Meeting of the Democratic State Central A meeting of the Democratic State Committee will be held at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 21st day of

er, 1865, at 2 P. M. A full attendance is specially requested. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

October 26, 1865. Chairman.

The Next Campaign.

The Pittsburg Post, wnich some weeks ago spoke against the policy of postponing our State Conventions to a late period of the summer, has another article on the subject which we heartily endorse. According to all previous experience, a "quiet campaign" should have inured to our advantage, but in this instance it did not. It enabled the Republican leaders to dodge the questions at issue, and thus to avoid the demoralization in their own ranks which must have resulted from the pressing home upon them of their negro suffrage and negro equality doctrines. The next campaign must be managed differently. We must begin early and work with might and main till the polls close. We must speak out ourselves and compel our opponents to speak out; and with the issues thus fairly and squarely presented and discussed, we think the verdict of the people must and will be in

our favor. The Post says: "If the Convention is called on the 4th of March, it willform which may be adopted. There if the people only fully understand the canvass can be thoroughly and satisfactorily carried out in six or eight weeks. It is idle to talk about it. The idea of a late day for the Convention and a short campaign has been tried in the last two State efections, and the result is known. We do not pretend to say that postponing the time for the meeting of the Convention was the cause of the defeat of the Democratic party, but certainly no good was accomplished, while too brief a space was left for the canvassing of the State, organization of the party, distribution of documents, We are decidedly in favor of holding the Convention on the 4th of

THE CORONER'S JURY summoned to inquire into the late Railroad disaster • between Lancaster and Landisville have rendered their verdict. They have been unable to find out the cause of the accident, although they called before them everybody within reach whom they supposed to be capable of throwing light on the subject. The track was in good order and the car was one of the best on the road. The train does not appear to have been running at an unwarrantable rate. At the time of the accident the engines were not drawing at all, the engineers having shut off steam, as the train had reached descending ground.

As this accident has already been freely and sharply commented upon by the public press, especially in New York and Pittsburg, and as the verdict rendered vesterday will no doubt be assailed, we think the Jury should, by public notice, extend an invitation to all persons who profess to know any thing about the accident, to appear before them and testify. What is likely to be said when the verdict comes to be taken up by the press, may fairly be inferred from what has been said in advance of its rendition by a correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial, who writes over the signature of "A TRAVELER." He says:

Investigations by Coroner's Juries are now mere empty forms, indeed these juries seem only called to repress inquiry, and to smooth over the reckless and criminal conduct of Railroad companies and employees. The late case at Lancaster is only one of ate case at Lancaster is only conmany. Two weeks nive hearly empset yet no one knows anything of the true cause of the disaster. It is said that a wheel, a rail, and an axle were all broken, but whether the lives were taken, and the limbs that were grushed were sacrificed by a bad axle or a bad rail, or a cracked wheel, or by total inattention to each and every way; no man knows outside the railroad people, if indeed, they know anything about the

natter.

And what did the Coroner's Jury decide And what did the Coroner's Jury decide and declare? Did they seek to learn how long an axle may be safely used under a passenger car? Did they inquire whether this broken axle had been in use beyond the average time that an axle can be used as determined by the tests and experience of railroad men? Did they ask whether the axles for this road are how made of the very best material (as they always should be), and by manufacturers of the very highest reputation? Was the fractured wheel of good material and fit for the terrible strain of a train so heavy that two engines were of good material and fit for the terrible strain of a train so heavy that two engines were required to move it? Was the speed of the train forty, or fifty, or fifty-five miles an hour? Were the surviving passengers examined by the jury? Were the employees who did the wrong the only persons examined, and will the jury make up its verdict from their testimony alone? dict from their testimony alone?

These are questions that will be asked and must be pressed, if the traveling pub-

lic are to have any protection for their lives It is to be hoped that the next Legisla It is to be noped that the next Legislature may contain members who will be brave and honest and humane enough to apply the remedy for these evils. Let there be a searching investigation—and let us have laws that will protect the traveler. or if he cannot be protected, that will pur ish his slaver whoever he may be.

We very much doubt whether the testimony of the "surviving passengers" would clear up the mystery that hangs around this accident, but still we think that all the testimony that can be got should be taken. This would relieve the Coroner's Jury from imputations that we are sure they do not deserve, and it would either relieve all the Railroad officials from unjust charges or fix the responsibility upon those alone to whom it belongs. It may be said that few or none of the surviving passengers would come here to testify. No matter. Give them the chance, and if they do not embrace it, that will leave them without ground of complaint against the nature of the verdict. Or better still, let the surviving passengers be invited. through the public press, to send their address to the Coroner, so that their testimony may be taken at their respective places of abode. The cause of this accident ought to be found out, or it should be conclusively shown to lie out of mortal sight and beyond the reach of human investigation. The Jury owe this to the officers of the company, to the public and to themselves.

Since putting the above in type, and just before going to press, we received a telegram from one of the near relatives of a victim of the late accident. "protesting against the Coroner's Jury rendering a verdict upon the testimony as given in the Lancaster papers. He impugns the statement of the conductors and asks that evidence from disinterested persons be taken-passengers and others before a verdict is ren-

THE IRISH BONDS .- The bonds of the "Irish Republic" are "payable six months after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish Nation," Capulets. Its end, judging from the ime of issue.

A Few Plain Facts. An exchange shows, in the following ables of prices, the "advantage" of the present condition of things as comared with what it was prior to the war. In 1860 you could go to a store and buy bill of goods, and the storekeepe ould make out your account as fol-

piece of muslin, 32 vards, at 121c... bs. coffee at 124 pepper at 10c yds. Canton flannel at 15c... silk handkerchief...... Total.

In 1865 you make another purchase nd buy the same quantities and qualities of goods at the same store, and the storekeeper makes out another bill, as follows: l lb. pepper at 75c.. 10 lbs. sugar at 20c.

vds. Canton flannel at 750

Deduct bill of 1860.

