# Lancasten . Jutelligencer.

#### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1866.

The printing presses shall be free to every rson who undertakes, to examine the pro The printing presses shall be field to every person who undertakes to examine the first-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall every branch to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of throught sud opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every different may freely speak, write and print on, any sub-fect; being responsible for the almas of the liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

### FOR GOVERNOR Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co.

# Bad Tenants.

In closing the debate on the constitutional amendmenton Wednesday last, Thaddeus Stevens used the following language:

I find that we shall be obliged to be con-tent with patching up the worst portions of the anolent edifice, and leaving it in many of its parts to be swopt through by the tem-pests, the frosts, and the storms of des-volue potism.

So, after bringing on a gigantic war for the purpose of altering the "ancient edifice" crected by Washington, Jefferson. Madison and Hamilton. the chief of the Radicals confesses that he is able to give the country nothing better than a patchwork of the worst portions of that "ancient edifice." He admits that after six years occupancy by himself and his party, and after all the numerous alterations they have made. they find the edifice in much worse condition than it was when they took possession of it-so much worse, indeed, that nothing but the "worst portions" of it remain, and even these are badly patched.

After this admission by the leader and mouthpiece of the Radicals, that they are bad tenants and have abused the national edifice, will the people hesitate to turn them out? Their lease expires on the fourth of March next. They will apply for a renewal of it this Will it be granted? No careful property owner would renew the lease of a bad tenant, and it cannot be that any reflecting man will consent to a continuance of the Radical destructives in power, in the face of their own ad

# mission that they have misused it.

A German Paper. The Harrisburg Patriot and Union announces the completion of arrangements for the issue of a German Democratic newspaper in that-city. Mr. J. G. Ripper, late editor and publisher of the Plttsburg Abend Zeituny and Democrat, daily and weekly papers, has undertaken the task of printing a German weekly at the State Capital. It is Mr. Ripper's purpose also to establish an office in Lancaster, (which will probably be located -in the Intelligence building.) from which the German Democracy of this city and county will be supplied with a journal adapted to their tastes and sentiments, and where they may have job work and advertisements printed in their native language. Mr. Ripper is an old acquaintance of ours, and we can vouch for him as a good printer, a sound Democrat and an honest man. The first number of his paper will be issued next week.

# Death of General Cass.

Hon, Lewis Cass died on Sunday at his home in Detroit, aged nearly 84 years. His long, varied, and honorable career is well known to our people. When 25 years old he was a member of the Legislature of Ohio; was afterwards appointed marshal of the State by Jefferson; served as a colonel in the war with Great Britain, and rose to brigadier-general in the regular army; was

The President and Congress. The Republicans have for some tim bast been laying the flattering unction otheirsouls that the differences between the Radical and Conservative branches of their party were about to be salved over, and that the day washier at hand when the lion 'of the White House would lie down with the 'dead duck'' trait his picture of life and labor on would lie down with the "dead duck" of the Senate, and there would be no more ammunition wasted between them. This comfortable feeling of theirs has its origin in the fact, which must be bitterly mortifying to Thaddeus Stevens, that the gellows and confiscation [policy he insisted upon has been

discarded by the Senate, and a plan less repulsive adopted in its stead. "But although the Radicals have come down

The correspondent says ; ] !

ble anticipations to the realization

from the high horse they rode with so much-pride and pomp in the earlier part of the session, and have made some advances towards the President's policy, there is yet one vital point of difference between him and them. The President insists that the Southern States, being

States in the Union, are entitled to representation in Congress, upon only one condition, viz: that they present themselves in an attitude of loyalty, and in the persons of loyal Representatives. This condition is imposed by the Constitution itself, and is to be enforced by Congress, under the authority of the Constitution, which expressly assigns to each House the right to decide upon the "elections, returns and qualifications of its own members;" and, under this clause, Congress may test, by an oath or in any other way, the loyalty of the texture of the fabrics of which the jacket the members who may present themselves for admission to seats. This is the President's view of the question of

Representation. That of Congress. (or rather of the Reconstruction Committee) liffers from it in denying the right of States lately in rebellion to representation at all, except upon conditions to be prescribed by Congress at its discretion. It asserts over these States plenary, absolute, unrestricted power. And it proposes to assert this power by requiring from the States assent to certain amendnents of the Constitution. as the condition of being admitted to representation in Congress.

Mr. Raymond, the editor of the New York Times, whose position as a prominent follower of leading men in Congiess gives him opportunities for knowng how the wind is setting, does not take a rose-colored view of the prospects

of the Republican party. Writing to his paper from Washington under date of June 10th, and referring to the difference between the President and Conrress that we have pointed out. he savs: Theoretically this difference between the President and Congress is radical. If touches the principles which lie at the foun-dation of our Government. The Committee has embodied it in a bill, which is now pending in the House. If pessed, as it probably will be, by both Houses, it goes to the President for his signature. I hear members expressing the hope that he will sign it ; that, as Congress has surrendered so much, *ke* will now surrender *this* for the sake of harmony. They forget that in a matter of fundamental principle, neither he nor any other man in his position, could possibly sanction by his signature what he believes to be a distinct and clear departure from the express requirements of the Con-stitution. To do so would be to sacrifice consistency, conscience and character to a Theoretically this difference between the consistency, conscience and character to a desire for harmony; and this President Johnson, certainly, is not likely to do. If

Johnson, certainly, is not likely to do. If the bill is sent to bim it will, beyond all question, be returned with his objections. Possibly it may be passed, notwithstanding his objections,—but this renews the con-lict, divides the Union Party and the coun-try, places the President of necessity in an attitude of opposition, and introduces into the Fail canvass an abstract issue, upon the Fall canvass an abstract issue, upon which Upion candidates who deny the right

of representation cannot possibly gain any new strength, and are quite likely to lose ome of that they have already. condition of these people, and their fit-The remedy which Mr. Raymond sugness to be invested with the dignity of gests in order to rescue this miscalled ull-fledged citizens of the United States. Inion party" from the perils that enhe correspondent does not give a favor viron it is characteristic of that shillyable account. If the Times did not enshally politician. He proposes to do joy an unimpeachable character for nothing, and thus avoid a quarrel about loyalty, and if its editor (Mr. Raymond) what shall be done ! "It seems to me," had not repeatedly voted against his sayshe, "that under these circumstances own convictions out of regard for or the only way to secure harmony of acthrough fear of Mr. Stevens in Congress, tion where harmony of sentiment canwe might expect it to be read out of the not be expected, is to avoid the issue Republican party by the *Express* and the altogether." No wonder Stevens is Examiner for "speaking disrespectsick. Such letting down as this is fully" of the moral and intellectual enough to kill that bold, bad man, who qualities of the race they are so anxious started out with a firm determination to get on terms of equality with. The to hang thousands of rebels, confiscate correspondent of the Times says: thousands of millions of rebel property, No honest man, who tells the truth, after personal observation, can say otherwise than that the mass of the negro population of the South is mentally the lowest order of and confer the right of suffrage on every male negro over twenty-one years of age in the whole country, North and the human creation to be found anywhe the human creation to be found anywhere. Whether this intellectual incapacity is or is not the result of a condition of Slavery, I do not pretend to decide or even to discuss. But the fact is so. Most negroes have imi-tative smartness in a greater or less degree. South. Of the "bill of admission" reported by the committee and now pending in the House, Mr. Raymond says : Some are shrewd, nearly all are cunning but with very rare exceptions I have never

