Probable Policy of the President—Southern Opinions—The Real Meaning of the Amnesty Proclamation—The Southern People to be Treated as Fellow Citizens—What Magnanimity Will do, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York World]

BALTIMORE, June 4.

POLICY OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Nothing is more important than to ascertain certainly what the policy of the new President is to be. The whole country is suffering on account of the doubt which exists on this point. Every fact which throws any light upon this subject is of great value. I am fortunate, therefore, in having it in my power to give an outline of the general line of policy which has been determined on by President Johnson. For reasons which will at once occur to you, I am not at liberty to give my authority for the statements that follow; but your readers may depend upon it that they are authentic, as events indeed will prove.

SECTIONAL PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO BE REPUDIATED.

It may be stated in the outset, that Mr. Johnson's policy, as President of the United States, will not be based upon the distinctive principles of the Republican party. If there are, in the platform of that party, any principles that are truly national, those principles will be cherished and followed out by the President. But those principles of that party which are distinctively sectional, which aim at the aggrandizement of the North at the expense of the South, the operation of which would enable people at the North to regulate and control the internal affairs and domestic policy of the Southern States, and would keep alive and exasperate the bitter feelings between the people of the two sections—these principles will be repudiated by the executive at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Johnson, as President of the United States, does not consider himself as a member of the Republican party. It was the Providence of God which called Andrew Johnson to the great work of restoring the Union of the States; a work infinitely greater, and requiring far greater statesmanship than the work of suppressing the rebellion; and in performing that work the President believes, not only that he has a right, but that it is his imperative duty, to rise above all party considerations, and to act, as near as possible, as the great fathers and founders of the Republic would act, if they were living now.

VINDICTIVENESS WILL BE AVOIDED.

In the first place, all vindictive feelings toward the people of the South will be avoided, either on account of the rebellion, or on account of slavery. President Johnson recognizes and is fully impressed with the fact that the guilt of the rebellion does not lie at the doors of the Southern people; that the leaders of the rebellion are alone to blame for that great crime; and that the real attachment to and love for the Union, which has always existed in the hearts of the Southern people, was only smothered and repressed, and never extinguished during the rebellion.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION MERELY A FIRST STEP.

In the second place, in regard to slavery at the South and slaveholders, the President holds that whatever guilt or sin there was in the matter was equally shared by the North; and that it would be unjust in the highest degree to disfranchise any person at the South merely because he has been an owner of slaves. That degree of prosperity at the South which was the result of slave labor, was equally shared by the North. The North was benefitted by the wealth and prosperity of the South. The abolition of slavery is one of the results of the war. If the Southern people accept that result cheerfully, and adapt themselves to the changed relations which it will involve, the interests of the whole country require that they be encouraged in every possible way. The amnesty proclamation of May 29th, therefore, is only the first step of the President in that direction. It will soon be followed by another, reducing the number of the excepted classes, and containing other liberal provisions toward the citizens of the Southern States.

THE WAR HAS NOT BEEN A WAR FOR THE NEGRO.

In the third place, the President realizes that the object of the war was to restore the Union, and not to abolish slavery, or to confer the rights of citizenship upon negroes. He intends that that object shall be accomplished, and that the Union shall be restored upon such principles that it will be hereafter indissoluble. But he cannot perceive the necessity or the propriety of admitting to a participation in the work of reconstruction a race of men just delivered from bondage, ignorant, debased, and degraded, and utterly incapable of understanding the subject. So far as his influence and authority extends, justice will be done to the liberated slaves; work and wages will be provided for them, with schools and religious instruction; none will be allowed to oppress or injure them in any way; but the question of allowing them to vote will be left to the decision of the legal voters of the respective States.—President Johnson understands the negro character, and particularly what kind of people the liberated slaves of the South are. He will afford them every facility for demonstrating to the world whether or not they are worthy of becoming citizens, but that will be the limit of his official action in that direction.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE TO BE RESTORED TO THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS.

On this point the President's proclamation of May 29, providing for the restoration of civil government in the State of North Carolina, and for calling a convention to alter or amend the Constitution of that State, is highly significant, because it is the result of the President's deliberation on the subject, and it indicates the policy that he has determined to pursue toward all of the Southern States. The vagaries and the fine-spun theories of the Charles Sumner school of politicians are blown away with a breath; the fundamental doctrine that the States have never been out of the Union, and that there is no power that can take them out, is plainly enunciated; and those persons are regarded as citizens and voters, and only those, who were citizens and voters before the war. The proclamation, while it excludes from the polls all traitors and disloyal persons, in accordance with the terms of the amnesty proclamation, excludes also all negroes; and this course will be followed in the case of all the other Southern States. When the constitutional convention assembles in North Carolina, they will, of course, prescribe who shall be voters in all subsequent elections in that State.

