less solemnly pledged to the protection, in the enjoyment of all their natural rights—of their persons, property and domestic relations—of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people, and under the providence of God; and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9. *Resolved*, That protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition—is the true plan of restoring the losses and ravages of war—of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditors, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government or confirm our national power or authority which, during the recent life-struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10. *Resolved*, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxiety which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost; his enviable title of "the soldier's friend" is in itself expressive of the highest eulogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love, affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person, and make his name memorable.

11. *Resolved*, That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes, imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the Union party.

12. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania having steadily manifested, through the war with the rebellion, their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for the gallantry and devotion, and declaring again a long-settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the Government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13. *Resolved*, That the services, labors, consummate ability and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14. *Resolved*, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republic.

15. *Resolved*, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of the unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lieut. General Grant, with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16. *Resolved*, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this Continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic, demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17. *Resolved*, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said Committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this Convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

THE FIGHT OVER THE FOURTH RESOLUTION.

Upon the reading of the fourth resolution, O. J. Dickey, Esq., of this city, sprang to his feet and indignantly charged, in his usual excited manner that the resolution as read was not that adopted by the Committee on Resolutions. In this assertion he was sustained by several members, but the majority decided otherwise.

The resolutions as a whole were received with applause, a few hisses being heard on the reading of the resolution denouncing Senator Cowan. The resolution lauding the negroes was applauded about as heartily as any of the rest.

As soon as the reading of the resolutions was finished, John Cessna moved that they be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Allegheny, expressed his utter surprise at the motion of Mr. Cessna, saying that he (Mr. Cessna) had positively pledged his word to the Committee on Resolutions, that he would make no effort to prevent a full and open discussion of the platform.

Mr. A. K. McClure, of Franklin, moved that the platform be adopted with the exception of the fourth resolution. He thought the name of Andrew Johnson ought not to be mentioned in the convention.

Mr. Hall, of Blair, made a speech of some length, endorsing the resolution and praying that the members would pursue such a course as would not drive the President entirely away from the party which elected him.

Cries of, "he is gone already," and jeers and laughter resounded throughout the hall.

Mr. McClure supported his resolution in some strong remarks, urging the Convention to pass the name of President Johnson by with what it deserved, silent contempt.

Mr. Cessna followed the line of argument adopted by Mr. Hall, and appealed to the Convention to pass the resolution; saying that it was only an endorsement of the President while he was unequivocally with the party, and not of any of his recent acts.

PROPOSAL TO ENDORSE ANDY JOHNSON.

P. B. Carnahan, Esq., United States District Attorney at Pittsburg, offered the following as a substitute for the fourth resolution as reported by the Committee:

Resolved, That relying on the well-tried loyalty and devotion of Andrew Johnson to the cause of the Union in the dark days of treason and rebellion, remembering the patriotic conduct, services and sufferings which in times past has endeared his name to the Union party, and now, reposing full trust in his ability, patriotism and integrity, we express the confidence that the policy of his administration will be so shaped and conducted as to save the nation from the perils which still surround it.

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, made some stinging allusions to the fact that Mr. Carnahan, being an office-holder, stood in a peculiar relation to the President; and appealed to him to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Carnahan refused to do so.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Allegheny, moved to strike out the words, "*and now, reposing full trust in his ability, patriotism and integrity.*" He regarded it as a fatal mistake for the Republican party to go before the State on a platform endorsing President Johnson.

O. J. Dickey hoped the gentleman from Allegheny would withdraw his amendment. If he wanted the ayes and nays on it he could have them, and the amendment would be voted down.

Col. McClure said, the gentleman had evidently got into the wrong convention; he had arrived just two days behind time; if his resolution had been offered in the Democratic Convention it would have been received with shouts of applause; it did not suit the tastes of this body; and the best thing the gentleman could do would be to withdraw it.

Mr. Marshall, of Allegheny, took occasion to pitch into Mr. Hall, John Cessna, and some others who had been making flings at the radical side of the convention. Some sharp words were exchanged between Messrs. Hall and Marshall, which showed what an utter want of harmony prevailed.

EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION.

