that he urged in-mediate war upon the seceding States to crush out the rebellian; that though de-leated in this by the treason of his asso-ciates, he carried with a high hand other points of sound policy; that by these hardy displays of bostility to the admin-istration which trusted him he promoted the interests and won the gratitude of its

This is the substance expressed in my This is the substance expressed in my own plain English of many statements coming from various sources, extensively circulated and so generally believed that if not soon contradicted they are likely to he received as authentic history. They are not only false, but they must be injurious to Mr. Stanton's reputation; and they are grossly unjust to others, dead as well as living.

STANTON'S DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

I am not the special defender of Mr. stanton and I certainly would not assail him. Before he fell away from the Democratic taith our friendship was intimate and close. There was no separation af terwards except the separation which is inevitable between two persons who differ widely on pubilo subjects believed by both to be vitally important. Our correspondence of tast summer and autium (began by himself) shows that I was able to forgive him my particular share of the injury he had done to the liberties of the country, and he had my sincere good wishes for his future health and welfare. STANTON'S DEMOCRATIC RECORD. wishes for its future heath and wellare, this political attitude towards the Bu-chanan administration previous to his ap pointment as Attorney General is wholly misunderstood of else wilfully misregre sented. He was fully with us at every sented. He was fully with us at every stage of the Kaness quest in, and no man left a more loathing contempt than he did for the knave y of the abolitionists in refusing to vote upon the Lecompton constitution, when nothing but a vote was needed to expel slavery from the new state, and thus terminate the dispute by deciding it the way which they themselves pretended to wish. He whally denied Mr. Douglas' notions, and blamed him serverely for the unreasonable and, mischlevous schism which he had oreated in the party. The Know Nothingism of Bell and Evert found no favoin his eyes. In the canvass of 1860 he ism of Bell and Everett found no favor in his eyes. In the canvass of 1860 he regarded the salvation of the country as hanging upon the forlorn hope of Breckenridge's election. We knew the abolitionists to be the avowed enemies of the constitution and the Union, and we thought the Republicang would necessarily be corrupted by their a liance with them. As we saw the march of these combined forces upon the capital we fell that the constitutional liberties of the country were in as much peril as Rome that the constitutional liberties of the country were in as much peril as Rome was when the Gauls were pouring over the broken defences of the city. Whether we were right or wrong is not the question now. It is enough to say that Mr. Stanton shared these apprehensions fully. He more than shared them; to some extent he inspired them, for he knew Mr. Lincoln personally, and the account he gave of him was anything but favorable.

MR. LINCOLN'S ELECTION. The 6th of November came, and Mr. Lincoln was legally chosen President by the electoral machinery of the constitution, though the majority of the popular vote was against him by more than a million. The question was now to be tested by actual experiment whether a party which existed only in one section, and which was organized on the sole principle of hostility to the rights, interests and feelings of the other, could or would administer the federal government in a righteous spirit of justice, or whether the predictions of all our great state-men for thirty years must be verified that the abolitionists when they got into power wild disregard their sworn duty to the Constitution, break down the judicial authorities and claim obedience to their own mere will as a "higher law" than the land. The danger was conduct of lar e-hodies in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, where preparations were openly made for resistance. What was the Federal Executive to do under these circumstances? Make war? He had neither authority nor means to do that, and Congress would not the compromise the dispute? He could offer no terms and make no pledges which The 6th of November came, and Mr the compromise the dispute? He could offer no terms and make no pledges which would, not be reputlisted by the new administration. Could be mediate between the parties? Both would refuse his umineraties? irage, for both were as hostile to him a they were to one another. Nevertheless

Lincoln was in favor of the former, if his inaugural be any sign of his senti-

compromising and fighting. In fact Mr. Lincoln was in favor of the former, if

The mind of no man was more deeply imbued with these opinions than Mr. Stanton's. The idea never entered his bead—certainly never passed his lips—that the President ought to make war upon States, or put the whole people out of the protection of the laws, and expose them all to indiscriminate slaughter as public enemies because some individuals among them have done or threatened to do what was inconsistent with their obligations to the United States. He knew very well that no such thing was either legally or physically possible. General Scott had reported officially that five companies constituted the whole available force which could be sent to the South for any purpose offensive or defensive. Is it possible that Mr Stanton would have undertaken to conquer the South with half a regiment? He was thoroughly convinced that a war at that time of that kind and under those oir-STANTON'S POSITION. thoroughly convinced that a war at that rime of that kind and under those cirselves upon. They pay. 7 per cent. gold interest for forty years which makes them profitable as well as safe; and they are presented and endorsed by a mercentile house which, for forty years, has been as staunch and reliable as the Lowmoor Iron, for which they have been agents. Upon the whole, we do not see how any railroad project, thus founded, fortified, and endorsed, can be otherwise than a first-class investment.

