



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

Being Endorsed.

The suggestion made by a correspondent of the Elk Advocate, several weeks ago, in reference to Congress-

man in this district, has called forth the following emphatic endorsement of our fellow townsman, Mr. Graham, from the Mariettian, published in Lancaster county:

"We observe in a late number of the 'Elk Advocate,' an article recommending JAMES B. GRAHAM, Esq., of Clearfield, Pa., for Congress. Mr. Graham is well and favorably known in this section, as one of the most successful lumbermen on the Susquehanna river; a high toned, liberal minded and intelligent gentleman of fine business qualifications, who would make an excellent working member of Congress. We have known Mr. G. for over twenty years, and bear willing testimony to his worth. We know our friends in the Clearfield district could do no better than send such a sterling Unionist as Mr. Graham, to Congress."

The Erie Observer, and Brookville Herald, also, chime in and jointly say: "We should not object to supporting a Republican for Congress who is sound on the leading issues of the day; but he must be a steadfast and outspoken advocate of Mr. Johnson's policy, and none other. The District is too strongly radical to hope for the success of a Democrat, and, under the circumstances, if a talented, popular and energetic Johnson Republican can be presented, who will stand a fair chance, we believe the Democracy will rally to his support unanimously."

We know of our own knowledge, that Mr. Graham is a warm and outspoken advocate of the President's policy, and denounces the disunion course of Stevens, Sumner & Co. If the Radicals want to see somebody well thrashed in this district this fall, let them re-nominate Mr. Scofield. We hope he will not back off the track, after being endorsed by a majority of the counties in the district, as was very discreetly done by a gentleman several years ago, in order to preserve his gigantic popularity. Trot out your disunion wags. The Democracy want to take a hand in this game in order to get the "machine" on the right track again.

A Success.—The party controlled by "grand moral ideas," has been indoctrinating the people for the past five years, and a perfect harvest of death, crime, and immorality are the fruits of this education. One million of hale men murdered on the battlefield, murders committed by the score per month, forgeries and robberies committed by the elite, amounting to millions, suicides without number among the high and the lowly, bank defalcations by which the needy are robbed of their earnings, while the catalogues of smaller crimes have increased a thousand per cent, and taxes and stamps are becoming a load so intolerable to be borne. Is it not about time for the people to inquire who the schoolmaster has been, that taught them this grievous lesson. We emphatically declare it to be our opinion, that Thad Stevens & Co. are at one end of the line, while the Devil is at the other, and the tribulations we are now undergoing are produced by these agents of hell.

FEEL.—We observe by the last number of the Vengeance Spectator, that the Jail at Franklin, is full to overflowing. At the last term of the Court, over one hundred persons were indicted for violating the Liquor Law, all of whom are outside the Jail yet. The paper does not state whether those in the Jail, are the officers and directors of the exploded Banks in that region, or some poor devils who committed small offences.

Ex-Senator Browning, who filled the unexpired term of Senator Douglass in that body, and the counselor of Mr. Lincoln while in the Senate, has written a long letter, which we find published in the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, denouncing the disunion course of Stevens, Sumner & Co., and calls upon all his friends to rally to the support of President Johnson.

The Dam-Boom Meeting.

According to previous notice, a number of Lumbermen, with here and there a "float," assembled in the Court House, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the Veto of the Williamsport Dam Boom Bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature. On motion of G. L. Reed, Gen. Patton was elected President. On motion Josiah R. Reed and Samuel Clyde were elected Vice Presidents, and T. J. McCullough and J. H. Fulford were elected Sec'ys.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, Mr. Swoope suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the raftmen upon the subject, and for the adoption of being made and seconded it was agreed to. Whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. G. L. Reed, Graham, Swoope, Boynton and Powell, said committee. A Resolution was offered and adopted, requesting the Chair to appoint a committee of five, to proceed to Harrisburg, and lay before the Governor, the proceedings of this meeting, and protest in the name of the raftmen of the West Branch, against the erection of any more obstructions in said stream, either in the shape of dams or booms, and use all honorable means to secure the veto of the dam-boom bill, now in the hand of the Executive. The following gentleman were appointed a committee to proceed to Harrisburg, and lay the proceedings of the meeting before the Governor. Messrs. Reed, Boynton, Irvin, Graham and Mitchell. On motion the meeting adjourned. Signed by the officers.

