Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co.

Pennsylvania and the South. Shall we have Union or disunion That is the question upon which the people of Pennsylvania, and of all the Northern States, must decide by their votes in the coming elections. The modified plan of the Senate caucus proposes to delay the restoration of the Union no less than the more objectionable proposition of the Committee of Fifteen. To subserve the purposes of Republican politicians the Union is to be kept divided. To enable them to carry out this infamous purpose they rely upon their ability to keep alive in the North a feeling of hatred toward | ble success unemployed. Every man the South. If they cannot succeed in that the people will decide against them and their schemes by an overwhelming majority. Will the people

of the Pennsylvania still be led blindfolded by passion? The war is over. All the purposes proposed to be accomplished have been successfully achieved. If the Union is canvassed. To do this effectively will not restored it is the fault of the Radicals in Congress. Slavery, whether the cause of the rebellion or not, has been wiped out. The news, even as published in Radical newspapers, shows that the people of the entire South accept the results of the war, and are willing to bear true allegiance to the Constitution and the Government of the United States. The slaves are well treated and are only doing and faring badly where injudicious agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and rapacious Northern speculators interfere between them and the whites. There is no animosity toward the negroes on the part of their former owners. Even in the Memphis rlots it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Radicals themselves that citizens and returned Confederate soldiers had no hand in the disturbances The whites of the South are principally concerned about repairing the ravages of the war. They are building, planting and doing their best in every way to better their material condition.

What is the proper course for the peo ple of Pennsylvania to pursue under such circumstances. Do not our duty and our interests allke demand that we should lay aside passion and prejudice and aid these people with whom we so lately waged war. Their section is part of our common county-they an important part of a people with whom we have common interests and a common destiny. We would not permit them to separate from us. Now that they are willing and ready to coalesce with us, shall we act as if all our professed love for the Union was a sham and a lie?

Pennsylvania is closely allied with the South. Joining Maryland and Virginia along her entire, extended South ern border, she is geographically united to that section. Heretofore the intercourse between our people and their Southern neighbors has been most friendly. They have married and in-Remember that with thorough organitermarried, until everywhere a thousand ties of kindred and of blood have knit them together in bonds of the closest and most kindly relationship. In material interests we are no less closely related. Our rivers all run toward the South, and our channels of trade tend in that direction. We are in all respects nearer allied to that section in commercial interests, and more dependent upon it than upon any other section of our extended country. If there is a single State in the Union which cannot afford to help the New England fanatics to vent their unreasoning hate upon the South, that State is Pennsylvania, It is high time we ceased to be the political bond slaves of cold-blooded Yankees. In the coming election let the people of this good old Commonwealth act upon their own generous impulses and their honest, convictions. They have cowered under the lash of Thad. Stevens and his radical associates long enough, and have allowed themselves to be sold to disgrace by corrupt political scoundrels like Simon Cameron too often. Every true Pennsylvanian should spurn these bad men and their satellites, from the most insignificant candidate for the Legislature up to their convenient and pliant tool,

Distinguished Visitors.

John W. Geary.

Last evening Ex-Governor Bigler and Judge Findlay, of Somerset county, called to see us. They had been paying a visit to Wheatland, the home of Ex-President Buchanan. We found Governor Bigler looking as well and as robust as ever we saw him. Judge Findlay has been nominated for the Legislature in Somerset. He can run more votes than any man in the county, and we think can be elected easily. The district is composed of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset. We ought to gain a Senator and two members of the Legislature up there. Judge Findlay will add much to the strength of the ticket.

Misrepresenting the Soldiers. The soldiers have failed to respond with any heartiness to the calls in the different counties for meetings to send delegates to the Pittsburg Convention. In every instance the attendance has been wonderfully slim. A few radicals have got together, as they did in this city, named a set of delegates, and passed resolutions of a radical character. The same farce was enacted in Reading on Saturday. The following dispatch to the Sunday Press will show

what was done: READING, June 2.—A meeting of soldiers, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Pittsburg Convention, which meets on Tuesday next, was held this atternoon in the court house. Colonel George W. Alexander, a brave soldier, presided to the satisfaction of all concerned. Fifteen delegates were appointed. An attempt was made by a Copperjohnson to introduce res-olutions endorsing the course of the merry Andrew, but they were promptly hissed down. There is no comfort here for acci-dentals or apostates.

The wording of that telegram is sufficient to show the character of the assemblage. The soldiers were not present. If they had been those hissed President Johnson would have fared badly. The great mass of the men who did the fighting, stand firmly by the President. They have no affinity with the radicals who follow the lead of Thad. Stevens, and they will prove this by refusing to cast, their votes for John W. Geary.

Election at Washington, D. C.

At the municipal election Yesterday Richmond Wallach was elected Mayor of Washington over H. N. Easby These and all the candidates for mem bers of the City Councils, with several exceptions, had pledged themselves to the workingmen to sustain the principle of eight hours as a legal day's work.
No political question

A Word to Every Democrat. The Democracy of Pennsylvania in

tend to win in the pending political They have served notice to that effect on the Radical disunionists. who follow the lead of Thad. Stevens. The leaders and the masses are in earnest. They intend to elect Clymer, to Congress, and to secure a majority of members of the Legislature pledged to prevent the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. They have the power to accomplish all these patriotic purposes. A poll of the entire democratic vote of the State, swelled as our numbers will be by multitudes of thoughtful Conservative Republicans, will give us a great and complete victory But the contest will be a flerce one The Radicals know that their political existence is staked on the issue of the present campaign. If they are defeated in October, they will be buried so deep beneath the scorn of an indignant people, that they can never hope for a political resurrection in Pennsylvania. Hence they will not give up their hold on official position without a desperate struggle. The Democracy must go into the

pending contest resolved to leave no

agency which may conduce to honoramust do his whole duty. There must be such close and perfect organization as never existed in our ranks before. Every Democratic vote in the State of Pennsylvania must be polled. This cannot be done without the most vigorous and well directed effort. Every election district must be thoroughly demand the organization of a club in every ward and township. Now is the time to attend to that work. It should not be delayed a single week. It can be easily done. Let a few leading, active Democrate get together and take initiatory steps at once. Any man who reads this can start a club in his district. Let him call on half a dozen of the prominent men in his district and