Time of that kind and under those of cumstances would not only "fire the Southern heart," but give to the secessionists the sympathy of all the world, and ultimately insure their success, while yould not help but cripple, disgrace and run the cause of the Union. Nor did he feel pleasure in the anticipation of any civil war between the two sections of his country. From the s and point which he then occupied he said that war was disunior. It was blood, configration, terror and tears, public debt and general corruption of morals, all ending at best not in the union of the States but in the subjugation of some to the despotto will not in the union of the States but in the subjugation of some to the despotio will of the others. He was apt to take a sombre view of things, and he looked at the dark si'e of this subject. The glory, profit and plunder, the political distinction and pride of power which brighten it how, were not included in his prospective survey. ive survey.

STANTON ENDORSES BLACK. On the 20th of November I answered

On the 20th of November I answered the President's questions concerning his leval powers and duties, holding that the ordinance of secession were mere nullities; that the seceding States were and would be as much in the Union as ever that the iederal Executive was bound there as well as elsewhere to execute the laws, to hold the public property and to collect the revenue; that if the means and machinery furnished by law for thee purposes were instequate, he could not adopt others and usure powers which had not been delegated; that neither the

executive nor legislative department-bud authority under the constitution to make war upon a State; that the militar-power might be used, if necessary, it nower might be used, if necessary, to siding the judicial authorities to executive laws in collecting the revenues, it defending or retaking the public property, but not in acts of indiscriminate he stility against all the people of a State This is the "opinion" which has sinchen so often, so much and so well abused denounced and villified. Mr. Stantould not stullify himself by denying the plain, obvious and simple truths which it expressed. The paper was shown him before it went to the President, and after a slight alteration suggested by himself.

iefce it went to the President, and after a slight alteration suggested by himself, he not only approved but applauded it enthusiastically.

It disappointed the President. He had bastily taken it for granted that Congress might make secession a cause for war; and in the draft of his message already prepared he had submitted the question of war or peace to their decision. But the advice of the Law Department, supported by a powerful argument from Gen. Cass, convinced him of his error, and that part of the message was rewritten. The substance of the message so thofilified received Mr. Stanton's hearty endorsement ceived Mr. Stanton's hearty endorsemen in everything that regarded secession and the treatment it ought to receive.

STANTON AS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

STANTON AS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

St on after this General Cass retired. I was requested to 'ake the State Department and Mr. Stanton was appointed. Attorney General, upon my declaring that I was unwilling to leave the care of certain causes pending in the Supreme Court to any hands-but his. This appointmentalone, without any other proof, ought to satisfy any reasoning mind that all I have said of Mr. Stanton's sentiments must be true. No man in his sober senses can believe that I would lave upped, or that Mr. Buchanan would have senses can believe that I would have urged, or that Mr. Buchanan would have unade the appointment; if we had not both known with perfect certainty that he agreed with us entirely on those fundamental doctrines of constitutional law to which we were committed. The faintest uspicion of the contrary would have nut the Attorney General's office as far heyond his reachas the throne of France. We took him for what he professed to be a true friend of the Union, a devout believer in the Constitution, a faithful man who would not volate his oath of fiftee by wilful disobedience to the laws I am still conviseed that he did not de-In still convined that he did not de-ceive us. If he abandoned those princi-ples in 1862, the change, however -udden and unaccountable, is not satisfactory evidence that he was an impostor and a hypocrite in 1860 He did not find Mr. Holt and General Dix contending alone (or contending at all) against the President and the rest of he administration. Mr. Holt, on the 3d of Ma ch, 1861, appended to his letter of resignation a strong expression of his gratitude for the "firm and generous support" which Mr Buchanan had con-

support" which Mr Buchanan had contantly extended to him, and pays a warm tribute to the "enlightened statesmanship and unsullied parriorism" of the outgoing President. General Dix was not there at all when Mr. Stanton came in. He was appointed a month afterwards, when there was no disagreement in the Cabinet. He took up his residence at the President's house as a member of the family, and remained there during the whole time of his service as head of the Treasury Department. He performed his duty faithfully, firmly, and in a way which met with universal approbation. I do not recollect that he had one word of serious controversy with approbation. I do not recoilect that he had one word of serious controversy with the President or with snybody else. If, therefo e. Mr. Stanton was at any time engaged in dragooning the President and hectoring his colleagues, he could not have hed Mr. Holt and General Dix for his backers.