.830 30 Difference... This difference of \$30.30 you have now to pay the bond-holders, assessors and

collectors, for carrying on the civil war to make the negro your equal-for that is what is claimed by the radical Abolitionists who have been ruling the country for the last four years. In 1860, ten days work of a laboring man at \$1 per suppose that President Johnson is so day, would foot the bill; in 1865, it will require twenty days work, at \$2 per day, the farmer could come to town and pay his bill of goods with two barrels of flour; in 1865, notwithstanding the high price flour commands, it will take four barrels

to pay the same bill.

The above presents a plain statement of facts which are brought home to every householder in the community, and especially every laboring man who has to provide for himself and his family by give ample time for organizing the party his daily toil and industry, and this and presenting and discussing the plat- state of things will continue just so long as the governmental policy of the last need be no apprehension as to the result | few years is continued. If the masses want a change, they will have to disissues involved in the contest, and no | pense with the services of their present rulers. There is no hope for the country but in a speedy return to the old Demo cratic policy of former years.

Governor BROWNLOW, of Tennessee in a recent letter to the Knoxville Whig. expresses the opinion that idleness, starvation and disease will remove from the sphere of mortal existence the majority of the negroes of this generation, and that the whole race, in this country, will gradually melt away and become extinct, like the Indians.

This has been the opinion of all sensible men, who looked at the question from a conservative standpoint for the last two or three years, and our only marvel is that Parson Browlow, who has been so sadly afflicted with "nigger on the brain," should have got his eyes opened at last. That the poor negroes will be the greatest sufferers in the long run, from forced emancipation, is just as certain as that night follows day. Incapable of taking care of themselves, their race is destined to dwindle and perish before the superior civilization, intelligence and energy of the white man. This has been the history of man in all ages of the world, and it is scarcely possible for the American negro to form an exception to the general rule.

As confirmatory of this view of the probable extinction of the negro by disease and starvation, we may give the following from the New in relation to the negroes in the District of Columbia: "The most frightful mortality exists, o

rany as 80 coffus per week being furnished y the Quartermaster's Department, most o hich are for children. It is the opinion o which are for children. It is the opinion of physicians practicing among them, and of other closes observers, that three fourths of these children die from neglect and want.—
In the family of a soldier, who lost his life in battle, five out of the ten children have died since March, 185, from the above causes. In another, three out of seven children of a soldier drafted in December last have starved to death within the last three weeks.

ed to death within the last three weeks. Continued Agitation.

"Abolish slavery," the radicals used say, "and agitation about the negro will cease." A great many good-natured, credulous people believed them, but have at length found out their mistake. The radicals declare that "slavery is dead," but they dish up Sambo, as a subject of agitation, in a new form .-They now want to make him a voter, and threaten to prolong "the irrepressible conflict" unless this scheme to degrade the white man and the white

man's ballot is carried out. But they would not rest content with even that. We must admit the negro to the Senate and the Social Circle," exclaimed S. S. Foster, at an Abolition meeting recently held in Boston. This is what the radicals are aiming at, and, as soon as they can succeed thus far in their programme, the next step in order will be amalgamation and miscegenation. So we go from bad to worse.

BEFORE THE ELECTION, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens went over to Gettysburg and made a speech in favor of paying the border people for the losses they sustained during the war. He did this to secure votes for the Republican candidates, and we do not doubt that his speech produced much effect. Now that the election is over, the Express, one of Mr. Steven's organs in Lancaster, pubishes an article on the subject of "War Damages," in which it is said that "Congress must set its face as flint

against them all." The worst feature of this article in the Express is its reflection on the patri-Penusylvania. Itinjures them by denying them right to compensation for damages, and then insults them in the

following terms: It was the misfortune of the Pennsylvainns that they lived where Lee could get t them, not to say their fault that they sat anely done and anatted his coming, with itle or no preparation for resistance.

The Issues of the Day. There are a number of issues now before the people of the United States; but the three most important and leading questions, which must soon be de-

cided one way or the other, may be briefly summed up as follows: 1. Shall we give to the negro race the right to vote, and thereby acknowledge its right to demand a social and political

equality with the white race? 2. Shall we tolerate and defend a discrimination in favor of the capitalist in levying taxes to pay the national debt? 3. Shall we encourage an opposition by Congress to the return of the Southern States into the Union, on the terms embraced in President Johnson's plan of re-union or re-construction?

The Republican party everywhere takes the affirmative on these questions. The Democratic party takes the negative. In other words, the Republican says yes to all these propositions-the Democratic party says no. Let the people choose between them been committed, which district shall

Lo, the Poor Negro! Some thirty odd years ago the constant cry of the opponents of the Demo cratic party was, "Lo, the Poor Indian!" That answered its purpose then, and is buried with the things of the past Now their cry is, "Lo, the Poor Negro!" This, too, will have its about lived day, and be buried in the tomb of all the So mote it be.

"Weeping Sad and Lonely." The Pittsburg Gazette and the Harrisburg Telegraph are very unbappy ecause the President of the United States has shown no disposition to confer high places on the shoddy politicians of Pennsylvania. The Telegraph,

probably borrowing the complaining anguage of the Gazette, gives utterance to its grief in the following terms: We do not know that it has ever occurred to our readers, because no públic complaint seems to have been ever made, that the seems to have been ever made, that the great State of Pennsylvania—the very first, we think, in he Union, with a population amounting to one-sixth of that of all the free States—giving the very largest majorities for the Republican ticket, and making he first and largest contributions to the war, has not been honored since the time of Cameron with either a representative in the Cabinet or at any first-class court abroad. w York (Mr. Seward's own State

while New York (Mr. Seward's own State, which he has been unable to hold throughout,) and Massachusetts furnished nearly all the foreign ambassadors! Even Kentucky, which voted against us, is distinguished by a leading mission and a seat in the Cabinet. Why this is so we do not know. It is very unlikely that it could have been accidental. We presume this exclusion of Pennsylvania politicians from high office has not been accidental. Unless those who have been intimately acquainted with President Johnson during his whole career in both branches of Congress are wholly mistaken about his character for honesty, it is the most natural thing in the world for him to withhold his confidence from the leading Republican noliticians of this State. Does any one poorly read in the history of his own times as not to knowall about the Win-(which very few laboring men get,) to nebago fraud? Does any one suppose of course, be abused by the Abolition pay for the same bill of goods. In 1860, that he does not know all the circumstances that accompanied the retirement of Simon Cameron from Lincoln's Cabinet? Small chance for Cameron, if Johnson is the inflexibly honest man his old friends take him for, no matter how much erving the Gazette and the Telegraph may do for him. Besides, Johnson is a good judge of qualifications and he knows very well that even if Cameron were honest, his qualifications fit him for nothing higher than membership in the State Legislature. As for the rest of the Republican leasers, they are pretty generally "tarred with the same stick." They have made our cent." This would be equivalent to a State Capitol a roost for unclean birds, and its foul odor will cling to them all the days of their life. No wonder Presto sell all their Government securities ident Johnson don't invite any of them to the English and the Germans, and o Washington. His keen sense of the 'fitness of things" will prevent him | ing out boldly in favor of reducing the from putting a buzzard in an eagle's