have an evening set for meeting. Large meetings are not needed as yet. We will have those when the contest grows warm. What is needed now is the formation of clubs for perfecting the work of organization. These need not be very large to be effective, but they should embrace at least one good man in each school district. As soon as such their number to the chairman of the County Committee. He will lay down work for them which can be done easily. and which, if it be done thoroughly, will tell with tremendous weight at the polls in October. We hope every Democrat who reads this will act at once on our the same tactics it is suggestion. Do not walt for your neighbor to move. Take the initiative yourself, and do so this very day. If but a within a month that defeat would be impossible and a glorious victory absolutely certain. Nothing can prevent organization. Let each man who reads this act at once. The responsibility rests on every one alike. All the best interests of the country combine to urge to action. Let there not be another hour of delay. The prompt, efficient action of a single man in each election district in the State is all that is needed to effect such thorough organization of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, as was never had before. You, reader, are the man on whom this work de-

volves. Do it, and do it this very day,

A Few Plain Thoughts. From the accession of Mr. Jefferson o power in 1801 until the advent of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, the government was conducted on Democratic principles .-There were, it is true, at long intervals men belonging to other political organ akin to the South, more closely izations chosen; but after they were installed in office, they found it impracticable to carry on their administrations upon the narrow and contracted views of the faction accidentally in power. This was the case with John Quincy Adams and John Tyler—so of Fillmore, and so, also, of Andrew Johnson, the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. We appeal to every unprejudiced mind if such is not the

This being the case, then, let us study the history of the Republic for the sixty long years above referred to. Can we find anywhere, in any age of the world, or in any nation, a parallel to the happiness and prosperity of the American people? Crime was almos unknown, and the taxes were so light as to be scarcely felt by the people. And, by way of contrast, can we find such wretchedness anywhere as followed the overthrow of the Democratic party in 1860? It is literally true, and so impartial history will read, that the immense national debt under which we are staggering, the whole cost of the gigantic war through which we have passed, its vast slaughter of men and destruction of property, and the enormous taxation entailed upon us and our children for generations to come, are the returns the people have received for their misplaced confidence in the Abo-

lition party. If the Abolition party had not obtained control of the Government, it is admitted that there would have been no war-no slaughtering of tens of thousands of men, no destruction of thousands of millions of property, and no weight of taxation that will for long years cripple the industry of the Nation and reduce to serfdom the laboring classes. The Abolition party cannot shift the responsibility on the Democratic party. The representatives of the Democratic party in Congress voted for every proposition for a compromise -voted for the resolutions which the ate Senators Douglas and Crittenden leclared would result in a "just and nonorable settlement of our national lifficulties:"-and the representatives he shedding of blood!

of the Abolition party voted against and defeated them, and loudly cried for These are all facts which cannot be controverted, and the only hope for the nation, the only security for the future; is in the restoration of the Democratic party to power. The Government of this country never has been, and, what is more, never will be, successfully administered upon any other than the Democratic theory. Other parties have tried a different theory and failed, and the Abolition party of the present day will be the most conspicuous failure of them all. Its leaders are fanatics-not statesmen. Its policy is inconsistent, extravagant and mischievous, and so ong as it holds the reins of power the prosperity of the country will be made to suffer, and decay and death to our political institutions will be the final

and inevitable result.

The Chicago Republican says that Governor Cummings of Colorado, who passed through that city on Thursday week, on his way East, reports the present population of that Territory at

from 15,000 to 20,000—no more. Here, then, is a Territory, with a population less than that of Lancaster city, which the Abolitionists wanted to bring into the Union as a sovereign State with one Representative and two Senators in Congress, and which would have been accomplished but for the timely-veto of President Johnson.

The Republican Newspaper Press. Every man of sense must find the Republican newspapers of this State to be a very dreary kind of reading just now. Fearing to advocate boldly the real principles of their party as set forth by such representative men as Stevens and Sumner, and yet not darreturn a majority of true Union men to | ing to repudiate the dangerous and rev olutionary doctrines advanced by them, the republican newspaper press and the republican party of this State are reduced to a really pitiable condition They denounce Andrew Johnson because their representatives in Congress have done so, and yet they do not openly uphold the acts of the men by whom they are led. Here and there bold radical speaks out, declaring in favor of negro suffrage, and all the distinctive and well recognized principles of the real leaders of the party, but the majority of the public organs in this State dare not follow where such pa pers as Forney's Press and the Pittsburg Gazette lead. From day to day they are filled with glittering generalities, which are framed to cover up be neath the tinsel of a meretricious style the real meaning of the statements which they are afraid to utter more boldly. Their columns remind the reader of the celebrated saying of Tallyrand that "the use of language is to conceal thought."

Who has seen an open and cordial discussion of the great questions now agitating the public mind in any repub lican newspaper published in this State: What single journal of that party has attempted to make an argument in favor of the position taken by its leading men in Congress? If any one has we have failed to see it. They treat their readers as if they believed they either had no interests in the great political issues of the day or were totally incapable of comprehending them.

Not daring to advocate the true doctrine of their party, being compelled to ignore the very existence of the platform adopted at their State Convention, and finding that they cannot whitewash a weak man who was a military failure into a hero, the republican newspaper press of this State are reduced to great

struits. Being unable to approach the reason of the people they appeal to their baser Were hate a normal condipassions. tion of the human intellect they might succeed in carrying the masses with a club is formed let them send one of them by the means they are now employing. It was effective during the excited period of the war. Yet even then, on the home vote in Pennsylvania, Lincoln's majority over McClel-Ian was only a little over five thousand. Then the Republican press used employ ing now. They erled "copperhead" with more vehemence and more effect than they can do to-day: single Democrat in each township in the and had some arguments which they State should act upon our advice, the use effectively. Now they have no arparty would be so thoroughly organized gument left, and their parrot like cry has lost all its force. Yet they keep it it up. A reiteration of weak and base slanders is all that is to be our success but a lack of proper efficient | found in the editorial columns of the Republican press of this State. Whole columns are taken up in denouncing Hiester Clymer as a Copperhead. It must be the dreariest kind of

reading.