The greatest excitement and confusion prevailed throughout the Hall; and to add to the general disorder, the President of the Convention showed himself utterly unfit to preside. He could neither preserve order, nor comprehend the plainest parliamentary rules. Mr. Benedict, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, took his stand beside him to assist him. But it was no use. Honest John's head was too thick and his brain too much bemuddled. He was quite past help, even from Mr. Benedict. His stupid decisions, which were made one moment and reversed the next, gave rise to shouts of derisive laughter. Col. McClure badgered him with points of order until he was made a really pitiable object. At about every third sentence, Mr. McClure would solemnly remark, "*If I be in order, sir,*" and the mere enunciation of the word *order*, invariably brought down the house in shouts of laughter and applause.

Finally John Cessna got the floor amidst the general confusion, and proposed to recommit the resolution in regard to President Johnson, to the Committee on Resolutions

Col. McClure, said he rose to a point of *order*. The crowd yelled and roared with laughter, and the look of the President was one of utter dismay. He had conceived a holy horror of the gentleman from Franklin. Mr. McClure stated his point of order to be that the resolution could not be recommitted without re-committing the whole report, a part of which had been passed The President first said it could, and then he decided that it could not; all in about the same breath. (Laughter of course.)

Fortunately for Covode, just at this point, Mr Carnahan withdrew his amendment; saying in an excited manner that he had only asked the Convention to say that President Johnson was *not a traitor, a knave and a fool*, but that it seemed members were unwilling to do so.

The original resolution being then before the Convention, Mr. Cessna called for the previous question.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Allegheny, protested against being gagged, saying the gentleman from Bedford had violated his plighted word in calling for the previous question.

Mr. Cessna replied that he was doing what he did for the good of the party, and that he should not go to the gentleman from Allegheny to learn what was gentlemanly.

Mr. Kirkpatrick replied: "I hurl back upon the gentleman from Bedford the assertion that he *has* violated his plighted word, a thing no gentleman ever does."

Cessna subsided, and called for the putting of the vote on the previous question.

One of the first delegates who voted asked what question was before the body. The Chairman declared the vote to be on the resolution. This caused another outburst of laughter at the expense of the chair; but the vote proceeded by ayes and nays, resulting in the passage of the resolution by a vote of ayes 109 to nays 21.

Mr. Kirkpatrick in voting nay, said he did so because he believed the name of Andrew Johnson should never have been mentioned in the Convention.

M'CLURE WANTS CESSNA CONTINUED AS CHAIRMAN.

The other resolutions were then adopted as a whole, with the exception of the last, which refers to the State Central Committee. As an amendment to that Mr. McClure offered the following:

Resolved, That the ability, fidelity and eminent success with which Hon. John Cessna discharged the duties of Chairman of the Union State Committee, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the Union party of Pennsylvania, and that he is hereby continued Chairman of said Committee for another year.

That gave rise to an excited discussion, it being apparent that many members of the Convention regarded it as a cunning scheme for capturing all the patronage in case the nominee should be elected. Upon some delegate remarking that the resolution, as it came from the Committee, had received the approval of every member, some one asked if Mr. Cessna was not on the Committee. This brought the little dodger to his feet, and, making a virtue of necessity, he asked his friend Colonel McClure to withdraw his amendment.—John did not subside, however, until he had made a speech in which he bid high for a reappointment. The resolution in regard to the State Central Committee was then passed as it came from the Committee.

BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

O. J. Dickey moved the Convention proceed to ballot for Governor.

Some one suggested that they ought first to make nominations. It was decided to proceed to ballot. Some one nominated Hon. John Cessna. *Honorable* John declined in a neat little speech, which, being interpreted meant, that, finding himself worse off than when he was a candidate before the Democratic Convention three years before, he would be perfectly content to serve as Chairman of the State Central Committee, or in some other subordinate position.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

General John W. Geary 81 votes; W. W. Ketchum 30; J. K. Moorhead 19: and General Harry White 3. General Geary's nomination was then made unanimous.

SPEECHES &C.

A committee was appointed to wait on the candidates and to bring them into the Hall.

