

Baucaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and oplinons is one of the may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public especities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion; the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

Democratic State Convention.

At the last formal meeting of the Dem cratic State Central Committee, it was resolved that the State Convention should be called to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 21st day of June inst., but having sinc learned from a majority of the Committee and been advised by many other leading Democrats of the State, that a postponemen to a later day would, on many accounts, be acceptable, and is generally desired, I here by give notice that the next Democrati Convention of Pennsylvania will convene at the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the City of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST next, at one o'clock P. M.

C. L. WARD. TOWANDA, June 1. Chairman,

Will They Stand by the Doctrine of Ne-gro Suffrage?

There is serious trouble in the camp of the Republican party. The leaders and the newspapers of the organization are all at sea. When the late President was assassinated many of the radical leaders rejoiced in secret, and preachers of the bloody-minded persuasion found and taught consolation in the avowed belief that God's hand was in Booth's bloody work. Mr. Lincoln was regarded as too kind-hearted and too merciful, and for this reason, according to the theory of the war clergy, he was cut off. They fondly imagined that they would find his successor a man after their own hearts; bloodthirsty, revengeful, cruel, and without mercy. He was known to be a man of firmness, and the radicals had not a doubt that they would find him ready to adopt their destructive policy, and to carry it out, without being moved by any considerations of wisdom, justice or mercy. His earlier utterances were all interpreted as being entirely favorable to their plans. But it was not long until he offended. No sooner had he re pudiated the absurd doctrine of State

suicide, than there was universal alarm among the destructives, while all rightminded men rejoiced. The killing blow, however, was the North Carolina Pro clamation. In that, following up the true theory of State rights, and recognizing the sanctity of his oath and the binding force of the Constitution of the United States. he boldly can. repudiated the pet theory of negro

suffrage, and left the people of the restored State to decide for themselves who should be entitled to the elective franchise therein. This aroused universal clamor. Within three weeks nearly every Republican newspaper in this State, and elsewhere, has boldly avowed itself to be in favor of negro suffrage, and opposed to the course of President Johnson. Such pressure as this might have influenced some

men, but it failed to have the desired effect upon him against whom it was all directed. President Johnson has shown that he cannot be influenced by the clamor of the radicals. that he is not to be a meretool in their hands. And they now hate him.

We really pity the editors of Reput

Using the Old Weapon for a New Pur-Dose. The purposes of the Abolitionists no being yet fully accomplished, it is not

o be expected that they should at once come down from their high flown style of extravagant and lying misstatements. Having stirred up the bloody, civil war, from the altars of Protestant churche which raged so destructively, by their from Sabbath to Sabbath, has led mulexaggerated reports of the miseries of titudes to doubt the piety of pastors, the negro slaves of the South, and the while in very many instances even the cruelties practiced upon them by their nasters; they are now prepared to go to even greater lengths in lying, if ne cessary, to secure to a degraded and inferior race all the rights of citizenship

een shorn of their strength, and renunder our government. The negroes dered almost powerless for good. Vice must vote; the Constitution of the and immorality have swept like a de-United States, the right of the severa stroving flood over the land, and mul-States to regulate the elective franchise titudes, who were held in restraint by the wishes and the interests of the white race, to the contrary notwithstanding.the influence of the churches, have given full sway to passion and been To accomplish this result they are will ing to resort to any means. The appliwept away to perdition. ance which they found most effective in The secular press of the country a portion of it at least, have rebuked the

heed it.

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the past was their system of unblushing and wholesale lying. The Abolition press fairly teemed with the most extravagant falsehoods. Imaginary sketches of barbarous treatment of negro slaves were paraded in the columns of daily and weekly newspapers, woven up into novels, semi-religious after the styles of the Puritanic faith, and

strung out in jingling rhymes by Yankee poets and poetesses. Thus the minds of many honest people, who read but one side of the question, were inflamed and excited, until they were ready to go to almost any length to right what they regarded as the greatest possible wrong. Time will abundantly prove that the poor negroes have gained little or nothing by the war. To confer upon them the right of suffrage would not better their condition. But the Abolitionists deem this step necessary to pre vent their speedy overthrow, and the permanent triumph of the Democratic party. To accomplish this design they will use every possible appliance and none more scrupulously than the system of wholesale lying which was their principal weapon in the preliminary ontest.

The New York Times, of a recent late, contains a letter from its own corespondent, dated Mobile, May 28th which is a fair specimen of Abolition lying. The letter opens with the folowing paragraph : "I have just made a tour along the line of the Mobile and Great Northern

Railroad to Montgomery and thence down the Alabama river to this place, stopping at various points and making supplies a careful inquiry all along, so as to ascertain as nearly as I could the exact condition of affairs in that region of the late Confederacy. I shall not write in this letter any high-colored sentences or indulge in any far-fatched words, but will tell you as ununchangeable? fetched words, but will tell you as un varnished a story of fact as I possibly Of course there can be no mistakes

make by an individual who has taken so much pains to find out the exact condition of things in Alabama. We therefore quote another paragraph from the same letter :

"The colored people will be murdered and driven to untimely graves if the Government does not keep provost guards at the county seats and the cities. the bloody torch of war? o great is the madness of the old slave olders over the defeat and subjugation that, on their return home, they amuse themselves by cutting off the ears, noses or lips of their former slaves. This is not a dream. It is a terrible fact, and I am sure that when it is known to our loyal people there will arise such a feeling of indignation as will surely reach the

