



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR

HIESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Negro above the Mechanic.

But there is still another class for whom no one has yet spoken on this floor, who have contributed to your success not less than the soldier or the creditor, I was almost about to say, not less than the freedmen, I mean the mechanics of the country. (Senator Sumner in the U. S. Senate, April 18, 1866. See Congressional Globe.)

The soldier, the creditor, and the white mechanic of America have in the estimation of Senator Sumner, borne equal burthens in the salvation of the nation. He "was almost about to say" that the freedman was equal with each, but he fails to enunciate the sentiment, and we fairly infer that in his opinion the sacrifices and privations of the former surpass those of all others.

Consistent in Disunion.—In Congress on the 3d day of March, 1862, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Democrat,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the unfortunate civil War into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution; and that the welfare of the whole people of the United States is permanently involved in maintaining the present form of government under the Constitution without modification or change.

How Changed!—Edwin Booth, brother of Wilkes, appeared at the Walnut street Theatre, in Philadelphia, on the night of the 24th ult., in the character of the Moor. A larger or more brilliant audience never before assembled in that city. It was nearly half an hour, after his appearance on the stage, before he could proceed. He was greeted with one round of applause after another. One year ago, he had to hide himself in that city, in cellars and garrets, to save his life. Such are the characteristics of "loyalty," about which, a certain class of people, talk so much.

"I am unhesitatingly in favor of conferring the ballot upon the Negro." This is what John W. Forney avows, and so publicly declared, to a Negro crowd in Philadelphia last week. As he is John W. Geary's fagelman, we are bound to believe that he also holds to the doctrine of Negro suffrage. If so, is he a fit man for white men to cast their ballots for, for Governor next October.

We understand that Mrs. Jefferson Davis, has at length obtained leave to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe.

LOYAL RASCALITY.—The disunion leaders at Washington, have been for the past five years, seducing Negroes to come and dwell among them, and to fill the galleries in the Senate and House, to cheer and shower bouquets on the members, while legislating against the white race, until now, they have about 30,000 of these "intelligent contrabands" in their midst. The small pox is breaking out among them very seriously, and the cholera symptoms approaching, is putting the negro-phobians to a test they did not expect to encounter. They are already shipping loads of their "colored fellow citizens," to New Orleans, and other Southern ports, under the plea, that that climate is more beneficial to their health. This loyal rascality is prompted, because they fear that the small pox or cholera may break out among them, during the summer, and thereby render Washington uncomfortable. Hence they are shipping that class South, among the people of those cities, so as to make it more safe in Washington for their loyal souls.

SEEDS OF NATIONAL DECAY.—Sixteen murderers are now confined in the Tombs at New York, double the number ever confined there before at one time, from three to six each at Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, two men were hung in the adjoining county of Cambria last week, eight persons were murdered in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, and suicides are being committed almost daily, throughout the country, while robberies and burglaries are being perpetrated in every community, and this too after the country has been governed, for the past five years, by a party "controlled by grand moral ideas." Either the teachers or morals must have been of the bad sort, to produce this carnival of blood and outrage.

ECONOMY.—The government, in the future, is going to save all the waste paper and canceled bonds and vouchers, and have them re-manufactured for government use, by which the departments expect to save \$10,000 annually. This is something, but while the authorities scatter money by the \$100,000 needlessly, \$10,000 would not last long. Last week Congress voted \$100,000 to buy Ford's Theatre, worth not half, and for which they had no use, and \$58,000 more to furnish the White House, as the \$30,000 appropriated early in the session, did not pay the debts that the "sainted martyr" had contracted before Booth called him away. Thus \$88,000 have been voted to refurbish the building that heretofore has not cost the one-fourth, and that too, at a time it was occupied by those controlled by "grand moral ideas."

It appears that the Washington Jail had become so filled with "loyal" negroes, who had been confined there for all kinds of petty thefts, that last week the authorities agreed to release about 250 of them, on condition that they would go South, which proposition the darkies accepted and had themselves sent "beyond the lines." But to the horror of loyaldom, a number of them have already returned to plague their friends, and to relieve them of such provisions and clothing as the "colored gentlemen and ladies" may find laying around loose. These black pets will yet prove a match for the "white trash," at the Capitol.