We pity people who are compelled to depend for political food on the editorial columns of such papers as our neighbor, the Express. Yet it is only a fair type of its class. There is not a new idea in ts columns in a week; scarcely a new expression. It is the same old slangwhanging political abuse, repeated. over and again. If its readers are satisfied with that kind of stuff we are. It The miserable trush it prints will make votes for the Democratic party. What is true of it is true of the Republican oress throughout the State of Pennsy vania.

What Republicans Think of Irishmen. He who would know the real sentiments of the Republican party must go to Massachusetts. Boston is the cradle of the party, and the home of not a few of its representative men. The utterances of Republicanism in that city are unrestrained and outspoken. At a large mass meeting held there on Thursday, resolutions were adopted endorsing the majority of Congress, denouncing Presilent Johnson and declaring against any olan of restoration which did not make the negro in all respects the equal of the white man. Characteristic speeches were made. Among other speakers was ex-Governor George S. Boutwell, now in Congress. While lauding the negroes, he took occasion to denounce the whole Irish element of the country, in

the following bitter and insulting terms. Said he: He said there was a great interest on the He said there was a great interest on the subject of punishing the rebels and granting the colored men their rights. They had waited for the trial of the great leading rebel; but they were no nearer to it than they were a year ago, although there were no legal obstructions. He believed that there never could be any reconstruction until the rights of the negro were granted to him, which were the elective franchise and aliwhich were the elective franchise and eli gibility to office, and in the course of years his election to office. These were the prin-

fromly to office. These were the principles they were here to consider.

He then alluded to a McCellan meeting once held in this hall, which was composed mostly of Irishmen, and said that they were now engaged in some kind of a movement to free their own land, but he did not believe they would succeed or that they ought to succeed, until they entertained more liberal views concerning the freedom of the colored man. The Irish came to New England on account of the aggressions of Great Britain, and unless we prevented the oppression of the negro in the South, they would also come to New England to enjoy our rights and privileges. Of all the disgraciful things that will be written in history there is nothing to be more reprobated and denonwed than the character and conduct of the Irish who came over to this country, beging in this two came over to this country, to enjoy pair his the prinileges of our institutions, and combining with tratters in arms against a wall the ware leges of our institutions, and combining with raitors in arms against us and the negro and seeking to deprive us of our just rights What do the sons of Erin think of that kind of talk? It is not mere idle bluster. The Republican leaders hate the working classes. They sneer at the Dutch and denounce the Irish, while exhausting all their sympathies and wasting many millions of the public money upon worthless negroes. No intelligent foreigner who has a particle of self-respect can act with any such political party. It is the infamous Know-Nothing organization lacquered over with the gloss of New England fanaticism. The wool of the negro is used to cover up the naked deformity of political organization which made itself infamous. Sambo and "Sam" are near akin. The Republican party s a mulatto bastard, springing from illicit intercourse between Know Nothingism and original Simon pure Abolitionism. Itsmellslikeanegroand talks like a Baltimore Plug Ugly. It is

ted by the presence of its corrupt and decaving carcass.

the most corrupt, the most arrogant and

the most dangerous party that ever ex-

sted in any country. To secure a con-

tinuance in power it would disfranchise

poor white men, while allowing every

greasy, ignorant negro to vote. We re-

ioice to see indications of its speedy ex-

tinction in every State outside of New

England. It ought to be shut up within

the borders of Yankeedom and allowed

to sting itself to death there. No other

portion of this fair land should be pollu-

The Cholera at New York. The report of Dr. Bissel, the Health Officer at the New York Quarantine reports for Friday that there are fifty nine new cases of cholera and eight deaths on the ships Peruvian and Union. leaving ninety-seven cases on the hospi

Let the Laboring White Men Read! There is to-day in this broad land says a contemporary, many an earnest, honest, hopeful working man, breast ing the waves of adversity, his stout heart clinging to the picture he sees away off in the far future, of a home of his own, purchased with the savings of his weekly toil. To be sure, to-day he has no savings; the great war debt, with its taxes upon him, eats up all his little surplus. The enhanced price of the necessaries of life, growing out of the paper currency—the financial shinplaster curse upon him and his—he has to stagger under. He has no surplus now; but he hopes on and hopes ever. He sees the little home, and the schoolhouse, and the church, and his weekly news journal, and a decent wardrobe. and three good meals a day for him and his—a beautiful dream, away off in the far distant future. For the present, all of the term. It was also certainly for hope his heart would sink within nounce the decision was not because him. He struggles on in poverty and self-denial; his children are ragged and gnorant; he works and earns his ten or twelve dollars per week, but the landlord and the butcher, and the baker and the coal dealer take all his moneyfor are they not taxed, doubly taxed, pare such a one as the importance and trebly taxed, and he has to foot the bill. He realizes that he, as a consumer, must suffer through these taxes; that the people must bleed at every pore, but for what? Let the complaining taxpayer, who cannot educate his children

and feed and clothe them as formerly, read and judge for himself. The Negro Bureau wants, according to the bill reported by Mr. Stevens, \$11,-584,500, for Negro necessities down South, the coming fiscal year. What a sum !-almost equal to the entire cost of supporting the Government of the United States thirty years ago! Negro commissioners, \$47,500; negro clerks, \$12,800; negro printing and paper, \$63,-000: negro fuel, \$15,000: negro wardrobe, \$1,750,000; negro food, \$4,106,250; negro doctoring, \$500,000; negro railroad riding, \$1,980,000; negro school marms, \$21,000; negro school houses \$300,000; negro telegraphing, \$18,000,

etc., etc.

Working white men of the North your families are made by the present party in power white slaves. task is placed before you, and is so plain that you cannot mistake it. You are to toil and sweat so that the negro may have \$11,584,500 in comforts, though you and yours die on the roadside through the labor which alone gives this vast sum to the lazy, worthless black race of the South. You need not memorialize the State Legislature for an eight hour a day law. It will be in vain for you to expect higher returns for your labor. You will be compelled o work longer and take less pay per lay for it than ever. In order that four nillions of indolent, good for nothing negroes may be maintained in idleness at your expense.