#### Two Plans of Salvation.

'The uld Plantation.' Two plans of political salvation A correspondent of the New York Times, (Republican,) writing from Bainbridge, Decatur county, Georgia, ending in Congress. One of the now mending in Congress. One of then passed the Senate of Friday last, and the other was submitted to the House on Manday as Mr. Stelley of Painsyla and the Senate plan passed that pody by a vote of the ty-three was to relevan nays all the Republican mere bers present voting for it except Messra. the old plantation" with Steedman and Fullerton's account of the suffer-Cowan, Doolittle, Norton and Van ings of poor negroes over whom Yan-Winkle, who voted against it. The kee agents of the Freedmen's Bureau veas, navs and absentees were as folexercised authority, and then say

lows: , Yeas-Messrs, Anthony, Chawlier, Clark, Conness, Cregin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fes-senden, Foster, Grimes, Harls, Hehderson Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indi-ana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stowart, Sunner, Trunbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates 99 whether the freedman stands most in need of protection against his late master or against his new found friends.-

Naya-Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Juthrie, Hendricka, Johnson, McDaugall, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Win-10--11

The joint resolution as it passed the Sen-

The correspondent says is it is from Newton, Baker county, whence I has wrote, I came to a place in this county called Blowing Cave, which is owned by Mr. Daniel Barrow, and is one of the fitnest and best cultivated plantations I have seen since I commenced my tour of observation. There are eighty hands employed in the culture, and the error eighty hands employed in the culture, and the error best of the second te reads as follows: Resolved, By the Senate and House lepresentatives of the United States merica in Congress semabled that the America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the follow-ing article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the Legis-tures chall be valid us, part of the Const. were born and reared on the plantation. They are now surrounded by their families and friends, and are living in the houses they have, known from infancy. The men work as diligently as they ever did, from sunrise to sunset, and their gen-eral conduct is said to be as blamcless as could be expected from the same number of honores of any race or color. Their rations ares, shall be valid as part of the Consti ution, namely:

#### ARTICLE FIFTY.

ARTICLE FIFTY. SECTION I. All persons born or natural-ized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the Unit-ted States and/of the States wherein they re-side. No State shall make or enforce any haw which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liborty or property, without due pro-cess of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. laborers of any race or color. Their rations are the same as those I have already de-scribed, and their clothing ample, although

the texture of the fabrics of which the jackets and pants are made would compare un-favorably with those employed by the *artistes* of Broadway. The shoes are good, but clearly not of French extraction, and the head gear of males and females bears no re-semblance to the costly monstrosities which fashionable hatters and milliners now im-fashionable hatters and milliners now im-SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appor ioned among the several States according o their respective numbers, counting in pose on a suffering public. They all seeme lians not taxed. But whenever the righ heerful, looked forward with very pleasu to vote at any election for the choice of elec-tors for President and Vice President, repof their share of the crop, and seemed much flatter-ed when I told them that they had their tors for President and vice President, rep-resentatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers or members of the legisla-tures thereof, is denied to any of the nulle inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in robellion or other crime. ground cleaner than any I had seen. I spent some time in the fields while the hands were at work. I watched the foreman and mana-gers and laborers in the performance of their everal duties, and I can assure you those who have such torrents of tears to shed over participation in rebellion or other crime the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the num-ber of such male citizens shall be to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. SEC, 3, That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Concress, or Elector he crushing daily toil, in a broiling sun, o he poor African, and the heartless brutality

the poor African, and the heartless britainly of their task masters, must reserve their briny showers for some other place than this, or any which I have visited recently. North-ern operatives in factories are compelled to work harder than any **n**egroes on the plan-tations to which I refer; and the exactions of Northern superintendents of labor, in re-gard to the continuity and quality of work. Representative in Congress, or Elector President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the Uni gard to the continuity and quality of work, are far more severe than any I have seen ed States, or under any State, who, having ted States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an 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 insur-rection or rebellion against the laws, or giv-en aid or comfort to the convict the reof. ere. Now, it must not be supposed that my Now, it must not be supposed that my visit was expected, and that things were "fixed" after due rehearsal of all the parts, so as to make an impression for publica-tion. It was a visit of the "family-dinner" order, without any preparation, and I saw men and things as they are from Monday morning to Saturday night. For the last fiftem or sixtage days. They n aid or comfort to the enemies thereo

But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such dis**gb**[lities. SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, in-cluding debts incurred for payment of pen-sions and bountles for services in suppress-ing insurrection and relation will not be norning to Saturday hight. For the last fifteen or sixteen days, I have been in the midst of Africans, where the population is frequently a hundred negroes a one white, and in some cases double and reble that difference. I have lived and noved among them, talked to them freely wherever I went, and heard them talk to been other when they did not heliave there ing insurrection and rebellion, will not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any deb or obligation incurred in aid of insurrec each other when they did not believe there each other when they did not believe there were any "white folks round." During my life I have traveled a good deal, and "in strange lands have made myself no stranger," and I can assure you with per-fect sincerity, that I have never seen a peasant population anywhere, so generally "well-off" as the freedmen in this section of Georgia, who work on the plantations. So much for the shuring condition or obligation incurred in aid of insurrec-tion or rebellion against the United States, oc any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and vold. SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce but appreciate logibution the pronforce by appropriate legislation the pro-visions of this article.