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET. DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

There were disputes and serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet during the period of Mr. Stanton's service; but his share in them has not been truly stated. I am not writing the history of those times, and therefore I say nothing of what others did or forbore to do, exceptso 'ar us may be necessary to show Mr. Stanton's acts and omissions in their true light. true light.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT SUMTER. THE OCCUPATION OF FORT SUMTER.

Before the election it was determined that the forts in Charleston harbor should be strengthened so as to make them impregnable. The order was given, but the execution of it was unaccountably put off. When General Cass ascertained that the delay was acquiesced in by the President he resigned. Two weeks after vards Maj. Anderson, commanding Fort Moultrie, and apprehending an attack, threw his garrison into Fort Sumter. Simultaneously came certain commissioners from isly came certain commissioners from der of the latter to the State. The char-der of the latter to the State. The char-soter of the answer that should be given to the commissioners and the question whether Fort Sumter should be furnished yith men and provisions were di-

for three days, each day running far into ACTION OF THE CABINET. ACTION OF THE CABINET.

On the one side it was insisted that the surrender of the fortress was so utterly incompatible with our plainest-duty that the demand itself was a gross insult. To leave it in a condition which would enable rebellious citizens to take it if they pleased was still worse, for that would be merely another mode of making the surrender and a worse one because it urrender, and a worse one, because it would be fraudulent and deceptive. Mai. Anderson should, therefore, he imme-diately so reinforced that "his castle's strength would laugh a stege to scorp;" and then no attack would be made. This satisfies the trength would naigh a siege to scorp; and then no attack would be made. This last, instead of being dangerous, was the only measure that rave us a chance of safety; it would not bring on hostilities, but avert them, and, if war must come at all everts, the possession of Fort Sumer, which commanded the other forts, the harbor and the city, would be of incalculable value to the government of the Union.

To this there was absolutely no answer, acept what consisted in saying that the ort could not be relieved without diffirulty and danger of successful oppositio that South Carolina would take it as an affront, and that it was tantamount to a threat of coercion. The replication was easily made: There was no danger of even an attempt at resistance to a ship-of war; the statements made of the hostile power were mere brag; if South Carolina took offence at our preparation Caronina took offence at our preparation for the safety of, our own men and our own property she must already be in a temper to make reconciliation impossible; and, as to coercion, let her take care not to coerce us, and she will be safe enough.

enough.
At length the President produced his At length the President produced his delelon in the form of an answer to the commissioners. While it was far from satisfactory to the Southern members, it filled us with consternation and grief.

Then came the desperate struggle of one alone to do what all had failed to effect. It was painful in the extreme, but unexpectedly short and decisive. The President gave up his first ground, yielded the points on which he had seemed most tenacious; the answer to South Carolina was essentially changed, and it was agreed that Fort Sumter should have men and provisions. men and provisions.

STANTON'S SHARE IN THE BUSINESS. During these discussions, Mr. Stantor During these discussions, Mr. Stanton was always true, but the part he took was by no means a leading one. He said many times that he was there only that I might have two votes instead of one. One no occasion was there the slightest conflict between him and me. He exhibited none of the coarseness which some of his later friends have attributed to him. He never spoke without the greatest respect for his colleavies, and the profoundest deference to the President. He said no word to the President the said no word to the President about resigning. He told me that he would resign if I did; but when certain concessions were made to my wishes he concessions were made to my wishes he expressed himself perfectly satisfied. He did not furnish one atom of the influence which brought the President round on the answer to South Carolina. Nor did the answer to south Cardina. Nor did he ever propose or carry any mesuire of his own, directly or indirectly, relating to the secession troubles. He uniformly professed to be as anxious for the preser-va ion of the public peace as any man

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

p. Vir into Bill Presed with Amendments
Prese-breekers of Congress-How the RaHave Krit Feith with the People-Dawes on
all Extravipance—4 a Equatrian Satue of GRoberm and Borle—A Callery of Statuary—
on the Revenues—added Villainy. Correspondence American Volunteer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22d, 1870