If it is true that Mr. Stanton has fallen in love with the President's policy, we hope—for the fun of the thing—that he will concoct another "military necessity," by which he will be enabled to arrest Thad. Stevens and send him to Fort Mifflin, for about two years, for his "disloyal practices," and his "treasonable" declamation against the "best government the world ever saw." And while his hand is in, send Sumner to Fort Warren; Phillips to the Dry Tortugas; Greeley to Fort Lafayette; the Beast to Fort Fisher; and see that our intelligent member of Congress who is now representing some negroes somewhere—and like his neighbor, Mr. Culver, neglecting the white people of his district—be securely placed in a drawer of the Negro bureau, where his inclinations and principles lead him.

RETURNING TO THEIR FIRST LOVE.—We are happy to announce to the public, that our neighbor of the Journal, who had been for some time past, "giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the country," has again become partially "loyal," and for two weeks, has been supporting the 'government.' Our Brookville namesake, is wheeling in line too. We have been waiting our contemporaries, to publish Mr. Scofield's, late disunion speech, but it seems as though their zeal was flagging, as a former speech was announced for some time before it appeared in the columns of those "loyal" Journals. Mail agencies, and Post Offices, sometimes work miracles.

The Methodist Church, South, at the late session of their General Conference, at New Orleans, changed their name to the "Episcopal Methodist Church," and are already organizing congregations north of the Ohio river, and east of the Potomac. The Northern Church goes by the title of the "Methodist Episcopal Church," and by the aid of the military and negroes, are organizing congregations in the Southern States. This competition in religious affairs may be a god send to those clergymen who have been living on half rations for a number of years, and will enable the enterprising to get "fat" congregations.

A LITTLE METALIC.—The Jacksonian demonstrations in Washington lately, has even affected financial affairs, in the five and ten cent line. The act which has passed the Senate and House to authorize the coinage of five-cent pieces, provides that the new five-cent pieces shall be composed of copper and nickel, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of nickel. This coin is to be a legal tender to the amount of one dollar. The law also prohibits the issue of fractional notes less than ten cents after its passage.

"STAMPS" REMOVED.—The tax on crude oil, has been removed by Congress, on and after the first of July next.

The Practical Soldiers on Reconstruction.

The iniquitous conduct of the "Central Directory," is revealing itself every day, in a form too, that must disgust every honorable man. It seems that its members had adopted a perfect system of evesdropping and spying, and thereby waylaying, honorable men in order to accomplish their disreputable work. To illustrate how this was done, we take the following extract from the New York Herald, which shows very distinctly the difference between the fighting Generals, and those of the Schurz,—Butler—Schneek, school, who succeed in avoiding battle fields.

"The reconstruction committee, which lately ceased its fruitless labors, has reported the testimony of Major General Philip Sheridan, and we are favored with sensible views of that practical soldier upon the subject of Southern reconstruction. Relieved of the curb of leading questions propounded to him, and asked to express his own ideas of the Southern status, General Sheridan tells very plainly and forcibly that, though not an avowed enemy as the unquestionably loyal people desire the sentiments of the lately rebellious Southerners towards the Union are all that could be reasonably expected under the circumstances of their defeat and impoverishment; and that, though naturally disposed to cling to the legends and leaders of their lost cause, they earnestly desire the full restoration of the Union. We are reminded by the views thus expressed by General Sheridan of those of Gen. James B. Steadman, a not less gallant and practical soldier of the volunteer army. This officer was questioned by a member of the Committee on Reconstruction in order to elicit his views before summoning him to testify. His opinions were, like those of General Sheridan, not of the character to suit the committee, and Steadman was not examined. In reply to the question "What class of people in the South are most loyal to the Union?" General Steadman, instead of praising the negroes as his questioner expected, answered very laconically, "the returned rebel soldiers." On being asked to explain the devotion of these soldiers to their former leaders, whom they almost unanimously supported for all State and national offices in their gift, Steadman replied that he did not well see how anything else could be expected of them. They professed sincerity alike in engaging in the war and in submitting to the arbitration of arms, and they were naturally devoted in peace to the men who had led them in war and in danger. To have supported Unionists who stayed at home and remained loyal would have been to acknowledge not only that themselves were wrong morally, but inferior intellectually. It was not in the nature of men to do this; and more General Steadman thought was to be hoped from men who proved their sincerity by their consistency, than from those who abandoned principles which they believed honest for the sake of security. The testimony of our practical generals, such as Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan and Steadman, as indeed of all those free from political and party complications, attests, while acknowledging the existence of what General Sheridan calls the "disposition to glorify rebellion, the sincerity with which the rebel leaders and soldiers have submitted to defeat, and the honesty of their desire to see the country fully restored in the prosperity and strength of the old Union."