This plan does not propose to compel So much for the physical condition he States to extend the right of suffrage of a body of negroes who have had the to the negroes; but where it is withgood fortune not to fall into the hands held from them, they are not to be of the rapacious horde of New England counted in adjusting the basis of repre-'philanthropists" who rushed to the sentation. Thus, if there are in Penn-South at the close of the war, ostensi ylvania one hundred and twenty bly to instruct and protect the freedmen housand negroes of both sexes and of but in reality to plunder and cheat all ages, we should, under the provisions 'without respect to color." Of the of this amendment, either have to lose mental and moral characteristics and one member of Congress and one vote in the Electoral College, or confer the right of suffrage upon all male negroes over twenty-one years of age.

go up into Bunker Hill Monument or in its imposition of disabilities, and is the dome of the Capitol with it—we wear especially objectionable as requiring a it for its healthulness. I am a physician. I graduated in 1855, and have been engaged since, in civil practice fore the war commenced, and in the United States service afterward. Have met a large number of the first men and the most refined ladies in the land who have received me into their society and treated me with respect. I have been at the President's reception many times, and have dined with officers of the government and their wives repeatedly. During the past winter, I have boarded at a house where two Generals and their wives boarded, and members of Con-gress, and have received all the attention that ladies receive. I wish it them. understood that I wearthisstyle of dres from the highest, the purest, and the noblest principle, and I believe that if there is anything that a woman receives from heaven, it is the right to protect herself morally : and with the present style of dress, there are circum where she cannot do it. With stance Within my professional knowledge there have been cases brought to my notice, where, i ladies could have had it fashionable to be dressed in this style, their moral reputations would have been saved. Not three weeks since, the widow of an attorney, a man of reputation and of honor, and she one of the most reputa-ble ladies that the country affords, is ble ladies that the country affords, is to-day so impaired in health by her efforts to save her reputation in the pres ent style of dress that she is scarcely able to sit up in bed. She succeeded but it was by giving up her style of dress. And I say that, in this Repub-lican country, if a woman has not the right to dress in such a way that she can protect herself morally, as long as she has not so much physical strength as man, every effort should be used for her protection. This country is not se filled with morality that any woman who tries to live a high and noble life should be compelled by a couple of policemen to put on the long and live just as they say she should live. This statement was followed by some sharp sparring between the "Major" and the counsel for the policeman, in the course of which it was clearly shown that the "Major" had a tongue of her own as well as trowsers. The case wound up as follows—the "Major" achieving a complete victory, routing the enemy, not only "horse, foot and dragoons." but also coat, vestand pantaloons!--Commissioner Acton-As I understand the case, this lady was taken to the stathe formation of State Constitutions, and to enable the electoral people of the several States aforesaid, to choose delegates to the said Conventions. The Governor or Chief Executive of said States shall order an election to be held on a day to be fixed by him, for members of a convention to frame a constitution for said State, which said con-stitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people of said State in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, and, if tion house to protect her from the crowd. No complaint was made against her. onsider, madam, that you have as good right to wear that clothing as I have wear mine, and he has no more right oarrest you for it than he has me. But if you were creating a disturbance, and there was a mob gathered there, he would be justified in removing you. He was fearful you would be insulted

## THE STATE FLAGS.

Programme of the Grand Celebration of the coming Pourth of July.

For aught that appears in it to the which y, this plan contamplates the ex. The General Committee specified to make the fight of sufficient to the specified to make the specified of the specified to make the spec arrangements forme grand contaction on the Fourth of July next, the object being the momentum of the Shite Flags met in Selectin Connell Chamber, Philadelphia, Friday last to both colors, but also to both sexes. It made like the concoction of a convenby weak-minded men and strong-Friday last 47 women. It gives the right to vote to "all persons, irrespective of Brevet Brigadier-General Harry White

the Chair. color," and seemingly irrespective of After the calling of the roll the minutes sex, who "are twenty-one years of age and can read the Constitution of the United States." It has been drawn to of the previous meeting were read and approved

General Lyndale, on behalf of the Com meet the views of such shining lights nittee on Transportation, reported that the as Horace Greeley and Susan B. Antho-ny, William D. Kelley and Anna Dickvarious railroads had agreed to transport ree of expense the color bearers and color inson, John W. Forney and Jane G. guards. The tickets to the number of 2,225 Swisshelm; but their united influence. ad been placed in the hands of General strong as it is, will hardly be sufficient Negloy, Chairman. Mr. Van Clove aunounced that on Thurs-

day, under a suspension of the rules in each branch of City Councils, an appropriation of \$10,000 had been unanimously egreed to, and had been ratified by the Mayor. The Committee of Finance reported brough General Joshua T. Owen, that a least \$15,000 will be needed to cover the expenses of the celebration, General Harry White, on behalf of the Committee appointed to invite President Johnson, the members of the Cabinet, and Lieutenant-General Grant to be present. reported that the respective gentlemen had een individually invited, and that all of them had given good reason to show that

hey would honor us with their presence on that occasion. He had no doubt Lieuter ant-General Grant would be present. Colonel P. C. Elimaker, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Arrangements, reported

as follows: PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1806.—To Gen-cral Henry White, Chairman, etc.: Tha un-dersigned, on behalf of the sub-committees representing the several Military Divisions representing the several Military Divisions of the State to make arrangements for the presentation of the State colors to his Ex-cellency, Governor Curtin, on the Fourth of July next, beg leave respectfully to re-port that the arrangements have been, as far as practicable, matured, and in making them the Committee have endeavored to conform to the views of the General Com-mittee, as expressed in their proceedings on conform to the views of the General Com-mittee, as expressed in their proceedings on the 12th uit. They are as follows, viz: 1. The Color Bearers and Color Guards will be trabsported free of charge on the different railroads. On their arrival in this city they will report to this committee at the City Armory, Broad Street, near Race, where the colors will be deposited, and the Guard relieved by a proper detail. The Committee will has be prepared to assign to the Color Bearers and Guards from the interior comfortable quarters during their stay in the city.

stay in the city. 2. On the morning of the Fourth a proces

2. On the morning of the Fourth a proces-sion will be formed under the direction of Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, on Broad street, the right resting on Arch street, at such hour as he may designate, in the following order: ADVANCE GUARD. Mounted Pollcemen. Band

#### Band. Henry Guards, Capt. Spear.

COMMANDING OFFICER AND STAFF. dounted Officers not on duty with troops Band.

Band, Dismounted Officers not on duty with troops Washington Artillery, of Pottsville, National Light Infantry, of Pottsville, Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading, Logan Guards, of Lewistown, and Allen Infantry, of Allentown.

Allen Infantry, of Allentown. These being the first troops to pass through Baltimore ou their way to Washington, when that capital was supposed to be in danger, at the commencement of the Re-bellion in 1861. Regiments and detachments as follows : our or five inches shorter than my

#### Infantry. Artillery. 3. Cavalry MAJOR GENERAL MEADE AND STAFF.

Invalid Officers in Carriages. Band. olors and Color Guards, excepting the which accompany regiments or detach-ments. United States Troops in the vicinity. United States Marines. His Excellency Governor Curtin and Staff,

The Committee on Invitation reported hat invitations be extended to the following podies: in Carriages. 1. Survivors of the war with Mexico. 2. The officers of the Christian and Sani-SOLDIERS' ORPHANS. Females in ambulance

Band. 3. Males on foot.

Delegation of Firemen in full Equipme with the Chief Engineer and Assist-ants as a GUARD OF HONOR.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA

Guards.