The Virginia bid has been disposed of at last not, however, until it had been saddled by a amendment requiring the reconstructed Viginians to subscribe to an oath, three times long as the moral law; and the addition another promise that the provision of their con stitution conferring universal suffrage was nev to be repealed. The Republican Senaters t to be repeated. The Robustian Sciences voted for the bill, but the Democrats declared they were unwilling to have Virginia come it under these humiliating conditions, and voter against the bill. Thurman, Saulsbury, Stock ton and others demanded that Virginia, if she was to become a state of the Union, should be at was to become a state of the Union, statute of sequal and independent State. The amended bil now goes to the House, where it is supposed Butler will be able to bring over enough of weal kneed Republicans who supported the form House bill, and that he will either succeed assing the Senate bill, or kill the matter entire v in committee, which will still leave Virginiant in the cold.

Speaking of the contest in the House, the Nev Speaking of the contest in the House, the New York Post says the forty-nine members who voted against unconditional admission, on the original House bill, "voted to break the solemn-ly pledged faith of Congress, and to perpetuate disunion;" and adds, "we are sorry to say they are all Republicans," Ot course the Republican party has "solemnly broken its plighted faith," but then that is nothing new. It has never yet but then that is nothing new. It has never y given utterance to a single pr inciple, which it has not broken before the people. I be Republican party went into power on the pledge, in their national platform, that "the guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffraginal the logal States property belongs to the people of those States.'

Power once obtained, and the Republican party at once broke faith. It is driving the fif ty at once broke latth, It is diving the meenth amendment along with whip and spurwhich takes away from the loyal States what "properly belongs to the people of those States,"—the control of "the question of suffrage." The Republican party went into power on the pledgethat "It is due to the labor of the nation that er once obtained, and the Repu broke its faith. General Grant reco that the tariff swindle shall stand as it is, in th face of an enormous surplus that is now a Washington squandering by millions a day.—
The odious Internal Revenue law, which taxs the poor and lets the rich go free-is to rema as it was. The Republican party went-into power on the pledge that "the government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and foster by Andrew Johnson (whom they themselve elected) call loudly for radical reform." Power got, and the Republican party at onc broke faith. Mr. Dawes is a witness from their own ranks that their talk of economy was a pr

of hypocrisy, their pledgo of reform a fraud. The economical estimates for this year's expenses are outrun by millions, and the people's more Radicals cry out in protest. Speaking of Mr. Dawes, his speech, this week went croshing like a thunderholt through thradical ranks. He showed that notwithstanding all heir clamor about economy and reform, the expens of government, during the first year of Grant's administration exceeded the last year of President Johnson's administration by \$49,82,537.01. He proved it from the figures submitted by the vaious departments, and he went even farther. He said: "I think I have a right to complain the other end of the avenue, that with at its pro-lessions of economy and reduction of unnecessary force in the departments, with all the herald of reduction, there is not one of these depart ments that does not estimate to day, for a var-increase of expenditure, even over last year! So much for radical economy as exhibited by one of the high priests in the radical synagogu-The members have subscribed to Mr. Dawes' speech, and will circulate it to convict the Re ublican party, out of its own mouth, of it false pretences in the line of retrenchment and referrm. As another instance of radical economy (see it stated that the looking glasses in the In-

the radicals practice at washington, and especially in the Treasury Department, and the pec ple are taxed on all they eat, wear and consume o pay the bills.

One of the most thrilling and romantic epi sodes of the Washington carnival is foreshado ed in the announcement of a party to be give by Mr. Robeson, in honor of his celebrated pre-decessor, brave Borle. Who will hereafter say that the days of chivalry are over? Here we see one naval hero pay homage to an older Champion of the Sea, while Lord High Admira Porier, the master of t em all, looks down be-nignly upon the pair, and whispers with a grim smile, meant to be tender, "Go it Robeson!"— Votaries of the beautiful! don't tarry any lon-ger in Rome, but go to Washington. What theme in ancient or modern history can equal the strange, eventful history of the Navy De the strange, eventful history of the Navy Department since March last? First we behold Grant embracing Borle, the Presidential heart throbbing with emotion over the delicate attentions of the embryo Nelson; next Borle's introduction to Admiral Porter, and soon afterward Borle's exit, and then, ye gods the advent of Robeson with the Tallapoosa; and at last, to crown the whoie, Robeson's party to Borle. What an affecting meeting there will be between these "old salts," who don't know the poon, deek from the salts." who don't know the poop deck from the