O No (!) The Dead Duck says: "Without betraying secrets, I am at liberty to say that the proofs of Davis' treason, as well as that of BRECKINRIDGE, brought before the jury, were overwhelming, and astonished even the jurors." No one would ever suspect Forney, a man governed and controlled by "grand moral ideas," of betraying secrets. No indeed! Never! But we would merely ask: if the proofs are so overwhelming and astonishing, why has he not been tried and hung, according to law, long ago!

MASSACRE.—A despatch from San Francisco, dated the 10th, states that Fort Goodwin, in Arizona, has been captured by 2,000 Indians, and the garrison, numbering 125, massacred, with one exception; also, that the fort was burned. Mr. J. Ross Brown, who has just arrived in New York, direct from the Colorado river, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs in Arizona, says that it is scarcely possible this report can be true. He says there are not 2,000 hostile Indians in the whole Territory.

SANTA ANNA.—This old military Rat, has again returned to Mexico, from the Island of St. Thomas, where he has been rusticated for the past ten years. His appearance in Mexico at this time, will likely involve him again in the revolution, whether on the side of the Liberals, or Imperialists, is hard to tell. Either French Crowns, or Mexican Eagles will satisfy him. All depends upon the quantity. He is now hunting Juarez and his Republic.

Geary's Platform.

Thomas Marshall, Esq., of Pittsburg, is a noted and our Radical. He is a delegate to the Convention which nominated General Geary. No man in that body denounced President Johnson more bitterly or fought harder against endorsing him and his policy. After Geary was nominated, Mr. Marshall was called on for a speech. In that speech he defined the position of General Geary in the following language:

"I heartily endorse the nomination made here to-night, though I preferred another. I never knew Gen. Geary until last week. He called on me at my office in Pittsburg. In the course of the conversation that ensued, Gen. Geary, hearing me express admiration of my old friend Thad. Stevens, declared that he 'endorsed every act of Mr. Stevens, and every word he had uttered in Congress except his remark about certain parties being in Hell.' I (said Mr. Marshall) can afford to endorse General Geary when he so fully endorses my old friend Thaddeus Stevens."

The Disunionists of Pittsburg had a meeting on the night of the 20th ult. Mr. Marshall made a speech there too, in which he is reported as having used the following language, by the Pittsburg Dispatch: "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, General Geary thought in bad taste."

The speech alluded to by Mr. Marshall has been extensively published. In it Thaddeus Stevens boldly announced his disunion sentiments in the fullest and most unequivocal manner. He took the ground that the Southern States must be kept out of the Union until the negroes should be given the right to vote, in order that they might be used to secure the perpetual political supremacy of the party now in power. It was so grossly treasonable throughout as to shock every conservative and right-thinking man in the country. Mr. Stevens is the avowed and open advocate of negro equality. As such he has been known for years.

Such is the man and such are the sentiments endorsed by Gen. Geary. Every disunionist in Pennsylvania stands by Geary and Stevens. Gen. Geary boldly and voluntarily avows that they occupy precisely the same political platform. Let this be fully understood and constantly kept in mind. A vote for Geary is a vote to sustain the infamous policy of the Lancaster amalgamationist and disunionist, Thad. Stevens. No decent white man can vote for Geary without feeling his face burn with the hot flush of shame. No man who regards the best interests of his country more than party can vote for him.

The Maryland disunionists are terribly alarmed. Their State committee has become so demoralized, that but five, out of the sixteen members, vote to sustain the Rumpers. A call has been issued by the Plug Uglies and Rip Raps, for a State Convention, to assemble in Baltimore, on the 5th of June, we presume, to devise means for a more perfect dissolution of the Union. Those are the fellows, who in connection with Greeley, shouted themselves hoarse over "the War for the Union," "on to Richmond," "down with traitors," etc. Nice men!

ARRIVED AT LAST.—The long looked for, James H. Stephens, "Head Centre," of the Fenians, has at length made his escape from Europe, having landed at Boston on Thursday last. The Fenians are making preparations to give him a general reception. It was about time for the "Centre" to arrive, because the "circumference" was badly broken up. It is doubtful whether he can ever repair the breach made in the pockets of the Irish people, by these first class humbugs.