> Speech of General Frank P. Blair. One of the largest and most enthusiastic popular meetings ever held in Rolla, Missouri, convened in that place on the 18th inst., the object of which was to indorse the policy or President Johnson, to hear testimony against the iniquity of the new Constitution of Missouri, and to organize a party to carry out those principles, both in the National and State Governments. Gen. Frank P. Blair was the principal speaker upon the occasion, who enchained the vast assemblage with his brilliant bursts of eloquence. He pitched hot shot into the ranks of the Radicals, denouncing the abominations of the so-called new Constitution, opposing confiscation, disfranchisement, and negro suffrage, and heartily endorsing the restoration policy of President Johnson. Hestated that of one hundred thousand bales of cotton seized in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and turned over to the Government, not a thousand bales were ever accounted for. and that the Provost Marshals of the $We st\,were\,a\,set\,of\,plunderers\,and\,thieves$ renerally: accused Secretary Stanto with being an original traitor; said that Alexander H. Stephens was, on the other hand, a loyal man, and that when Stephens was locked up, the true man was imprisoned, and the rascal and trai-

> tor-meaning Stanton-was left on the outside. We regret our space will not allow us to give his speech entire, but must be content with the concluding portion: "It is thrown up to us that the present is a rebel Democratic movement.

> The name does not scare me. I have ought side by side with Democrats du ring the last four years, and would rather keep company with them than with those who were rebels at first and turned Radicals afterwards because the emoluments of office lay in that direc-

"Gen. Sherman is a fair illustration of what radicals can do. After his great campaign which resulted in the over-throw of the rebellion and the salvation of the country. Stanton sought to de stroy him because he feared that he himself might be overshadowed by the worthy fame of the great commander.
It was the Radical Directory of France recalling the victorious Napoleon. He returned to cover his enemies with eter nal shame.

"I am asked what I will do with the negroes? I answer that I have already shown my friendship for them by four years of hard fighting, and I would now give them a chance to live and prosper in a climate and under circumstances where they could vindicate their manhood and their ability to maintain a civilization and a free Government. The negro belongs to the tropical or semi-tropical regions. In the temperate zone and in collision and competition with the Anglo-Saxon race, he will perish like the Indians of this continent. I would give him agood country, adapted to his nature, and invite him to live in it and prosper. With proper inducements there would be no more difficulty was in finding settlers for the gold fields

of California THE AGE, acknowledging the receipt of letters from a number of gentlemen -some of them members of the Democratic State Committee-who urge a return to the old practice of holding the State Convention on the 4th of March, gives its own opinion in favor thereof. otism and courage of the people of It correctly remarks that the postponements heretofore made brought with them no solid advantages, whilst the 4th of March is hallowed by party associations, and is just remote enough from the day of contest to afford ample time for organization, without being so long as to weary or abate the interest of those who are called upon to participate in the active and laborous task of organizing, drilling and bringing to the polls the two hundred and sixty thou-

sand Democratic voters of the State. Where Davis May be Tried. It is amusing says, the Philadelphia Ledger, to see the straits that the sensation correspondents are put to in order to cover up the ignorance they betray about the trial of Jefferson Davis. One of these had the whole affair arranged to his own satisfaction, as coming off in the Supreme Court of the United States, until it was shown that the Supreme Court has no original jurisdic. tion in the matter. He then turns about and says that Congress may, by special act, give such jurisdiction to the Court, &c. For such writers a short course of lessons in the Constitution in some good public school would be of advantage to he public. That instrument says that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be tried by a jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have

A CITIZEN of Cincinnati, in Canada, writes to a friend that he can buy the finest English broadcloth coat there for \$30 in specie, which would in Cincinnati cost \$75 in greenbacks. For \$6.50 he can buy a pair of extra fine doublesoled sewed calf-skin boots in Canada, with interest at six per cent. from the signs of the times, is in the near future. against \$17 in green backs in Cincinnati. Quite a difference.

have been previously ascertained by

He told the democrats that republicans differed on this subject. The republican party was the outgrowth of free discussion, and he claimed that they had the support of the President, of Congress and the Supreme Court. They would not ask the advice of rebels or their sympathizers in the reconstruction of the government. He would tell Gen. Slocum that he belonged to a party who, inspired by liberty, rose from defeat to new conquests; and he would tell him further that the republicans and war democrats of New York would sleep upon a field of victory on the 7th of No We print below a sketch of the speed delivered by Henry Wilson, of Massa chusetts, at the Republican meeting held in Brooklyn, New York, on Tuesday evening last. Wilson talks in the usual glib strain of a down-east Yankee about liberty and slavery, things they know very little about in his quarter of the world, except the liberty the poor factory operatives enjoy of making upon a field of victory on the 7th of November. (Chare) slaves of themselves for the benefit of he stockholders of the cotton mills.-

Senator Wilson.