# .The Brat "Suteringente on S

THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF PENNSYLVANIA. The thircenth annual conclave of the, Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania commenced their session on Tuesday evening last, in this city, The following Graud Officers were present wind at R. E-Sir William H. Strickland, of No. R. E.-Sir Wallin H. Strickmun, of No. Grand Commander. V. E.-Sir Robert Pitcairn, of No. 10, Deputy G. C. E-Sir Charles A. Banyart, of No. 11, G.

Generalissimo. E-Sir John Vallerchamp, of No. 12, G. Captain General. Rev. and E-Si: J. R. Dunn, of No. 12, G. Prelate. E-Sir James Ĥ, Hopkins, of No. 1, G.

enior Wardon. E-Sir H. B. McKenii, or No. 18, G. E-Sir R. A. O. Kerr, of No. 10, G. Trons-

E-Sir Alfred Creigh, of No. 3, G. Recorder. E-Sir Ernest Knapp, of No. 15, G. Standard Bearer. E-Sir Z. P. Blorer, of No. 18, G. Sword

E-Sir Fitz James Evans, of No. 21, G.

E-Sir J. M. Westhneffer, of No. 13, G Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES. The Delegates began to arrive by the cars at 2.30 P. M., and were met at the depot by committee of Sir Knights Tamplar, belonging to the Commandery of this city. The first who arrived were the representatives of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Philadelphia, and Hugh De Payons, No. 19 Easton; they were accompanied by a band of music. Several trains from the East and West brought fresh delegations, Crusade No. 12, Bloomsburg, De Molay No. 9, Reading, (accompanied by the old Ringgold Band,) Pittsburg No. 1, Pittsburg, and Parke No. 11, Harrisburg, are well represented. In fact all the twenty one commanderies of Pennsylvania are fully represented. The Sir Knights were accompanied to their quarters at the several hotels in the city, where arrangements had been pre-

iously made for their accommodation COMMANDERY MEETING.

A moeting of the Grand Com as held in the Masonio Hall, at 8 o'clock, but we were unable to inform our readers what transpired, further than the alteration of the hour'at which the parade was to take place, it being changed from 2 P. M., to 4

#### BANQUET ROOM.

The tables in the banquet room were pread with a very fine cold collation, and will be constantly replenished during the sojourn of the delegates in this city.

THE ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS, ETC. The Grand Commandery met on Wed-, nesday in Fulton Hall, when the reports of committees were received and read. The election of Grand Officers for the ensuing City of Philadelphia, to his Honor the City of Philadelphia, to his Honor tho Mayor, for their prompt and liberal action on appropriating \$10,000 to assist in defray-ing the expenses of the coming ceremonies, and especially to the joint committee for their cordial co-operation with the com-mittee upon all occasions. Colouel Elimaker made a motion, which was agreed to, that the thanks of this com-mittee be returned to the press of Philadelyear took place with the following result: R. E-Robert Pitcairn, Pittsburg, G. Commander.

Commander. V. E.-I. L. Hutchinson, Philadelphia, ) Dep. G. Commander. E.-C. A. Banvart, Harrisburg, G. Güner-alissimo, E.-John Vallerchamp, Harrisburg, G. Captain General. Rev. and E.-J. R. Dann, Bloomsburg, G. Pralata.

Colonel Glass offered the following, which . Prelate. E-James II. Hopkins, Pittsburg, 6, That the various newspapers published the State be respectfully requested to give ablicity to the proceedings of this commit-

senior Warden. E-H. B. McKean, Towanda, G. Junior Warde E-R. A. O. Kerr, Altoona, G. Treasurer, E-Alfred Creigh, Washington, Grand

lution which was agreed to: That the next meeting of the Committee be held at 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 2d of July, at the Headquarters of General Hancock at the La Pierre House. A copy of the rail-road passes was submitted. They are goed from July 1st to the 8th for passage to and return from Philadelphia, and are trans-ferable. ecorder. E-Ernest Knapp, Phanixville, (†. Stand. Bearer. E-Z. P. Blerer, Greensburg, G. Sword

Searer. E-Fitz James Evans, York, G. Warden. E-C. F. Porter, Pittsburg, G. Sentinel.

SERENADING.

The Ringgold Cornet Band of Rending on Tuesday afternoon serenaded Hon George Sanderson, our worthy Mayor, and played some fine airs. His Honor addressed the Band in a very neat impromptu speech from the steps of the City Hall, thanking, them for the unexpected treat they had

