Bancuster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1866. The printing presses shall be free to every rson who undertakes to examine the pro-The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

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

CLYMER AND THE CONSTITUTION. GRAND DEMOGRATIC MASS CONVENTION

OF THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A Grand Mass Convention of the friends of Johnson, Clymer and the Constitution, will be held at READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1866. All who are in favor of the immediate

restoration of the Union in its original purity. All who believe that The Constitution of the United States is the Supreme Law of the All men everywhere who are opposed to committing the destinies of 30 MILLIONS OF WHITE MEN to 800,000 NEGRO VOTERS; all who are opposed to

NEGRO LEGISLATORS, NEGRO JUDGES AND NEGRO JURORS IN PENNSYLVANIA,

and especially those BRAVE MEN who perilled Life and Limb to defend and uphold the Government of their fathers, and not to create a new nation in which the NEGRO is to be our social and political equal, are invited to attend. The Crisis of our Country's Destiny is

upon us. The patriot Andrew Johnson tells you that the traitors Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner, are trying to destroy our system of Government, the Govern ment that Washington and Jefferson gave us, the best Government the world ever saw, and to establish in its place a Consoli dated Despotism, controlled by New England famaticism.

"CONSOLIDATION IS AS DANGEROUS AS SE "CONSOLIDATION IS ASDANGEROUS AS SE-CESSION."—Andrew Johnson.

The most distinguished Democratic and Conservative Statesmen of the country will be present and address the Convention.

20 The President and the Union Mem-bers of the Cabinet have been invited.

20 Excursion Tickets will be issued on all the Railroads.

By order of the Democratic State Central By order of the Democratic State Central

J. D. Davis, Chairman Democratic Standing Committee of Berksec WM, Rosenthal, President Democratic City Club of Reading

Lancaster, June 26, 1866, The attention of the Democracy through out the county is invited to the above call for a Grand Mass Meeting to be held at Reading, Wednesday, July 18th, for the purpose of formally opening the political

Arrangements have been made with the Reading and Columbia Railroad to run Excursion Trains over their Road on the 18th of July as follows: Leave Columbia 1st Train at......

RETURNING. eave Reading at..

The Democratic Clubs are requested make the necessary arrangements to secur a full turn out of the Democracy of their districts. Those located near the line of the R. and C. R. R., will take the cars at the most convenient station; all others will oncentrate at Lancaster.

Excursion tickets will be for sale in this city and at all the offices on the line of the By order of the Democratic County Committee. ANDREW J. STEINMAN,

B. J. McGrann, Secretary.

THE BAR of Luzerne county gave an entertainment to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania at Wilkesbarre on Wednesday evening last. John W. Forney was one of the invited gests. He did not go, but sent a letter and the following sentiment:

THE ELECTIVE JUDICIARY OF PENN SYLVANIA—One of the best proofs that the American people are fit for self-government, and that the voice of the majority is a better ruide than a tyrant's will.

"The voice of the majority" of the Supreme Court having pronounced the " Deserter Law" a nullity, we trust the malignant Radicals who were so anx ious to condemn thousands of their fellow citizens through the exercise of "a tyrant's will," will accept that voice as a "better guide" than the mark of a petty provost marshal.

petty provost marsinal.

DISHONGRABLY DISMISSED.—Capt, Philip R. Forney, 14th United States Infantry, (a son of Col. John W. Forney), was recently tried by court martial at San Francisco, California, and dismissed the service. The charges of which Captain Forney was found guilty were disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The sentence of the court has been confirmed by the commanding General. onfirmed by the commanding General. National Intelligencer.

The New York Tribunc says young Forney was dismissed for "having failed to report to his regiment after repeated orders, and having given in payment for a debt a check signed by himself, in his official capacity, on a banking house where he never had any money deposited.''

THERE MUST be some mistake abou the following from the Radical Pitts burg Gazette:

It is stated, on what appears to us to b competent authority, that Senator Cowar has written to a gentleman of Allegheny county, holding office under the Federal Government, signifying that the whole office-holding class are expected to vote Democratic tickets next fall. Our reason for thinking there must

be some mistake about this is that Hiester Clymer is on the Democratic tickett and the Lancaster Express "asserts broadly, distinctly and boldly" that "Johnson is not for ('lymer;" that he is "not with the Democracy," and that his influence is for the party who made him President!" The length, breadth, height, depth, distinctness and boldness of this assertion leave no room for doubt about the accuracy o the Express' information as to President Johnson's intentions!

Good News to Tax-Payers.

It will be refreshing news to the overburthened tax-payers to learn that a to increase the pay of members to \$10,000 a year, and traveling expenses much favor in the body. They now receive \$3,000 per annum, and traveling expenses. The working classes will have to pay the piper.

The Democracy of Venango.

The Venango Democracy, on Tuesday last, made the following nominations For Congress, Gen. Alfred B. M'Calmont; President Judge, C. Heydrick; Senate, Francis Merrick; Assembly, Capt. Wm. Hasson; Prothonotary, Capt. James P. Newell; Register and Recorder, Alpheus M. Hoover; Associate Judge, Samuel F. Dale; Commissioner, George S. M'Cartnsy; Auditor, James Bryden.

THE DEMOCRACY of Green county appear to be fully awake upon the is of this campaign. Meetings are being held in every part of the county, which are attended by large crowds of all parties, and addressed by men of ability. J. A. J. Buchanan, Esq., for years past the leading Republican speaker of that county, is upon the stump in support of the Johnson policy of reconstruction, and pronounces the most withering exposures of the hypoThe Fourth of July.

The anniversary of independence returns to us this year with the nation occupying a peculiar and anomalous To-day, in the chief city of this State, the natal day of our country will be celebrated with imposing and fitting ceremonies. With due pomp and parade the soiled and bullet-scarred flags born so honorably by Pennsylvania regiments in more than a hundred fierce battles, will be carried through the streets of the city of Philadelphia by the men who held them proudly aloft in the very thickest of many a deadly contest. After the pa rade is over these flags, which are destined to be handed down to future ages as heirlooms of the State and as mementoes of the gallantry of her chivalric sons, will be carefully furled and laid away in a suitable and honorable repository in the capital of the Common-

wealth. This ceremony is a significant one It is like the formal closing of the gates of Janus. It is a distinct and official recognition of the return of peace. As the scarred veterans who bore these flags in battle march through densely crowded streets to-day, cheered as they will be by the approving shouts of men and the witching smiles of beautiful and admiring women, their hearts will beat with varied and contending emotions. The old martial ardor will be rekindled again, and they will pant to be once more led forth to battle. But were any one to ask them whether they still entertain feelings of vengeance against the foe with whom they so recently contended, a loud shout of negaion would go up from the lusty throats of this long line of gallant soldiers They would tell him who would insult their honor and degrade their manhood by such a base suspicion that these men so recently their enemies, were now their fellow-citizens, the children of the same ommon country, of one language and one lineage with themselves.