very appropriately called the "scaven

in order to perform the work allotted to

him. If the rice, cotton or cane fields

of the South ever presented a labor-

scene more painful to look upon, we are

duly thankful that we were not there to

Mr. Wilson affects to be gratified at

Montgomery Blair's desertion of the

Republican party. This is mere affecta-

tion. The Blairs were the fathers of

the Republican party. Old Frank

Blair's genius (for mischief) moulded it

and gave it vitality. There could be no

more certain indication of its approach-

ing decline and speedy fall, than it

abandonment by these men. They will,

noliticians whom they have elevated to

greater efforts to pull down the rotten

political house they were instrumental

That portion of Mr. Wilson's speech

which relates to the National Debt is

commended to the consideration of

those Republicans who have charged

the Democracy with intending to repu-

diste our national obligations. He says

"the debt must be funded at a small

rate of interest," and he "believes that

if the matter were wisely managed it

could be done at the rate of three per

repudiation of one half the debt. The

New England Yankees having managed

thus secured themselves, are now open-

Wilson announced himself in favor of

negro suffrage, but very judiciously ad-

ded that this "was not the question at

issue." The "thinking, conscientious,

God-fearing men," as he calls them,

who compose an "overwhelming ma-

jority" of the Republican party,

their "conscientious, God-fearing'

principles to jeopardize their political

success. His conscience and his fear of

God constrain Senator Wilson to pro-

claim himself in favor of negro suffrage;

but as Republicans differ on this subject,

he is willing to strain his conscience

and restrain his fear of God, and say

that negro suffrage is not the issue.

rather than incur the risk of defeat .-

But whenever Republicans shall cease

to "differ on this subject," or whenever

the New England Yankees shall feel

that it will be safe for them to insist

upon negro suffrage everywhere, then

these "conscientious, God-fearing men'

drive the Republican party into its de-

Wilson, with characteristic arrogance

telling Gen. Slocum'' cer-

and impudence, wound up his shallow

tain things. There are certain other

things which he might have told his

auditors. He might have told them that

he got a regiment to enlist in Massachu-

setts under false pretences-that he

promised to lead them to the field, and

actually went with them in uniform to

Washington, but loafed around the

his military skin and sneaked into his

seat in the Senate, on the cowardly pre-

tary history of the cowardly Yankee

cur who has gone to New York to bark

REMARKS OF SENATOR WILSON.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts,

vas the next speaker. He said that the

work of the soldier in sustaining the Union was well done, and it would be well for the country if the duties which

now devolved upon statesmen were as well performed. Two parties were now in the field. The republican party was inspi-

red by liberty, while the other party was always under the domination of sla-very. He eulogized the republican par-

Almighty brought into existence to advance the cause of Liberty in America.

Mr. Blair thought the republican party had done its work, and he lett it. He

(Senator Wilson) rejoiced in the recent victories; but he rejoiced more that the

republican party had not the burden of carrying Montgomery Blair. (Great laughter and applause.) He (Blair) had

shocked the sense of justice of the Amer-

ican people by his cruel and inhuman utterances towards the black men of the

country. There were others who said they joined the republican party with mental reservations, and he said that tickets of leave would be given to such and no questions asked. The Senator

proceeded at considerable length to show what his party had done, claiming that it was the restorer of a broken Union

and the emancipator of the country. He did not say that all its public men

were good and wise, but in its ranks

were an overwhelming majority of the

In speaking of the national debt Mr.

Wilson said that the debt must be funded at a small interest and thus save mil-

ions to the toiling people of the country;

and he believed that if the matter wer

wisely managed it could be done at the rate of three per cent. In the approach-

ing Congress he asked the support and confidence of the State of New York.

The material interests of the country

demanded that the men who fought for

the government should shape the future of the country. Until the men at Chicago reconted what they said they should not be permitted to govern New York or to have any part in the government.

ment. There were true and noble men

in their ranks, but they were not likely to stay there long. The democratic party had raised annually a good crop

of men for the republican party during the last ten years, and if the democrats were defeated next November the re-

publicans would have a great crop of

xcellent democrats through the winter He criticised in severe terms the plat

form of the Democracy, and said it talked the gibberish of satanic Democ-racy. Last year it denounced Andy Johnson as a tyrant, but now it claimed

to be his supporter. The next Congress meant to pass a bill which would secure liberty to all the emancipated men of

the country. [Cheers.] Did the Democratic party support the President in his endorsement of the doings of the

his willingness to permit the black men of the District of Columbia to vote,

which the Congress would do by the passage of an act, which the President, he believed, would sign? The Demo-

cratic party supported the President be-cause he pardoned their friends. He

eause he pardoned their friends. He Mr. Wilson) was in favor of issuing a

proclamation of pardon to the Southern people, except two or three hundred of the leaders, whom he would lay aside

until they brought forth fruits meet for repentance. He would as soon pardon

a rebel who fought against Grant and Sherman as forgive the men who, at Chicago, last year, when the North had the rebellion by the throat, set forth

their treasonable platform.

He had no fear that New York in November would vindicate her principles, and New Jersey would elect a Legislature that would earry the constitutional amendment. He (Sengtor Wilson) was

for negro suffrage—(great applause)—but that was not the question at issue.

ast two sessions of Congress

thinking, conscientious,

God-fearing

and said that it was a party that God

at a soldier like General Slocum!

fence and support.

speech by

'think" quite too smartly to permit

rate of interest to three per cent.

in building.

The weariest and most forlorn-looking Montgomery Blair Again. set of human beings that ever our eyes A mass meeting of the citizens of Talfell upon-those that looked the most completely worn out and exhausted by bot county, Md., who are opposed to the registry law and to negro suffrage hard work in a bad atmosphere—were was held in Easton on the 17th. The the girls in a cotton factory in the town following letter from the Hon. Montof Waltham, Mass., the home of Gen. gomery Blair was read: N. P. Banks. A boy in the same factory, WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1865. had to crawl about on "all fours," like one of the inferior animals.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to atnd the mass meeting of the people of Talbot on the 17th inst., came to hand this morning. I regret that engage-ments to speak in the State of New York, commencing next week, and to continue probably beyond the time for your meeting, prevents me from prom ising to be with you. If it is in my power to be present, I will certainly avail myself of the occasion to meet the people of Talbot. people of Tailot.