ernal Revenue office at Washington cost thirt

nousand dollars! This is the kind of econom

Certain ardent friends and admirers, assist Certain ardent friends and admirers, assisted by artistic taient, are busy getting an equestrien statue of President Grant to adora the front of the Treasury Building. The money has been subscribed, his Excellency consulted, and the horse selected from which to model the animal and the artist is at work. One could well question the taste of this performance. It comes within touching distances of the Vanderblit bronzes. It is too much the work of the man of the an hone. We all know the motive that anibe an honor. We all know the motive that ani-mates the move—If his Excellen'y were to wait until the end of his term, the subscription would be stow to swell to the necessary amount. Whe completed, the man on horseback will look upo completed, the man on horseback with look upon the melancholy, unfinished monument to George, the father of his country, and since then a long due of Presidents have come and gone, who, had they descred, might have figured in bronze or marble, and called for the effigies du-ring their brief hour of patronage. But it is a waste of good ink to be discussing a question of tasic with this administration. It has all sorts of sense buta sone of propriety. There is, how-ever, a little inner history connected with this equestrian statue worth giving to the public.
The work originates in Philadelphia, under the lirect supervision of Pig-iron Kelley. And this ecounts for certain lacteal fluids in the cocoa-ut. Up to a certain time it was believed, if not nut. Up to a certain time it was bel nut. Up to a certain time it was believed, if not known, that the President sympathized with Western interest. Governor Hayes, for example, had a very satisfactory talk on that subject with the General, and said that his views sounded as if based on the statistics of David A. Wells. When however, his message made its appearance there was found a total revolution, and all the wight, of the administration was brought to ance there was found a total revolution, and all the might of the administration was brought to bear in favor of the present infamous inequality of taxation under which Westorn interests are being buried. And soon it was whispered about that part of the message had been prepared and put in by old Pig-iron Kelley himself.— The bronze horse had proved more fatal to the interests of the poor man; than the wooden steed of Troy. How could his Excellency resist the soft persuasion of a gentleman who was doing such a grand thing for him? An questrian status—how far ahead of the other heroes of the war he would be. Let us have infamous tariffs; let them be augmented. Ulysses will sit for let them be augmented. Ulysses will sit for ages in immortal bronze, long after these transient measures have passed away and we small men forgotten,

It will be remembered that Congress, about
two years ago, set apart the old hall of the House

of Representatives as a gallery for the statues of distinguished deceased Americans, two to be furnished by each State. Rhode Island is the first to respond on Friday, in the Senate, Senator Anthony, in the name of that state, presented a statue of General Greene, by H, K, Browne. t is of heroic size, and represents the General in Continental uniform, atgnding in a gracefu attitude. Remarks were also made on this oo casion by several other Senators.

Following Dawes's speech, the report of David A. Wells, special commission of the revenue has reacted quite a flutter in the radical nest, If the figures which he gives prove anything at all the ngures when he gives prove anything stall they prove that the whole pellay of taxation adopted by the radical party has been a fearful mistake from the beginning—that its tendency is to make the rich richer and the poor poore—that the protective tariff swindle is a buge piece of inleulty, taking maney out of the pockets of the hard-working masses and nutting it into the pockets of the cotton and from lords. The the peckets of the cotyn and not fore. The radicals opposed the printing of the report, but the Western Republicans, who are opposed to a tariff, united with the Democrats, and the resolution passed by a large majority.

In view of the conspiracy amon get the radicals to throw every Democrat out of his seat, where

ney can trump up any pietext, or doing so, the Democratic n ucus, on Wednesday night repriety of all the De ermined better for them to hold il the present; but you may rely un is to be any more such radical ma racticed against Dawson, V. ther Democra/s, there will be an o rillainy practiced by this com