WHO WILL VOTE IN NORTH CAROLINA?

It has been stated in some of the papers that only the poor whites will be allowed to vote for members of the constitutional convention. But this is a great mistake. The population of North Carolina, in round numbers, amounts to a million of souls. In 1860 it was 992,000. Of these only 361,000 are negroes, leaving a white population of 639,000. In 1860 North Carolina cast 96,000 votes for President, of which 45,000 were for the Union candidate. Out of these 96,000 votes it is said, on good authority, that there are not 4,000 men who own estates worth $20,000 and upwards, while there are 10,000 who own estates ranging between $10,000 and $20,000, and 30,000 who own property worth between $5,000 and $10,000. These 40,000 voters will surely have a voice in the formation of the convention. And it is said, by well informed persons from that State, that the new constitution which will be formed by the convention, so far from permitting negroes to vote, will contain a provision for their speedy removal from the State of all emancipated persons. North Carolina is a State well adapted to the labor of white men as Maryland or Missouri; and as one white man can perform the work of two negroes, self interest will ultimately dictate this course.

THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT THIRST FOR THE BLOOD OF TRAITORS.

In regard to trials for treason growing out of the rebellion, and the execution of political offenders, the President has determined on a course which will hand down his name to posterity as among the wisest rulers of modern times. The senseless clamor for more blood, and the frantic howls of a portion of the Republican press for vengeance against Davis and Lee, and the other leaders of the rebellion, find no echo in his breast. His official conduct toward those misguided men will be regulated by the principles of law and justice, and by a jealous regard for the honor of our national character. He does not think that the blood of traitors is the only imperishable cement of free institutions. He does think it would be very bad policy to make a martyr out of Jeff. Davis, and still worse to bring General Lee to the scaffold, as he is being urged to do. Although Mr. Johnson has risen from an humble origin, as Fillmore and Douglas, and many of our other great men have done, he is far from being an illiterate man. He has read history, that great school of rulers, and he has studied the lessons which it teaches to some purpose. And none of the lessons which history teaches is more deeply impressed upon his mind than this: "That purely political offenses should not be punished with death."

WHY POLITICAL OFFENDERS SHOULD NOT BE EXECUTED.

History and particularly modern history, is rich in illustrations of this rule. It is founded upon the fact that such acts as those which constitute treason do not originate in moral wrong, but in differences of political opinion; that they often result in success; and that when they are successful they receive the lasting admiration of mankind. Washington himself was a rebel and a traitor, and had not the revolution of 1776 proved successful, a price would have been set upon his head, and he would have been tried and found guilty of treason. No man who values his reputation as a scholar will deny that successful rebellion alone saved the founders of our republic from conviction of treason. President Johnson is deeply impressed with the fact that the object for which the war was undertaken is fully accomplished, so far as arms and force can accomplish it; and that what remains to be done must be accomplished by far different instrumentalities; that the wisdom of the statesman must now finish the work from the point where Grant and Sherman left it.

CONSEQUENCES OF A MAGNANIMOUS POLICY.

He realizes the fact that the eyes of the whole civilized world are fixed upon him, and that in his treatment of Jefferson Davis he will be judged by the enlightened nations of Europe, and by posterity, by a far higher standard than that which requires his blood as an atonement for that of his lamented predecessor. In all probability, as matters look now, Jefferson Davis, when brought to trial, will be convicted of treason; the punishment of which is death. But Mr. Johnson will not permit that penalty to be inflicted. He will not signalize the commencement of his administration by such a glaring political blunder as that would be. Jefferson Davis, executed on a public scaffold, would be regarded as a martyr to the cause of the South by the Southern people in all time to come. They would regard him as having died for them; as having laid down his life for their sake. The momentary weakness which he had manifested in the hour of his capture would be forgotten; his portrait would be hung in every southern home, and his memory cherished in every heart. Neither the safety of the nation nor the honor of the government requires the execution of Mr. Davis. The honor of the government has been abundantly vindicated; and a magnanimous course now, on the part of Mr. Johnson, will disarm all remaining resentment in the minds of the Southern people, and will secure the unbroken nationality of the country for many succeeding generations.

CHANGED RELATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE WITH THE SOUTH.

These are believed to be among the considerations that will influence the conduct of the new President, in his treatment of the persons who will be tried for treason; and such is an outline of what it is believed his policy will be in relation to a few of the momentous questions which press upon his attention. It must be remembered that the President of the United States today holds far different relations with the South than those which existed a year ago, or even four months ago. It has only been a few months since a draft for half a million more of soldiers was ordered, because the President believed that many more soldiers would be required to put down the rebellion. Yet so suddenly did the rebellion collapse that not one of the 500,000 men was needed as a soldier. DRUID.