The attempt to disfranchise our people is but part of the scheme of the Northern Radicals to disfranchise the

South. But I have no fear that the Maryland toadies to this ambitious and revolutionary party will meet with any countenance from our people. Whilst the war raged and this precious crew rioted in public plunder, it was possible deceive the loyal people by the cry of "Copperhead" upon ever man who asserted the Constitutional rights of the people of Maryland and Southern States as States in the Union. But the time has power, but this will only incite them to come for a settlement with a gang of coundrels who availed themselves of the public difficulties to perpetrate unnum-bered crimes against the rights of person and property in our State. These crimes were all the more atrocious because they brought odium upon the cause of the Union, vet the public mind was too much occupied with the great cause, and they had too great a hold on the Depart ments, to fix public attention upon the perpetrators. But they are not forgot-en, nor will the Registry law save them Its ostensibe purpose is to punish rebels, but its real object is to screen from punishment the lawless men, who under the cover of transcendent loyalty have really been the greatest offenders agains the cause of the Union.

M. BLAIR. Yours truly, Hon. Charles A. Eldredge to Joseph Holt. The following pointed and manly leter from Hon. Charles A. Eldredge, Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin, to Judge Advocate Holt, speaks for itself:

Fon du Lac, Sept. 25, 1865. Judge Advocate General Holt: MY DEAR SIR: The following circular etter addressed to me has been duly re-

ceived, to wit:
WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, Washington, Sept. 12, 1865.)
By direction of the Secretary of War a number of copies of the argument of Hon. John. A. Bingham in the case of the issassin conspirators, and also a number of copies of the opinion of Attorney General Speed, are sent enclosed in envelopes to you, in order that they may be well distributed throughout your district. It is especially desirable that the legal profession should be furnished with the information which these documents contain. J. HOLT, Advocate General.

The copies of the argument and opinion which you desire "may be well distributed" in my district, are also received. The importance of it to yourself and the Secretary of War may or will make negro suffrage the issue and may not justify the large expense sequent upon the publication and distribution. The people of my distribution. tribution. The people of my district will not, I presume, mind the expense in these times of light taxation. trust you will pardon me the sug that black and horrible as is the crime in the consideration of all good men, of the assassination of President Lincoln, neither blackness of that crime, nor the arguments and opinions of those learn gentlemen, will prevent my constitu-nts, and when the history thereof comes to be written, posterity gener-ally, from branding military trials of civilians as infamous violations of our

Government Departments and the constitution and laws. Do not, I pray you, flatter yourself that you and the Secretary of War, can by the circulation of these documents at Hotels till Congress met, when he shed your own or the people's expense, con-vince your countrymen that arrests without warrant, imprisonment without text that his "great military knowledge and experience" made his presence there a public necessity! Such is the militrial, sentences without conviction, trial without indictment or jury, and the worse than mockery of your victims in military trials are anything but *crimes* gross outrages of the people's rights and liberties and foul violations of the people's Constitution.

Respectfully, CHARLES A. ELDREDGE The documents forwarded Mr. Eldredge for distribution, intended as a defence of military commissions for the trial of citizens, were printed at the expense of the people, and are forwarded by mail free of postage.

John C. Fremont. It is so long since we heard anything of John C. Fremont, that we were not positive he was still alive. But a St. Louis correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing on the 24th of Octo

ber, gives us the following information concerning him: General Fremont is expected here to day or to-morrow, and will at once assume the management of the extensive iron-works in the upper part of the city for which he has paid \$300,000. There is no mistake about this matter. The sale has actually taken place, and the transfer of all the shops, rolling-mills, buildings, angines, machiner, will buildings, engines, machinery, &c., will be completed as soon as Fremontarrives. These works were owned by Chouteau Harrison & Valle, and have been in ope ration for some years, engaged princi pally in the manufacture of railroad iron and nails.

The company represented by Genera Fremont also owns large tracts of land tt "Pilot Knob," where the famous 'Iron Mountain" is situated, and from is to be manufactured into various articles at the works here. Extensive ad ditions will necessarily have to be made to the smelting furnaces, shops, &c., now on the ground at the mines.

These labors, extensive as they are, do not embrace all within Fremonts cal culation. Some four or five hundred miles of new railroad are to be built ouri during the next ten years, and the General is already trying to get the most of that into his hands. Besides these, Fremont will take a hand in politics, and, from his known sentiments, will unquestionably affili ate with and be placed at the head o the radical element in opposition to Frank Blair, who will find him a tough customer. Frank has things pretty much his own way now, as there is no one here heavy enough to compete with

THE AMOUNT of cool impudence that can be put inside of an "old white" coat" is really amazing. At the very time when Horace Greeley was stoutly maintaining the right of the Southern States to secede, Emerson Etheridge was fighting desperately against secession in Tennessee. Yet these wellknown facts are insufficient to restrain the New York Tribune from stigmatizing Etheridge as a "copperhead." Witness the following from yesterday's ssue:

Emerson Etheridge has been acquitted of Emerson Etheriage has been acquitted of whatever it was that was laid to his charge. We are heartily glad of it. Etheridge is a sorehead and a Copperhead, with a genius for "railing accusations;" but he has done nothing deserving of conviction and punishment. Henceforth, we trust, our Military extracts will isnment. Henceforth, we trust, our mini-tary satraps will curb their propensity to play "fantastictricks," and let Copperheads say what they please. They will feel better for it, while the Republic will not be im-periled. The crisis is past, and arbitrary arrests of civilians are (or should be) played PROF. JOHN E. WORCESTER, LL. D.

and repentance, and so ended one of the most disgraceful acts that has come off in our town for a long time.—Fulauthor of Worcester's Dictionary, died esterday, at Cambridge, Mass., aged years. ion Republican. -The Providence Bulletin calls an exceed-

ingly doubtful story a Philadelphian,

Wendell Phillips Attacks the President, Wendell Phillips, of Boston, the well known leader of the Stevens and Sumner radicals, delivered a speech at the Cooper Institute in New York city on Wednesday evening last, in which be denounced President Johnson in very strong and even coarseterms. We take the following paragraphs from the World's report of his performance: Going on with the same line of argu-