given to him. He said that if was gratify-ing to know that he had some place in the af-THE WECCACOE LEGION. A resolution was offered by Colonel Fill-maker, and adopted, stating that the resolu-tion adopted at a previous meeting in regard fections of his fellow-citizens, and that it was peculiarly so to him to have a visit to men appearing in uniform was not de-signed to be compulsory, but intended as a request to appear in uniform as far as prac-ticable. The Chairman made a motion, which was from a band of music from Reading, for if there was any place that he liked best, next to Lancaster, it was Reading and Berks county. He added, that they visited this agreed to, that the committee telegraph to General Negley, directing him to forward immediately to General Jordan at Harris-burg the tickets of transportation now in his possession, and that Colonel Harrison and General Jordan be constituted a com-mittee to meet at Harrisburg in regard to city for the purpose of making a display creditable to all concerned.' That the instiution of Masonry was founded on the best of principles and was almost coeval will. ime itself, and he was glad to know that it mittee to meet at Harrisburg in regard to is in a most prosperous condition in Lantheir distribution. A resolution appointing a committee to caster and everywhere else over the coun proceed to Harrisburg to receive the flags and escort them to Philadelphia on the 3d try. All were glad to see our visitors and all feel the city honored by their presence and escort them to Philadelphia on the 3d of July was agreed to. The committee are General Jordan, Gen-eral Pennypacker, General Catter, Colonel Franklin and Colonel Henderson. On motion, 2,000 copies of the official pro-gramme were directed to be printed for the use of the general committee. At three o'clock the committee adjourned to reassemble at the Le Pierre House on the amongst us. It is our duty to extend all courtesy and leave nothing undone to make the stay pleasant and agreeable to them nd to ourselves. He wound up by thanking them from the bottom of his heart, hoping and trusting that their visit to Lancaster might be long remembered and : to reassemble at the La Pierre House on the evening of the 2d of July. said if they should again visit us, all the courtesy possible will be extended to them. The About Howling. Mayor begged to be exclused for his brevity stating that being taken unawares, he had The proprietor of the Harrisburg Telgraph, on being turned out of the no time to prepare a speech. The Band was Post Office, announced his intention to accompanied by Sir Knights Morton Hof devote his whole time and talents to his fedity and Reichback, of De Molay Comnewspaper, and to employ such assistmandery, Reading. ance as would enable him to "make During the evening Philby's Cornet Band copperheadism howl." When we read from York screnaded the Mayor at his resithat, we shut our eyes; stopped our dence, Messre, C. M. Howell, S. S. Rathears with cotton, which we still prefer von, J. M. Westhaeffer, Miss Lochman, of ... to wool, except for winter clothing; Reading, now sojourning with Mr. Wm. G. Baker, and Mr. Henry Baumgardner. opened our mouth to lessen the jar The Bethlehem Cornet Band visited Litiz. after the manner of old salts in big gun and screnaded some friends there. practice, and with fear and trembling VISITORS. waited the "howl." As it has not Our streets were crowded in the event.ng: with visitors, and presented a very liv ely appearance. This morning the numbé r of come, we have ventured to open our eyes and scan the editorial columns of the Telegraph, where the first line that ersons from a distance has very much. ingreets us is the groaning inquiry " It reased, and North Queen and East "King the Republican Party Dead?" Appar streets have been crowded all day with those ently too much bewildered by the dis waiting to see the procession, and present tracted condition of his party to dequite a holiday appearance. We received visit during the forencon from the S. termine this question for himself, the Whitman, Esq., one of the editor, and editor of the Telegraph closes the few proprietors of the Reading Times. observations he indulges in as follows : "In view of these facts, we submit to PRESENTATION. candid men, and particularly to the The members of Crusade Comma adery. Bloomsburg, on Tuesday presented E. Sir, Alfred Creigh, Grand Recorder, with a candor of our opponents, whether the Republican party is dead." Verdict of splendid regalia and sword, the latte r bearthe jury-"Dead as a dead duck, and ing the following inscription: "Presented as the cholera is approaching immediate to Sir Knight Alfred Creigh by the memourial is recommended." bers of Crusade Commandery, No. ' 13, K. Going further down the editorial col T. A. O., 748, Bloomsburg, Columbula Co. imns of the *Telegraph* in our search THE PARADE. after something that might "make cop owing to a very refreshing thund er storm perheadism howl," we find the second that passed over the city, it was until about 4] o'clock. The proof asion was formed on North Queen street, with the ormed on Centre Square. [] Sir Knight rticle to be a brief synopsis of "Gerrit Smith's recent letter to Chief Justic Chase, in which he takes the ground that there is no right to try Jefferson Davis Charles E. Wentz acted as Gravind Warden for treason." We are further informed and led the parade, followed by the Lanthataster City Cornet Band scolupanying Mr. Smith concludes that the North ha Columbia Commandery of this city, Sin iready desolated and estranged the South o a terrible degree, and that it is time to top. He places Mr. Davis in the attitude Knight C. M. Howsil; being th e Eminent Commander, The other Commanderies of top. He places Mr. Davis in the attitude of an unsuccessful Washington or Frank-in, and asks if the United States will give Pennsylvania were represented, in the paade, the Grand Officers taking i, prominent European tyranny a precedent of injustic He implores that the South be treated in and conspicuous place in the column, The Ringgold Band of Reading, the York and Bethlehem Bands preceded the several irit of impartial justice, and even with that, in her poverty, she might be relieved from taxation for a few years. Commanderles they escorted t o the city.-The Telegraph expresses no dissent The procession moved down West King street to Prince and then con intermarched from Mr. Smith's positions and conclusions! "Copperheadism," if you have to Centre Square and over the route proj howlstohowl, why don't you howl them viously laid down in our parter to Fulton Hall. The windows and si de-walks all now? Diving still further down into the along the route, were crowder i by persons anxious to see what the me mbers of the Telegraph's leading editorial columns, mystic circle looked like. En pressions, of gratification and delight, were freely made we find the following : The Davenport Gazette expresses fears that the Iowa Republican State Convention, soon to assemble, will be a decidedly milk use of by the fair sex and we heard two. young ladies very sensibly remark, that they should never feel satisfied until they and water body, and take no definite ground were Mason's wives. We ce riality advo-cate that they should be fait, ated without delay. Taking those who' joined in the upon pending political issues Here surely the howl must come in With bated breath we await it. procession, we seldom have seen so inthe THE RADICALS boast that the "reody of men, they were bot 'h' upright in onstruction amendment," as amended body and mind. The music discoursed by by the Senate, was passed in the House the several bands was well selected the of Representatives by more than a twoxecution good and the offer t electrical, I wo of the banners were of withits silk with third vote. It is a fact, however, that it red cross in centre . Over the cross the received but one hundred and twenty nscription "In not Signo Finces" votes, which is one less than a majority. below Non nobis Domine non nobi il sed nomine In the Senate it received thirty-three to da gloriam." The other banners were votes, which is four less than a majority. nalf-black and half-white wi th the names Two-thirds of the present rump House of the Commanderies by whi ch they were in session at Washington differs very wined lettered thereon, A ltogether that essentially from two-thirds of the House mpression upon the ontside uworld whinh that ought to be there. . The time may ble that we heard many we they bitted come when the acts of this: rump Con-gress will be judicially declared unconstitutional and void. if possible, and we also heard ladies freely

A CHARLES TO THE

Woman's Bight to Wear Breeches. A woman flourishing under the name, style and title" of "Mrs. Dr. Major Walker," who is said to have

gained some celebrity in the late war as a surgeon and nurse in the army, was arrested in New York city a few days ago, for the light and trifling offence of wearing breeches! The policeman who made the arrest must be the worst sort of a hen-pecked husband l The case came up before the Police Commissioners on Wednesday, when

ionship with the loyal. Their saviour

is the negro and through him alone can

ey enter into the Union!

to secure its adoption.

Madam the Major came into court wearing a style of dress which has received, at dress conventions and in water-cure circles, the title of the "American costume," and is also called the "Bloomer dress. The suit was of fine black broad cloth, and consisted of a dress or gown gathered at the waist in the manner of ordinary dresses, and a skirt reaching thence a little below the knees. Under

this was worn pantaloons of the same material, loosely fitting the limbs, and open at the feet as in the male attire. The whole appearance of the dress is said by the admiring reporter of the World to have been very suggestive of convenience, ease of motion, and per-

Quite a collection of people, interested and by chance attendant, were present. After disposing of some previous cases which had been before the Board Mrs.

sonal neatness. Walker came forward at the request of Commissioner Acton, and said : I am stopping in New York for a few weeks, but do not reside here. I have worn this style of dress for a good many

years. Some seven or eight years ago was my first appearance in New York with it; I then went over a great part of the city and was always treated with he greatest respect by men, they always giving me informa tion which I desired, and alding me in every way. I have been here several times since. Four years ago I spent a number of weeks here, and four or five other ladies wearing the same style of dress were with me at the same time. We went over nearly all the streets of the city, at different times, unmolested and assisted by the police, as before. I have been here every year since. There were a number of lady students here dressed in this style, whom I knew; and some of the costumes were even