While the committee was absent, speeches were made by Thomas Marshall of Allegheny, John Cessna, and Galusha A. Grow. Mr. Marshall said that General Geary had called on him a few days ago, and in a conversation had told him that *he could fully endorse every act or speech of Thaddeus Stevens*, except that in regard to a certain place unmentionable to ears polite. John Cessna rehashed his one old harangue, only making it a little more radical to suit the times. Mr. Grow went off into a poetical rhapsody over the good time coming, when equal and exact justice to all men should be the universal rule of our national life and miscegenation the common practice. While he was in the very midst of one of his flights, General Geary, accompanied by a brass band, entered the hall.

The General, on being introduced, tried to make a speech. It was evident that he had a little piece committed to memory, but unfortunately not very well committed. He halted and stuttered and stammered through a few dull paragraphs, the only notable utterance being an assertion that he stood squarely upon the platform he had never read, and was in favor of the doctrines of exact justice and equality. The delegates sank into their seats disgusted, and the outside crowd could not find a chance to cheer. It was evident to all that the candidate was not a man of ability; only a very ordinary personage indeed.

The whole Convention presented a decided and most unfavorable contrast to that which nominated Mr. Clymer; and by the work of Wednesday, the election of the gallant Statesman of "Old Berks" is rendered sure beyond a peradventure, if the conservative men of the State do their duty.

AT Providence printing cloths are steadily declining. They have fell off last week 1½@2c. per yard. The following are the sales:—6,000 pieces, 64 by 64, 15c.; 8,000 do., 64 by 64, 14c; 12,000 do., 64 by 64, 13½c. to be delivered in March; 6,000 do., 60 by 64, 13½c., on hand; 4,000 do., 60 by 64, on private terms; 10,000 do., 56 by 60, 12c, to be made—total, 46,000 pieces.

THE Philadelphia *Age* says, some of the Republican journals, in announcing the nomination of General Geary for Governor, are recapitulating his immense services, *in the field*, as a military hero. They have not, however, got as far back as the period of his service in California as "Alcalde." Won't they enlighten the public upon that subject? Or shall we?

Local Intelligence.

SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Sales of personal property, for which bills have been printed at this office, will take place as follows:

Mar. 16.—Joseph Boll, Warwick twp., wood, rails and posts.
" 17.—John Bradenslager, Millersville, household and kitchen furniture, &c.
" 20.—Mrs. Amelia Huber, Litiz, Warwick township, household and kitchen furniture, &c.
" 21.—Jacob S. Hershey, near Paradise, Lancaster county, shoats, household and kitchen furniture, &c.
" 22.—G. J. Hildebrand, Quarryville, Eden township, stock, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, &c.
" 15.—Jacob Rintz, Drumore twp., stock and farming implements.
" 20.—Uriah Swisher, executor of Philip Donohey, dec'd., in Colerain township, stock, farming implements, &c.
" 22.—G. J. Hildebrand, Quarryville, Eden twp., stock, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, &c.
" 23.—Catharine Freymeyer, Warwick twp., 2 cows, farming implements and household furniture.
" —John Rogers, Village of Soudersburg, household and kitchen furniture.
" 8.—B. Witmer, Quarryville, store goods, &c.
" 13.—Brubaker & Shirk, Bird-in-Hand, valuable steam tannery and Quercitron mill.
" 17.—Henry Schlabach, Warwick twp., stock, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture.
" 12.—Daniel F. Bitner, Pennville, Elizabeth township, cow, household and kitchen furniture, &c.
" 13.—Samuel Keller, Executor of Elizabeth Keller, deceased, Warwick township, real estate and personal property of said deceased.
" 20.—Mrs. Amelia Huber, Litiz, Warwick township, household and kitchen furniture.
" 19.—Rachel L. Wingar, Martinsville, Lancaster county, household and kitchen furniture.
" 20.—J. S. Wallace, Gap Station, stock and farming implements.
" 19.—Jacob Souder and Henry Souder, Administrators of Susanna Souder, deceased, Manor twp., household and kitchen furniture, &c.
" 21.—John W. Mann, Manor township, stock, farming implements, &c.
" 23.—John Hensel, Conoy twp., household and kitchen furniture.
" 23.—A. J. Hess, Drumore township, stock and farming implements.
" 26.—Edwin Garrett, Bart township, household and kitchen furniture.
" 27.—Adam Focht, Petersville household and kitchen furniture, &c.
" 29.—Wm. Martin, Salisbury township, Lancaster county, stock, farming implements and household and kitchen furniture.