ment as in the former speech, he com-menced his attacks on President John-

on, all of which were applauded. The President, he said, received the South

Carolina delegation with all the respect with which a delegation from that state could ever have been received. They asked him about Jeff Davis. He said, "Of course, he may be tried, but there is clemency behind." In other words, Have no fear for Jeff. I want him tried for the sake of appearances, but there is a clemency behind. Go home and have no fear." There is nearly all the old deference in his manner to southerners. If there is anything that makes President Johnson's knees knock to ether it is the theory overeignty. Then the sovereignty. Then the President goes out to a regiment of negroes, and says: "Gentlemen!"—no he didn't say gentlemen; he made no such lapsus as that; he said, "May I call ou countrymen?" [Laughter.] Well don't know whether he can, but] know every American ought. [Tre-mendous applause.] He then goes on to advise the negroes. The Southerners

didn't want any counsel. They had lived for months on the charity of the Government, but he did not tell them, as he told the negroes, to go to work. John C. Calhoun could not have been sounder on the subject of State sovereignty than Andrew Johnson. In talk ing to the negroes the strongest South-erner could not have been sounder on the question of the impracticability of the two races living together on an equality. He says, "May I call you countrymen?" Andrew Jackson, who was made in a different mould, years ago looked into the faces of colored sol diers, and said, "Fellow-citizens." diers, and said, "Fellow-citizens." [Great applause.] The Andrew Jacksons are extinct.

Mr. Phillips, instead of saying "God grant that no Swift or Jerrold with his immortal pen hold up that speech to scorn and indignation," put it in the af-firmative and said, "One hundred years

hence if that speech is remembered some Dean Swift or Jerrold will hold it up with his immortal pen to the scorn and contempt of the ages." This was re-ceived with unanimous and long continued applause from the audience.
Mr. Phillips repeated his statement
that the President was the most impudent man in America, and this was reeived with loud laughter and applaus My charge against the President is that he has debauched the moral sens of the North on this question. (Loud applause.) My charge against the Presi dent of the United States is that he has silenced the Republican party on this question. If it were possible and consistent with the nature of our government, now is the time contemplated by the fathers, when such a magistrate should be impeached! (Tremendous cheering. When the cheering subsided, two or three hisses were heard from frightened Republicans, and these being

continued, were drowned three severa times by great cheering).

What we want is an overwhelming public sentiment to defy the despotism and illegal action of the administration -(loud applause)-to rouse the cabine and Senate to their duty. Last March, Charles Sumner found but eleven men to stand at his side. There has been nothing to occur during the summer to increase their number. Unless there is something more of intelligence and patriotism to stand true to the nation's highest need beneath the outside o political organization, then, sure as fate we are to be robbed in politics of one half of what we had gained in battle and our children are to refight this battl -another civil war or another perpetua political struggle. But Mr. Phililips said he did not despair. Abraham Lincoln could not baulk

nor Andrew Johnson betray, as much as the nation has achieved. (Cheers.) This revolution would have gained us tenfold what it has if the Republican party had put a northerner, and not a southerner, into the presidential chair

Frightful Steamhoat Explosion. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-This morning at a quarter before six o'clock, abreast of Twentieth street, North river the port boiler of the steamboat St John, of the People's Albany line, ex-There were only about 100 persons aboard, so that the casualties are not so great as they would have been at height of the summer travel. At the time of the explosion the en per minute, and she was carrying steam pressure from 26 to 28 lbs. per square inch. The St. John usually carries 30 lbs., and is licensed for 35 lbs., but the safety valves are weighed at 33 lbs None of the engineers present could give us the cause of the explosion, and all regard it as a profound mystery which can only be solved by a thorough investigation. At the time of the ex-plosion there were two firemen in the oiler room, one of whom, a French man, name unknown, jumped over-board and swam for the shore, but is believed to have been drowned The other ran out on the main deck and e

caped all harm.

The steam, owing to the position of the boiler did not affect the main deck as much as it did the main saloon, but John Anderson, a deck hand, was severely burned.

The rent in the boiler, which was for-tunately located between the guards, is about 6 feet long and 3 deep, leaving an opening into which four men could easily enter the boiler. The whole upeasily enter the boiler. The whole up per edge of the sheet is torn off, reveal ing the entire inner part of the boiler. The steam was followed by tons of scalding water, which passed through the state rooms 119, 121 and 123, and rolling in a torrent across the deck entered the opposite staterooms, and in a few seconds the boiling sea was at least five inches deep on the floor and adjustent rooms. jacent rooms.

The explosion completely demolished

state-rooms Nos. 121 and 123, and wrecked No. 119 in a terrible manner, and tore up the hurricane deck, making

splinters for a long distance.

Medical assistance was immediately secured in the persons of Drs. Ball and White, and up to the time of their arrival Captain Peck and Mr. Colgrove, the clerk and all the attaches of the boat did every thing in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunates. As soon as she came to the dock, the police took possession of the entrance

and kept off the throng which had heard of the disaster, and eagerly sought information. The scene on board was sad Forward, near the engine room bulk-head, lay the dead, first a mother and her children, next a mother and child, whose husband and father lay at the other end of the saloon, suffering tor-tures inexpressible; next a mother and wife, and by her head sat the husband. He was alive, so was their child. He had gone out of their room just before the accident occurred. A man lay in

The following are their names: Mr. Brooks, of New York; Mrs. Wallaber and two children, of Albany; Mrs. Archambly and child, of Albany; Mrs. Julia E. Reynolds, of Brooklyn.

The following were bally seedled: The following were badly scalded: Mr. Searle, baggage master, severely, cannot survive; Mr. Archambly, severely; F. Lyons and wife, of Yorkville, severely; S. W. Northrup, of Albany; X. Sever, of Batavia, slightly; J. F. Currughan, of New York, his wife and two daughters, all having their feet badly scalded; C. E. Saulspaugh and wife, of Rome, feet badly scalded; Mr. Coyle, of Albany, slightly; H. Dudley, of Brooklyn, slightly; Mr. Caldwell, of Albany slightly Albany, slightly.