proken hearted, to give liberty to the captive, to comfort those who mourn. not to break the bruised reed or quench the smoking flax. Can His ministers then be foremost to urge men to battle. the source of many of the most fright-ful calamities which can afflict our race? When, in the history of nations, this fatal and dread necessity arises, there are men whose duty it is to engage in and promote war. But these men are very heavens. At Montgomery five men came in one day with their ears cut off and in an almost nude state. Others came in with throats cut, while others not the clergy I have seen a prosecuting attorney appeared terribly marked over their bodies with blows from sticks and weep in court when painful duty compelled him to press conviction on the panel unto death. Those tears touched all hearts and proved that he had the stones.' They are a queer people, these Southerners. What fun can they possibly oble attributes of a man. But how find in cutting off the noses, ears or lips should we feel to see a minister of reof negroes? And yet we are told that ligion, with eager zeal, volunteer to resecute the felon and shriek for justhese Alabama planters "amuse themtice on a lost brother? It is, indeed, cause for sadness on this selves" in this way. The correspondent assures us that he did not dream mournful day, to think that much of this terrible war may fairly be charged to the mistaken views of the very men all this. Of course not. Is not thestory perfectly natural? In this part of the world it would, we confess, seem curisent to preach only peace, good will and forgiveness among men. The office of the clergy is at all times ous for men to come into town with their throats cut, but special correspondand those in civil or military authority the stern duty of being a terror to evilents have reported so many extraordinary things as having happened down doers. To them it rightfully belongs; South within the past four years, that not to the clergy. What a strange per-versity of function would it be, to see no man need be surprised to learn that most of the people of that section hav the public executioner administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper? And yet, far more shocking to all sense of always lived on human flesh, and that the rivers of the South run up hill. propriety, to say nothing of the higher Seriously, now that the war is ended sanctions of Christ's command and the ministerial oath, is the sad spectacle of newspaper correspondents ought to stop lying. The Southern people were Christ's ambassador hounding on men pretty well known in the North before kill and be killed! What an amazing fact do we behold. the war, and were not then supposed to Our late President, clothed with great differ much from other civilized beings power, and sworn to administer the law and its penalties, leaning to mercy, A very little knowledge of human nature and a moment's reflection, ought drawing the hearts of all men to him by to suffice to convince even the most his goodness, and the clergy, the swor servants of mercy, clamorous for strife credulous and rancorous of their ene and vengeance ! How can we explain the fact ? Our brave and noble Generals and naval heroes who have challenged the admirmies that it is impossible that the men and women of the South should sudden ly have become the incarnate fiends that ation of the world, so wise, patient and gallant in battle, so humane in the hour so many newspapers represent them to plete disgrace, which we see open for be. But they are still persistently held up f victory, always anxious to spare blood as being altogether unscrupulous, cruel shedding, and the clergy, peaceful by profession, bound to teach men to fortreacherous and malignant. Incident illustrative of these qualities are inrive their enemies, and to return good r evil, crying for more blood ? Alas! No wonder the churches lanvented for the press by the hundred,

De cision by the Supreme Court. A Rebuke to the War Clergy. Within the past four years the mora A case arising out of the Court mon Pleas of Lancaster ensibilities of this whole country have connt been constantly thocked by the shame-less inconsistency of many professing ministers of the gospel. The turning of pulpits into political restrums, and the horrid howl for blood that went up but pussessing more than local interes was decided by the Supreme Court during its late session at Harrisburg. history is as follows:

Sarnuel Bausman owns a farm about 122 acres, the residence and other improvements on which are all situate in Lancaster township, but about 16 acres thereof being within the limits of Lancaster city. All of the property has doctrines of the Holy Bible and of the heretofore been assessed for taxes in Christian religion have been brought La neaster township, where the occupier into disrepute. It is well known that of the farm votes and to the schools of the Protestant churches of the land have which his children are sent. But for the year 1864 the assessor of the South West Ward of the city, assessed a State a ad County tax of \$2.97 each on the part of the said farm lying in the city, and to test his right to make such ass essment, the case was presented for the

consideration of the Court of Lancaster county. In this case the County of Lancaster was plaintiff and Samuel Rausman defendant. Judge Long diconduct of faithless pastors, and pointrected judgment to be entered in favor of ed out the evil tendency of their course the plaintiff. The defendan took a writ For the most part the religious press ha of error to the Supreme Court, where been criminally silent, or has encourthe case was argued by T. E. Franklin aged a continuance of the evil. We are and N. Ellmaker for the plaintiff in rlad to be able to call the attention of error, (Samuel Bausman, defendant bethe Protestant clergy of this city to an low;) and by Jesse Landis and S. H. extract from an address delivered at Reynolds for the defendant in error, hepherdstown, West Virginia, on June (the County of Lancaster, plaintiff belst, the day of national mourning, by

Rev. Doctor Lewis P. W. Balch. The OPINION OF THE COURT-By Justice pastors of the Episcopal Churches of this Strong.—It is fairly deducible from the act of April 15, 1834, that while it was city will not need to be told who he is They will recognize him at once as one of made the duty of assessors and assistant ussessors of the several counties to take the most prominent and eloquent mem an account of, and to value all bers of their organization. The sermon estate within their respective wards. we find published in full in the Baltiownships and districts, they more American. The discourse is very directed to assess each object of taxation decidedly loyal in tone throughout, and a whole It was not contemplated that they should divide farms or lots of this should be sufficient to relieve the ground, or real estate of any description extract we make from any odium that that had been used and enjoyed as a whole up to the time of the assessment. might otherwise attach to it. It is full of wisdom, and we beg the clergy of this Such a mode of assessment would have necessitated measurements, in very nu city to read it carefully, to ponder over merous cases, of parcels cut off from the main body of a tract of land by townits teachings, and to apply its junction to their hearts and consciences. By so ship or ward lines, and in other cases would have demanded valuation of doing they may in time make amends for any evil they may have wrought parts of houses, mills, manufactories furnaces, forges, distilleries, sugar houses, mathematics, sugar houses, mathematics, and as by the sup-plementary act of April 15, 1841, the valuation is required to be made at such either willingly, or through inadvertency. Here is what Rev. Doctor Balch says to them. Let them hear it and

valuation is required to be made at such rates and prices as the properties valued will separately sell for at a bona fide sale, division of properties by ward or township lines would often render such I begin with the Clergy. I need not tell my reverened brethren of every name that a Scripture truth always involves a Scripture duty. If the clergy obey not God's law, how can the people be expected to maintain human law? And if a man observe a valuation impossible. This must have been understood by the Legislature, and ience by the 59th section of the act of not the highest of all laws, unchange-July 11, 1842, it was enacted that assessable and perfect, how can we keep those of human origin, neither perfect nor nents of seated lands shall be made in the township in which the mansion house is situate, where township lines Part of the ordination yow is this

livide a tract of land. This act was plainly remedial. "The Lord being my helper, as much as lieth in me. I will maintain and set aimed to prevent the mischiefs which forward quietness, peace, and love among all Christian people." And the original commission of the v from contests between the would floy assessors of adjoining municipal divisions, respecting the right and duty of Prince of Peace reads thus: "as the assessing property intersected by the division lines of districts, and it guarded Father hath sent me, even so send against the low valuations which as sessment of an entire property in parcels tended to produce. It should therefore But did the Father send the Son to preach political sermons-to stir up strife-to sanctify war-and to baptise receive a liberal construction, both as a The Prophet says, " how beautiful on the mountains are the feet of them who remedial statute and as tending to pro-duce equality of taxation.