Since the formation of the Govern mentup to the present hour, the work of Democrats has always been to repair the political and social damage the old Federal or Tory factionists, whenever they got into power, have uniformly perpetrated. Democratic administrations have always righted the abuses which the innate corruptions of their political enemies, when by accident or chicanery they obtained the reins of Government, always committed. The great reform, we trust, will commence with the present year; but the job in the Augean Stables in former times was child's play to the work now on hand. While the blunders financial, moral and political, disgrace the whole country and are bringing ruin in their train the true reformers should not b disheartened, but should put their shoulders manfully to the work, and again, as in times past and gone, endeavor to get the old Ship of State once more on the right track with a Democratic pilot at the helm and a Democratic

crew on board. Stevens and Geary both Endorsed. The Allegneny county convention assembled on Tuesday last and nominated a full ticket. The resolutions adopted are decidedly significant.—

They make clear the position of the party which supports Geary. Among others are the following: Resolved, That the Republicans gheny county checrfully endorse and ratify the nomination of Major General John W. Geary for Governor, and will labor with ness and zeal to secure the election this brave and patriotic son of the Keytione State.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the

Resolved, That We hearthy approve me platform of the Union Republican State Convention that placed General Geary in nomination, and will adhere to it as ex-pressing fully our creed upon the political questions of the day.

*Resolved, That the unfailing devotion of Resolved, That the unfailing devotion of inn. Thaddeus Stevens, during a long and illustrious career, to the cause of freedom and humanity, and his hatred of treason and traitors, and by his advocacy of the right stamped him as the man above all others whom we can safely honor and trust as a leader in this crisis.

Resolved, That the people of Allegheny County will sustain the course of the Representatives in Congress upon the question of

sentatives in Congress upon the question of Reconstruction, and that the action of the Republican majority in Congress upon that question and in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, meets with our hearty concur-Resolved, That the course of our Repre-

Resolved, That the course of our Kepresentatives in Congress, Messrs. Williams and Moorhead, meets with our cordial approbation, and we will sustain them in all they have done, and hereby express our abiding confidence in their ability and fight delity. The resolutions as a whole, were

adopted with but few dissenting voices, and the one endorsing Thad. Stevens, was received with hearty applause. Mr. Wm. M. Murray, of Pitt town ship, offered the following additional

resolutions: Resolved, That we deprecate all attack made upon the President or upon the ma-jority in Congress; that both representa-tives of our party should be treated with fairness and kindness, and that all attacks upon either are well calculated to induce distraction and hestility in our party, and o invite defeat.

Resolved, That in President Johnson we

recognize the firm patriot, the profound statesman and warm defender of the people in all sections of the country. These resolutions were received with evident disapprobation and were tabled by an overwhelming vote, followed by

remendous cheering. The action of this Convention is deeidedly significant. The resolutions explain the wordy platform adopted at Harrisburg. No one can misunderstand the resolution endorsing Thaddeus Stevens. It is broad, plain and comprenensive, as much so as Geary's endorsement of that individual and his acts. The resolution declaring that the Convention approved of all the acts of Williams and Moorhead commits the party to every obnoxious act of the present Congress, they having steadily voted for the most extreme measures. The Radical Disunionists of Allegheny county have thrown off all disguise. They boldly commit themselves to negro suffrage and negro equality. The honest masses of Pennsylvania will not be left in the dark in the pending campaign. This authoritative explanation of the Republican State platform will enable them to see exactly what the Radical Disunionists under the lead of Stevens intend to do. A vote for Geary is a vote to prevent any restoration of the Union until negro suffrage and negro equality is made the rule throughout the country. Let every voter re-

A general court-martial has been ordered for the trial in Washington of the North Carolina Freedmen's Bureau officers, and such other officers as are now under arrest, or against whom charges have been made in connection with the bureau.

member that it is so declared by the

Republicans themselves.

The Test Oath Unconstitutional. Representative Hogan, of Missour has addressed a letter to Senator Reverdy Johnson asking him what his knowledge was regarding the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the Missouri test oath case. Senator Johnson replies as follows: "The main question, in the case of Garesche &

whether the test outh required by the constitution of Missouri was constitutional. On the part of those gentlemen | the hero of Lundy's Lane and was famy associate David Dudley Field, of New York, and myself maintained that it was not, because of the provision in the 10th section in the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, that no State shall pass any bill of attainder or expost facto law. To this conclusion a majority of the court came, as was well known, a few days before the close s dark and gloomy, and if it were not known to me, that the failure to anany one of the Judges constituting the majority then doubted upon the question, but I suppose that it was merely owing to the fact that the Judges selected to deliver the opinion had not time before the close of the term to pregravity of the question required. That this will be done during the recess, and that it will be delivered at the next

> The official statement of the military commander at Memphis is very unsatisfactory to the Radical faction in Con-

The Memphis Riots.

term. I have no doubt.'

gress. Their expectation and intention was and is, if possible, to throw all the blame of this disturbance upon white men. They have been using the occurrence as an argument in favor of the maintenance of the Freedmen's Bureau They have cited it repeatedly as a con-. vincing evidence of the terrible outrages to which the negroes are subjected at the hands of the Southern white people. With this intent, these riots have been greatly magnified in importance, and used as an argument to show the prevalence still of a rebellious spirit in the South, and a sufficient reason why all the Southern States should be excluded from representation in Congress, and all the white men in the South should be disfranchised.

The report of General Stoneman has fallen like a wet blanket upon the hopes of this revolutionary faction in Congress. It dissipates the romance they had invented, and, in a plain, unvarnished statement of facts, leaves the blame principally upon the negroes themselves as the originators of the riots, next upon the Irish policemen and Yankee negro haters in Memphis; but exempts the paroled Confederate and substantial citizens from any participation whatever in the alleged outrages. Such expositions of facts are not in accordance with the Radical programme. They consequently evoke bitter denunciations from these prejudiced partisans, who, while they know nothing whatever of the circumstance, are determined to deny the truth of any statement that is not fitted precisely to the theories they have maliciously invented. The masses of the people, however, are not so wilfully blind and deaf to the truth. They will recognize in General stoneman a distinguished Union soldier, who has, by his noble devotion to the cause of the Union, entitled himself to much public confidence; and they will find in his evidently truthful, fair, and impartial statements, a very different story from that which has garnshed the recent speeches of Radical revolutionists in Congress.