THE SOLDIERS AT HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of The Age.]

HARRISBURG, June 6, 1865.

The State capital is enlivened by the presence of a large number of returned soldiers—brave fellows, who, having served their country faithfully as long as their strong arms were needed to hold up the bright symbol of the Union in the face of its foes, have come here to lay aside the garb of the soldier, and resume their place as citizens. About seven thousand have arrived up to this time, of whom perhaps five thousand remain, the work of paying them off not progressing very rapidly. The delay has been occasioned by the inefficiency of the officers detailed to help Paymaster Wiley, who is said to have telegraphed to Washington for more competent assistants.

The men are anxious to get home, and they have bluntly told certain officials and superloyal citizens, who wanted to glorify themselves by getting up a grand parade, that they had seen enough parades; that the war was over; that they had done marching enough, and were not disposed to march all through and all round Harrisburg for the gratification of stay-at-home-and-steal patriots. *Home* is the thought uppermost in their minds, and the only officer they want to be reviewed by is the "Major" who carries the strong box. Having got through with their big job of bagging greybacks, they want to pocket their greenbacks and be off to enjoy the delights of "sweet home."

It went hard with some of our windy patriots to forego the pleasure of participating in some grand "demonstration in honor of the soldiers." The irrepressible Rev. J. Blather Jackson withstood the privation till last night, when "nature asserted herself" in a diarrhœa of words to a small crowd in Market Square. The thing did not go off with great *eclat*; and to make matters worse, a fine band attached to one of the returned regiments, immediately after the meeting in the square, proceeded to the residence of Hon. Wm. H. Miller, late member of Congress from this district, and a Democrat of the straightest sect, and paid him the compliment of a serenade. Thence they proceeded to the Pennsylvania House, and delighted the numerous Democrats who make that well-kept hotel their headquarters with some of their choicest airs.

Abolitionists of the blood-hound breed have been greatly disappointed in the returned soldiers. The malignant cowards had cut out a great deal of *mobbing* for the soldiers to do.—"Copperhead" newspapers were warned that their offices would be gutted, and prominent "Copperheads" had it hinted to them that they would be hung up as decorations for lamp posts, when the soldiers should come home.—But instead of inquiring after "Copperheads," the few soldiers who take the trouble to inquire after anybody except the paymaster, are asking about *the thieves*. Finding twenty-five or thirty per cent. struck off their bounty by order of the War Department, they would like to know whether a similar deduction has been made on the horse contractors and shoddyites, who are very numerous around here. Cameron, Bergher, and others of the same kidney, have turned a pale-blue color since the soldiers have begun to make those inquiries.

It is the opinion of the most intelligent citizens and sojourners at the seat of government, that the present summer will bring forth good fruit for the Democratic party. The action of the State Committee, postponing the convention till August, is generally approved. No one thinks there was any use of opening the campaign at as early a day as the 21st of June. Very little is said about candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General. There is a healthy heat in the Democratic heart here in the interior, and from all accounts the same is true of all parts of the State. SUSQUEHANNA.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At the last formal meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, it was resolved that the State Convention should be called to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 21st day of June inst. But, having since learned from a majority of the Committee, and been advised by many other leading Democrats of the State, that a postponement to a later day would, on many accounts, be acceptable, and generally desired, I hereby give notice that the next Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will convene at the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at one o'clock P. M.

C. L. WARD, Chairman.

TOWANDA, June 1st, 1865.

☞There is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the radicals with the course of the President, and they are inclined to treat his policy with distrust, notwithstanding his startling proclamation against Jefferson Davis, and his reiterated denunciations of "traitors" and "treason." He is a Southern man still, and that in itself is a crime that they can hardly forgive, but to which they would extend their toleration if, like the late President, he would fall into their schemes and designs. Mr. Johnson, however, it appears, is not exactly that kind of man. He is neither plastic, nor ductile, nor malleable. He cannot be shaped to their fashion. He has a peculiar bent, and that bent don't suit them. He is too fond of referring to antecedents that sound unpleasant in their ears, particularly when they bring to mind that those antecedents are nearly all Democratic in their character.