publish peace !" Could he have said this, if those heralds bore in their hands to be strictly construed, but the act of 1842 is not one imposing taxes. It is said the act applies only to tracts of seated Our Redeemer came to bind up the land lying in twoor more conterminous townships. We do not think so. Lands are not the less divided by a township line, because that line may also be the line of an adjoining borough or city; and the evils resulting from assessment n parcels by different assessors, rather than an assessment in entirety, are the same where part is situate in a town ship and part in an adjoining borough or city, as when the parts are separated

leneral Sherman Makes a Short Speech On Thursday last General Sherman visited the Sanitary Fair, new holding n Chicago. Referring to the enthusi sin with which he was greeted, the Chicago Times of last Friday says:

"The knowledge that Gen. Sherman was in the city, that he would be seen at the fair, and that he would be heard to speak, that he would neet many of his old field companions there, that he would be actually present—seemed to act electrically upon the citizens yester-day, and every man and woman who could free themselves from regular avo-cations bestened early in the company toward the buildings of the Sanitary Fair. Long before the General made his appearance the halls were perfectly crowded. It was of no use for any lad to attempt to prosecute business on such an occasion, in so far as the stalls were incerned. There was but one thought ne feeling, one expectation everywhere and that all centred upon the expectancy f seeing Gen. Sherman. The General was welcomed on his a

rival at the fair by Mayor Rice and Geo. C. Bates-the former delivering a short speech, and the latter a poem. General Sherman then stepped forward upon the platform, and, as soon as the tumultuous greetings of the audience had subsided, spoke as follows: I thank you, sir, for the kind welcom

scenes

you have given me to-day, and to the gentleman who read the poem I also tender my thanks. I can hardly hope that my voice will reach yon recess, and, if those who are near me can only

hear the few words I propose to addre to you, that is all that I ask. I am n a man of words, and deeds can only be recorded by others; not by the actor themselves, for we see not the scene remote, we see not what occurs behind us, but simply the limited space in from I have been far away from f our eyes. were you, but my feelings have been here quite as much as though my body had been within the limits of Chicago. My sphere of action lay off in the South. had with me your brothers and your sons, and I never want better backers in anything. (Applause, long contin-ued. and voices. "Hurrah for ued, and voices, "Hurrah for Sherman," "Didn't they do," etc.) I can recall, among those backers, men of Chicago-armed with stronge arguments than mere words or letters -armed with the twenty-pounder and the twelve-pounder, which speak, in language that cannot be mistaken, the only voice with which men arrayed in arms against us are to be address the only means man can use when reason loses its sway to convince. Now all is passed. Now all is peace from here to the gulf, and you, gentlemen, know better than I can tell what your duties have become. Instead of de ing you must build up. Instead of insulting you must encourage. (Prolonged applause.) Instead of destroying, you ust aid those willing to assist us in building up a land so diversified asours You cannot expect the people of Lou-isiana to feel as you do, nor those who live in the Carolinas. (Cheers.) All must and should respect them as they respect yours. With that simple caution there is no danger of the

ion there is no danger of the peace we now enjoy being disturbed during our lifetime, and we can leave the future to our children. (Long continued ap-plause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I thank ou for this manifestation of kindness feeling. I have to stay in Chicago a few days, and during that time I will be leased to see one and all of you in such It is said that acts imposing taxes are nanner as you choose.

There is wisdom in the words uttered by the bold warrior in the speech reported above, and it would be well if the destructives would heed his utterances. He has had a nearer view of the South han any of them, and knows well what needed to cement this Union for which ie fought so gallantly and so well, and orender permanent the peace which his veteran army did so much to bring dent, old-fashioned, hard-shell Demoonly by a line between two townships. rv to devote every energy to efface the Resides this, the 15th section of the narks of the destructive course of unelenting and devastating war, to "build qp" from the ruins which have been verywhere left to mark the pathway of contending armies. True statesman. ship counsels moderation and clemency n this, the hour of our triumph. The fanatics who utter bitter words and stir up strife are the worst enemies this counry has. Let them be shamed into silence by the words of the hero Sherman. -----The Doctrine of Negro Suffrage Repudiated by Mr. Lincoln.

rom the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] We observe that a great many super cial writers and publishers are ing, with entire confidence, that the Demogratic party is dead. This is a very curious idea, and one which, a great many times before this, has been as confidently put forth. But as it has not proved true hitherto, so it is natural to question whether it is true now, and it may be asserted that the Democratic it may be asserted that the Democratic party is very far from being dead, and, whether for good or evil, is likely to survive for a long time to come. It is marvelous that men who pretend to deal in politics, and to teach it to their readers, should be found asserting such a simply nonsensical idea as this does no good, bat rather does harm by misleading the reader and concealing the truth. We do not now pretend to ay whether it is desirable that the Democratic party should be dead or not. For the purposes of this article, it does not concern us to discuss whether the life of that party has in it danger to the country, or not. We simply desire that our readers should know the truth, and therefore we warn them not to be misled by any foolish notion that the Democratic party has ceased to exist, or has ceased to be a great power in the country. The Presidential election of last fall showed no signs of weakness i that party. Their defeat was not s great as to give any ground to the idea that they are demoralized. On the con-trary, the remarkable fact stands out, that with the gigantic powers wielde by the Administration party, with more than a million voters actually under the military control, or in paid employ of the Administration, the Democratic party nevertheless polled very nearly one half of the entire vote of the loyal I am no or a dead political party. He will count without his host who omits in the