A New Jon.—The Washington Rumps, have undertaken to prevent the introduction of Cholera into this country. If they are no more successful in this, than they have been with most of their projects, and should Providence be as unkindful of the white race, as the Rumpers, we will certainly be sorely afflicted, during the coming summer with this terrible disease.

Gen O. S. Terry, has been nominated for U. S. Senator, by the disunion members of the Connecticut Legislature, to succeed Mr. Foster. The vote on the first ballot stood: Foster 65, Buckingham 55, Terry 24. The last ballot, Foster 65, Buckingham 1, Terry 79.

James G. Patterson, of Hartford, has been awarded the contract for erecting the Gettysburg Monument, for which he is to receive the sum of \$50,000. He was the designer and builder of the Worth Monument.

John W. Geary and the Soldiers of the Mexican War.

READ! READ! READ!!! JOHN W. GEARY the candidate of the Radical Abolitionists for Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected Lieut. Colonel of the 2d Pa. Regiment of volunteers in the war with Mexico, upon the organization of that Regiment in the city of Pittsburg. Wm. B. ROBERTS of this County, was the Colonel commanding and died in the city of Mexico. After his death, Geary was promoted to the Colonelcy. The Fayette County Volunteers were attached to this Regiment and known as Co. H. They distinguished themselves for gallant conduct and intrepidity, in all the important engagements from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, including the bloody assaults upon the gates of that city. They continued in service until the end of the war, and were honorably discharged. The survivors, upon their return home, were received with earned and highly distinguished honors by their fellow-citizens. Here at the county seat, they were honored by a splendid reception, participated in by the citizens of the county generally, as well as by the ladies, who greeted their return with all that delicate attention and refined taste peculiar to their sex. At Connelville also, they were the recipients of a handsome ovation, the heart felt tribute of the citizens and ladies of that place and vicinity. The reception at Connelville took place on Saturday July 15th 1848. The reception speech was made by Dr. James C. Cummings, and the response by sergeant Peter A. Johns. After the delivery of the speeches, and partaking an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion, the returned soldiers met together and UNANIMOUSLY adopted, a preamble and series of resolutions, which show up the character of John W. Geary in such a light, as would render his election as Governor, an everlasting disgrace to the State of Pennsylvania.

These resolutions were it will be seen, UNANIMOUSLY adopted by true and tried soldiers, by men who knew Geary well, and by men who did not hesitate to proclaim their estimate of his character, and that too not in tender, dainty sentences, but in well expressed and forcible language. The testimony of these proceedings, gains additional force from the fact, that it was uttered at such a time and under such circumstances, as to exempt it entirely from any imputation of political influences. The proceedings, were published in the papers of this county, by request of the soldiers, on the 27th of July 1848, and here they are. Again we say, read, read, read.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by the returned volunteers, of Company H, 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, The discharge and arrival home of the remaining members of the Fayette Volunteers has again placed them in the position of citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and enable them to speak and assert their rights, they now embrace this occasion, the first opportunity since their return, to express their deep and ABIDING INDIGNATION of the conduct of JOHN W. GEARY, since he was elected to the command of the 2d Penna. Regiment, at the City of Mexico. The said John W. Geary procured his election by a mere plurality of votes, by FALSEHOOD and DECEPTION—while he was promising to give company H the privilege of electing their own officers, according to the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, he, the said Geary, bargained with others for votes, promising and giving appointments in said company H, to men from other companies who might answer his peculiar purposes. The law of Congress of the 13th May, 1846, calling for Volunteers for the war with Mexico, has this provision:

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, that the said Volunteers so offering their services shall be accepted by the President, in companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and territories to which such companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, shall respectively belong.

RESOLVED, That we the remaining members of the Fayette County Volunteers, view the conduct of the said John W. Geary towards company H as an OUTRAGE upon their just rights, as secured to them by the laws of Pennsylvania as well as the laws of Congress. The whole course and conduct of the said Geary being INCONSISTENT WITH THE CHARACTER OF A GENTLEMAN OR MAN OF HONOR—it was treating us as a set of men who did not know their rights, and who could not appreciate them—it was CORRUPT and MERCENARY in all its bearings, characteristic of a LOW AND GROVING CREATURE, hunting and seeking popularity for courage and patriotism THAT HE NEVER EARNED, by bargaining with supple tools and mercenaries, one of whom at least was a notorious black leg.