Military Raid. Some four or five members of Co. M, 22d Penna. Cavalry, made a raid on the Fulton House, in this borough, on Sunday night last, breaking windows, forcing open the bar, and cleaning out the office of Geo. A. Smith, Esq., in the southeast corner of the building. No resistance being offered they had things pretty much their own way, but of Monday morning Mr. Smith noiifie them that they must pay for their fun of the night before to the tune of one hundred and fifty dollars. This they did with many protestations of regret

-Nashville, Tennessee, has acquired a population of 80,000,

National Thanksgiving Day.

ation of the President Appoint BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

STATES. A PROCLAMATION WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now com-ing to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; And whereas, our Heavenly Father And whereas, our Heavenly Father has also during the year graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season;
And whereas "righteousness exalteth

a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people;"

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof, that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December next as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverances and

blessings. And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the Divine guidance in the ways of National virtue In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this

28th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, and of the Independ-ence of the United States, the nineieth. Andrew Johnson.

By the President:

W.M. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Greene County Gold and Oil. We clip the following interesting items from the Waynesburg Messenger of Wednesday last. So good a Democratic county as Greene ought to be blessed with both gold and oil, and we trust she has got them: GOLD ON DUNKARD.-We understand

GOLD ON DUNKARD.—We understand from persons lately from the Dunkard region that some fine specimens of gold ore have been found on the farm of Robert Keener. One of these specimens was sent to Philadelphia, where it was assayed, and proved to be a fine quality of ore. The lump sent yielded, we believe, something over two dollars worth of the precious metal.

We have also seen in the possession of Joseph G. Ritchie, Esq., of this place, some specimens of ore from the "Stella well," which is said by those who have

seen the specimens from the Keener farm, to be of the same appearance and properties.
A NEW OIL STRIKE.—On the authority of Mr. J. Lee Englebert, we are pleased to state to the public, that there has been a new strike of oil on the farm of John Bell, Esq., in the "Bell Well" owned by the Bell Farm Petroleum and Central Company of Philadelphia, on Ten Mile Creek. The oil was discovered by the superintendant of the well and Mr. Englebert, at the depth of six hundred and forty feet; and these gentle-men think that if they had not stuck their sand pump some days since, that there might possibly be a 'flow' of oil. They are, however, confident that they have struck oil in some considerable

oating around the top of the well. Colorado Productions. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Denver City, gives Colorado Territory credit for raising

quantities, as quite a quantity of apparently good oil is found bubbling and

very big cabbage and very heavy grain crops. He says: (as they are called) or farms. Some which had been surrounded with ditches or aquaries filled with water, early in

usual charge being forty cents per pound. It measured eighteen inches in diameter, exclusive of the outer leaves. grasshoppers had not destroyed so large a portion of the crops last spring, supplies would have been cheap and abundant, and that wheat would probably have sold here for \$24 per bushel. The average wheat crop on irrigated land is about twenty or twenty-five bushels to the acre; but the product in some cases far exceeds the product of the best-tilled land in the East. Thus, on one of the farms I visited, three quarters of a bushel of seed of what is called seven-headed wheat had been sown on one and one-quarter acre of land, and it pro-duced seventy-four bushels, weighing sixty-four pounds to the bushel. I saw grass growing on land that had been temporarily overflowed, which was fully seven feethigh, reaching far above my head as I stood beside it. On the elevated ground, where the land seemed almost barren, hundreds of animals were grazing on nutritious little tufts of buffalo grass which apparently would not sustain the one hundredth part of the stock it constantly supports and fattens.

President Johnson's New Carriage. The Philadelphia papers state that Beckhaus & Allgaier, carriage builders, of that city, have just completed for President Johnson a commodious family carriage. The style is that of a round bottom, close panelled loop coach, the body-front resting upon two iron scroll stays or loops, connected with the front running gear, upon which rests the

driver's seat, supported by two scroll stays, having for a base an oval-shaped box or magazine. Two drivers' seats have been prepared, either one to be used as occasion requires. One is a ham-mer cloth seat, the whole being handmer cloth seat, the whole somely trimmed with heavy "Dickey seat," of the usual style. There are also panels and glasses to the front quar-ter, which may be adjusted at will. The interior of the vehicle is modestly and at the same time richly arranged. at the same time richly arranged, trimmed with dark rich green coteline, the cushions and back having springs at the avtremely elastic and comfort within, extremely elastic and comfortable. An oval mirror is set in the trimming of the back quarter, and by means of a speaking tube, neatly inserted with-in the framework of the carriage, the occupants are enabled to communicate with the driver without either rising from their seats. The color of the panels is a rich dark plum. The surface has a polish almost equal to that of a mirror It will be remembered that some gentle-men of New York presented President Johnson with a carriage and a part of horses, which gift he, however, respectfully declined.— Washington Union.

The Mississippi Legislature.

The majority of the Senators are old men, who apparently fully realize the importance and responsibility of their positions under the changed condition of affairs in their State. There is great anxiety among them to get the plodding preliminary work of their session disposed of and reach the legislation which is to fix the position and relations of the freedmen, with a speech upon which they are nearly all prepared. That they are disposed to follow the lead of ex-Governor Sharkey in giving the freedmen the benefit of the courts is indicated by their recently tabling, by a vote of twenty-one to eight: a resolution which declared that the colored people should have no greater civil, political or social rights than those enjoyed by free negroes before the rebellion. In the House of Representatives, however, there is a stronger opposition to this concession; but even here there is a majority of eleven in favor of supporting Mr. Sharkey's policy. A large number of the members this body are ex-rebel officers, and many of them have losts leg or an arm in the rebel service. These men, it is said, have renewed their allegiance to the government in much better faith, more cheerfully acquiesce in the radical changes effected, are more reliable, and are disposed to be far more liberal to the negro, than those members who kept out of the fray, but who are still

- George Clark drew a 270 fb. wagon from Skowhegan, Me., to Augusta, 12 miles, in

bitter secessionists.

At the assembling of next Congress in December, the first important question that will arise will be upon the admission of representatives from the States lately in rebellion. It will come up before that body will be organized even, and in the process of organization. even, and in the process of organization. And, however it may be decided by the Clerk of the old House of Representatives, who holds his office, according to law, till the new House be organized, and for the purpose of organizing it—whether he should decide to place the Southern representatives on the roll. whether he should decide to place the Southern representatives on the roll and admit them to a participation in the election of Speaker or not, the question of their right to seats, with all the positive hearing a sign of the state of the right to seats, with all the positive and the state of the state litical bearings, will be discussed. If the Clerk, Mr. McPherson, should re-fuse to put their names on the roll the question would stand over till after the election of Speaker, and the discussion deferred till the House be organized and in full working order.organized and in full working order.—
But whenever the debate may arise,
before or after the Speaker is elected, it
will be very important, and probably
exciting. The question is entirely a
new one, and there is no precedent to
guide either the Clerk or the House.