IN A MIX.—Thad. Stevens' reconstruction Committee, attempted to make a report last week, but quarrelled upon every point submitted, Constitutional amendments, suffrage, the admission of Southern Congressmen, and all. The highest number of votes received for any single proposition was but 6 out of the 15. The committee, it is thought, this week will agree to disagree upon everything, and ask to be discharged. The Directory is likely to be as much confounded in their undertaking, as the builders of the Tower of Babylon. A strong effort will be made to rally all upon a new line. The radicals have fallen back in a demoralized condition from their former advanced position. This new movement looks to keeping the party a unit, but it will fail of the object. The President openly avows his intention to appoint none but friends of his policy.

Forney's Press calls President Johnson a corrupt and dangerous demagogue, and those who support his policy, parasites and dependents. For the father of parasites to ridicule the children, is certainly a new kink in the catalogue of "grand moral ideas."

AN INVESTIGATION.—The President has appointed Maj. Gen. James B. Steadman, of Ohio, and Brig. Gen. J. S. Fullerton, of Missouri, a Commission to inquire into the workings of the Negro Bureau in the South. These officers will investigate this bureau business from Virginia to Texas. They are now engaged in the neighborhood of Charlottesville and Lynchburg, and from the revelations already made, while scarcely out of sight of the National Capital and its chief, Gen. Howard, is very damaging to Mr. Sumner's scrap speech, and the testimony of the white negroes, who have been so eager for the enlargement of the powers of this gigantic black poor house. The robberies committed in the name of Philanthropy, by the Northern school teachers and their backers, will scarcely be exceeded by the cotton thefts, which the Treasury committee allege are so great, that nearly every officer that touched the cotton business, is liable to indictment for fraud and speculation. A great book of Revelations is yet to be written, the pages of which will be illustrated with New England Philanthropy, loyalty and negroes.

The Central Directory, has come to the conclusion that it cannot comply with the requests of the President, P. M. General and Secretary of the Treasury, in the modification of the "iron clad" oath, so as to enable the several departments of the government to secure honest and competent agents in the Southern States to administer the affairs of State in that section. If Congress does not modify the test oath, it will be impossible to get Post Masters, Assessors or Collectors, in those States. The reply that Stevens & Co. have made to the Executive departments, is, that if there are no "loyal" white men in the South, there are plenty of "loyal" colored men there, or to be found in the "loyal" North, who can discharge those duties.

Thus, the Southern States will have to remain unorganized for National purposes, or take Niggers, or Massachusetts "loyalists" for officers. Russia has her Poland, England has her Ireland, and why should not "loyal" America have something too.

THE GOVERNMENT AT WORK.—The President has removed the Post Master at Pittsburg and Allegheny City, and U. S. Marshal Murdock, and one of the Collectors for Allegheny county, and has appointed in their stead men who support him in his policy, and oppose the disunion course of Stevens & Co. A number of removals have also been made in the eastern part of the State. The Negro Bureauists in this county had better look out, as none but genuine Union men will be tolerated in office.

PROPHETIC.—As early as 1850, when Horace Greeley & Co., organized the Republican party, preparatory for an internecine war, Wendell Phillips delivered himself of the following prophetic and truthful eulogy on that party:

"There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in the country. It is the North arrayed against the South. The first crack of the iceberg is visible; you will yet hear it go, with a crack through the centre."

Gen. Early, who has been spending the past six months in Mexico, writes to a friend in the South, that citizens of the United States, had better not emigrate to that country. After passing over the largest portion of the country, he deemed it useless to invest in property, or seek the acquaintance of any of the officers of the government, as the title to either was very slim, and would soon change hands again.