Party Influences in the Future.

reckoning of American affairs this very important fact. We call it important, and it will appear so if carefully examined. We beg the reader to dismiss from hismind any We beg idea that we are writing in favor of th Democratic party. We simply seek to impress a truth on all men who are looking at the future, and we are con-tent, for this purpose, to admit as facts anything and everything that may be said against Democrats as a party. In point of fact, if we could have our own way, we would sweep all political par-ties forever from existence, and forbid them to raise their corrupt forms in the But this cannot be done. Hence the importance of knowing and estimating the truth in regard to the Dem-ocratic party. During the past four sed, and years the opposition to that party has been conducted on the principle that the Democrats were in sympathy with the rebels at the South. Now if this aswere true, v sertion what present the of affairs The amnesty proclamation has already restored to voting powers enough men to swell the Democratic vote in the country to an immense majority over the Republican vote of last fall. To meet this very idea, a party seems now determined to introduce negro suffrage in the South, so that the Democratic majority may be defeated. But is not this idea rather dubious? What is ikely to be the influence over negroes Who that remembers voting a imes in New York, can forget that negroes are very apt to vote with their masters. Men who imagine that there to be a negro paradise at the South where the negro will be an independent voter, acting on high moral principle unswayed by sordid and wordly influ ences, are very foolish men. If the issues in the future were to be the old issues of the past, then possibly there might be an array of negroes on the one side, all for one idea, against slavery and slaveholders. But those issues are gone by. And this is tolerably certain, that are very likely to be adopted by the employers of labor at the South. It is highly probable that if the most ferocious New England abolitionist should buy a confiscated plantation in South Carolina, and settle on it

would in less than three years t an ar about. It is true wisdom for the coun- crat. voting that ticket and carrying his whole negro vote with him. For the negroes at the South, if allowed to vote, will be no purer and no more "uninfluenced," than voters at the North. Or the contrary, they will, of necessity vote as their employers vote, and as long as they are a dependent race, they wil follow and not lead. More than this will the anti-Democratic men, who favor negro suffrage as a means of keep-ing down the Democratic party please explain on what principle the negro at the South, who votes on independent principles, can possibly vote for any other party than the Democratic. Can he be persuaded that a high protective tariff is for his good ? Can he be taught that paper money is better than hard dollars? Can he be initiated into the mysteries of National Banks? This is worth thinking about. The negro suffrage idea must not be adopted by men in haste, to erect an anti-Democratic party. The chances are ten to one that the negro, at his own permanent residence in the South, will vote the Democratic ticket. For it is simply true that the luded directly to this question, declared hemocratic party exists, its organization himself opposed to negro suffrage. The remains the same, its old machinery is strong and active, its wily operators are action which he has so decidedly wide-awake, its spoil-seekers are as vil-lainously shrewd as ever, its honest men adopted. are as firm in their adherence to old doctrines and principles as they were in the days of Andrew Jackson, and in The "Loyal League" theory of dealshort the party is a great element in the future of the country. How much depends on its course in ing with traitors and rebels does not seem to be in much favor with the civilthe future may be seen by a single sugized world at this time. The King of gestion. We heard a conversation a few days ago on a punishment of trea-son. Said one gentleman, "I hope that Saxony has most inconsiderately selected the present moment for the Andrew Johnson will prove, as he has been said to be, a second Andrew Jack-son in firmness of purpose and that nothing will swerve him from his course." Said another, "I don't know, for Johnson was educated at the feet of Luckeon in convection to the Linited publication of the following letter of amnesty and pardon to the rebels of 1849:MY DEAR MINISTER OF STATEY ON BEHR: When the goodness of God sends blessings to us, we feel ourselves doubly moved to do good to our fellow creatures, and to exercise Jackson in opposition to the United States Bank, and we all know that mercy toward them. This sentiment leads the to celebrate, by a general act of clem-Jackson's firmness of purpose swept me to celebrate, by a general act of clem-ency, the great happiness which God has recently given to me, my family, and the whole country. I had already on several occasions granted pardon to the persons implicated in the movements of May, 1849. To-day I desire to extend this clemency to all; to permit a free return to all who are living in exile, and to restore their civil rights and bonors that institution from existence with the besom of destruction, and if Johnson is as firm as Jackson, who can tell what is to become of our National Banks?" And we respectfully submit as an evi-dence of the vast importance of the ex-istence of the Democratic party, the fact that that party is traditionally op-posed to national banks, and that if it and to restore their civil rights and honors o those who were on that occasion deprived should happen to come into power, and President Johnson should happen to hold his old principles on this subject, there would not be much doubt about at them. I charge you, accordingly, to lay before me, together with the ministers o justice and the interior, the measures neces arv to effect this result. Yours affectionately, Dresden, May 27, 1865. the living fact of the Democratic party The terms of this royal letter are an interesting and instructive as its sub The English Royal Family. The young Princess of Wales has stance. It will be observed that this again astonished her young husband by "ruler by right divine" has nothing to say of the "devilish crime of treason;" that he contents himself with describing presenting him with a bouncing boy, couple of months sooner than was exone of the most savage episodes of the popular revolutions of 1849 simply as "the movements of May" in that year, pected. In an English paper of June 3d, we find this announcement: "It is stated that the accouchment and that he recognizes the obligation to mercy as a duty toward the Divine Giver of good to men. of the Princess of Wales will most probably take place in August. He Royal Highness will reside at Marl Her With such sentiments King John of With such sentiments King John of Saxony could not be admitted into any "Loyal League" club in this happy land. So strange a commentary does the confusion of our times furnish upon the exclamation of Marc Antony: borougn House, during that month.' But at the hour that this was printed, the event promised for August had already taken place, for the official bulletin fixes the date at 1.18 A. M., June 3rd. Only the day before, the Princess was at public concert, and in the evening had a large dinner party. A few hours before her first child was born she was at askating pond near Windsor. property !- World. There is no probability that there will ever be a lack of heirs in the direct line of Queen Victoria. She has nine sons and daughters, having never lost one. Her oldest child, the Crown Princess of flowing in from professedly repentant rebels to such an extent that the expe-Prussia, has, according to the Gotha diency of any extensive reinstatement of that class of persons to the rights of citizenship and elective franchise is eliciting much earnest discussion. Many foor the Desidentia discussion. Almanac, four children. Her second daughter, the Princess Louisa of Hesse.