☞The signs of the times point to a rupture in the Republican party. The course of President Johnson in regard to the reconstruction of the Southern States, has thrown the radicals into violent commotion, and they are therefore "kicking right out" of the party harness. Wendell Phillips has sounded the key-note. In a speech in Boston, week before last, he declared that he would "constantly oppose every step of reconstruction that did not place the negro upon an absolute equality with the white man. There were but two parties in the country, the sycophants of Jeff. Davis and the lovers of liberty. Every man who supported the North Carolina proclamation was a Davis sycophant. Better, far better would it have been for Grant to have surrendered to Lee than for President Johnson to have surrendered to North Carolina." This programme is very decidedly anti-administration, and, if persisted in, will result in an open quarrel between the radicals and the friends of President Johnson. Should the defeat and destruction of the Republican or Abolition party follow, the genuine lovers of the country would have reason to rejoice.

☞President Johnson has declared that the question of "reconstruction" must be decided by the loyal white people of the Southern States, and that the negroes being excluded by the State laws, are not entitled to the right of suffrage. The radicals are indignant in consequence, and express dissatisfaction in mutterings not loud but deep. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* (Republican) sends that paper the following:

"The proclamation for the reorganization of North Carolina is regarded here as definitely excluding negroes from suffrage in Southern States and as delegating the matter to the people. There are already signs of an active political crusade by the radicals on this question."

☞The trial of Jefferson Davis will take place on or about the 19th instant, in the United States Superior Court at Washington. It is said that Charles O'Conor, Esq., of New York, the recognized leader of the American bar, will defend Davis, in accordance with the wish of President Johnson, who deems the dignity of the Government involved in grudging him nothing which he can challenge as his right, or claim as his privilege.

Pardoned by President Johnson.—Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, representative in Congress from Southern Maryland, who was tried at Washington a few weeks ago, before a special court martial, upon the charge of violating the 50th article of war in harboring two paroled soldiers of Lee's army, and urging them to violate their oath by returning South and again taking up arms, has been released from the Old Capitol prison. The Star says that the court-martial which tried Mr. Harris found him guilty, sentenced him to three years' imprisonment, and forever disqualified him from holding any office under the United States government; but President Johnson remitted the sentence and ordered Mr. Harris to be released.

The President has also granted a full pardon to Donald McM. Shorb, of Frederick county, Md., who was sentenced by a military court martial to six months imprisonment at Clinton, New York, and to pay a fine of $500, for violating the usages of war in passing through the Federal lines surreptitiously after having served in the rebel army.

☞The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says "the pardon of Hon. B. G. Harris, of Maryland, by the President, after a conviction by court martial, on finding which he approved, created a good deal of comment and unpleasant surprise among certain classes of loyalists here."

☞In the municipal election at Washington on Tuesday last, the anti-Republican ticket was chosen by large majorities.

THE LAST BATTLE.

The last battle of the war took place on the 13th of May, on the Rio Grande, near Brazos, in Texas. About 350 Union troops, under Col. Barrett, while foraging, were attacked by a superior rebel force, under Gen. Slaughter, and were compelled to fall back to Brazos, a distance of eight miles.—An account in the New York *Herald* says the Union loss was seventy-two in killed, wounded and prisoners, but later advices state that the greater part of this number had made their way to Brazos, and that Col. Barrett's loss was but five wounded.

This trifling skirmish commenced at "the Pass of Roca Chico." The name is worth preserving, as it will mark in history the close of our great civil war. Five wounded on each side! What a contrast to the bloody fields of Shiloh, the Seven Days' Fight, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and scores of other memorable battles.

The National Debt.—The New York *Herald*, which is always on the look-out for some new sensation with which to engage the public mind, and thus keep alive its own notoriety, has originated a grand scheme for the payment of our immense National Debt of three or four thousand millions of dollars, by voluntary subscriptions in shares of ten thousand dollars each. It already publishes letters pledging the payment of 261 shares, amounting in the aggregate to $2,610,000. Of course, the money is only to be paid after the whole amount has been subscribed, which "will never be," and therefore the generous fellows who have handed in their promises to pay, are perfectly safe. Meanwhile, they gain a little cheap notoriety by getting their names into print, and the *Herald* keeps up the excitement that is needed, now more than ever, to make its papers sell!

We have some notion of subscribing for about three thousand millions ourself—just to catch Bennett.

Virginia State Elections.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 30th May, contains the following paragraph:

"As far as heard from, the State elections in Virginia, on Thursday last, resulted in the complete triumph of the disloyal element. Not a man who has been regarded as a friend of the Union seems to have been elected; and at the rate the returns are coming in, it may be doubted if Governor Peirpont will have a friend in either house of the Legislature to vindicate his policy. It is not surprising that the rebels are rampant at the polls, when they have enjoyed such special marks of favor at the hands of the military authorities at Richmond, since the occupation of that city. But these gentlemen will have a good time next winter in obtaining the recognition of Congress."