RESOLVED, That the arrest and trial of 1st Sergt. JONAS A. CUMMINGS, by a Court Martial, for daring to assert his rights and those of the company, was A RASE AND COWARDLY EXERCISE OF USURPED AUTHORITY ON THE PART OF THE SAID JOHN W. GEARY—after he, the said GEARY HAD SURREPTITIOUSLY AND VILLAINOUSLY SUPPRESSED the order of the Adjutant Gen. of this

State, (issued by direction of Governor Shunk,) directing him to fill all vacancies in the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, by election—taking advantage of his STOLEN authority cover up his WORSE than BASTARD MOTIVES, and to injure the hard earned fame of a brave and gallant officer.

On motion of Peter A. Johns, it was RESOLVED, That all the burials wish Colonel GEARY, IS THAT HE D STRUCK MAY FOLLOW HIM THROUGH ALL THE LANES AND AVENUES OF LIFE, AND THAT HE MAY NEVER DIE OR BE OLD.

A VIEW OF IT.—The New York Post as well as the Times of that city—each among the ablest of the republican journals in the country—take ground against the scheme of the reconstruction committee of Congress. The Post well says that the country expected from Congress was a practical scheme for hastening the establishment of all the States in the full constitutional relations. The report produces a plan which must inevitably put off this end, so strongly desired and demanded. Does any one believe that the Southern States will accept the proposed constitutional amendment? Certainly they will decline; they will say, "Let us see what the next elections in the North develop. This Congress may recommend the amendment; the next Congress which is to be chosen in the fall of the present year, and which may meet the 5th of March, 1867, may be of a different mind; it may repeal all the Congress has enacted; we had better wait." The Post thinks it is hard worth while to discuss the merits measures which to be valid must be accepted by communities which are sure to reject them; but it remarks that it is scarcely probable that the people who have a majority in the South will voluntarily disfranchise themselves; and that the extremes which partisan passions have been inflamed in Tennessee, by the disfranchisement of the greater part of the population there, does not encourage practical men to look for the fruits of peace from such a policy enforced elsewhere. This last remark of the Post is particularly worthy of attention here in Maryland, where also the large majority of the people are disfranchised.

MORTALITY IN WAR.—The report of the Provost Marshal General, James B. Fry, just issued, gives some interesting statistics concerning the military resources of the States which lately opposed the South in men, together with an account of the number of losses, desertions, enrollments, &c., of the Union armies during the war. A complete exhibition of the resources of the northern States in men thus gives shows that under the conscription law of March 3d, and its amendments, an aggregate number of 2,254,063, had been enrolled, not including 1,000,000 soldiers actually under arms whose hostilities ceased. The casualties of the entire military force of the nation during the war, as shown by the official muster-rolls and monthly returns have been compiled and impart, the result: Killed in action or died of wounds while in service—Commissioned officers, 5,221; enlisted men, 80,867. Died from disease or accident—Commissioned officers, 2,321; enlisted men, 162,329. Total loss in service, 280,757. This is a fearful record of mortality in war, but of course it is not to be presumed that all these would now be living had they not entered the military service; and when the Confederates had been added, the loss of human life is increased perhaps 200,000 more. The Federal service seventy-six thousand and five hundred and twenty-six deserters were arrested and returned to the army during the war.

THE COST OF FREEING THE NEGRO.—Paper is made in Europe at one-third the price that it costs to make here. This is owing to the loss of cotton crop, to the monstrous taxes and other taxes, all of which are legitimate fruits of the negro freeing war. How much now Mr. Republican, you think you have made by it? You could have had the Union by adopting the Crittenden Compromise, but you would not. You said "let us have some blood-letting," and the result before us. No one can be so besotted as to believe now that you carried the war for the Union, for you refer to have the Union, though the war has been over with a year! It is evident now to a child that your war was inaugurated and carried on to secure the ascendancy of Abolition principles—to break down the distinction of race—to mongrelize the country. To do it, you have sacrificed the interests of thirty millions of white people made clothing, books, newspapers, &c. dear. You have riveted the chains of ignorance on millions of white children, who will be deprived of education, in order to allow negroes to do nothing and contract diseases and die. You are a pretty "party," ain't you?—N. Y. Day Book.

Port Republic, Va., promises to be one of the first manufacturing towns in the State. It has now three iron foundries in full blast, another is projected, and a large flour mill is about to be built.

Brownlow says Kentucky may "go to hell." Can't you give her a letter of introduction, Governor? It might have great weight with the eleven-footed radical below.—New York Examiner.