The Senate Scheme. It seems to be impossible for the cals to devise any scheme of reconstruction which is not ridiculous. The Senatorial caucus repudiated Thad, Stevens' sweeping enactment for disfranchising the whole white population of the South. Having done this, they began to cast about them for a small sized tub to throw to the radical whale. They profess to have found it in the

following substitute for the third sec-

tion of the original plan: No person shall be a Senator or Repre No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of such House, remove such disability. That would put under the ban all who have been Governors, State Executive officials, Senators and Assembly men, with their officers; judges; magistrates; sheriffs and their deputies

clerks of the courts; constables; district attorneys, commissioners of all kinds; assessors; collectors; all lawyers and attorneys in some States; and perhaps militia officers. Who can suppose that any Southern State would disgrace itself by proscribing all such men, embracing as they would the older and more sedate portion of every community. To do this would be to set the son against the father, relative against relative, neighbor against neighbor, friend against friend.

There might be some excuse for the proposed enactment if the punishment intended would fall upon the heads of those who were most influential in exciting the rebellion, and upon them alone. It would do no such thing how ever. Those most intensely and actively hostile to the Government throughout the war, and most influential at home since the war has ended, would be left untouched. The shallowness of the Senatorial scheme is thus easily exposed. Every attempt of the radicals to devise "a plan" has been a signal failure. The Senate scheme is no better than those which have preceded it. It looks somewhat more plausible but is none the less absurdly ridiculous when examined. It is time these quacks should quit tinkering with a Constitution which they cannot mend.

Maryland Politics.

Decent men in Maryland are rapidly abandoning the Radical party. Thomas Archer, Esq., of Harford county, who had been appointed by the Radical Union Convention of that county a delegate to the 6th of June State Convention, has published a card declining to serve. He says he is in favor of President Johnson's restoration policy and opposed to negro suffrage. In this connection he remarks:

"I conscientiously believe that every man who unites with the radical party in Con-gress, though his intentions and objects gress, though his intentions and objects may be different, really throws the whole weight of his influence to promote the ultimate objects of that party. No one who has read the debate and proceedings in Congress can doubt that the real object of that party is to establish universal negro suffrage throughout the Southern States. This is the burden of their speeches—the darling object of their hearts—the principal plank in their platform. Now, how can a Marylander who is opposed to the scheme—and their platform. Now, how can a Mary-lander who is opposed to the scheme—(and I give my fellow-citizens the credit to believe they all are)—how can he unite with such a party? When we join a party we certainly expect to promote the objects which that party has in view. We cannot sanction part of their measures and refuse our assent to another and more important measure.

measure.
"It is folly to say this question is not at "It is folly to say this question is not at issue in this State. This is a great national party. Their measures are intended to embrace the whole country to which they are applicable. If the party succeeds in their ultimate objects, does any man believe they will consent to relieve our State from the effects of the odious law? It is manifest to me, therefore, that all in Maryland who support the radical party in Congress virtually, though unintentionally, throw their influence in favor of negro suffrage,"

Death of General Scott. Though the failing health of General Scott has prepared the nation to some extent to hear of his decease, the country was startled yesterday when the telegraph announced that he was dead. Until the gigantic war through which we have just passed gave signal prominence to younger and compara-Summings, to which you refer, was tively unknown men, General Scott was the chief military notorlety of the nation. Every schoolboy had read of

miliar with his achievements.

General Winfield Scott was born at

Petersburg, Virginia, on June 18,

1786. Educated at William and Mary's

college, he studied law with the inten-

tion of devoting himself to that pro-

fession: but in 1808 he was appointed a cantain of Light Artillery in the Army. In 1812, after having been suspended for a year on account of some misunderstanding with General Wilkinson, he was advanced to the rank of Lieut, Colonel, and ordered to the Canadian frontier. He bore a conpicuous and honorable part in the battle of Queenstown immediately upon his arrival at the scene of action, but after s victory had been substantially gained had the mortification to see it lost and to be taken prisoner. Throughout the war of 1812 his career was a brilliant one. At the storming of Fort Genge, at the battle of Chippewa, and at Lundy' Lane he was especially distinguished as a leader. In that campaign he laid the foundation of his future military renown. Between the conclusion of the war of 1812 and the commencement of the Mexican war, General Scott rendered considerable military service. He led our forces in the Indian war which ended in the defeat of Black Hawk, held command in Charleston during the nullification troubles, was engaged in the Seminole war and in settling the difficulty that sprung up with the Cherokees. His exploits in the Mexican war are parts of history so recent and so well known that we need not attempt repeat them. In 1852 he was run as the candidate of the Whig party for Presidents

but was defeated by General Pierce. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was living in comparative quiet, with health so much enfebled that he found it necessary to resign the management of the contest to younger men. He was merely a looker on during the recent gigantic struggle, the magnitude of which far surpassed any of the contests in which he was engaged. He lived to see it ended and died full of years, honored and respected by the whole na-

Trouble With the Soldiers. The Disunion press throughout the State is hard but to to account for the uprising of the soldiers against Geary. The meeting in York has alarmed them greatly, and puzzled them thoroughly. When they get that little matter fixed up to their satisfaction, they can employ their time in explaining how it comes that the soldlers of Cumberland county, the home of their parer General candidate, have repudiated him with such unanimity. At the meeting called by the Republicans to send delegates to the humbur convention which is to meet at Pittsburg, the resolutions endorsing Clymer were adopted by a vote of 118 ayes to 21 nays. The soldiers understand the politica position in this State thoroughly. They know that a vote for Geary is a vote to sustain all the infamous measures advocated by Thad, Stevens, including negro suffrage and negro equality. They know, too, that the Convention at Pittsburg is but a transparent game of Disunion politicians to secure a seeming endorsement of Geary. The soldiers of Pennsylvania cannot be gulled by any such trickery.