The reasons of our wearing own. iresses of this style were these: Long dresses were so very uncomfortable and inconvenient that it was impossible to go up stairs without wiping the filth from the stairs. In the streets our clothes became so filthy, in consequence of their length, that they had to be changed every time we went out; and not only this, but we deemed it impossible to wear hoops in the street, when the wind blew and avoid exposing the limbs. In the United States a great many ladies have worn this style for We have had the same reasons. We have had con-ventions, where we have discussed this subject, and if numbers give a cause respectability this certainly is so. Aside from the inconvenience of the other dress, and its immodesty—we could not

The Judges of the Eastern and Western Districts of the United States District

Courts of the United States District Courts of Pednaylyania, The Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The persons included in the above sched us will report at the Common Counci Chamber, on the evening of the Fourth, a 10 o'clock, when tickets to the stand will be diven them.

requested to furnish their color-bearers and guards, who design participating in the ceremonies, with such crodentials as will satisfy the committee to whom they report that they are authorized to receive the colors and entitled to quarters and subsistance. 19. On the evenings of the proposed cele-bration our citizens are requested to il-luminate their dwellings and places of business.

All of which is submitted by P. C. ELLMAKER, Chairman Sub-Conmittee of Arrangements. Colonel Charles Albright moved to amend the programme so that the delegation of fremen, to act as a gaard of honor to the soldiers' orbhans, should be superseded by diers' orphans, should be supersoded by sufficient number of officers attending, to e detailed from all districts of the State. Colonel Lyle supported the action of the Committee of Arrangements, stating that he firemen had had a noble record in re

Committee of Arrangements, stating that the firemen had had a noble record in re-gard to voluntary aid extended to our vol-unteers, and that he understood that only firemen who had served in the field would be detailed as the guard of honor. General Tyndale beliered the proper po-sitions of soldiers and officers were to guard the floar. he flags; and that the firemen should b

detailed as the most worthy to guard the ambulances in which they had transported so many thousands of their brave fathers

o many thousands of their brave fathers, usbands and brothers. The amendment was withdrawn. General Brooke, Davis, Coulter, Albright nd Selfridge, were appointed a committee o prepare a list of the bodies to be invited. The report of the Sub-Committee of Arngements was then adopted. A resolution of thanks to the Pennsylve

A resolution of thanks to the Pennsylva-nia Central and other railroad companies for their free transportation of the Color Beneres and Guards was adopted. General Collis offered the following reso-lution, which was adopted: *Resolved*, That the sincere thanks of this committee are hereby tendered to the mem-bers of Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia to his Honor the

be returned to the press of Philadel

phia and to the reporters of the same fo

usiness of the committee

as agreed to :

heir general courtesy and assistance in the

General Collis offered the following reso

3. Officers of railroads, which have fur-

nished free transportation for the

General Harrison's aid at the battle o the Thames; was made Governor of Michigan by Madison, and had a powerful influence in harmonizing and regu lating our Indian relations; was made Secretary of War by Jackson in 1831: sent as Minister to France in 1836 elected to the United States Senate in 1845; resigned and ran as the Demo cratic candidate for President in 1848; re elected to the Senate in 1849; ap nointed Secretary of State by President Buchanan on the 4th of March, 1857, and finally returned to private life by resignation in December, 1860.

Gen. Cass was a man of great natural abilities, a prudent legislator, a scholar of creditable attainments, and personally very popular in his State and throughout the country. He was possessed of a large property in and near Detroit, which city owes much of its prosperity to his public spirit.

#### Hon. Isaac Slenker.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union referring to the malicious attempt of the Telegraph to cast a stigma upon Hon. Isaac Slenker, late Auditor General. for surrendering securities held in his office for the Petroleum Bank to C. V. Culver, in return for the notes of that Bank sent to the office for cancellation, says "We understand that Culver's official connection with the Petroleum and Venango banks was such as to warrant and require Mr. Slenker to surrender to him the securities. Culver's subsequent failure has brought the affairs of every bank and house with which he was connected under legal scrutiny, and hence that organ makes an untruthful and despicable effort to connect Mr. Slenker with the rascalities of the Yankee sharper.

Auditor General Hartranft has, according to law, appointed a commission to examine into the affairs of the bank in question, and has had Culver, his brother and another party arrested and held to \$15,000 bail, conjointly, for their "reckless mismanagement," not that of Mr. Slenker-who has not been arrested, will not be arrested, and is in no way responsible for any mismanagement. Mr. Slenker's ability and honesty are too well known and recognized to suffer from the indecent inuendoes of a gang of speculators who would be blessed if they could possess a hundredth part of his integrity."

The steamers Peruvian and China have arrived-the former at Farther Point and the latter at Halifax-bringing news to the 8th inst. Matters are assuming an alarming turn in Europe. Prussia has inaugurated hostile measures by marching her troops into Holstein. The movement took place on the 7th. and the Austrians are reported as concentrating in order to resist the invasion. delayed, and naturally much excitement is manifested in all quarters. Large along the southeastern frontier of Prussia to guard against any sudden irruption from an army advancing northward from Austria. Fears are entertained that hostilities may break out upon the Danube in consequence of the difficulties between Austria and Prussia. All the foreign journals agree in consider ing war as inevitable. Breadstuffs and provisions were advancing. The closing sales of five-twenty bonds were at 633. which is a little below the price ruling in this country.

Col. RALPH L. MACLAY, late of that city, died at the home of his uncle. Dr. Samuel Maclay, in Milroy, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on Monday June 11th. Col. Maclay was a direct descend-United States Senator from Pennsylfounder of Maclaysburg, now North HarNothing whatever, of a practical character,

Nothing whatever, of a practical churacter, is to be gained by the passage of this bill. It accomplishes nothing—it binds nobody— it establishes no principle—it serves no good purpose whatever. All it can possibly do is to invoke a new conflict with the Presi-dent—elicit a fresh veto, which it will re-quire two-thirds of both Houses to over-come, and make a new issue for the Fall elactions on the abstract radied or correspond elections, on the abstract *right of representa-*tion, which a good many Union candidates will not care to meet, and which can have no other effect than to increase the chances f success of Democratic nominees.

been indulging in, Mr. Raymond, one of the shrewdest among them, sees clearly that the Republicans, like young bears, have a great deal of trouble before them. But we do not agree with him that the passage of the "bill of admission" will it should, as he anticipates, have the effect "to increase the chances of success of Democratic nominees," it will serve at least one good purpose, from which unnumbered blessings may flow.

More Disunion Schemes. off as long as possible a full and com-

The Threatened War in Europe.

A battle is imminent and cannot be long | after the next Presidential election. The bodies of troops have also been stationed | fall's elections upon the House of Rep-

Hiester Clymer, will be held in Harris Harrisburg, and a member of the bar of month. Arrangements will then be

ant from Hon. Samuel Maclay, the first as many as possible of the good reprevania, and of William Maclay, the served their country in the field may be present to take the initiative in the movement.