TO THE PUBLIC.—For the information of the curious, we hereby give notice, that the leaders of the party governed by "grand moral ideas," are now offering for sale, two of their leading principles, "loyalty" and "virtue." They will be sold cheap, those who have no money can secure them by falling down and worshipping Thad Stevens & Co.

It is indeed strange, to hear a first class Loyal Leaguer, who a few years ago advocated withholding the ballot from the "Irish, Dutch and French," because of their ignorance; now turn around and claim it for the late Negro slaves. It takes the wisdom of a Solomon, to understand such gigantic summer-sets.

More Guarantees Required.—The disunion faction, both in and out of Congress, are constantly harping on the necessity of demanding strong guarantees from the excluded States, before admitting their Representatives to seats in the national Councils, that they will comply with all the conditions that may be imposed upon them. The Providence (R. I.) Post pertinently ask those who thus attempt to justify their revolutionary course, whether there is not a great necessity for the sober, reflecting, truly patriotic and intelligent portion of the country at large, irrespective of party to demand from these disunionists some strong guarantees their disturbing the peace of the country, and bringing about the destruction of all popular government? Says the Post:

Judging from their respective attitudes before the country to-day, is South Carolina more liable to disturb the peace and harmony of the Union or to destroy it than Massachusetts? While Northern disunionists like Stevens Sumner & Co. are howling devotes over the grave of a defunct Confederacy, panting for the blood of more judicial victims, and coveting the property of an entire people, may not the great and growing West and a "re-constructed" South demand guarantees against the revolutionary and intolerant propensities of New England when her protective monopoly and fishing bounty policy, and, we may add, her "great moral ideas," are assailed and denied her?

The object of this prate about guarantees is too palpable to be concealed from the intelligent people of the United States. The dominant party having during the war subverted the liberties of the people, and robbed them through shoddyism, are naturally desirous and determined by foul means, for they know of no other means, to perpetuate themselves in power. They see the fatal handwriting on the wall, and are endeavoring like Belshazzar to disregard its warning voice, stultifying themselves in "wail and wassail," hoping by elevating the stupid negro to the level of the free white men of America, for whom this great and glorious Government was formed by our fathers, to perpetuate themselves in place and power.

It behooves, therefore, every truly patriotic man in the country to stand by the Constitution as bequeathed us; to stand by Andrew Johnson so long as he stands firm upon that sacred pedestal, and rescue the country from the terrors of Radicalism. "To your tents, O Israel!"

Where Geary Stands.—The Disunionists held a meeting at Pittsburg on the night of the 10th, at which Tom Marshall, Esq., made the following declaration, as reported in the Dispatch and copied by Forney's Press:

"As to Geary's principles they were these; General Geary had told him, Mr. Marshall, in his office, that his platform was the famous speech uttered by Thaddeus Stevens at the opening of the session of Congress. The only objection he had to it was the last sentence. That which referred to Roger B. Taney as one who should expiate the wrong he had done the colored race in a very warm place, Gen. Geary thought it had taste."

The speech alluded to has been extensively published, extracted and commented upon. It was grossly treasonable to the Union throughout, contained the most arrogant demands for negro "rights"—including negro suffrage and equality; and was an unequivocal, despotism and barefaced declaration that the Southern States must be kept out of the Union until they should make voters of the negroes, and had been used to secure "perpetual ascendancy" to Thad Stevens' Disunion faction. A more outrageous speech never was delivered by any reckless demagogue, in any country. It was simply infamous. If Geary endorses that speech he is unworthy the respect or support of a single white or Union voter in the State.

A MODEL OFFICER.—The Post Master at Columbus, Ohio, on being addressed by a number of his fellow citizens, as to whether he favored the policy of the President, or that of Congress, replies, that he has been kept so busy with his official affairs, that he has been unable to read, either the Congressional proceedings or the several Veto Messages, and that he has read the President's 23d of February speech but once, and that in a very hurried manner. He seems to know that in his case, "ignorance is bliss."

So IT GOES.—The New York Times, states that on Tuesday last, forty white men employed on city Railroads at Boston, refused to work for the company, because a number of negroes had been employed to work with them. The result was, that within 12 hours, forty "colored citizens" took their place, and the "white trash" were discharged. So we go.