LANCASTER HORSE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 12th, 1866.—The Market still continues dull in the way of sales, but is somewhat brisk in the way of arrivals. The report for the past week is as follows:

Morgart's.—81 head on hand at last report. The arrivals were 39 head, of which 23 head were bought in the County by Messrs. Sharp & Co., and Jas. Steckman, and 16 were brought from Madison county, Ohio, by Messrs. Martin & Evans—the latter being an extra lot of good, sound young horses. The sales and shipments amount to 33 head, leaving 87 head in the stables yet for sale.

Copeland & Clines.—3 head on hand at last report. The arrivals were 88 head bought in the county and of Western drovers. The sales and shipments to New York and Philadelphia buyers amount to 77 head leaving 14 in the stables.

ADDRESS TO SOLDIERS.—The Committee on Address of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union have issued the following:

To the Honorably Discharged Soldiers and Sailors of the United States, residing in the City or County of Lancaster:

COMRADES! The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Lancaster invokes your consideration of the purposes of its organization, and cordially invites you to its membership, and a co-operation in the pursuit of its objects.

The war of the rebellion, now successfully closed, has returned us to the peaceful walks of civil life, to association with our fellow citizens, and to the performance of the same duties which demand their attention and efforts; but it has also enveloped us with kindred memories of the past, and has charged us with duties to each other, to ourselves, to the victims of its vicissitudes and to the principles whose fate hung on its issue.

Service in the cause of our country is a tie which should bind in close union and fraternal fellowship, all who have in any degree contributed to the triumph of the national arms, and such union and fellowship are imperatively required to adequately meet the duties which are now cast upon us.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union has been organized with no purposes of personal aggrandizement or political action. Such ends and the means of their attainment have been most rigidly excluded from its fundamental provisions. It seeks to promote among its members that recognition of each other and that familiar friendship, which common labors and sacrifices in the same noble cause should beget; to cherish in its own circle and to demand from the community that appreciation of the soldier and the sailor which shall secure to them a preference in the employments for which, as individuals, they may be fitted, their fair proportion of the offices in the gift of the people, and a comfortable provision for its own suffering members or the widows or orphans of those who have fallen in the country's cause; to collect such statistics as may serve to furnish the military history of our county in the present war, and generally to advance every reasonable object in which is involved the interest or the pride of the soldier or the sailor.

These purposes, surely, will go to the heart of every soldier and sailor, but success requires that solid unity of action which intimate organization alone can afford, and on the other hand the generous encouragement extended by the people of Lancaster county during the war to her patriotic sons in service, presents a cheering token that your organized and united effort to help yourselves will be cheerfully and efficiently seconded.

To this end *The Union* solicits such a membership as will entitle it to approach its labors and the public with the weight and authority, which the names and the number of the heroes of Lancaster county have a right to command.

Any desired information as to the details of the organization, will be cheerfully afforded on application to any of the officers or members.

Benj. F. Baer, Jacob D. Gompf, P. I. O'Rourke, John H. Shirk, Em'l J. Kramph, John F. Shreiner, David Miles, John K. Rutter and E. McMillen, Committee on Address.

KEFFER'S ORCHESTRA.—A grand ball was given in the State Capitol, at Dover, Delaware, on the 22d of February, for which Keffer's superb Orchestra of this city, the best in Pennsylvania, furnished the music. To show what effect their sweet and inspiring music had upon the people of Dover we quote with pleasure the following notice from a communication, which appeared in the Dover *Delawarean*.

"The dancers occupied the floor, without interruption, (excepting during the supper hour,) from ten in the evening until five in the morning,

'Chasing the glowing hours with flying feet,'

to the bewitching music of Prof Keffer's Lancaster (Pa.) orchestra; and bewitching it was, truly, for, I assure you, such dulcet strains were never before heard in Dover, but we hope often will be hereafter. The knowing ones say it was *perfect*, and I believe it was. As a simple evidence of its superiority, it is merely necessary to say that the lobbies were crowded with delighted listeners until the last 'set' had left the floor in the morning, and the band were preparing to leave the room, an occurrence which I never before witnessed at any one of the many balls it has been my privilege to attend."