Earl Bussel Declares the Rebellion Ended Gazette.

The principal object of attraction here at the present time is Chief Justice Chase. He arrived here a few days THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION FOREIGN OFFICE, June 6, 1865. Copy of a letter from Earl Russell to since, and has been the guest of Mr. May, United States Assistant Treasurer. The Chief Justice has been very active the Lords Commissioners of the Ad-

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 2, 1865. My LORDS—I have the honor to state to your lordships that since the date of since his arrival and visited most of the principal places of interest, not only in the city but the adjacent country. On Wednesday he visited the fair, now be-ing given on Esplanade street, by the colored "ladles" of the eity, and for the benefit of their people my letter of the 11th ult., intelligen has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederate General Sheridan, since his arrival in States has been captured by the military forces of the United States, and has been transported as a prisoner to Fort Mon in the field by the Confederate States have for the most part surrendered or the city, has scarcely been seen, and i said to be busy organizing his command for hard work in Texas. He resides and

has his office at the house of Mrs. Slo ispersed. In this posture of affairs her Majesty' comb, on Lafayette Square. The roops, principally cavalry, assigned to him are rapidly concentrating, and soon suf-ficient garrisons will be stationed all through Hance. government are of opinion that neutra nations cannot but consider the war in North America as at an end. In conformity with this opinion, her through Texas.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION IN NEW Majesty's government recognize that peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America before the dent Johnson created quite an excite-ment in New Orleans. The "excepted" were more numerous than was ex-pected, and caused considerable appre-hension for the moment. The whole ommencement of the civil war were in undisturbed possession.

As a necessary consequence of such recognition on the part of her Majesty's government her Majesty's several au-thorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to her Majesty, whether in the United Kingdom or beyond the easy must henceforth refuse permission seas, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confed-erate flag to enter any such ports, harbors and waters; and must require any Confederate vessels of warwhich, at the time when these orders reach her thousand "traitors," and the general opinion is that no proceedings would be had at all, except against a few promi-nent individuals of each excepted class. As to the rights of citizenship they are generally held to be unchanged and in full validity until such proceedings are Majesty's authorities in such ports, har-bors and waters may have already en-tered therein on the faith of proclama-tions heretofore issued by her Majesty, and which, having complied with the provisions of such proclamations, may be actually within such portt, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from

favor

would

old

peace.

under the Constitution. The great mass depart from of the "excepted," therefore, have re-turned to their equanimity and busithem. But her Majesty's government conider that a due regard for national good ness, and whenever allusion is made to the subject they only claim to belong to a "very large" class of men. faith and honor requires that her Majesty's authorities should be instructed as regards any such Confederate vessels so departing, that they should have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore en-

ANXIETY OF THE TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR, IEN.

had and an overt act proved.

Interesting from New Orleans,

HIEF JUSTICE CHASE IN NEW ORLEANS.

ORLEANS. The amnesty proclamation of Presi-

number of persons in the late confed-eracy who do not come for a portion of its benefits is estimated at about fifty

thousand—a very large number. The great number itself, however, did more towards allaying apprehension than anything else. The government could not certainly proceed against fifty thousand "traitors," and the general

no such thing as constructive treason

hension for the moment.

As to the comparative danger of the forced against pursuit of them within excepted classes, the anxiety of the \$20,-000 men would have been greatest, were any of them to be found; but twenty-four hours by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within any such ports, harbors and waters, and that such prohibition should be then there is no one willing to confess to this hard impeachment. That cause for ap-prehension, therefore, has passed away, and for the last time maintained in their and all is serene again on Carondelet.

If, however, the commander of any RETURN OF REBEL SOLDIERS. Confederate vessel of war which may be

The last few weeks have been to us of found in any port, harbor or waters of her Majesty's dominions at the time these the Crescent City weeks of deep rejoic-ings and heartfelt congratulations not unningled with sorrows. They have new orders are received by the Majesty's authorities, or may enter such port, har-bor or waters within a month after these been such as have been expected, when after four years of disastrous warfare friend meets friend again with mutual new orders are received, should wish to divest his vessel of her warlike character and after disarming her, to remain without a Confederate flag within welcomes back to a more happy home In that time the surviving m he rebel army and exiled citizens have British waters, her Majesty's authori ties may allow the commander of such returned to us and resumed their former They bring peaceful avocations in life vessel to do so at his own risk in all reack with them robust health, cheerfu spects, in which case he should be disfaces, remembrances innumerable o tinctly apprised that he is to expect no the contested field, and, alas! the last further protection from her Majesty's sad words and looks and deeds of fallen government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of comrades. It has been the fulness of joy commingled with the deepest sorrow RETURN OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD Among the first to return was General

had ventured all in the struggle,

the unavailing contest. He therefore parted with his old friends and took the

first train to Mobile, whence he came to this city by boat. Along the streets

had assembled immense crowds to re-

ceive him, but the General took hors

immediately after landing, and pro-

ceeded to his old home in Esplanade

through the unfrequented avenues. The next morning he and his son obtained passes for the Villere plantation, some

fifteen miles below the city, where the

who knew them

plans

He is likewise

lieved it would be unwise

Immediately

be

The rule as to twenty-four hours Beauregard and staff, surrendered with would, of course, not be applicable to Johnston's command. Immediately after that event, our creole General, who the case of such vessel.

I have addressed asimilar letter to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, India and War Offices, and also to the Lords Commissioners of her Majes-ty's Treasury, requesting them, as I do your Lordships, to issue instructions in conformity with the decision of her Majesty's Government to the several British authorities, at home or abroad, who may be called upon to act in the matter. I am, &c., RUSSELL. [NOTE.—A similar letter wasaddressed to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, War and India Departments, and to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.]