Apostacy and Supposed Apostacy. At a meeting of the Soldiers' League in Huntingdon county, the following resolu-

tion was unanimously adopted, viz: Resolved. That the Reconstruction policy Resolved, That the Reconstruction policy of President Johnson, which is now eliciting the approbation of every rebel in the land, meets with our decided condemnation, and we hereby pledge ourselves to oppose on all occasions, and by every possible means, any attempt to mislead the people with such an insane and dangerous policy.

That's plain and soneithe talls, the North-

That's plain and sensible talk—the North ern rebels are the only friends of Andy Johnson in this section of the country. Harrisburg Telegraph.

We can understand that. Bergner has been so much irritated by being turned out of the Post Office that words can scarcely be coined strong enough to express the bitterness of his hatred to President Johnson. But what are we to infer from the following extract? Can it be possible that Andrew G. Curtin Governor of Pennsylvania, is withholding his signature from the Bill for the Disfran-

his signature from the Bill for the Distran-chisement of Deserters, with the full know-ledge that by so doing he gives twenty thousand Copperhead votes to Hiester Cly-mer, and neutralizes that number for the Republican nominee, Gen. Geary? We trust not.—Crawford Journal. Such are the opinions of every loyal

newspaper, men, women and children in Pennsylvania, and yet the Governor, who was elected by them, has turned, so far, a deaf ear to their interests. We hear that Senator Wallace, the Copperhead chairman of the committee, can give a reason why he offered a resolution complimenting Governor Curtin, at the close of the session. Time will develop the reason why Copperheads compliment a professed loyal Governor.-Harrisburg Telegraph.

Are we to understand that Governor Curtin has abandoned the camp of the radical disunionists? Is he in league with Wallace to elect Clymer? Evidently the Telegraph thinks so. No wonder it is in tribulation. The apostacy of Johnson might be borne, but that of Curtin would be a blow too grievous to be endured. If Senator Wallace "can give a reason why he offered a resolution complimenting Governor Curtin' we hope he will do so, and that speedily The suspense of Bergner and his fanatical readers must be intense in the extreme. Let them be relieved if possible.

Where the Generals Stand.

At the meetings which are being held in this State to send delegates to the bogus Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg, President Johnson and his policy are denounced. All the great soldiers of the war are with the President. Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, and all the heroes to whom we are indebted for victories, sustain the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson. It is only such mock heroes as Beast Butler, Sigel, Schurz and Geary, who side with Thad. Stevens and the Radical crew in Congress. The soldiers will mark the company which Geary keeps, and will treat him as he deserves. They cannot be duped by the movement of a set of small fry radical politicians who wore shoulder straps. The men who did the fighting, read and think for themselves, and their votes will be thrown against the Radical disunionists of Pennsylvania and their puppet John W. Geary.

The Fenian Invasion.

The Fenian invasion of Canada, at least the Fort Erie part of it, has turned out a failure. After an engagement on Saturday with a force of Canadian, volunteers, in which the latter were worsted, many being killed wounded on both sides, the Canadians were reinforced, and the Fenians compelled to fall back on American soil. where they were arrested by the U.S. authorities. There are reports of demonstrations at other points on the border, but the Canadians appear to be fully prepared to meet them. Gen. Meade is

A Noble Letter From Ex-U. S. Senator Gen. Shields.

CARROLTON, Mo., May 1.

Mesors. Clark H. Green, W. C. B. Gillespie, D. K. Turk, Macon, Mo.

GENTLEMEN-I deeply regret my inability to comply with my engagement at your place on Monday next. The suddon and sorious indisposition of a member of my family makes it importative on me to remain at home until it be God's will to relieve me from anxisty. I beg that you will make this known to your people as my apology for failing to attend, and desire this the more because I make it a point nover to fail in an engagement of this kind, except under the pressure of overruling circumstances. If I can at any time hereafter atone for this failure, it will afford me pleasure to do so. CARROLTON, Mo., May 1
Mesors, Clark H. Green, W. C. B. Gill pleasure to do so, I have never been more thoroughly con

I have nover been more thoroughly convinced of the necessity for exertion than at the present moment. The peril of the present hour can hardly be overrated. In this I agree with the President, and think it would be treason to the Constitution and the Union for men to think as I do and continue silent and indifferent at such a crisis. A few years of civil war do the work of centuries in altering and deteriorating the character of a people, and none ating the character of a people, and none out strong and privileged races over fully

but strong and privileged races over fully recover from such deterioration.

Most nations have to pass through a second conservative revolution to recover their lost position, and if we escape from that calamity it will be by a violent political struggle, amounting in substance to a revolution. The bad passions of human nature oncestimulated by war, survive the accession and make the period that succeeds occasion and make the period that succeeds one of bitter revenge and cruel persecution. It was at first hoped and believed by the friends of human freedom everywhere, that our new people, educated under the benign and elevated influence of liberty, would show to the world that a defeated party in a civil war could accept their defeat with dignity, and return to their natural allegience without any feeling of dishonor or degration, and that the victorious party, disdaining the base and cowardly gratification of revenge, and, confident in their own strength, justice and magnanimity, could welcome back their orring brethren, without seeking or desiring to insult, humiliate or degrade them, or render them unworthy of that high destiny which should be the pride and boast of all the free born citizens of the only great republic in occasion and make the period that succeed born citizens of the only great republic in the world.

born citizons of the only great republic in the world.