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT DOWNINGTOWN—ONE MAN KILLED BY A NEGRO, AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.—On Monday afternoon a sad affair occurred at the quiet borough of Downingtown, Chester county, the particulars of which, so far as we have been able to gather them by telegraph and other sources, are as follows: On Monday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a negro, named Martin Ewing, who was drunk, went into the bar-room of the Pennsylvania Railroad House, kept by Mr. C. B. Swazy, formerly by Mr. Henry Eichboltz, and asked for a drink. The bar-keeper, Mr. John B. Mullen, told him that they did not sell liquor to people of his color, and beside that he had already liquor enough. The negro thereupon became very angry, said that he had been a soldier and fought for his country, and would have a drink. He left, went home, procured an army rifle, came back and loaded it in front of the hotel. He opened the door, and took deliberate aim at Mr. Mullen, seeing which that gentleman called to several persons who were standing between the bar and door to stop him. A gentleman, by the name of Christman, seeing the danger, took hold of the bayonet of the gun to push it aside, when the negro fired, the ball cutting Mr. C's. hand, and lodging in the leg of Mr. King, making a very bad wound and causing a great loss of blood. Dr. Leech and two other physicians were immediately called in, but their skillful treatment and attentions proved unavailing, and Mr. King died from the effects of the wound on Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

The negro was disarmed, arrested and taken to the Chester County Jail at West Chester. The affair caused the greatest excitement at Downington and in the immediate vicinity, and it was almost impossible to prevent the murderer being lynched on the spot. This is one of the fruits of the negro equality and suffrage doctrine preached up by Thad. Stevens and his followers.

WASH FOR BUILDINGS.—If properly applied, whitewash is one of the most useful articles in the world, as it not only prevents the decay of wood, but promotes the healthfulness of all buildings. Fences and outbuildings, if not painted, should be supplied as often as once or twice a year with a good coat of whitewash. We find in the *Chemical Gazette*, the following receipt for a good whitewash or a wash of different colors:

"Take a clean, water tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slack it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slacked. When the the slacking has been effected, dissolve in water and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre, or a good pearl or lead color by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds umber—Turkish or American, the latter is the cheaper—one pound Indian red, and one pound common lampblack. For common stone color, add four pounds of raw umber, and two pounds lampblack. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash."

THE Managers of the Home, thankfully acknowledge the following:

Christian Stultzfoos, Upper Leacock township, 2 bus. potatoes, 8 lbs sausage, and a pot of pudding meat; Jacob Bauchman, pot of pudding meat, and 18 lbs. sausage; John Brubaker, East Lampeter township, 83; a friend, East Lampeter township, 3 bus. cornmeal; Henry Eby, Upper Leacock township, 1½ bus. potatoes, 2 pots pudding meat; a friend, Strasburg township, 4 bus. turnips; a friend, a basket of cabbage, and 1½ bus. potatoes; Mrs. Geo. Fahnestock, 3 pieces of soap, 5 lbs. rice, 6 dinner plates, some shoes and caps; a friend, West Lampeter township, 3 lbs. pudding meat; Mrs. Jacob Frantz and Fanny Eshleman, Paradise township, 120 lbs. beef; Mrs. Michael, a pot of lard; net proceeds of the entertainment in the Court House, $78.62.

CONSOLIDATED.—The telegraph lines of Western Union and United States Companies, have been consolidated. The office, now in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, will be removed after the 1st of April next, to the southeast corner of Centre Square, in the building lately occupied by John G. Sieber as a Tobacco Store.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.—Read Card of J. W. Calver & Co., in this issue. A full Stock of Goods in their line just opened. Give them a call.

PURE WINE FROM GRAPE.—Mr. Speer, of Passaic, N. J., whose Samburg Port Wines have achieved a world-wide reputation, has for two or three years past been importing a superior article of pure Port brandy from the Castelia distillery of Portugal, which he is introducing in this country. The best way to test good wine and brandy is to drink it, and judging from some samples received from Mr. Speer, we unhesitatingly pronounce his manufacture of wine and the brandy he imports to be excellent.