Mr. Gregory, the Democratic candidate for Chief Burgess of Scranton, was elected at the late election, by 550 majority. Last fall the Abs had a majority of 155—rather a nice gain for the Copperheads.

Another Bureau Smashed.—Our readers no doubt recollect the revelator Fry—Provost Marshal Fry—who had himself made into a Bureau, during the war, and would render a different decision every other day on the subject of Drafts, and whose bloodhounds were sent among us at the request of his loyal puppies, has been ventilated at the hands of Congress. On Monday last, the following debate was had in the Rump House, at the expense of Fry.

Section 20, relating to the organization of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, coming up.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, took the floor and moved to strike out the section. He looked upon the present Provost Marshal's Bureau as most inefficient during the war, and so far as it applied to the western district of New York, full of fraud, crime, and corruption. This Gen. Fry, he declared, protected the most infamous abuses, and had done the greatest possible amount of harm to the public service. General Fry could not be defended from the charge of official corruption except by the admission of incredible incompetency.

He cited the case of one of the first Provost Marshals of New York, who had committed and been convicted of crime, and through whom Fry had ground down and burdened the people. Although this man had disgorged a good many thousands, he had just spent \$71,000 for a private residence in Philadelphia. He went into the army and came out rich.

Mr. Conkling sent to the clerk's desk a letter from Lieut. Gen. Grant, March 19th, in which he declares that there was no need of the continuance of this bureau.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, said the gentleman from New York had paraded his private quarrels with General Fry before this House—difficulties which had been adjudicated by the Secretary of War—and this was the cause of that gentleman's irritation against Provost Marshal's Department. He would leave it to that gentleman to say whether General Fry had not come out best. He (Mr. Blaine) sent a letter to the clerk's desk, written by Gen. Grant in December last, speaking highly of Gen. Fry.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, rose and said that the statement of the gentleman from Maine was false. He knew what he was saying, and he reiterated that it was false.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, demanded that the gentleman should point out what he had said as being false; and made the point of order that the gentleman should specify what he denounced as false.

The Speaker (Mr. Dawes) in the chair said that the Chair did not sustain the point of order.

Mr. Blaine then made another point of order—that the gentleman from New York was not in order in denouncing a member's statement as false.

The speaker sustained the point of order as last taken.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, was allowed to proceed.

He said he was responsible here and elsewhere for what he had said, and argued that the letter written by General Grant in December, made no reference of the retention of the provost marshal's bureau.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, said he should not notice the cheap swagger of the gentleman from New York about being responsible here and elsewhere. We all knew what it meant—at least we did when our friends from the seceded States were here—it then meant a duel.

The vote was then taken, and the 20th section was stricken out; and a substitute was adopted providing that the Provost Marshal's Bureau shall not be continued beyond six months from date.

The Negro Bureau candidate for Governor, Gen. Geary, is becoming alarmed at being deserted by his brother officers, nearly all of whom have declared for Hiestor Clymer. Why don't he have some of them arrested and tied up by the thumbs? as he used to do, on the other side of the Potomac.

The New Orleans Picayune, one of the most able of the conservative journals in the South, in a recent article, makes these pertinent remarks upon the designs of the Radicals and the attitude of the President:

"The great struggle of the Radical majority is to do all the harm against the South they can before the disfranchised States are admitted to representation. The President's policy is to ward off these attacks till the South has an opportunity of defending herself. The majority have adopted the cowardly tactics of striking an enemy when down. The President has betrotten these prostrate States, and defends them at the peril of his own safety. He may perish in the effort. Fanaticism may overwhelm him. But the rights of the States perish with him. The liberties of the people will be overwhelmed when he is. His safety is identified with the well-being of the republic; for there is no stay to the destructive schemes of the revolutionists but his right arm; no safety but in his determined resistance."

The trial of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, is progressing in Philadelphia.