Putting his Foot Down.

An Act of Royal Ciemency.

Franchise,

in Paris. Both belonged to the best creole families of Louisiana, and were

still are. General Beauregard's first wife was a Villere; the second, Caro-

line Deslonde sister of Mrs Slidell not lown decidedly and firmly upon the beloved by

President Johnson has put his foot

lican newspapers in this State. From the most influential down to the most insignificant sheets among them, they have all been clamoring for the right of the negro to vote. No form of recoustruction which had not this for its basis would be considered safe or proper by them. They were all firmly and irrevocably committed to this as to a grea cardinal principle.

Now that it has been entirely and forever repudiated by President Johnson, in a manner which shows that he cannot be moved, all these loudmouthed negrophilists have their noses suddenly put out of joint. What will they do about the matter? How can they eat their own words so suddenly? With what show of honesty and decency can they repudiate at once all the eloquent and pathetic appeals which they have made on behalf of their colored brethren? Will they abandon the startling cry, "the hand that lays down the bayonet must take up the ballot."-Will they wheel round at once, careles as to how entirely inconsistent they may appear, and give a meek and unquestioning support to President Johnson in a policy which they have so bitterly opposed; or will they denounce him, as it is their bounden duty to do, if they believed what they have so persistently asserted. We shall see.

One thing they can do, and that is the only way of escape, not involving comthem. They can tell their readers that the President had no power under the Constitution, in reconstructing the Southern States, to do what they so ardently desired and so earnestly advoand are eagerly read and believed. From the letters written by the corcated; but they must not abandon the respondents of the New York Tribune doctrine. To do so would be to exhibit and other Abolition journals during the the most shameful subserviency. No war, a volume might readily be comthoughtful man among all their readers piled, which would answer as an adcould ever again have the least respect mirable sequel to the Travels of Munfor their political honesty after that. chausen. The doctrine must be maintained as correct and true at all hazards, for the sake of consistency, if for no other reason. Let the Republican press of this State insist, with the same unanimity with which it advocated the extension of the right of suffrage to the negroes in the Southern States, upon conferring that privilege upon them in Pennsylvania. Let them with one accord, demand that the obnoxious word "white" shall be stricken from the Constitution of Pennsylvania The Republican party of Iowa have had the manliness to go before the people on that issue. Shall Pennsylvania be

behind Iowa in the march toward the political millenium? We hope the newspapers which have advocated the extension of the right of suffrage to the negroes of Southern States will insist upon like justice being done here at home. Let them, with like unaninmity. demand that this be made the leading plank in their platform at the coming State Convention. If they are not the veriest hypocrites in the world they will do so. Many a poor negro has gone into the army from this State as the representative of some cowardly Abolition ist. In consequence of the extraordi nary care taken of that class of troops most of them still live. They will soon lay down the bayonet. Shall they not then take up the ballot in Pennsvlva nia? It is for the advocates of negro

suffrage to say. If they are not the veriest liars, they believe in the right of the negro to vote. Let them make the issue here in Pennsylvania. This is the right place to do it. It can be done here by amending the Constitution of the State, lawfully, and without the violation of any right. President Johnson could not assume any such control over the Southern States: but the friends of negrosuffrage can effect all they desire by proper State action. We want them to make the action. We want them to make the issue in Pennsylvania at once. Will they dare to do it? The Republican press of the State has, we believe, without exception, endorsed the doc-trine. Will they stand by it? Here is the proper place for them to make the issue; and during the coming State election the proper time election the proper time. time of peace.

zuish, missions die, and sin prevails. If the clergy break God's law of love, if they set the example of disobedince to Christ's command, "overcome evil with good," what can you expect of the people? Yes, my reverend brethren, great need have we on this mournful day to inquire whether much of it may not fairly be charged to our mistaken views of duty. Let every one of us bearing the sacred commission dili-

precept, most resembles went about doing good."

A Huge Standing Army to be Kept Up. Advices from Washington say that the regular army, or permanent military organization of the country will be organized upon the following basis: General officers-One General, five Lieutenant Generals, fifty Major Gen-erals, and seventy-five Brigadier Gen-

erals. The regular army proper to be composed of nineteen regiments of in-fantry, six regiments of cavalry, and five regiments of artillery, all filled up to the maximum number; besides these, fifty thousand colored troops will be re-tained with the regiments filled up to the maximum number. Hancock's corps will be increased a full corps of three divisions, about thirty thousand men. The veteran re-

serve corps, twenty-five regiments filled up to the maximum number. The medical staff will be increased one hundred full surgeons, with a corresponding number of assistant sur The infantry and cavalry regiments

of the regular army comprise three bat-talions of eight hundred men each. Under the proposed arrangement total strength of the army will be near-ly as follows: Regular infantry, 45,600; regular cavalry, 14,400; regular artil-lery, 12,060; colored troops, 50,000; Hancock's corps, 30,000; veteran reserve corps, 25,000-total, 177,000 men. to the elective franchise. The cost of keeping up such a huge

standing army as that will not be less than one hundred and seventy-five million dollars annually. The people will not submit to be taxed to raise that amount for a single day longer than they believe it to be absolutely necessary. Indeed it will be hard to convince them that any such burthen upon the indus try and the wealth of the country is at all necessary even now. They know very well that our volunteer system will supply any needed number of soldiers

at ten days notice, if the emergency should demand it. Would it not b wise then to reduce the proposed standing army one-half, or even more, and at the same time to arrange for reducing it still further at the earliest period pos sible. The people of this country will never support a large standing army in

act of April 25, 1850, shows plainly the understanding of the Legislature, that the act of 1842 extended to cases where the line between a township and a bor ough or city may divide the mansion house of a farm from a portion of the land. That act enacted that the 59th section of the act of 1842 shall not be construed to extend to lands lying in different townships, the mansi of which is in an incorporated borough or city. It obviously implies that the act does apply when the lands are di-

vided by a township and city or borough line, if the mansion house be not in the city or borough. In the case now before us, it appears that the mansion house and other improvements, with nearly seven-eighths of the land, are situate in Lancaste township, and that only about sixteen acres of the tract lie in the city. It was not competent, therefore, for the assessor of the city to assess any part of it, and his attempted assessment was void. The judgment is reversed and judgment

The Democracy of York County. The Democratic County Committee of York county held a meeting on Saturday last for the purpose of appointing delegates to the coming State Convention. There was a full attendance and the best feeling prevailed.