The arise of the Clerk then is of The action of the Clerk, then, is of

the highest importance. There is no ment of the government has authority in the matter. If he should adopt the theory of the administration, that the late rebel States never have been out of the Union, and have ceased to be mem-bers of it; that, in fact, they have not absolved and could not absolve their federal relations with the other he ought to place the names of the representatives on the roll, provided the President should declare the rebellion suppressed and the States to be exercising their functions, again as heretofore, and provided there be an law hindering him from doing so. It is said by the radicals, who oppose the admission of the Southern members, that there is a law which will prevent the Clerk giving to these members certificates of admission to the floor of Con gress till their claims and eligibility to seats be determined by the House. On the other hand, it is said that this act referred to, which was passed during the rebellion, is neither applicable nor constitutional. Without discussing this question, it is evident that a grave responsibility rests upon the Clerk. He must decide what his duty is legally in the case; and if there be a doubt as to the legality or constitutionality of re-fusing to place the names of these memperson the roll he should decide in accordance with the restoration policy and-wish of the President, and for the peace, harmony, and best interests of

the country.

The admission of the Southern repre entatives to the floor by his certificates whereby they may participate in the election of a Speaker, would probably settle the matter It is not at all likely they would be turned out afterward.— But, looking at the political character of the House, if organized without them, we apprehend the conflict on the subject would be fearful. Indeed, it is doubtful whether they would be admitted at all. The radical element may be so strong and determined that these so strong and determined that these gentlemen may be sent back to their nomes, and the country kept in a state of anarchy. We recommend Mr. Mc-Pherson to ponder well over these things, and above all to put himself in rapport with President Johnson. Let him learn what the wishes and policy of the President are, and act in accordance with these. He will be right then and will obtain the commendation of the country. The consequences that would follow

a rejection of the Southern members to seats in Congress, or a prolonged agita-tion on the subject, can be easily imagined. Every one looks with satisfaction, if not admiration, upon the successful restoration policy of the Pres-I have visited several of the ranches accepting the arbitrament of war, have accepting the arbitrament of war, have which had oven such that water, early in the season escaped the ravages of grasshoppers, and they have been very productive in grain and vegetables. I saw a cabbage grown upon one of them which weighed forty-nine pounds. The which weighed forty-nine pounds. The response of the wounds and alive the animosities made by the war? The response of the whole country. gone to work in good earnest to bring The response of the whole country apart from a certain set of crazy an er, exclusive of the outer leaves.

It is generally believed that, if the grasshoppers had not destroyed so large a portion of the crops last spring, supportion of the crops last spring, support of consultation and a destroyed so large and a dest eral sentiment of conciliation and a de sire to stimulate fraternal ings. We want no more s more sectionagitation. By nature a homogeneous people. The causes that divided us, and made one section inimical to the other, have been swept away. and the bitter feelings which the inflamed may soon be extinguished by magnanimity, conciliation, and pride in a common and mighty country. If we were to treat the Southerners still as a conquered people, refuse them the political privileges they always enjoyed in common with ourselves, and consequently alienate their feelings and excite their passions, what could we expect but continued trouble? Is not his tory throughout all its pages full of examples to warn us against such a fatal course? We need domestic quiet. We and maintain the credit of the Govern ment. This can only be done by peace and harmony at home and by the greatest development of our resources. Continued agitation would paralyze our efforts and destroy confidence. We should have to keep a large army, a host of satraps spread over the South, and maintain despotic authority, all of

which would increase our burdens, limit our means and endanger our own liber-There are, too, other important considerations, showing why we ought to admit the represent tives of the Southern States into Congress at once in orcement the bonds of union. Our foreign relations demand the attention of the country and government. g hand"Dickof great magnitude loom up that require
here are
ntquarll. The
stly and
d. It is

of pream than government. Questions
for great magnitude loom up that require
all the sagacity and firmness of the
government and unity of the people to
solve them with dignity and safety.
We have the difficulty with England
relative to our claims to settle, which at present has rather an ugly appearance. There is the question of Mexico, and a settlement to be made with European Powers as to a fixed American policy regarding the affairs of this con-tinent. Besides, we require well es tinent. Besides, we require well es tablished international laws concerning maritime matters, neutrals, blockade, and other things, about which the pres ent laws are very loose. Such weighty questions are pressing upon us and ought to be settled. If the country should be distracted by such a policy as the radicals would pursue, these questions must either remain unsettled or foreign Powers will take advantage of our domestic troubles to press upon us humiliating terms. For all these reasons, and many more, we hope to see the restoration of the Southern States completed by the admission of their representatives in Congress as soon as that body shall meet, and thus have peace and harmony restored to the whole country. This is the sentiment of the people also; and we give the Jacobin radicals warning, that if they oppose such a wise and healing course they will be defeated everywhelms. they will be defeated, overwhelmed with obloquy, and will never be heard of again, except to be execrated, as their prototypes, the French Jacobins, were.

New York Herald.

THE WORLD gives the following list of distinguished gentlemen, principally citizens of the State of New York, who have abandoned the so-called "Union party" and are now acting with the only true Union party in the country, the Democratic party:

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, late Postmaster eneral under President Lincoln LUCIUS ROBINSON, present Comptroler of this State. . MARTIN GROVER, Supreme Court

HENRY W. SLOCUM, Major General U. S. Army.

JOHN COCHRANE, present Attorney.

General of State of New York.

DANIEL E. SICKLES, Major General.

J.S. Army.
JOHN W. EDMONDS, of New York, late Judge Supreme Court.
Judge Barlow, of Madison, ex-state ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Steuben, late

Republican Lieutenant Governor Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, of Rensselaer, ex-Senator and Canal Appraiser. TOMPKINS MARSHALL, late. Naval Officer, New York.

If the leaders thus abandon the Republicans, what is to become of the rank and file?