Sold by H. E. Slaymaker, 31 East King street.

LANCASTER GRAIN MARKET, MONDAY March 12th, 1866:

Family flour, ℔ bar	$ 9 25
Extra ....do....do	8 25
Superfine ....do....do	6 50
Wheat (white) ℔ bus	2 25
Wheat (red) ....do	1 75 @2 25
Rye ....do	90
Corn (new) ....do	60
Oats ....do	40
Whiskey, per gallon	2 25

Hiester Clymer.

The New York papers all speak of Hiester Clymer in terms which show an appreciation of his high character. Even the *Tribune* is compelled to admit his ability and the purity of his life. Being unable to bring any well sustained charge against him, Republican newspapers are compelled to resort to the State cry that he is a copperhead. In regard to this the New York *World* says:

Hiester Clymer is evidently a man who commands universal esteem even among his political opponents. They may contrast him to advantage with the Camerons, the Forneys, and such like prominent men on their side.

To offset the impression made by Mr. Clymer's private virtues and public spirit, it is alleged by the Republican papers that, during the war, he was an outspoken "copperhead." Letting the epithet "copperhead" pass for what it may mean, it is a spent weapon. That blackguard epithet has been indiscriminately applied to all Democrats. Whether used as a description or as a libel, it was intended to define the position of those to whom it was applied in respect to the late war. During the war, Mr. Clymer's "copperheadism" consisted in intrepid protests against arbitrary arrests and illegal imprisonment; against condemnation without proof and punishment without crime; against stopping newspapers by bayonets and suppressing free speech.

If the Republican party will say that these abuses are *not* obsolete, the particular accusation they bring against Mr. Clymer will be pertinent, and they will find him just as resolute a "copperhead" as ever. If the Republicans dare avow that they are *for* arbitrary arrests and false imprisonment, the Democrats of Pennsylvania, or any other State, are ready to meet them on that issue, and so far from attempting to disguise their "copperheadism," they will put it forward as their most solid claim to public confidence. It is quite too late in the day for zealous advocacy of the *habeas corpus* and trial by jury, of free speech and a free press, to be flouted against Democratic candidates for office with the expectation of harming them before the people. The Pennsylvania platform, on which Mr. Clymer stands, relates to the living issues of the day. It is open to no objections except such as naturally come from the enemies of President Johnson.

The Danger of Our Present Position.

Congress is uncertain of its position, its duties, its powers. It is full of a factious, restless, revolutionary spirit. It seems to have thrown away the old government—to have cut loose from the constitution. Great wars necessarily suspend the operation of law to a certain extent and justify the use of extreme or doubtful powers; but a wise legislature would lose no opportunity to relinquish a doubtful position that it had assumed, for the public good, and take once more its natural place in the circle of government. Congress, on the contrary, is determined not to relinquish the position that the war gave it. Its whole struggle is to hold that position, and to prevent, by every means, a return to the harmonious, quiet, natural operation of the old system. Its revolutionary disposition and purpose is most clearly seen in its propositions to change the constitution of the country. Some thirty or forty amendments are before it which, if adopted, would completely do away with the system under which the United States have been so prosperous, and would change our government in nearly every feature. Congress assumes that the constitution is a nullity. It ignores the constitutional distribution of powers. It has taken the position of the Supreme Court, to interpret the constitution by party vote. It has made its Central Directory—its infamous Committee of Fifteen—an executive, to supersede the President. It has threatened to impeach him also.—In all ways it assumes superiority to the law, and is not a Congress under the constitution, but a faction governing in defiance of that instrument.

It is from this very point in their history that free governments tumble into despotism. At some weak hour when, for one cause or another, faction prevails and law is superseded, and faction daily grows worse till a political chaos seems imminent, then some strong hand seizes all, and an unscrupulous leader gains the confidence of the people by putting the factions under his foot, and a little later, in virtue of that very confidence, puts liberty in the same place. This is the history of a thousand republics taken from that very point in their career at which we now stand in ours. The fall begins when faction supersedes the government and partisan passion takes the place of law. This was the history of liberty in Rome, in France and in England. Faction made Rome ready for Cæsar, faction in the long parliament prepared the way for Cromwell, and faction in France made Napoleon inevitable. It is the same series of facts in every case. It is a law of national life, and we will not be exempt from it unless there is something in us different from all other nations. The people are the only hope. They are certainly more intelligent and more free, and their influence is more direct than in other countries. Their intelligence, their patriotism and their freedom is what we must count upon for the hope that the factions will be put down by a power not inimical to freedom, by the voice of the whole people and not by an ambitious leader ready to become a despot.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The New Revolt.