This would have exalted our national character in the estimation of Christendom, and, like all public conduct which is truly great and noble, would redound to the interest and advantage of our own country. The leaders of the present Congress are giving the most convincing proof that a single despot, however cruet, can be more magnanimous and merciful than the inflamed fanatical representative of a free people. They are not content with trying to humiliate, degrade and dishonor the whole Southern people or masse, loyal and rebel, but they are determined to perpetuate that degradation and fasten it upon their innocent posterity, by divesting them of all political power, and investing their slaves of yesterday with full political power to dominate over them. They imagine, and perhaps rightly, that no human punishment could degrade the Southern white like that of investing their recent shaves ishment could degrade the Southern white like that of investing their recent slaves with power to decide upon their destiny. There is a coldly calculated, refuned vindictiveness in this that would do credit to the denizens of a darker region than their Ethiopian policy can ever make the South. And besides the gratification of impish revenge, this policy promises them peculiar advantages, for it is one of the characteristics of this cold-blooded faction, that in even gratifying their revenge they never lose sight of their own immediate interest. The whole political power of the South.

lose sight of their own immediate interest. The whole political power of the South, when once Africanized, can be made available by suitable agents, under their Civil Rights bill, and such other kindred measures, as they may be able to pass over the President's veto. The agents with which they intend to immediate the South under this bill, would be an intolerable affliction under any circumstances, but when it is under any circumstances; but when it i emambered that this brood of mean, petty nungry officials, are to be sent there to tak charge of the negroes and sustain then against the whites, and to enforce negr against the whites, and to enforce negro equality, we may form some slight idea of the petty little radical pandomonium they mean to establish in that devoted region. To even discuss the unconstitutionality of this bill would be treating it with too much respect. No man who understands our system of government will doze to were much respect. No man who understands our system of government will dure to urge that Congress has the power to enter the States, select out a portion of their citizens, change their civil status, place them under special protection, send special agents to sustain them against the rest of the citizens, and remove them when necessary from under State laws and State tribunals, and place them under the sole guardianship and protection of the General Government. It would wrong their intelligence to sup-

t would wrong their intelligence to sup pose that any of the men who voted for that bill believed it constitutional. President Johnson could not act with such men.
American who has a white conscience
to be blackened in America or crime to be blackened in America, or crimsoned in Europe, to make a Republican sufficiently red to do the work of a thoroughly addenlized fanatic.

If this country is to be saved from going he way of the other republics on this content, we will oweft under God to Andrew Johnson. If we are ever again to have anything worthy of being soluted a Union we

Johnson. If we are ever again to have anything worthy of being called a Union, we will owe it to his loyalty and intropidity. But a Union kept together by bayonets, or what is worse by a swarm of official vermin, appointed under Civil Rights bills, to interfere with the laws, tribunals and rights of the States, and the hereditary constitutional liberty of the people, is not worth an hour's preservation. No, let us have a real Union—a Union of hearts, laws, rights and our's preservation. No, let us have a real nion—a Union of hearts, laws, rights and privileges, or no Union. The people will have no radical Union, with the New Eng-land for its head and Texas for its tail. We

vill have no Union with eleven r Africanized. The war, it is true, has made us a patien The war, it is true, has made us a patient people, and taught us to submit to any kind of government, but this must not be mistaken for a blind, ignorant, or slavish submission. We will start up wide awake some bright morning, and conclude that a rump Congress and a rump Union at this time are not quite the thing for this country, and assure a warner contract. ry, and so sure as we open our eyes to this fact we will do what Colonel Pride did with fact we will do what Colonel Pride did with the rump Parliament—send the rump Con-gress to seek the devil—anywhere else ex-cept in Washington, and bring back a whole Union, in all its beauty and majesty, the greatest and noblest political structure in the world. To effect this peaceably we must have a thorough organization of the people. Every man who wants to preserve the Constitution of the Union ought to en-ter a Johnson club. We owe it to the noble stand taken by the President to sustain

ter a Johnson club. We owe it to the noble stand taken by the President to sustain him; and what is more we owe it to our selves and to the country, and to the principles of constitutional liberty, to sustain his policy so long as he sustains the Constitution and the Union. This radical faction must be put down by a peaceable organization, or the country will drift rapidly into a so jud civil revolution. so ial civil revolution. Gentlemen, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, JAMES SHIELDS

Why Geary Cannot be Elected. The Philadelphia Daily News, a Re publican newspaper which is as well known as any in this State, very plainly intimates that General Geary does not stand a shadow of a chance of being elected. It declares that thousands of sensible Republicans know that the platform on which he stands will be repudiated by the people of Pennsylvania and the candidate with it. We make the following significant extract: When General Geary was nominated.

When General Geary was nominated, a series of resolutions was passed by the convention which named him as the candidate of the "Union" party, and these resolutions contained matter very different from the declaration of principles made at Chicago when Lincoln and Hamilto were nominated, and at Baltimore when Lincoln and Johnson were nominated. They also contain assertions concerning the course which are resident Johnson has pursued which are President Johnson has pursued which are false in point of fact and grossly offensive laise in point or fact and grossly ofensive in language. There cannot be a doubt that those resolutions were intended to widen the breach between the friends of the Federal government, and the revolutionists who are striving to subvert the Constitution. who are striving to subvert the Constitution. After the nomination was made we called upon General Geary to repudiate the offensive resolutions, but thus far he has not done so. There is yet time, but we can see no good reason for delay nor any fair one for refusing to state his views candidly to the people. The principles which now divide the conservative portion of the Union party from the radical element are of such importance that they cannot be ignored at a time when the very life of the republic is at stake. The silence of General Geary warrants the when the very life of the republic is at stake. The silence of General Geary warrants the impression that he intends to stand upon those resolutions, and it is certain that they are not the platform of the Union.

It is folly for any one to flatter himself with the belief that the radical element alone can carry an election in Pennsylvania, even if the conservative Union men should simply refrain from voting. If any friend of General Geary will take the pains to calculate the percentage of votes which the party now dominant in the State can afford to lose, without incurring the certainty of defeat, he will find that it is very small; and if he will then estimate the number of votes which the party whose popularity has mainly depended upon its being the Union party will lose by taking an attitude of hostility to the Union, he may be able to form a Judgment as to the

may be able to form a judgment as to the prospects of General Geary's election, if he shall persist in standing upon the Harris-burg resolutions. The Cholera at New York.

NEW YORK, June 3.-Twelve new cases of cholera and five deaths occurred to-day on the hospital-ships. Several bad cases occurred on the Peruvian, and thirty cases occurred on the Peruvian, and thirty cases of diarrhox on the Ports-mouth. The yellow fever patients are improving. Dr. Bissell says the weather is bad for the cholera patients. A South-east rain storm has prevailed all day.