Col. S. N. Bailey, of Dillsburg, was appointed Senatorial Delegate, to the State Convention, and Dr. H. G. Bussey of Shrewsbury, and Jas. B. Ziegler, Esq., of York Borough, Representative

Delegates. Messrs. Moses Leib, J.S. Hiestand S. N. Bailey, J. M. Sweigart, and Jacob H. Freet, were appointed a committee on resolutions, and after retiring for consultation reported through their Chairman, Moses Leib, Esq., the following which were unanimously adopt

ed : WHEREAS, This is the first opportunity the Democratic party of the County of York has had to express officially its entiments in reference to the great crime committed in the assassination of Presi-dent Lincoln, and the attempted murder of Secretary Seward : therefore

gently inquire if, during the past time, as much as lieth in us, we have pro-Resolved, That words are insufficient to express our great horror at the fiendish all men. True loyalty to the State can-not consist in disloyalty to Christ. But uct, and our desire to see the guilt punished and the law vindicated that aside from our abhorrence at the wicked deed, by which the country was the best patriot and the most loyal clergyman is he who, by example and robbed of its Chief Magistrate and plunged into mourning, we sensibly Him who feel the loss the nation sustained in the death of Mr. Lincoln, especially at the time when the counsels of moderation An Absurd Argument.

The most popular and captivating arand magnanimity were about being in rument for negrosuffrage is founded on augurated by his administration, and the fact that negroes have served as peace and union seemed about to be soldiers. But white citizens from the speedily restored. Resolved, That, now as ever, the Deage of eighteen are liable to such ser-

mocratic party is pledged to the sup-port of the CONSTITUTION of the United vice; and probably ten times as many minors as negroes have been under fire States and the LAWS OF THE LAND, and during the war. Does it thence follow we REMAND their strict observance by that boys of eighteen have a right to those in authority; and that in our as-sociation with our fellow-citizens of vote? If not, what becomes of the new other parties, we wish to preserve har-mony and good will, "demanding noconnection sought to be established beween soldiership and electorship? If thing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong." Resolved, That we have witnessed negroes are entitled to vote in virtue of their having served in the army, black with great satisfaction the action of President Johnson, so far as he has blood is more privileged than white;

for thousands of unnaturalized emi shown his desire for the reconstruction grants have served in the army, and yet of the Union on just and liberal terms, and that we hope, that by his opposition to the establishment of Negro Suffrage to clamor is raised for their admission by allowing to each state the right to prescribe for themselves the qualifica-tion of voters; his disposition to return to "the safe and orderly ways of law A Well Deserved Compliment.

The Erie Obscrver of last week pays and liberty;" his opposition to militar, courts and his disregard of their decis the following well-deserved compliment to one of the most prominent and sterl-

ing Democrats of this county : We notice by the Lancaster Intelli-gencer that our former fellow-citizen, Gen. William Patton, has been elected a delegate from the town of Columbia, to the Democratic County Convention port. Resolved, That we again return our thanks to the brave soldiers who risked The General isone of the class of Demo-crats who stand firmly by the cause through good and evil report. -----

GOVERNOR BIGLER Was at Washington recently, and had a long interview with the President. The York Gazette says the Governor was cordially received by President Johnson, and there was perfect harmony in their political views. They served together in the Senate, and each warmly supported the Lecompton bill, the Jeff. Davis resolutions, and, when the war was impending, the Crittenden compromise.

The Trenton True American says, the Governor of New Hampshire recommends that the negroes in that State and elsewhere be allowed to vote, in the name of the late President. Now Mr. Lincoln, on the occasion when he aluded directly to this question, declared given on the case stated for the defen-dant. occasion referred to was during the dis-

cussion between himself and Mr. Douglas in Illinois, some years ago. Mr. Douglas introducing the question, said: " I hold that a negro is not, and never ought to be, a citizen of the United States. I hold that this Government

was made upon a white basis by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of selfgovernment. "Now I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the negro whatever when they declared all men created equal. They desired to express by that phrase, white men of European birth, European descent, and had no reference to the negro, the savage Indians or other in-

terior or degraded races. At that time every one of the thirteen Colonies was slave-holding colony, and every signer of the Declaration represented a slaveholding constituency, and we know that no one of the emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them when they signed the Declara Mr. Douglas had also in the course of the discussion asked Mr. Lincoln if he

was in favor of negro citizenship, and in one of his speeches Mr. Lincoln reolied as follows :

"My opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States, if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. If the State of Illinois had that power, I should be opposed to the exercise of il.'

And again : "Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in know, the Judge never asked me that question before. He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly the I am not in favor of negro citizenslip."

Thus Mr. Lincoln distinctly declared his opposition to negro citizenship, and said that, if it were definitely settled that his own State had the power to make the negro a citizen, he would be opposed to her doing so. The Governor New Hampshire goes, therefore, a ittle too far when he advocates that neasure in the name of the late President. The fact is, it is only very recently that the abolition-republican leaders have ventured to show their and so plainly and to avow this new ions; by a restoration to the people of the sacred and inalienable right of Haplank in their platform. But it is only another step in the programme of the beas Corpus, and a return to honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs—he may continue to merit abolition fanatics, who, it seems, will not rest content short of the elevation our confidence and challenge our supof a negro to the presidential chair.