Yet, while the war has been over more than a year, and with the whole Southern people approving their entire willingness to abide in good faith by the issue, the fierce passions engendered by the contest are still vigorously fanned by the whole crew of radical politicians Every agency which could be made availing has been employed to keep

alive the fires of a bitter, sectional hatred. The men who dominated in Congress and controlled the governments of the Northern States have felt and known that with a perfectly restored Union their hold on positions of power and profit would be gone. Their only hope of continuance in places where they could live by plundering the public was to be found in the prospect of keeping alive the animosity that existed between the North and the South. To this end they have bent all their energies in every direction. Their newspapers have teemed with lies and the floor of Congress has been constantly disgraced by the exhibition of such meanness and malignity as was never witnessed before in any deliberative body. But for the persistent efforts of this

pestilent crew of fanatics, our rejoicings on to-morrow would be fuller and mor complete. The whole nation would have rejoiced as one man. The old scars would still have remained, but over all would have been thrown the broad mantle of a patriotic charity with folds sufficiently ample to embrace every State in a glorious and fully restored Union. The voice of crimination and recrimination would have been hushed. With the gallant dead who perished in the recent gigantic struggle the hatred which led to its ommencement would have been buried The nation would have entered upon its new career with the sure prospect of eventually repairing the wide-spread ruin which the war wrought. Industry would have been revived throughout the whole desolated South. Its rich agricultural treasures would speedily have been poured into the lap of the nation in omething like their former boundless profusion. Manufactures, commerce business of all kinds would have felt the effect in an increased and ever freshening activity. Our finances would have been in a widely different condition, and instead of the premium or gold advancing we might have been ready for a return to specie payment. Prices would have ruled much below the present exorbitant figures, while labor would have commanded a reward more than equal to that which it now receives.

The people should mingle some houghtfulness with their rejoicing tomorrow. They should reflect upon what this Fourth of July might have been. They should remember that not until we are again blessed with a completely restored Union, can our country's nata day be the great glad national holiday it was before the war. They should use all their influence speedily to bring about the time when there shall no longer be divisions or dissensions among the people of the United States: the glad coming day when we shall all meet and mingle together again as the loving children of a common and well beloved country: the occasion when our great national holiday shall be celebrated with fervid rejoicing throughout the whole extent of this broad land, among a sisterhood of perfectly united states, by a people who feel that they are sprung from a common ancestry with common interests, a common country and a common destiny.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU has organized a plan for providing work and nomes in the Northern States for unemployed and destitute freedmen on the Virginia Peninsulas, where in the single district about Fortress Monroe the Government is obliged to issue monthly sixty thousand rations. On Saturday quite a number of colored men and women were sent to Massachusetts, where homes have already been secured. This is the best work the Freedmen's Bureau has yet been engaged in. If it will go on and cram Massachusetts with at least one hundred thousand niggers, the balance of the country will have less reason to beproposition has been made in Congress | grudge the money it expends. As Virginia was for Union and Massachusetts for Disunion at the commencement of to boot, and that the project meets with our troubles, it would seem to be "in accordance with the fitness of things' that at their close the curse of a numerous negro population should be lifted from the former and laid on the latter. Besides, sending them to Massachusetts would simply be returning many of them to the homes of their ancestors-to the first places in this country that knew their grandfathers after the Puritans stole them from Africa, and before they sold them to the South.

THT CLARION DEMOCRAT says that at a large Johnson meeting held during court week, at which Hiester Clymer was heartily endorsed, a number of the officers were prominent gentlemen who had not before acted with the Democratic party. It declares that hundreds of Republicans throughout the county have openly declared their intention to repudiate the Radical doctrines and

candidates. TIMOTHY CHEESMAN, a cartman, died of cholera at No. 91 Lewis street, New York, on Thursday night. On Friday at noon William Bradshaw died of violent diarrhea in the basement of No. most withering exposures of the hypo-orisy and corruption of the Radicals in on board the hospital ship at the date

The Johnson and Clymer Soldiers. newspapers, whenever a call for a Johnson and Clymer Soldier's Meeting ap-

pears, to pronounce its signers skedaddlers from the draft," serters," &c. Notwithstanding its capabilities in the way of impudent falsification, the Express has not had the effrontery to pply these terms to the honorably discharged soldiers of Lancaster city who have signed the call published in the Johnson and Clymer Club. It does, nowever, whilst admitting that "among the names signed it recognizes those of some good soldiers who have seen and lone honorable service," aver that 'there are others whose reputation is those who write Captain and Lieutenant before their names, cannot write any battles after them."

We have not that intimate knowledge of the signers of this call which would ustify us in pronouncing upon the military reputation of each and every one of them, but we are confident the list embraces as many good and meritorious soldiers as would be found in any like number of Geary "boys." The fact that they were all of them honorably discharged the service settles their standing as soldiers. The picking out of "one or two" among the officers who "cannot write any battles" after their names, is nothing to their discredit even if it be true. A good soldier ssumes without murmuring the post which his superior assigns him. If t is away from the field of battle, that s no fault of his. The honor lies in acting well his part, wherever he may be placed; and it is better to have no battle to write after your name, and yet have the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, than to make yourself the hero of imaginary exploits on a field where you were present among the 'skulkers."

The Express is very much troubled in pirit because these soldiers have coupled the name of Clymer with that of Johnson in their call. It says "Johnson is not for Clymer." It "asserts this fact broadly, distinctly and boldly," and defies anybody to give one word from Mr. Johnson committing him to Clvmer." We might, in turn, defy anybody to give one word from Mr. Johnson committing him to Geary. But President Johnson has, at least indirectly, committed himself to Clymer.— He has declared that he recognizes as his friends those only who support the policy of his administration, and deny the fact as the Express may, it still remains a stubborn fact that President Johnson was " with the Democracy " in the Connecticut campaign. He was with the Democracy" in that campaign because the Democratic candidate for Governor was a supporter of his restoration policy," whilst the Republican candidate was its opponent; and he must and will be with the Democracy of Pennsylvania in the opening campaign, for the same good and sufficient reasons. Hiester Clymer supports President Johnson's policy—John W. Geary opposes it. Starting from these premises, men of common sense will have no difficulty in reaching a conclusion satisfactory to the Democ-

The Express says "the influence of Mr. Johnson is for the party who made him President." What party do Thaddeus Stevens and John W. Forney belong to? Does the Express repudiate them as members of the party who made Mr. Johnson President? Does it expect him to exert his influence in favor of Stevens' re-election and in behalf of Forney's Senatorial aspirations? When has he taken back the speech in which he pronounced Stevens a traitor and Forney a dead duck? It is the Express that is playing a game of false pretence. It knows better. It knows that there is a great gulf between the President and the Radicals, and that all attempts to close it up have failed. It remembers the speech of the 22d or February and it has read the message of the 22d of June, and from these it knows very well that "the influence of Mr. Johnson" will not be given to any party that recognizes Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens and John W. Forney

Republican Quarrel.