In spite of the felicitations they have 'serve no good purpose whatever." If

# \_\_\_\_

Let it be made a Hayti or a Jama what becomes of its fertility?

infortunate.

land.

It is now proposed to frame a concurrent resolution binding each House of Congress not to admit any representative from any one of the excluded States until they formally adopt the terms of the proposed amendment. The bill reported from the committee of fifteen for this purpose would be vetoed. The Constitution makes it the duty of each house to judge of the qualifications of its own members. But in order to put

plete restoration of the Union, the Radicals propose, in defiance of this constitutional provision, to give one house a

veto on the action of the other. Thus day last and was not conscious afterif the proposed concurrent resolution wards. He had been in rather poor should be adopted, and the House of health for some time, and was attended Representatives should hereafter unaniin his last moments by his brother, nously agree to admit a member from Henry S. Magraw, Esq., late of this one of the excluded States, the Senate, city, but now residing in Cecil county, by a majority of one vote only, might and by a son of the latter. The deprevent his admission. The object of ceased was for many years a well-known this concurrent resolution is to keep the citizen of Baltimore. He was at one Southern States out of the Union till time engaged in the iron trade, but taking much interest in the public. Radicals feel sure of their power in the works of the State, he finally became Senate. But they fear the effect of next President of the Baltimore and Susque hanna (now Northern Central) railroad, resentatives, and they want to give the Senate power to veto the action of the House. The rope with which they propose to bind the House for years to come, is but a rope of sand, which the House could sunder at pleasure.

Soldiers' Convention.

The Patriot and Union announces that an informal meeting of the "boys in blue," from various sections of the State, favorable to the election of Hon.

burg on Thursday, the 28th of this made for a Clymer Soldiers' State Convention, to be held thereafter at such time and place as may be determined upon. It is expected and desired that sentative men among those who have

The third section is rather sweeping two-thirds vote of each House of Congress to remove such disabilities. A stronger color of equal, exact and impartial justice would be given to it if it were made to apply also to such men as Sumner and Chase, who, after taking an oath to support the Constitution, committed moral treason by aiding and abetting resistancé to the execution of

#### its plainest provisions.

The fourth section may be all right. It certainly is so far as it guards against a repudiation of the debt of the United States. But will it be effectual to prevent the payment of any debt contracted in aid of the rebellion? Suppose one of the late "Confederate States," disregarding this constitutional provision, in initation of the example of certain Northern States in relation to the renseen any whose reasoning facultics were not inferior to those of the least intellectual dition of fugitives from labor.) does not inferior to those of the least intellectual white man who was *compos mentis*. They are the most sensual race in existence. They have less foresight and thrift than white children of ten years old. Their re-ligion consists exclusively in demonstrative forms. Some of their religious ceremonies reminded me of the howling dervishes of Turkey. The moral restrations-honesty. actually pay a debt contracted in aid of the rebellion, what then ? Would such action on her part be followed by a new amendment to the constitution, reducing her to the condition of a "conquered province" which would need to be furkey. The moral restraints-honesty ruth, and the obligations of man to his fel-ow-they acknowledge, but rarely observe reconstructed" a second time? It strikes us that if the Southern people low-they acknowledge, but rately observe where they can escape detection. But they are kind-hearted, gentle, obedient, depen-dent and timid-easily controlled, but as easily imposed upon-all ignorant as the mules they drive. Apart from the desire to "punish rebels," make them "reap what they have sown," and generally turn this country into a hell on earth, are the people I have described choose to punish themselves by paying their war debts, we might as well let them do it. We can't think of any better way to "make treason odious' among the taxpayers of that section.

The second plan, which was offered on earth, are the people I have described above fit for the suffrage? Suppose the right to give them the elective franchise in in the House on Monday by Mr. Kelley, s as follows :

Georgia to be as clear as the absence of an Georgia to be as clear as the absence of any such power is admitted, would it be wise or politic to place such a people in the posses-sion of the highest attributes of Govern-ment? How will the destruction of the South benefit the North? Are the fancied means of retaining political supremacy to be sought at the secrifice of every other consideration? There are no people who have a deeper interest in the peace and prosperity of this section than the manu-facturers of the North. This is their garden and orchard, upon the luxurinnee and Whereas, As the eleven States, which ately formed the so-called Confederate Whereas, As the eleven States, which lately formed the so-called Confederate States of America, are without their practi-cal relations to the Union, and cannot be fully restored or reinstated in the same without the action of Congress; therefore, SECTION 1. Be in cnacted, etc., That the eleven States lately in rebellion may form valid State governments in the following manner:

manner: SEC. 2. The State governments now existing, though formed in the midst of martial law, and though in many instances their and orchard, upon the luxuriance and steady yield of which their comfort depends. law, and though in many instances their Constitutions were adopted under duress and not submitted to the people for ratif-cation, are hereby acknowledged as valid governments for municipal purposes. SEC. 3. The President shall direct the Go-vernors of the said eleven States, which lately formed the so-called Confederate. States of America, to call conventions on or before the first dwy of January 18%7 for an Islands which have been Jamaicaized for the last four years ought to have taught a lesson as to the consequences of African su-premacy. Now, this is the happiest and

most prosperous agricultural community I ever saw. Let the Radicals have their way and it will be the most wretched and most before the first day of January, 1867, the formation of State Constitutions, an ROBERT M. MAGRAW, Esq., died on Wednesday evening, at the New York

Hotel in the city of New York. He was attacked with paralysis on Saturprovisions hereinafter contained, and, if ratified by a majority of the legal voters as hereinafter described, shall 1 3 declared to

hereinatter described, shall is declared to be the constitution of said State. SEC, 4. The persons who shall be entitled to vote at said elections shall be all persons irrespective of color, who shall have resided in the State six months prior to said election, are twenty-one years of age, and can read the constitution of the United States. SEC. 5. No constitution from any of said States shall be presented to a racted on by Congress, which shall deny to any person, irrespective of color or previous condition, equal liberty and rights before the law, in-cluding the rights of suffrage as herein-before masted

before enacted. SEC. 6. Whenever the foregoing conditions shall have been complied with and the amendments to the Constitution adopted by in which capacity he served for several terms, and was largely instrumental in procuring the necessary legislation and Congress since the rebellion of the people of the States aforesaid, shall have been ratified carrying forward the work of its extenthe States aforesaid, shall have been ratified by any of said States, the representatives of such State: may present its Constitution to Congress, and if the same shall be approved by Congress, said State shall be declared entitled to the rights and privileges and im-munities, and be subject to all the obliga-tions and liabilities of a State within the sion beyond Harrisburg to Sunbury, Pa., he being, subsequent to the period of his presidency, an active director in the road. Mr. Magraw was a native of West Nottingham, Cecil county, Mary-Union, and thereupon a general amnesty shall be declared by the President to al summers and states in the United States in the second states who have offended against the authority, dignity, and peace of the United States in the recent rebellion: A NEW YORK LETTER makes the

gratifying statement that the Government at Washington is using its influ-This is the Greeley programme

ence on behalf of the Fenian prisoners 'impartial suffrage and general amin the hands of the Canadians, and with nesty." Under it the Southern whites a fair prospect of success. A corresare held to be unfit for participation in pondence has already passed between the government of the country or any the Governor General and the State Depart thereof, so long as they refuse to partment on the subject. We trust our put themselves on a level with the government will succeed in saving the blacks. But the moment they bathe in lives, and eventually securing the libthe same pool with the negro, their sins men who crossed over into Canada