Wholesale Lead Poisoning in the Walkill Valley, R. T.

[Special Despatch to the Public Ledger.]
MIDDLETON, N. Y., May 30.—It is now nearly two months since the people residing along that portion of the Walkill Valley which lies in the western part of Orange county were attacked by a disease which for some time baffled the skill of the proposed these ballons. the skill of the physicians, they being at a loss to divine the cause. The main-dy, it is true, exhibited the most positive symptoms of lead poisoning, yet all the sufferers stoutly denied having used anything that could have been contaminated with lead. In some instances whole families were stricken down, while in others only one or two were attacked. Many of the cases resulted in death. To-day hundreds are suffering from its effects.

Among the symptoms most prominent in these cases were severe colle pains, nausea and persistent vomiting, cramps and partial paralysis of the upper extremities, and an anxious, gloomy ex-pression of countenance.

Professional men at once saw that

these symptoms pointed to and were characteristic of lead poison; but it was also observed that some or all of them were encountered in other and far difwere encountered in other and far dif-ferent forms of disease. The only symp-tom which, regarded by itself, was con-clusive as to the lead poison was the blue line at the margin of the teeth, which was present in almost every case. The doctors were sorely perplexed, but in about two weeks after the first violent cases came under their notice, they had established the fact of the presence of established the fact of the presence of in the system of the patients. I now remained to ascertain the source from whence it came.

After considerable research it was found that the lead was taken by the sufferers in bread and meal, and as a greater part of those staples were man-factured at a mill in Phillipsburg, an investigation was at once made in that direction, and the following facts were elicited:

It appears that the proprietor of the at appears that the proprietor of the superior quality of his flour, and that the farmers, for many miles around, were in the habit of bringing their wheat and corn to his mill to be made into flour and meal. Aside from this, he exported largely, so that his mill was known counterly regime by meth as was kept constantly going, by night as well as by day. One set of stones was set apart for his "custom" work. This was an old set, constantly needing re-pairs, and large cavities frequently manifested themselves, which, instead of being filled up with the cement gen-erally used for that purpose, were filled with common lead. Some of these holes were as large as a hen's egg; one, we are informed, being as large on the surface as the palm of a man's hand. If when filled the lead projected above the surface of the stone, it was hammered down level. Of course the attrition of the grinding detached minute particles of lead from the stone, and mingled them with the flour. The lead thus communicated, when fermented and subjected to baking with the flour was immediately transformed into carbonate of lead, one of the dead Hest of polsons.

disease originated from the bread eater by the sufferers, samples of the flour were analyzed by Dr. Dorrance and Mr. King, a chemist, of Middleton. These gentlemen found, to their astonishment, that the lead could be dis-cerned with the naked eye. It was, however, subjected to the usual stan-tlard tests, all of which revealed the presence of lead in considerable quanti-ties. Of course, these revelations caused

a panic throughout the surrounding country.

A statement of the leading physicians of this vicinity shows 213 cases of lead poisoning. I am informed that over one hundred cases have occurred in the vicinity of Goshen. Many of the vicinity of Goshen. vicinity of Goshen. Many of the victims are prominent citizens.

I am informed that a quantity of this flour has been shipped to New York, and that seven cases of poisoning from It have occurred in that city.

The Senate's Plan of Reconstruction. The following is the plan of reconstruction reported by the caucus of Re

publican Senators: Section 1. All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of any citizen of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective fran-State shall make or enforce a whenever in any State the elective fran-chise shall be denied to any portion of its male inhabitants, being citizens of the chise shall be denied to any portion of its male inhabitants, being citizens of the United States, not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of citizens not less than twenty-one years of

nge in such State.
Section three being stricken out, the fol-lowing is proposed in lieu of it:
No person shall be a Senator or Repre-No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of the United States or an officer of the United Congress or as an officer of the States, or as a member of any State States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same in giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

| Section 4. All obligations of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection, or in defence of the Union or for payment of bounties or pensions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate. Section four in the original will be changed o section five, and it is proposed to chang hat section so as to make it read:
Section 5. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for compensation for emancipation of any slaves, and such debts and obligations and claims shall be forever held illegal and void

void.
Section 6, Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Sympathy from the Right Quarter. The Radicals are getting up a testi monial for William Lloyd Garrison. It is to be an endowment of \$50,000. Chief Justice Chase heads the movement Garrison delivered a speech in New York a few years age, in which he said : " No act of ours do we regard with more conscientious approval, or higher satisfac-tion, none do we submit more confidently to the tribunal of heaven and the verdict of inankind, than when, several years ago, on the Fourth of July, in the presence of a great assembly, we committed to the flames the Constitution of the United States!"

The motto at the head of his paper the Boston Liberator, was: "The Constitution and the Union; a Lague with hell and a covenant with death.' By all means make him an endowment! Heisentitled to one at the hands of the Radicals, and is deserving of all

the sympathy Chase can bestow on him -----In last Saturday's issue of the Lancaster Inquirer we find the following

choice morsel of editorial: "The schemes of the copperheads to defeat the election of Mr. Cattell in New Jersey, by buying up Scovel, and thus preventing a ballot, have been thwarted by a greater Power above. Gen. Wm. Wright, who had two years yet to serve in the U. S. Senate, died on Monday last, at his home. He was a man of fair abilities, and a bilter expression. a bitter copperhead. Governor Ward will appoint Mr. A. G. Cattell, who is a thorough Republican and an able man."

We hardly know which most astonishes us, the mean malignity of the paragraph or the ignorance displayed by the editor. No doubt the venomous wretch will be astonished to learn that Senator Wright is still living, with a fair chance of recovery; "the greater Power above" be thanked for thesame. The Inquirer man ought to read the INTELLIGENCER, or some other live

The Democracy of Illinois.

newspaper.

The Democratic Central Committee of Illinois have resolved to hold their State Convention in August, and to invite to it those Republicans who deprecate the "disunion schemes of the Radicals, and desire to support the patriotic policy of the Pesident."