The contest for the Republican Congressional nomination in Crawford county culminated as was expected in a divison, both the iriends of Mr. Pettis and Mr. Finney claiming the election. In order to understand the difficulty, it may be stated the "articles of faith" adopted by the Republican party of Crawford county set forth that "the return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority, the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns or otherwise, and shall reject them where there is evidence of three or more persons voting at the primary meetings who were not Republicans." The friends of Mr. Pettis claim that the vote polled in Titusville at the primary meetings was swelled by Democrats, and that, therefore, the returns feom that town should be thrown out. The chairman of the Board of Return Judges ruled in favor of the above article, and the convention by one of a majority threw out the returns of Titusville, thus nominating Mr. Pettis for Congress and F. W. Ellsworth for Sheriff. The minority then left the convention, and organized a separate meeting, at which they counted the returns and nominated Mr. Finney for Congress and Capt. Fred. C. Peck for Sheriff. The Finney party passed a resolution in favor of Curtin's election to the United States Senate.

THE EXTREME to which Radicalism has run is illustrated by a case just decided in the Circuit Court at St. Louis. The Judge of election refused to receive General Frank Blair's vote because he declined to take the harrow-tooth oath prescribed by law in Missouri. The General brought suit against the Judge, but lost his case. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and one of the first opponents of secession in Missouri :- he was commissioned a General by Lincoln and in that capacity rendered as good service during the war as hundreds of others holding the same grade; and yet his vote has been re fused in a district which he had repre sented in Congress. The Republican ball" which he assisted in starting has rolled over him. We don't pity him, but at the same time we admit that his Radical friends in Missouri are behaving shamefully towards him. He is one of the gang of "free soil" demagogues who drew off from the Democratic party enough of its strength to reduce it to a minority and thus put the country under the government of a sectional party which had neither the wish nor the wisdom to save it from the horrors of civil war.

Then and Now. When Andrew Johnson first became President, a little over one year ago, the Disunionists declared that Providence. for some wise purpose, had called him to the Executive chair. Since, however, his course has not turned out to be in consonance with their plundering and blood-thirsty aspirations, they say Andrew Johnson is only the President

The President's Influence. Editors so well supplied with spectacle as our neighbors of the Express, ought to be able to read the signs of the times with sufficient clearness not to fall into the error of supposing that "the influence of Mr. Johnson is for the party who made him President." We do not doubt that Mr. Johnson would have preferred to act in harmony with that party. We do not question that he would have acted in harmony with it, if it had adhered Intelligencer for a meeting to be held at to its pledge to prosecute the war for the Fulton Hall on to-morrow, Thursday, sole purpose of preserving the Union.— June 28, preliminary to the formation of He is one of many Democrats who, for getting or overlooking the purely sectional and unpatriotic character of the Republican party, believed in the sincerity of its professions of undying devotion to the Union, and joined it under the sadly mistaken impression not good," and that "one or two of that by doing so they could most effectively serve their country. When, at the close of the war, it threw off the mask of Unionism and stood before the country in its true light, it was natural that a conflict should arise between it and a real Union man like Andrew Johnson. This conflict could have but one termination. The Radicals were too intent upon the wrong to give in to President Johnson; and fortunately for the country, he was too strong in the right to give in to them.

The New York Tribunc does not deceive itself nor attempt to deceive its readers about Mr. Johnson's influence. As between Geary and Clymer, it puts this influence down on the side of the latter. We extract a portion of its remarks upon the call of the Johnson men for a National Convention at Philadelphia. Of course it interlards these remarks with its stereotyped truck about Rebels. Having boldly advocated the right and the expediency of secession in the fall and winter of 1860-61, we presume Mr. Greelev ought to be excused for suspecting nearly everybody else of disloyalty.

THE NEW JOHNSON PARTY,-The call of THE NEW JOHNSON PARTY.—The call of a National Convention by Messrs. Randall and Doolittle of Wisconsin, Browning of Illinois, and Cowan of Pennsylvania, with the indorsement of Senators Dixon of Connecticut, Hendricks of Indiana, Norton of Minnesota, and Nesmith of Oregon, can be understood no otherwise than as a formal proclamation of withdrawal by the Johnsonites from the National Union party. Mr. Hendricks, and perhaps we should add Mr. Nesmith, cannot withdraw from a party to which they never professed to belong; but which they never professed to belong; but the others have all been honored and trusted as members of the great party which they now openly abandon and conspire to overthrow. We thank them for their frankness, and shall hope to find them more manly as antagonists than they have been faithful as compatriots.

faithful as compatriots.

No one can possibly be duped by their call. Its terms are explicit and emphatic. Ex-Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts is disqualified by his convictions for a seat in the contemplated Convention; not so ex-Govs. Smith and Letcher of Virginia, Generals Butler and Howard cannot pronounce the Randall Shibboleth; but Generals Lee and Fitz John Porter can do it easily. Governors Oglesby of Illinois and Stone of Iowa cannot have seats in their Sanheof Iowa cannot have seats in their Sanhedrim; but Wells of Louisiana and Throckdrim; but Wells of Louisiana and Throck-morton of Texas—the latter doubtless elected over the vote of every hearty Unionist in his State—will be present in spirit, and may be in person. Gen. Geary, the chosen leader of the Unionists of Pennsylvania, cannot pass their door-keepers, but Hiester Clymer, his opponent who never once even pretended to wish the Rebels defeated and their Confederace appresent will seather. their Confederacy suppressed, will see those doors fly open to welcome his approach. This call simply proclaims the adhesion of the Johnsonites proper to the party made

the Johnsonites proper to the party made up of the Rebels and pro-Rebels which aims to seize the Government and control the destribute of the property of the control of the destribute of the property of the control of the destribute of the property of the control of the destribute of the control of the co tinies of our country.

The Fenians. The Irish in America have been the special objects of Radical denunciation, because of their firm adherence to Democratic principles. Notwithstanding the alacrity with which they rushed to the field at the call of the Government of their adopted country, and the unflinching bravery with which they fought and fell under the flag of the Union, they have, as a class, been stigmatized as "sympathizers with treason" by the Radical party. But a change has come over the spirit of the Radicals. The action of our Government in the matter of the Fenian invasion of Canada has afforded them an opportunity, as they suppose, to entrap the Irish into their support. "President" Roberts, who kept out of harm's way while he sent brave and honest men into Canada to be killed or captured, posted off to Washington after the Canadian failure, full of wrath against the Government, to strike a bargain with Sumner and Stevens. That the bargain was made is evident from the altered tone of such hypocritical and unprincipled sheets as the Philadelphia Press. "Blarney has taken the place of abuse of the Irish, and the Democratic party, who fought their battle and that of all our foreign-born citizens in 1854, are held

up to them as their enemies. James Stephens, who stands at the head of the Irish organization, understands "President" Roberts and his newly-acquired Radical friends, and speaks his mind very freely about them. He addressed a Fenian mass meeting numbering ten thousand persons at New York on the 24th, and the following is an extract from the very sensible