When fire was opened upon Fort Sumter, the first feeling that took possession of the country was that of utter astonishment. The public mind was petrified with amazement. What! fire on the American flag? It was almost too much for credence. But when, amid the flashes of the booming guns, it was seen to be a terrible fact, there was a reaction; there came another feeling, and indignation took the place of that dumb, mental paralysis which existed a moment before. Then "from crag to crag leaped the live thunder." Then were the great depths of the hearts of the American people stirred as they had never before been stirred since the cry of "To arms" had resounded through the colonies at the spilling of the first blood at Concord, and the battle-cry of "Independence" had re-echoed back till the land rocked like a cradle from New Hampshire to Georgia. At the magic words, "the Federal Union, it must be preserved," parties lost their cohesive power, and leaders that dared to whisper the faintest sound of Disunton in any of the Northern or Western States were blasted and whithered as if by some sudden judgment of Heaven, and were carried out for dead. Voices from the invisible air seemed to re-echo the sentiment that the Union must be maintained and the revolt suppressed. No State had a right to secede; no State could secede except by consent of the rest. The power only that made could unmake. The people of the United States in convention assembled made the Government and the Union, and they only, acting in a similar capacity, could return them to their original elements. That was the short and simple platform upon which the whole North and West rallied as one man to the support of the integrity of the Constitution, the indivisibility of the Government. Upon that platform, they waged a war of unexampled magnitude, and fought battles and lost and gained victories enough to make the most thrilling history of modern times, a history that will be read and written a thousand years hence. With that grand central idea of the absolute unity of this country which we call the United States, the people of the North and West submitted to taxation and conscription; submitted to martial law and the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and trial by jury; submitted to have their sons and brothers torn from them, to fall in battle, to sicken and die by hundreds of thousands, to be maimed and crippled; submitted to put on mourning; submitted, in a word, *to everything except dismemberment* for nearly five long, gloomy, agonizing years. Well, the mortal conflict at last ended; the last shot was at length fired; the flag of the Republic waved triumphantly, and the Union was saved. So it was said and thought and written and sung. Millions of voices, and a delirium of delight, chanted *Te Deum* in their hearts. The winds caught up the rapturous sounds and wafted them over the sea, and the reverberations went round and round the civilized world. The great Republic still lives, it was declared, intact, with not a star erased, a unit grander, more glorious and powerful than ever before.