THE New York Independent publishtheir all for the cause of the Union, and we hail with unbounded joy the restora-tion of peace, and with it the return to our midgt of our neighbors and friends who went to the defence of the country, built there will be found ou s a vehement article in favor of negro suffrage. It says the government has proved unequal to the high occasion. and that the North Carolina measure believing that they will be found as consistently battling for the CONSTITU-TION, THE LAWS AND THE LIBERTY OF 'cannot receive the approval of abolitionists, does not deserve the acquies-THE CITIZEN at home, as they fought for the UNION in the field. Resolved, That the delegates this day cence of practical statesmen, and cannot e accepted as the final method of readjustment" The editor froths at the appointed to the Democratic State Con-vention, are hereby instructed to sup-port Abraham Lamberton, of Cumber-land county, for Surveyor General. mouth, and calls upon all the dogs to be set upon the President. What will he think of the Mississippi proclamation.

has two, so that with the two children of the Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria has already eight grand-children. There are six more of her children to be married. The expense of maintaining the princes and princesses and their children will eventually be an enormous charge upon the public treasury.

Greene County Democratic Ticket.

tion. None advocate an indiscriminate enfranchising of them, neither is there any dispute as to the rightfulness or propriety of Presidential action in the individual cases arising; but the very impossibility of applying fixed rules to such a variety of cases creates a feverish anxlety on the subject that time alone can allay. Among the latest arrivals of that class is Henry C. Burnett, of Ken-tucky, an ex-member of the federal The sterling Democracy of Greene county, at their primary election, placed in nonination the following excellent ticket. President Judge, A. A. Purman, Esq., (subject to the decision of the conerees); Assembly, Thomas Rose, Perry; Commissioner, Elias Scott; Perry; Commissioner, Elias Ecot; of Center: Auditor, Thomas Laidly, of Carmichaels borough; Poor House Di-rector, Morgan Bell, of Morgan; Sur-veyor, Geo. Hoge, of Center.
Joseph G. Ritchie, Heth Johns, and John Clayton, Esqs., were appointed s Judicial Conferees. taket class is hearly C. Burnett, of Ken-tucky, an ex-member of the federal Congress, and late Senator from that State in the rebel government, Tha rebel Congressman Murray, of Tennes-see, is also reported here, with what success remains to be seen. - New York. Herald. Herald.

question of negrosuffrage. In the prothat was Miss Deslonde died in this city about a year ago, while the General was at Charleston, and her funeral was one clamation defining the powers of the Mississippi State Convention he says: of the largest ever known. General " And the said convention, when con-Beauregard's future vened, or the Legislature that may there-after be assembled, will prescribe the known. As he is among the "except-ed" of the annesty proclamation, both on account of his rank and education at West Point, he will probably await the qualification of electors, and the elegibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State action of the government. He is in ro--a power the people of the several States comprising the Federat Union, have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time." bust health, as is also his son, who re-turns with him. The various members The lines in italics do not appear in

of his military family have resumed their former avocations in this city. LIEUTENANT GENERAL DICK TAYLOR the North Carolina proclamation. That was also among the first to return-not was regarded with distaste by the exto his home; that was long since stroyed or confiscated. treme radicals. What will they say to n robust health ; but of his plans, if any this stronger and more emphatic anhe has, nothing is known. As, on ac count of his rank, he is among the "exnouncement of the right of each State to decide who shall be entitled to the cepted," he will also probably await the action of government in some parallel case. His staff have returned to peace-ful life. General Taylor was the heir of exercise of the elective franchise within its limits? We expect to hear them howl most dismally; but we rejoice in a large fortune from his father, Old Zachary, and also came into possession the assurance that they cannot move the President from the wise course of of considerable property upon marriage; but he has lost all.

GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG.

.This gentleman, who was a planteron the Lafourche before the war, has not yet returned. He is said to be in excelyet returned. He is said to be in excel-lent health, and is probably detained by private business.

ADMIRAL RAPHAEL SEMMES. Captain, or rather Admiral. Sommes

of the Alabama, is also expected here soon. He is a native of Maryland, but long before the war had made his home here in common with two brothers—the one Senator in the rebel Congress, the other surgeon in the army.

OCCUPATION OF THE RETURNED. The most of the young men who have returned have gone back to their old places where homes have not been broken up. In many cases their places were long preserved for them and their regular salaries paid them till the occu-ption of New Oleans. A great were bation of New Orleans. A great many, nowever, are still out of employment, although it is probable the expanding business of the city will soon make places for them.

Iowa Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention of Iowa nave nominated William M. Stone for Governor, and George G. Wright for Supreme Judge. The Convention is in favor of striking the word "white" out

of the State Constitution. Thus it will be seen, that the firs, t Republican State Convention held this year deliberately declares in favor of negro equality. We hope the party will be equally honest everywhere.-They might as well speak cut plainly, and meet this issue squarely, for they cannot escape from it. T'ney are completely committed to the doctrine. All sensible men know this, and the masses who are opposed to negro equality and negro suffrage will act on that convic-

Governor Brough has issued an address to the people of Ohio, decling in the most positive terms to be a candidate for re-nomination. This leaves the

will, beyond doubt, be the nominee of the Republican party. Gov. Brough,

After a careful survey of all the sur-roundings, I am entirely satisfied that the same considerations of duty that fear the President's clemency will be abused, and urge that justice should precede mercy in une-tenths of the ap-plications made. Others believe the pardons are solicited in good faith, and all conditions will be honorably com-plied with. All admit that many South-ern men are entitled to a lower retar pressed upon the acceptance of a nomi nation two years ago, imperiously re-quire that I should decline it at the present time. Under this conviction I respectfully, but unconditionally, with draw my name from the Convention and the canvass.

ern men are entitled to a legal restora-tion. None advocate an indiscriminate Brough labored with untiring energy, to secure a re-nomination, and only withdrew when he perceived it to be impossible. Like Tod, he sold himself to the Abolitionists, has been used, and shelved.-Pittsburg Post.

Senatorial Delegate.

Conferees representing the counties of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson met in... the borough of Indiana, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, and elected R. L. Johnston, Esq., as Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, to be held at . Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 24th day. of August next.

O judgment! thou art fied to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason!" Ohio Politics. Republicans clamoring for the sanguinary explation of political crimes; and kings extending clemency to so-cialist conspirators against crown and The Repentant Bebels and the Elective

tion.

way clear for General J. D. Cox. who

Applications for executive pardon are

"As I have no political desires, pre-sent or future, the path of duty becomes not only plain, but personally pleasant.