speech he made: Were the men engaged in this Canadian affair really in earnest? [Cries of "No, no."] It certainly was difficult to believe it when the so-called President Roberts fulminated his proclamations dated Canada, when written in New York; [laughter] when even fighting Tom Sweeney was taking his ease at his hotel, and the poor misoulded men rushing into the space made. taking his ease at his hotel, and the poor misguided men rushing into the snare made ready for them. The brave O'Neill might fight to the left and Spear might do battle to the right, but the intermediate ground on this side of the border was the pleased resting place of those who presumed to guide and be at the head of all. O'Neill did his duty, and the brave fellows with him did their duty, as they saw it to be their duty [vociferous cheering] but they were entrapped beyond the measure of a doubt. But they must never be entrapped again by trapped beyond the measure of a doubt. But they must never be entrapped again by the machinations of designing politicians. To the shame of Ireland, it must be confessed, that the immediate leaders must have known that the Government would interfere, and I now state distinctly and without reserve that I am in a position to say that these men had no promise whatever from the Government that they would even wink at this affair, much less openly encourage it. Do you think that the American people want a war just now? [No, no.] Do you think that this great nation can be dragged into a war by any faction or party of Irishmen, against her wishes and her policy? No, my friends, and the Irishman, be he who he may, is false to his own country, false to the policy of his brethren in Ireland, and false to his oath of allegiance to his adopted country, who would seek to hurry her interpretable or the policy which between leaving the party of the property which between leaving the party and the property which between leaving the party was a property to the party was a property and the property and the party was a property and the party was a position to the party was a property and the party was a property and the party was a property and the party was a party was a party was a party was a property and the party was a party w and false to his oath of allegiance to his adopted country, who would seek to hurry her into a position which, however pleasing to him, might be prejudicial to her interests and her peace. There may come a time, it may not be far distant either, when America may choose to act differently, when she may find it even convenient to go to war with England, but of this she will doubtless give you warning. You are ready for her at any time, are/you not? [Cries of "Yes, yes," throwing up of hats, and general hallelujahs.]

eral hallefujahs.]

If these men would come forward now, after their Canadian failure, then it would be well. To those of the rank and file I offer not my hand, but both my hand and my heart with them. With the so-called President I have nothing in common, no with his General nor with his Senate. The with his General nor with his Senate. They have tried to make of this organization a mere political machine for the coming election. I say now, you have been the victims of these men who but scorn you. They aspire to place and power, and make you the tools to work their way for them to their unrighteous end. ["Give it to them," give it to them."] You must no longer be the fools and tools of those designing men. If you are to be a power on this continent as it is said you are, let it be as power for good or not at all. If you are to save Ireland, it cannot be done otherwise than by respecting the laws of your adopted country to whom you owe an allegiance scarcely less ing the laws of your adopted country to whom you owe an allegiance scarcely less holy. And it is only by the observance of the laws of these free States and by the dignity of your conduct and of your demand for the freedom of your native Ireland, that you can merit and receive the support of the American people or Government. You will be told at the coming election doubtless that you are a great power and efforts will be made to use you, but your eyes are open, I trust, and you will not in the broad light walk into the traps prepared for you.

proportion of mose would not have the term "radical" is applied, we think he will find himself greatly mistaken.

We might ask Mr. Forney how he pretends to reconcile his daily utterances and action in favor of the Congressional scheme, which is the accepted platform of the party, with his proclamation for negro suffrage? That platform rejects the idea, and leaves the entire question of suffrage to the States.

We might ask him to inform the public

Bepublican Comments on Forney's Speech. We extract from the Pittsburg Com-

ercial some comments on John W. Forney's speech at Lebanon. Coming from a member of his own party, these comments may be considered tolerably sharp. There is a vein of causticity in them that will, we fear, wound the delicate sensibilities of the embryo Senstor. Imagine the shock his vanity must receive when he reads in the ablest Republican journal in the State that his speech is but a rehash of what has been many times said." Think of the indignation with which his lofty soul will swell when, in the face of his own proclamation of his ability "to discharge the duties of a Senator from Pennsylvania." he is coolly warned that "his fitness and qualifications' are to be "sifted pretty thoroughly."-Picture, if you can, his disgust on being told that much of his carefully written speech is nothing but "poor fustian." How must not his patriotic soul be grieved to find himself charged with the design of prosecuting the canvass "for his personal benefit and personal advantage." And how is it possible for a man of his known fidelity to party and friends to read with calmness the charge of "cutting himself loose from the Union Republican party" and menacing its harmony?

From the Pittsburg Commercial, (Rep.) MR. FORNEY. - In our last issue it was stated that Mr. John W. Forney had proclaimed himself a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and that he intended to stump this State in behalf of his own claims. We now have before us the speech he made at Lebanon, on Thursday last, wherein he lays out his platform. Although the speech would make some half dozen columns in the Commercial, we find buttwo paragraphs—rather long ones—which distinguish it from hundreds of others made during the present session. Indeed the speech itself is but a rehash of what has been many times, though possibly not so well, said, with a good deal of red pepper and other high seasoning sprinkled over

it.
The first paragraph we shall quote is the concluding one of the speech, wherein Mr. Forney specially declares himself and tells what he is after. It is as follows:

as follows:

I have, you will perceive, spoken frankly and plainly—indeed my experience at the national capital during the rebellion has taught me thevalue of frankness, and more than all the utter worthlessness of what is popularly called conservatism. I have seen the rebellion in its best and in its worst phases. There were intervals when I was phases. There were intervals when I was ready to assist in the adoption of the mos forgiving measures. There was a timeforgiving measures. There was a time— nearly four years ago—when I looked to Jefferson Davis as the great pacificator, be-lieving that he spoke sincerely when he said that he had reluctantly left the Senate, and that he was a follower instead of a leader. But, however painful the admis-sion may be, the belief has become an un-alterable conviction, that the spurit horn of alterable conviction, that the spirit born o human slavery will require a long time for its extirpation, and that every proffer of pardon, and every concession of principle, is misunderstood by the leaders of the late is misunderstood by the leaders of the late rebellion. The fate of Mr. Lincoln, in the very odor of sanctity, in the hour when he was disposed to forgive and forget everything but his duty to his country, was a lesson so awful that it only required the failure of Andrew Johnson's inexplicable effort to propitize the same surge intrinse. effort to propitiate the same savage instincts, to intensify the warning. With this view I have believed it right to conceal nothing of my our soutineasts. of my own sentiments; and as I am alo or in yown sentiments; and as I am alone responsible, I am prepared for the consequences. I think all candidates for representative positions should be equally candid. The entire Union delegation in Congress have solidly voted for all radical measures, and I believe their actions will be supported and sustained at the ballet be supported and sustained at the ballot box. My name having been suggested as a candidate for the United States. Senate at