CAUCA New Adbertsements.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONK Ghicago, Danville & Vincen RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued,
'apital Stock paidin,'
'apital Stock paidin,'
'astimated Cost of Road (140 miles),
'Estimated Est rings per annum,
'est Ear-lings per annum,
'nterost on the Loun per annum,
'nterost on the Loun per annum,
'Amount of Bonds per mile of Road,
'Amount of Interest per mile,
'Amount of Net Earnings per mile,
'The Bonds cellor'

my and nuture acquired property of thet my, hey depend up no no mov or half-sett tory for unsiness to pay their interpretations of the settler, and produced by a securing that a radicod dute term of the settler settler, and produced the settler settler, and produced the settler settler, and settler, and settler settler settler settler, and settler settler settler settler, arresty settled territory, extolled wilder arresty settled territory, extolled wilder arresty settled territory, extolled wilder arresty settled territory. This kaliroad possesses special advantanting into and settler of the City of City in apprisant haliroad and commercial design and settler s

nents selling while the price ay well it put the these blines and state Funds can be put into nothing Pan phiets, with Maps, &c., on har Abutton,

Honds may be had directly of us or Agent in Carlisle.

A. L. RPONSI,

W. BAILEY LANG & CO. Meet May

64 CHE Street, New J.

Agents for the sale of the Bon

Jan. 27, 1870—2m

DOOR HOUSE VISITORS o the Hon, the Judges of the Court of Quar The undersigned "Poor House the year 1869, respectfully report; We have visited this institution to

We have visited this institution ing the year, and the following instruce the results of our investit list. The Pourer The proper fortunate inmittee of the Poor Hot black to be country shounty, an unch to commend. We do not so that to commend we do not so that to make these people more happy or more cheerful. The dt, well of other, and have good.

DAVIDS, KFR. Dr. H. W. CAUFI JOHN STEWART.

Jan. 27, 1870-LOT FOR SALE On Saturday, February 26, 18 I will offer at Public Sale, on the above the pre-nises, in South Middleton town the road leading from Papertown to Cra Mill, a LOT OF GROUND,

containing one-fourth of an Acre, more without improvements, but under go the property of Reale's heirs. Sale to cat 10 o'clock, when terms will be mad by Jan. 27, 1870-ts Adm'r, of Wm. Bea STORE Room and Cellar for No 72 North Hanover St., Carlisle. D., CORN

A GENTS WANTED FOR THE SECRETS OF

INTERNAL REVEN EXPOSING The Whiskey Ring, Gold Ring, and Dr. Frauds Elvulging systematic Robbert of the Treasury, Organized Depredations, Coles and Raide on the Governmenturplude, Malfensance, Tyranny and Coon. The most Startling, Fascanding and the and Important Book yet published. "Ing authentic facts, indisputable evidence & Edmont control control and control control and control control and control control and control and control control and c ing authentic facts, indispuriable evide a timony complete and accurate det Legislators, Farmers. Merche 18, very Citizen and Taxpayer are directed in the Stratagems, Artifices, Mand Crimes of Corrupt voliticians, Illie Gold Gamblers, Drawback Forgers and actors. Published in one attnoily about 500 well-filled pages, with splittions, Frice low to suit the times, \$8.00 subscription only. Send for circular a terms. WM. FLIAT. Publisher, Phila Jan, 20, 1870—19.

AMATEUR

CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE ron THE FLOWER and KITCHEN GARD 24th edition of this popular work, whence with so much favor in the past, it reads it has been re-written and imprinted with new type, and on fine paper trated with a beautiful Lithograph, and trated with a beautiful Lithograpa, and other fine engravings from nature. It could description and the culture of over 15 mg varieties of Flowers and Vegetable descriptive list of the novelties of the 5 season; to which is added a collection choice French Hybrid Gladious. This we feel confident, will compare favorable any similar one.

From Levi Bartlett, Warner, N. H. "I have received a copy of your superfy ten up Amateur Cultivator's Guide I the far ahead of anything of the kind ever issued from the American press." Sent to any address upon receipt of 25 for maper cover, and 60 cents for taskshily in cloth. Jan. 20, 1870-4w

WASHBURN & CO. Boston, M A SSIGNEB NOTICE. -Notice hereby given that the undersigned NOAH COCKLE

FOR RENT.—The Dwelling and Store Room on Main St., now on Main St., now on Main St., now on the store of the

That splendid Business Stand and Ing House, situated on North Hander's now in the occupancy of Henry Polity. In editor rent from April 1, 1870. The slore and Hou e will be rente either separation of the cogether. For terms &c., apply 50 Jan. 20, 1870-8; House Kindline No. FOR AMILY USE—simple, cheep, reliable, everything. AGENTH WANTED Circular HIND

everything. AGENTS WANTED CIT sample sticking FREE. Address H KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me.