Foolish men that we have all been! Why, we are now told that the Union was dissolved long ago, destroyed at the very time when all the people and the nations were shouting over its supposed triumph and its salvation! Secession is declared to have been a virtual, a real success. Eleven States sure enough went out of the Union, and are now out of it, and cannot come into it until Congress *admits* them into it like so many new or old Territories. This doctrine was not announced suddenly and formally by the new Junta of Revolutionists. It has been *assumed* rather than boldly proclaimed. The Revolutionists seem not to have had quite pluck enough for this. They didn't open fire upon Sumter. They went to work sapping and mining in the dark, thinking that, no doubt, the more prudent and the more successful way of inaugurating the revolt. At first, the people couldn't understand what they were about. The people couldn't comprehend that they meant to announce the *Union dissolved*. Such a dogma was incredible, almost inconceivable. What! the Union dissolved *after* the war; after all that has been done to keep it from dissolving; after the loss on both sides *of half a million of lives;* after making as many widows and two or three times as many orphans; after filling half the households in the land with mourning; after piling up a debt, national and State, of more than three thousand million dollars; after all this massive misery, all these unprecedented exertions; after *all*, do you say that the Union has, in fact, been broken up? You surely don't mean to say *that!* "Oh yes, we do," reply the Revolutionists; "if you will force us to a categorical answer, it does amount to just that and nothing more." The people, we say, were slow to believe in the possibility of such a position as that deliberately assumed by men who had been proclaiming the indivisibility of the Union; and it is not strange that they should have received the idea with incredulity and blank amazement—with emotions akin to those awakened by the bombardment in Charleston harbor. The blank astonishment, however—unless we are deceived in the indications of popular sentiment—is giving way to another feeling, a feeling of wide indignation at the unblushing impudence and naked atrocity and treason of such a dogma and such a movement. Who placed the Congress of the United States above the Constitution? That instrument says "new States may be *admitted* by the Congress;" but who gives it the right to expel old States or to declare that old States are expelled? The States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia accepted the Constitution and came into this Union before a single member of the present Congress was born. What power took those States out of the Union? There was no provision made in the Constitution for their expulsion or for their going out. What right has the Congress or Revolutionary Junta to declare them out? What authority is there in any department of the Government to override the Constitution and put asunder what the people in 1787 and in the years following forever joined together? The Constitution says that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." By what high authority does the Congress or the Junta disregard this plain provision of the supreme law of the land that the members have solemnly sworn to obey and support? The two houses are depriving ten States not only of "equal suffrage," but of any suffrage at all in the Senate, and without their consent. Ten States have elected Senators, who ask for admission to seats and are ready to be qualified as such. By what right, we again ask, are they kept out in opposition to the express and mandatory language of the Constitution? Congress is not above the Constitution. It is not optional with its members to obey its behests or not as they please. The Constitution says that "each house shall be judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members." Why dosen't each house then judge of these election returns and qualifications, and admit such members as are qualified and reject the others? It is a mockery and an insult to the intelligence of the American people to say that to judge of the "election returns and qualifications" of members of Congress means to exclude the States from representation in Congress altogether. There is no power in the State competent to do this without trampling upon the plain provisions and express language of the organic law. The assumption is a Revolutionary assumption. It is nothing more or less than a Revolt against the authority of the Constitution, a bold and insolent attempt to subvert the Union. The Secession Party in Congress and the North must be resisted and overthrown. It is treasonable. It tramples upon the Constitution, and is a new blow at the Union. The President declares that he will oppose this new Revolt, and every Union man in the country will support him. It is too late now to surrender our inheritance. It has cost too much to maintain it for that.—*Louisville Journal.*

—"I am happy to be still a virgin," said the old maid to the young bride.

"Yes," said the young bride to the old maid, "a virgin, on fifty, I should say." Cruel!

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, Mass., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect officers of the army from arrest and prosecution by the civil courts for acts done in obedience to orders from superior officers, while in the United States service.

Mr. Sprague, R. I., offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill for the appointment of a commission of two medical officers, one from the army and one from civil life, to examine the subject of cholera preventives, and to attend the Cholera Congress in Europe.

Mr. Davis, N. Y., called up a resolution offered by him a few days since, calling for a committee to investigate the cotton frauds. He offered a substitute for his original proposition, providing for a standing committee of the Senate on the subject of abuses of power, a majority of which shall be composed of opposition Senators.

Mr. Trumbull caused to be read a letter from Gen. Brayman in reply to the accusation of official corruption made against him in a letter from William Barnet of Cincinnatti, alledging Brayman to have been guilty of frauds at Natches, and asking for a full investigation of the matter. At ten o'clock the constitutional amendment was taken up, and Mr. Sumner, Mass., took the floor.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Wilson, Conn., the Senate bill in relation to the Court of Claims was taken from the Speaker's table; read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Eliot, of Mass., by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to continue in force and to amend the Freedmen's Bureau bill; read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the Committee on Appropriations reported a bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for monies advanced the Government for war purposes, and made the special order for next Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Loan, Mo., the Senate bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for monies expended for the United States, in enrolling, equiping and provisioning the militia to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Van Winkle, W. Va., presented the joint resolution of the West Virginia Legislature, asking Congress to pay the war claims of that State growing out of the equipping, arming and paying of the militia. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, Ill., presented the petition of the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad, asking that the iron used in the construction of the railroad, bridges and other superstructures be exempted from excise duty.

Mr. Wilson, Mass., introduced the petition of army officers for an increase of pay which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Morgan, N. Y., from the Committee on Finance, reported back the petition of the New York Union League Club asking