a candidate for the United States Senate at the close of the term, which expires on the 4th of March, 1867, it is proper that my opinions should be known, and I think every aspirant for the same high honor should be called upon explicitly to define his own position. I am vain enough to believe that I am qualified to discharge the duties of a Senator from Pennsylvania. I have been constrained by iournalistic and have been constrained by journalistic and official relations to mingle in most of the exciting scenes of the national capital, from exciting scenes of the national capital, from the period when James Buchanan attempted to make Kansus a slave State down to the present hour. Whether I have been faithful to principle, fearless in my opposition to treachery in my former purty or in persistent and unshaken antagonism to the rebellion which succeeded that treachery—whether I have steadfastly maintained the good fight in the dark complications re good fight in the dark complications re cently developed—it is for the people who have the matter in charge to decide.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Forney is "prepared for the consequences." Having set himself up "on his own hook," and having invited discussion and criticism with as free a hand and wide a breadth as he has been in the habit of indulging in towards others, he can find no fault if his fitness and qualifications are sifted pretty thoroughly. Appealing as he does to the Union-Republican party to elect a legislature that will send him to the Senate, it becomes the duty of Union Republicans to canvasshim, his opinions, and, even though they should prove satisfactory, the policy of selecting him. Mr. Forney steps out as an individual, and there is something in the act we are inclined to applaud, for it shows a degree of self-reliance, all else being equal, calculated to impress one forms the

o impress one favorably We do not, at present, propose to ener largely into an examination of Mr. Forney's claims, his fitness, or the ques-tion of policy, which, in his case, must enter into the consideration of the subject. There will be time enough to do this as the canvass progresses, should he conclude to prosecute it as he has set out, for his personal benefit and personal advantage. Having said this much, we proceed to quote the other paragraph referred, to which is as follows:

Entertaining very clear and definite opin-Entertaining very clear and definite opinions on this subject. I do not hesitate to state that I believe the true solution of all our complications and the lasting protection of our free institutions, is to confer impartial suffrage upon American citizens of whatever creed, color or nativity. If this makes me a radical, I am a radical, and I glory in the name. Shall we hesitate in completing our mission when all the races of civilized men are struggling for intellectual, political and religious freedom? Shall we who have lighted the torch of liberty and who are leading in the greatest moral revolution of the ages, refuse to follow our revolution of the ages, refuse to follow our revolution of the ages, rease to their detrines to their logical conclusions? Are we prepared to say that although physical slavery is dead, moral and intellectual slavery is dead, moral and intellectual slavery shall survive? Shall we not spurn with contempt the atrocious paradox that the rebel, defeated upon the battle-field, returns to private life, not only honored for his treason, but still strong in the purpose of punishing the race he has so long oppressed? Negro suffrage! We had it in Pennsylvania up to 1838. They have it in New York to-day, and we know that from 1796 to 1835 the negro voted in Tennessee and in North Carolina. The power of slavery and its influence upon Depressed. and in North Carolina. The power of slavery and its influence upon Democratic politics constrained the repeal of the laws under which this franchise was enjoyed. Shall we fear to restore them when there is not a slave in the land, and when, according to the reading and command of the National Constitution, all men are now citizens of the United States? I confess that this subject assumes an imperative paper to my mind, the more I reflect upon it. While I believe that in justice to ourselves and our faithful allies we should never consent to the restoration of rights to a rebel that is not followed by the complete enfranchisement of the colored man, I rest my faith upon the higher altar of justice and equality.

Mr Forney might have taken fewer words to say that he was for immediate and unconditional negrosuffrage, as "the only remedy" for our national disorders and that on this he rested his claims to the Senatorship. All else there is in the quotation is poor fustian. Herein Mr. Forney cuts himself loose from the Union-Republican party, in whose creed is nothing of this sort. Every attempt to insert into it the idea of negro tempt to insert into it the idea of negro suffrage has failed. It was pronounced against by the plan of Congress, backed by the able report of Mr. Fessenden; whenever and wherever, among Union-Republicans, it has been proposed, it has either been promptly rejected or suffered to die out among a host of other impracticabilities to which the problem of reconstruction has given birth. But this rejected plank has been picked up of reconstruction has given birth. But this rejected plank has been picked up by Mr. Forney. If by declaring him-self a "radical," he expects to rally to his side upon it, all or any considerable his side upon it, all or any considerable proportion of those to whom, in common parlance, the term "radical" is applied, we think he will find himself greatly mistaken.

whether he is for one rule for the South and another for the North, or, as he seems to be, is for immediate negro suffrage everywhere? We might ask him what he has to say against impartial suffrage on the ground of intelligence? There is not wanting a proper desire of justice toward the negro, but the idea pretty extensively prevails that admitting at once half a million of men just emerged from the darkness of bondage to the polls, would be fraught with grave dangers, and would most likely but add to the power of the men so lately in re-

n against the Government. But we propose not to discuss the question, now only to say simply, that we cannot regard the movement of Mr. orney other than as a menace to the harmony of the party, and the introduc-tion of an issue, personal and political, that cannot fall to breed mischief unless thrust out at once.

Mr. Buchanan and his Administration. We copy from the Baltimore Sun of Thursday the following just and candid review of the work written by Mr. Buchanan in explanation and defence of his conduct and policy as President of the United States. It will be seen that the Sun is of opinion that Mr. Buchanan "has been unfortunate in selecting the time for asking a hearing "-that" the public mind has not sufficiently recovered its equilibrium to be either a good listener or a good thinker." We are not disposed to insist very strenuously that the Sun is mistaken on this point. The public mind is undoubtedly still too much disturbed to weigh exciting questions calmly or to decide impartially upon the actions of men who have occupied exalted stations in the last six or eight years. But we think Mr. Buchanan's book has come out none too soon after all. Singularly calm and dispassionate in its tone, unimpeachable in its every statement and impregnable in its fortification of facts. it could not fail to exercise, and we are sure it has exercised, an influence tending to restore the public mind to a more rational and healthy condition. This influence will deepen as years roll on, and in the not far distant future many a political opponent of Mr. Buchanan's will rise from a perusal of his book, wondering how it came to pass that a statesman who had struggled so earnestly to preserve both the Constitution and the Union unbroken could ever ity to his great trust.

have been charged with a want of fidel-"MR. BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION ON THE EVE OF THE REBELLION."—Appleton & Co., New York—We briefly announced the receipt of this work some months ago from Henry Taylor & Co., Sun Building. We think the present an opportune moment to recur to it more at length. A citizen who We think the present an opportune moment to recurr to it more at length. A citizen who commences his career in life by long waiting in the ante-chamber for an audience with some great man in office, and ends it by making his countrymen, in turn, wait his time and pleasure, we take it for granted is no unimportant personage. This is precisely what Mr. Buchanan hasaccomplished. He had few extrinsic adjuncts to advance He had few extrinsic adjuncts to advance his early fortunes. Starting at the forge, and compelled to "blow and strike," he has been the artificer of his political We argue then, that he has great literally estates. We argue then, that he has great and good qualities, or that the people who advanced him and loaded him with the highest civic honors, have neither. We prefer the former conclusion, because it accords with our own estimates of his public and private abstracts and therete and the second private character all through and down to that period of his administration "on the eve of the rebellion"—the only feature of his eve of the rebellion"—the only feature of his long life seriously questioned.