Mrs Walker-Why didn't he let me

go my own way? Mr. Acton—You are smarter than most ladles in the city of New York. I would have had no hesitation in letting you go your own way--you could fight your own way--but he thought you a weak woman needing protection. (To the policeman.) Let her go, she can take care of herself. Never arrest her again! (Loud laughter.)

#### State School Superintendent.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that Hon. Charles R. Coburn, lately re-appointed Superintendent of Common Schools, will continue in office until some time before the expiration of the term of Governor Curtin, when Prof. Wickersham, Principal of the Normal School at Millersville, will take his place. This arrangement is the result of a mutual agreement between the parties. The Tclcgraph adverts to Mr. Wickersham's "reputation as a man of letters and an experienced educator," and adds that-

Between he and Mr. Cohurn the mos between he and Mr. Coourn he most friendly relations have ever existed, and while the friends of each pressed their pecu-liar claims for the position of State Super-intendent, both maintained that high appre-ciation and respect for each other which their friends had a right to expect from men of their victure, then is not be welling. of their virtues, talents and good breeding Bergner promised to "make copperheadism howl." If his grammar don't make Mr. Wickersham howl, he (Mr. erty, of the brave but rash and deluded of rebellion are washed away and they W.) must be sadly wanting in respect men who crossed over into Canada; are to be admitted to political companate for the memory of Lindley Murray.

MILITARY ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS. Organizations, composed of members who have served in the field during the

have served in the field during the Interval. Interval. Interval. Officers to take post according to the rank of which they wear the insignia. Officers in citizens' dress to take post on the left of those of the same rank in uniform. Color guards, regiments and detachments to take part in numerical order in their respective arms of the service. Mounted officers to move in " "columns of fores". The dismove in "columns of fours." The dismounted officers to move in sections of nine (9). The colors to move three abreast that is, the color rank of three regiments to move abreast. When there are more than move abreast. When there are more than three representatives of a color guard pre-sent, they will take post as prescribed in the Revised United States  $\Delta$ rmy Regula-tions. Regiments and detechments of over nine (9) men to carry their colors with them

Officers have been selected to command respectively the cavalry, artillery, infantry and militia, and will be announced in order by the commanding officer. The procession will move at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely, over the following

Down Arch street to Twelfth, down Twelfth street to Chestnut, down Chestnut street to Second, down Second street to Walnut, and up Walnut street to Indepen-dence source lence square. 7. On the arrival of the head of the col-

On the arrival of the head of the col-umn at this point, a Governor's salute of fitteen guns will be fired in Washington square, by detachments from the First, Sec-ond and Third regiments of artillery, under the command of Lientenaht-Colonel James Brady.
 On entering the square, the General-Commanding the officers not on dury with

8. On entering the square, the General-Commanding, the officers not on duty with troops, Major-General Meade and Staff, his Excellency, Governor Curtin and Staff, and the soldiers' orphans, preceded by a band, will fake the advance, and as soon as they aroin position on the stand, will be followed by the color-bearers and guards, including those of regiments and detachments. The remaining bodies will then enter the square. 9. The ceremonies in the square will follows, viz.: 1. Music-Triumphal March, Mendelssohn

Music-Triumphal March, Mendelssohn. Professor Birgfield's Band.
 Prayer by Rev. Thos. Brainerd, D. D.
 "The Star Spangled Banner," by the Handel and Haydin Musical Society, who have kindly volunteered their services, accompanied by Birgfield's Band.
 Presentation of colors to Gov. Curtin, by Major General George G. Meade.
 Reply by his Excellency.

Reply by his Excellency. Music-Hallelujah-Handel-Professo Birgfield's Band.

Birgtield's Band. 7. Thanks to Almighty God for victory and return of peace by Rev. Wm. R. Gries, late Chaplain in the army. 8. "Old Hundred," by the Handel and Hayda Society.

Bardin Bociety.
 Coronation March-Meyerbeer-Professor Birgfield's Band.
 Benediction, Right Rev. Bishop Simp

son. 11. At the close of the ceremonies in the quare, a National Salute will be fired by the Battery in Washington Square, and the Colors will be deposited in Sansom Street Hall, the use of which has been tendered

Colors will be deposited in Sanson Stress
Hall, the use of which has been tendered by the proprietors.
11. The invited guests not participating in the procession will assemble in the Cham-bers of Select and Common Councils at 10 o'clock A. M.
12. Staging in the form of Ampitheater will be erected in Independence Square suf-ficiently capacious to accommodate about six thousand persons. (The committee will be compelled, however, to issue tickets for the various sections, in order to give places to the invited guests, the "Children of the Commonwealth," and the ladies who have given a father, a husband, a son, or a broth-er to the cause of the Union,
13. In addition to the invitation by a Spe-cial Committee, to the President of the Uni-ted States, to the members of his Cabinet, and to Lieutenant General Grant; by his Excellence. Gov. Curtin, to the Governors

Excellency, Gov. Curtin, to the Governor of States, and the Managers of the variou Institutions provided for the Orphans o Soldiers; and by the General committee t the members of the Senate and House o Representatives of the State, your Com-mittee have invited the following bodies and individuals to be present at the cere-

mony: His Honor the Mayor of the city. The Presidents and Members of Select an Common Councils of the City of Phila-

Common Councils of the City of Phila-delphia. All Officers who commanded Brigades, Di-visions, or Corps, in which Pennsylva-nia Troops served. The Officers of the Cooper Shop and Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons and the Ladles formerly connected therewith. The Officers of all organizations in the Stat which raised Regiments or contributed to the filling up of the ranks of the Army during the War. The Officers and Members of the Society of

the Cincinnati. The Survivors of the War of 1812,

The Survivors of the War of 1812, The Officers of the Scott Legion. The Officers and Members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The Officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps on duty here.

The Officers of the Soldiers' and Sailors Home. The President of the Senate and Speaker of

the House and Members of both House es of the United States Congress. The Judiciary of the State of Pennsylvania,