Providence in War.—Many persons appear to regard the late Civil War as an especial interference of Divine Providence intended for the liberation of the African race; and that the Abolition party of the North was raised up as His particular instrument to effect that purpose. We are willing to admit He may have designed the eventual freedom of the African race in our midst, as he does of other races; but we are not prepared to admit that it was His will that such object should only be attained through dreadful scenes of blood and carnage. It is undoubtedly true that wars, as well as every thing else that takes place in this world, are subject to natural and moral laws ordained of God; but it does not follow that the come of His divine purpose, save as a punishment for the errors and imperfections of men; in the same manner as Hell itself may be said to be an institution permitted of Heaven, into which sinners thrust themselves against every restraint.

St. James says "whence come wars and fighting among you, come they not hence, even of your lusts?" Now when we come to try the late Civil War by this standard; we find that the North, dissatisfied with the slow working of the peaceful mode of the extinction of slavery under the operation of natural laws, and lusting for political power, determined to turn this moral irrepressible conflict into a political one; and, without regard to the equal rights of the Southern people, attempted the organization of a great political Northern party for the express purpose of forcing their anti-slavery notions upon the South.—If it be alleged that neither were the people of the South innocent in this behalf, it still makes no difference in our argument where the first error lies, as it is only necessary to show that the war was the result of folly, of evil passions and misguided judgment; and that it is impious to charge its concoction on high Heaven, when it evidently proceeded from a much lower region.—Massachusetts.

We are inclined to believe with Napoleon 1st, that in War, "God helps the heavy battalions," if he helps any; and, furthermore, that if the "battle is not always to the strong," yet the weak must generally have the advantage of breast works when they gain the victory. If God, having established his fixed laws, cannot now be expected to interfere with them often in a miraculous way, even in behalf of a just cause, we have little reason to believe he would so interfere in a war manifestly brought on by the bad passions and perverted judgments of radical politicians on both sides. During the war Jeff. Davis vied with Mr. Lincoln in proclaiming fast days, and in calling on the respective people to invoke the favor of Heaven. Against this we have no objection to make, as both sides being much to blame they could not humiliate themselves in the sight of offended Heaven too quickly or too much; but we protest against that silly vanity which makes any people who have helped to bring on an unnecessary war, imagine that they are the peculiar favorites of Heaven, and that the Lord of Hosts is fighting on their side.

It reminds us of an incident in history, which we once read of, that may be appropriate here. Some hundred years ago a formidable expedition was fitted out by the Southern European powers to attack and capture a Seaport on the coast of Northern Africa, held by the Mahometans. It was a most powerful fleet and sailed under most flattering auspices—the Pope having gone to the sea shore to bless the armada, and it being attended by the prayers of all christendom. At the same time, in all the mosques, went up the prayers of the faithful Moslem to the same overruling Providence for protection against the threatened assault of their enemies.—When the fleet had reached the middle of the Mediterranean a violent storm arose, wrecked many of the vessels, and scattered the rest in such manner as to cause the abandonment of the whole expedition. Now to whose prayers did the Almighty lend the most willing ear, and in whose behalf did he design to interfere? In our opinion, neither.—The same winds which scattered hopelessly the Christian fleet were the results of natural causes perfectly independent of the concerns of mortals; and whoever was exposed to its course, whether Christian or infidel, had to feel its effects.

It is not God's will that wars and bloodshed shall be the only arbiters of human disputes. His character should no longer be regarded as that of the Jupiter Tonans of the ancient Romans, or even the God of Battles of the Jews. Since Angelic hosts heralded the advent of the World's Redeemer, with "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," it illy becomes a people, calling themselves and provoking a bloody war, by saying that it was ordered by Providence to effect a purpose which could have been better done otherwise, had our people acted out the Christian spirit they professed; or had they been to them the principles on which our government was founded.—Westminster (Md.) Advocate.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Ind., has obtained a verdict against the State military authorities for \$9,476.44, for damages done to his property, while in possession of the military.

Ex-President Buchanan was seventy-five years old on the 23d ult.