We have a theory—which, perhaps, may now be repeated with profit—that under our scheme of government, the law is supreme at all times over individual wills and over party interests and judgment; but, that nevertheless, it requires a good share of honesty in the public agent to fully recognizatils fundamental principles of the polity. nize this fundamental principle of the polity It is simply a government of law and not democracy—a system of written rules, in the nature of a compact between the people themselves, acting through their gavers themselves, acting through their several State legislatures, by which they determine that they will be governed. These rules may be called fundamental or constitution-

al, by which the legislature is empowered, limited and forbidden to act, and statutory, by which the ordinary affairs of the public administration are conducted. It is manifest that two grand objects were sought to be attained by this polity; First, to limit be attained by this pointy; First, to limit the power of agents; second, to regulate the people's own power. Viewed in the light of reason, both these objects must be attained, or the scheme must degenerate into oppression on the one hand or general license and anarchy on the other. The representative must be confined to the row. representative must be confined to the pow-ers delegated to him in the sphere of his agency, and the people must be protected by fundamental laws against the evils of their own passions and impulses. This we understand to be the theory of This we understand to be the theory of Mr. Buchanan, and his work should be examined on precisely this interpretation of the philosophy of the Union.

It is something more than absurd to suppose that an American who has occupied the highest places in the government for forty years, and during all that time maintained the character of a good citizen and an honest man, should, when elected to the presidency give nut these qualities of his

an honest man, should, when elected to the presidency, give up these qualities of his nature and seek to degrade the State through whose name he had derived all that was precious to him as a man. If anything could quicken his patriotism, stimulate his ambition to serve his people, and command perfect integrity in his administration, it is surely to be found in the high character he had attained in the Senate, in the Cabinet, as representative to the Courts of Russia and England, and finally in his elevation, by the free suffrage of his countrymen, to the seat of Washington, Adams and Jefferson. So much we have thought proper to say in again calling attention to Mr. Buchanan's book.

Mr. Buchanan, we think, has been unfortunate only in selecting the time for ask-

Mr. Buchanan, we think, has been unfortunate only in selecting the time for asking a hearing. The public mind had not sufficiently recovered its equilibrium to be either a good listener or a good thinker. The events which brought on the war had not been and could not be examined in the midst of so much turmoil and strife. There were two powerful elements at work to produce the rupture. Northern hostility to slavery had grown into a northern party and into a disunion party. It hated the Union because it protected slavery. It was anxious to overthrow the Union that it might use its majorities to overthrow might use its majorities to overthrouslavery. Right on the other side was a proslavery. Right on the other side was a proslavery party, and it had become like its
great antagonist, a disunion party. Most
unquestionably these two fuctions combined embraced a large majority of the whole
population of the States. Unfortunately
too, they included a much larger proportion
of what may be termed the partizan forces
of the country, those forces in politics
which, we are apt to think, are least patriotic and most likely to produce disturbance.
Through these antagonistic powers the
national mind was given over to a sort of
avalanche, which, obeying a law of its own,
swept away for the time being, quite all
that was good in the present and sacred in
the past.

Mr. Buchanan is no more responsible for he consequences of that political tornado, han he is for those great hurricanes which have two or three times during the preser century almost annihilated vegetation i the West Indies. It was one of those gust the West Indies. It was one of those gusts of passion, which, for the moment, never fails to dethrone reason and set aside laws as a cumbrous, heavy, unbearable weight. Mr. Buchanan personally, Mr. Buchanan politically, or Mr. Buchanan the President, could give neither countenance or support to anti-slavery North nor pro-slavery South. to anti-slavery North nor pro-slavery Soutl He was charged with the maintenance the constitution—that means that he ha assumed to execute certain defined trusts. He was equally forbidden to pervert the political system on the one hand or to use unauthorized powers to maintain it on the other

unauthorized powers to maintain it on the other.

Now, what did he do that he ought not to have done? And what did he neglect to do that he ought to have done?

According to his theory of the system, there could be no legal secession. No State had any right to withdraw from the Union. It is plain, if he was right, no State could by her own act, or by any constitutional act of the government, terminate relations to the Union. The constitution, in this sense, is an irreparable compact. The next act of the government, terminate relations to the Union. The constitution, in this sense, is an irreparable compact. The next proposition maintained by Mr. Buchanan is, of course, that no power is conferred upon the Union to coerce a State—that, in other words, there cannot be war between a State and the general government; the latter may enforce its authority over persons everywhere, and that an attempt to defeat or prevent such enforcement should be treated as rebellion or insurrection by persons engaged therein, and not of States at sons engaged therein, and not of States at war with the Union. The corollary of this proposition follows, that the insurrection or rebellion having been suppressed, the Union remains intact. It is certainly difficult to reconcile the two inherent and contradictory extremes of the opposite theory—first, that the rebellious States could not sever the Union; secondly, that the majority of the people thereof having sought to do so, their entire populations have forfeited their rights as constituent members of the confederation. Surely what the States could not do it is not in the power of the United States to do in this respect. The latter cannot expel a State trom the Union, any more than by its simple legislation, it can terminate its own existence. ons engaged therein, and not of St var with the Union. The corollary

existence.

This theory of forfeiture, to say nothing more of it, is a most unreasonable and unjust one. It converts loyalty into treachery and infidelity, insomuch as it disfranchises

the loyal and disloyal alike within the circle of insurrection. Under it the faithful minority is punished for the sins and blunders of the faithless majority. If this doctrine is good for anything it is at least entitled to a broader application. It involves the reasonable inquiry as to who, after all, has been really loyal, and who disloyal.—Mr. Buchanan says, on this point, speaking of the North, "It became necessary for the abolitionists in order to furnish a pretext for their assaults on Southern slavery to appeal to a law higher than the Constitution." The South entered a like appeal.—Bothparties made proclamation of hostillity to the Union. The South passed ordinances of secession, the North passed ordinances of nullification. There was no virtue, according to the theory, in either. the loval and disloval alike within the cir-

ing to the theory, in either.

We find precisely at this point the secret of the hostility, North and South, to Mr. Buchanan's administration. He did not become a convert to the theory that the destruction of slavery was more to be desired than the preservation of the constitution and the Union; nor to that other phase of the same theory, that slavery must be maintained by the violent severace of the Union. Thus repudiated by both factions, it is certainly creditable to his statesmanship and patriotism that he was denounced by both, reviled by both and discredited by both. But the passing impression of a people under excitement is not often the judgment of impartial history. There are too many windows in public offices to enable political juggiers long to play off their tricks to a believing auditory. Truth must work its own way to light. We are confident that no amount of cant and are confident that no amount of cant and hypocrisy can conceal from the future the nypocrisy can concean from the future far perfect integrity of Mr. Buchanan's life and administration. To question this is to question the power of this people to main-tain a free system of laws. We may have our revolutions, our interregnums, our faraticisms, and even our minitary gorean ments, but we shall surely have our restor-ations also. Under the pressure of modern invention, events are crowded into narrow and quick channels. When error and folly prevail their sweep is terrible indeed, but aticisms, and even our military govern prevail their sweep is terrible indeed, but we have the consolation of knowing that reaction and recovery are an express train, and that our very disasters stimulate conductors and engineers to greater care and fidelity. It is now that the public press is called upon to perform its high duties in connection with our recent political broils. Proper places must now be assigned to the Proper piaces must now be assigned to the various persons engaged directly and indirectly, in the late national tragedy. There can be no concealments, no deceptions, no counterfeit patriotism in the picture. It is to be made of the lights and shadows of actival life, against the later than the complete of the lights and shadows of actival life. to be made of the lights and shadows of actual life, as seen by the clear, searching eye of philosophy. The reviler and the reviled, the oppressor and the oppressed, the demagogue and the statesman, are alike summoned before the great tribunal of mind to receive the judgment of impartial truth. Mr. Buchanan seems prepared for trial.

The Origin of the Flag Ceremonics. While the Republican press of this State are parading infamous slanders upon Hiester Clymer, side by side with glowing accounts of the flag presenta. tion at Philadelphia, it may be well to recur to the origin of the ceremonies. By the Legislative Record we find that on the 9th of May, 1861, the Hon. Hiester Clymer, then Senator from Berks county, presented to the Senate for its action, the following, entitled "A joint resolution relative to procuring standards for the several regiments of Pennsylvania called, or to be called, into the service of the United States" Resolved, That the Governor of the Comhe several regiments raised in Pennsyl vania during the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico war of 1812, and the war with Mexico, were numbered; among what divisions of the service they were distributed, and where the said regiments distinguished themselves in action; that having ascertained the particulars aforesaid, he shall procure regimental standards, to be inscribed with the numbers of those regiments respectively, on which shall be painted the arms of the Commonwealth and the names of the actions in which the said names of the actions in which the said regiments distinguished themselves: that the standards so inscribed shall be delivthe standards so inscribed shall be delivered to the regiments now in the field or formerly bearing the regimental number corresponding to the regiments of Pennsylvania in former wars.

Resolved, That the Governor do procure egimental standards for all the regiment

ormed or to be formed in Pennsylvania beyond the numbers in former wars, upon which there shall be inscribed the nu of the regiment and painted the arms of this Commonwealth; and that all these standards, after the present unhappy rebellion is ended, shall be returned to the Adjutant-General of the State, to be further inscribed as the value and good conduct of such the results. as the valor and good conduct of each par regiment may have deserved; and that they then be carefully preserved by the State, to be delivered to such future regiments as the military necessities of the country may require Pennsylvania to raise The joint resolution was referred to the proper committee, and on the following day was reported to the Senate without amendment. In the support of the measure, Mr. Clymer made the following eloquent and patriotic remarks The passage of this joint resolution seems to be necessary at the present time. It is evident that the regiments of Pennsylvania now in the service of the United States must be furnished with colors of some description. In consultation with some gentlem tion. In consultation with some gentlemen it was thought that those colors should be of a particular description. In the revolutionary war this Commonwealth had in the service a number of regiments—how many I do not know; indeed, the records of this Commonwealth have become so much obliterated by time and by the carelessness and neglect of our people, that it may be impossible to ascertain exactly the number of regiments in service during the revolution. There were a number of regiments also during the war of 1812, and two regiments during the war with Mexico. This joint resolution proposes that the Governor shall ascertain what number of regiments are employed during this war, and that regimental colors shall be obtained, upon which are to be inscribed

this war, and that regimental colors shall be obtained, upon which are to be inscribed the names of those regiments, and also the names of the battles in which they have distinguished themselves; that these colors shall be given to regiments with corresponding numbers, and that for those regiments which may be raised hereafter new colors are to be procured, which will also be in scribed with their numbers respectively; that after this rebellion is ended all these colors shall be returned to the Adiutantcolors shall be returned to the Adjutant General of the State, who shall have in General of the State, who shall have inscribed upon them such gallant actions as the regiments may have performed in the present struggle. Then, sir, these standards, thus inscribed, shall be handed over to any regiments which Pennsylvania may in future be required to furnish to the general government.

It is the design of this joint resolution to create a feeling of historic and particular in the standard particular in th

It is the design of this joint resolution to create a feeling of historic and patriotic interest in each regiment, that a regiment which may have served at Germantown, and in Mexico, and on some later field, may, upon some future battle-field of the republic, be inspired to nobler deeds by the remembrance of old legendary times. I believe, sir, that by the adoption of this measure there will be an interest infused into every regiment, that new courage will be given regiment, that new courage will be given them, and that the first and second regiment at least will have inscribed upon their banners such names as will lead them to deeds of glory and heroism, which might possibly, to some degree, be wanting were those names not there. And when this contest is over, if events should again lead those regiments into the bloody fray, they will have storied names on their colors, which, when they read, they will be as proud of as the first and second regiments of to-day are of the battle-fields of the past. I trust that the resolutions will receive the approval of the Senate, and that these regiments may be furnished with appropriate colors. at least will have inscribed upon their ba

WE FIND the following in one of our Republican exchanges, the Pittsburg Commercial. The "distinguished soldier and diplomatic representative" alluded to, as we learn from other sources, Gen. Kilpatrick, who denounced the Democrats so fiercely in the last campaign in New Jersey. Like one of the Radical candidates for United States Senator in Pennsylvania, he is great on public virtue and private vice-hates copperheads but consorts with strum-

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIST.—The New York Citizen, edited by Charles G. Halpine, is out against a distinguished soldier and diplomatic representative of the United States to one of the South American Republics directly at the output of the court of the co States to one of the South American Republics, directly charging him with gross immorality, as the companion in guilt of an abandoned character, whom he has had the effrontery to introduce into respectable society here, and who now shares with him the honors of his important civil position on the Pacific coast. The Citizen loudly condemns the minister in question, and demands that his recent "stumping" services in a neighboring State shall not be thus rewarded, in a way that affords him a chance of bringing disgrace upon the Federal Govof bringing disgrace upon the Federal Gov-ernment, and it suggests to Secretary Seward that the facts warrant his immediat recall from the place he fills

A New Trick of Burglars.

Some of the professional burglars have adopted a new method of obtaining information in regard to desirable places for "operations." During business hours, when householders are absent, men call at their residences, and representing themselves to be internal revesanting the revesanting themselves to be internal revesanting the revesanting themselves are absent. enting themselves to be internal revenue officers, make minute inquiries of the servants about their masters' occu-pations, habits, silver-plate, furniture,

Merited Success. The Harrisburg Patriot and Union furnishes the following sketch of the career of a modest and unobtrusive gentleman who has for many years been held in high esteem by a large circle of friends, and whose recent munificent donation for the founding of an educational institution has placed his name high on the roll of the benefactors of mankind.

Twenty-seven or eightyears ago a carpenter's apprentice lately—now a journeyman, who among the hills of Susneyman, who among the hills of Susquehanna county could scarcely keep a cow and keep out of debt, pulled up stakes and turned his steps into the Lehigh valley. A canal coal boat belonging to the rich and famous Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company fell in his way, and he chartered it. A most estimable wife, at this time the unaffected and lady-like mistress of one the most palatial and wife, at this time the unanected and lady-like mistress of one the most palatal and richly appointed houses in all this great State of ours, took possession of the spare room of this canal boat. A season or two were all that was necessary toes-tablish our hero in the entire confidence of the Company; and what was infinitely better, to establish his own confidence in himself. Next a coal mine was rented, and he employed boatmen in his turn. A second mine fell under his control: then, he bought and owned coal lands; and soon after—the least profitable epi-sode of his life, pecuniarlly speaking—the Democracy of that region sent him to Congress. The reader, by this time, has divined that we are speaking of Congress. The reader, by this time, has divined that we are speaking of Asa Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley

Railway.

His clear, quick, business perceptions soon presented the Lehigh Valley Railway as a necessity. He turned to his old friends of the Lehigh Company, and urged them to undertake the work. Their canal, a dear bantling of years, seemed to be assailed in this new project, and the Directors turned coldly away. Packer's star, momentarily clouded by this refusal, soon rose in the ascendant. He speedily rallied the necessary aid and requisite capital. Not only the lower Lehigh valley was tra-versed, but the rich coal fields of Ma-hanoy were pierced in one direction, while slowly and quietly the upper Lehigh Valley felt the iron band passing high Valley felt the iron band passing overit; and anon, the people of Wilkesbarre, waked up one morning to the certainty of a new connection with Lehigh valley, and thus an outlet to New York, or Philadelphia, as they might

But our "man of destiny" does not stop here; he paused only long enough to bestow a half million of dollars to the purposes of liberal education—and oves right on, up the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna, and finding a few other congenial spirits, such as Charles F. Welles, Jr., they soon became "mas-ters of the situation." The line up the Susquehanna from Wilkesbarre, is now in their hands under a new organiza tion, upon a charter telely granted by the State, called the New York and Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Com-pany, The Bonds of this Company are in the best credit, being indorsed by the Lehigh Valley Railroud Company.

between Towanda and a point on the Erie railway near Waverly. An ex-tensive coal business is being built up between the Barclay coal mines-(now worked by three different chartered Companies)—and Western New York. The North Branch Canal has been found inadequate to the tonnage offering at Towarda, besides being closed in the winter. Hence the hurry to complete this upper end of the Lehigh Valley pro ject; and it is expected that this twenty-five miles will be finished during the present season. The remainder is also

in progressive management.

We love to chronicle the successes of such men as Asa Packer, and to hold them up to the young men of the country as fit exemplars of energy, industry and of liberality. From being a car-penter's apprentice, he has risen by con-stant, active industry, by sobriety and unswerving integrity, by steadiness and forethought, to be one of the wealthiest men in the State. His income must be near half a million per annum: and the annual advance in value of the property he holds, much more than that sum. All this, without ever having dabdian subsidies;—all, without blistering his hands with bribes, or meanly plotting against the peace and success of any one he might deem in the way of his own onward political progress! And yet, ask such papers as the Harrisburg Telegraph who Asa Packer is, and they will tell you simply that, like another rising, self-made man of the Old Keystone," Hiester Clymer-he is a copper-head.

Clergyman Whips his Child to Beath.

[From the Rochester Union, June 21.]
We learn from railroad men who ame from Medina this morning that there was great excitement in that village arising from a report that a Presby-terian clergyman, named Lindsley, residing a mile south of the village yesterday whipped his son, three years old, so severely that he died two hours subsequently, because he would not say his prayers. Report adds that the child's fingers were broken by the blows administered. The report seemed so monstrous and unnutsel the two telescents. strous and unnatural that we telegraphed to Medina to learn if it was true, and received an answer that it was, telegraph states that the minister was two hours whipping the child with a heavy rod, and it died from its injuries within the time stated above. Lind-sley had not been arrested at the time the despatch was sent, but we learn that an officer from Albion has gone to Medina to take him into custody. For the sake of common humanity we hope the story is exaggerated, and it may be

possible that it is.

Since writing the above we have received by special telegraph the state-ment of Mr. Lindsley, the father of the child, made to a jury summoned by Coroner Chamberlain: On the 18th of une the child disobeyed his step-mother, and I commenced correcting him, using a shingle for the purpose, and continued to chastise him for more and continued to chastise him for more than two hours, when the child began to show signs of debility, and I ceased to punish him and laid him on a couch and called my wife. When she saw the child she said he was dying, and before twelve o'clock he was dead. The before twelve o'clock he was dead. The coroner's jury returned a verdict yesterday "that death resulted from chasterday" tisement by the father." It will be seen that the whipping was given on the 18th instant, instead of yesterday, and that common report did not in this instance overstate the facts in the case. A child three years old whipped to death by its father because it could not or would not say its prayers! Is it possible, and of all other persons that a clergyman should be guilty of such a piece of inhumanity? Whatshould be his punishment? The condemnation of the public is not appeared. of the public is not enough. The law should take firm hold of him and deal out justice to him with an unsparing hand. A cold-blooded murder—it can be called nothing less—should not go unpunished. No wonder the people of Medina are indignant and excited.

West Tennessee.

Colonel Palmer, agent of the Freed-men's Bureau, is making a thorough investigation of affairs in West Tennes-see. He reports that the freedmen are generally well treated by their employ-ers; that it would be something rare to find an idle negro, and they the relations find an idle negro, and that the relations between white and black are much better than at the commencement of the year. Schools and churches are springing up everywhere for the use of the freedmen, while in some counties such a thing as vagrancy is unknown. The average pay of the colored folks, The average pay of the colored folks, which planters cheerfully give, is \$143 per year, houseroom, rations and medi-cine. About three-fourths of the freed-men, however, are working on shares, the contract allowing them, where they ive nothing but their services, one third of the crop.

It will be remembered that this is the

part of Tennessee said to be lawless, disloyal and unfit to be "reconstructed."

It would thus appear that the negroes are better treated by the "rebols" than better the "Burgan."

by the "Bureau." A Lightning Stroke.

The Louisville Democrat relates that The Louisville Democrat relates that a farmer was struck by lightning near Madisonville, Kentucky, last week, and instantly killed. He was stripped as naked as he was born, except the wristband of his shirt on his left arm. Fragments of his clothing were scat-tered to the distance of thirty yards, the pieces mostly in little squares, some not over half an inch. The uppers were cut smooth from the soles of his boots, the large thick heel of his left boot was &c., which information is taken advan-tage of by burglars. Citizens should be on the lookout for such tricks as these.