This is a strange announcement, when we take into consideration the fact that all who offered to vote were obliged to take an oath of allegiance. We have heard another account, and probably the most correct one, of this election. The test was on admitting negroes to the right of voting, and the decision being almost unanimous against this last step in the radical platform, it is denounced as the triumph of disloyalty.

Religious Persecution.—The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Pittsburg, Pa., a few weeks ago, have the *honor(!)* of taking the first steps for the persecution of the Roman Catholics in this country since the death and burial of Know Nothingism six or eight years ago. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to act in concert with committees of other Protestant churches, "for the purpose of giving expression to a desire for fellowship and more vigorous co-operation for the defence of Protestant Christianity against the encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church and its influence" in this country.

☞We see it stated that Ex-Governor Bigler, of this State, recently paid a visit to Washington, and had a long interview with the President. The Governor and the President are old friends, and were Senators together, and, as the record proves, voted together in favor of the Crittenden Compromise and all other public questions tending to peace. We are glad to learn that Governor Bigler was cordially received by President Johnson, and that their views harmonize. This is a good omen.

☞A gentleman who had an interview with President Johnson, a short time ago, informs us that in the course of conversation upon political topics, the President declared that "This government cannot exist without the Democratic party."—With such assurance that the services of the Democracy are indispensable to the welfare of the republic, let us consider it a patriotic duty not only to keep up but to endeavor to perfect our organization. To work, then, Democrats, and let your efforts for the cause be steady and unremitting!—*Bedford Gazette.*

Communicated.

Dear Compiler:—I know you are not in the habit of noticing anything published in that filthy sheet, the "Star"; neither would I notice it, or ask you to stoop so low at this time, but for the sake of those soldiers who have gone to the front from Mummasburg, (or *Little Richmond*, as the "Star" calls it,) to fight for the Union. The "Star" still continues to brand the citizens of Mummasburg as "traitors," "copperheads," "K. G. C's.," "secessionists," "disloyal," &c.

I am at a loss to know who or what class of people he calls "disloyal?" If those whom the editor, or his informant, calls "loyal" are such as some who volunteered for three months from the town of Gettysburg, and nearly wore their fingers out counting them to see when their time would be up, and when requested by Gen. Patterson to stay ten days longer at extra pay, as a battle was expected, they refused to stay, and said they could serve their country better by coming home to put the "copperheads" through; or some others, who volunteered to the tune of about $110 per month, to guard Franklin and Adams counties, which I suppose they did, (especially the taverns, except when under guard or arrest themselves;) I say if *such* are "loyal," then we have none in the Democratic party of Mummasburg or the vicinity who are "loyal." Now, for the benefit of those concerned, I will state how parties stand in Mummasburg: When it comes to voting, the Know Nothings, or Niggerheads, have one majority; but when it comes to going to the front to fight, there is a great difference the other way. The number of Democrats, or McClellan men, who went to the front from Mummasburg, was TWELVE. Now how many of the War party went? *Not one!*

The "Star" threatens those "copperheads" who have sent so many men to fight on the battle-field with Col. Baker's "detectives," saying they had better take care what they say or do, or they will be arrested and sent to Washington for trial. Well, if they are to be arrested, I would like to see the "loyal" editor and his informant along, to assist in making the arrests—but I would advise them to leave Krickser at home.

Good bye, John!

☞Capt. Adams's Company, 164th Reg., returned on Friday.

CHIP BASKET.

General Longstreet will visit Washington by permission of the government to ask for pardon and a restoration to civil rights.

By an order of General Logan, the negro followers of the Army of Tennessee are turned over to the Quartermaster's Department at Washington.

General Weitzel's negro expedition has sailed for Texas from Fortress Monroe. The fleet will rendezvous at Mobile.

The Alabama delegation have had an interview with the President. It is thought all the Southern States will be reorganized on the North Carolina plan.

The loss by the explosion at Mobile is estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars.—Eight thousand bales of cotton were destroyed.

There is a report that members of the British Parliament will present to General Lee a house in London, with a competency for himself and family.

The rebel General Hood has offered to surrender to General Davidson at Natchez, Mississippi.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Mrs. C. C. Clay have arrived at Savannah.

The collection of internal revenue in Richmond has begun.

The negotiations for the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces were conducted on the side of the Confederates by Lieutenant General Buckner, of the army, and Captain Carter, of the navy. It is reported that Kirby Smith has gone to France.

There is a Pennsylvania soldier who has lost both arms, both legs and one eye, and remains alive to tell the story.

Thirty-three young men and boys were fined two dollars and costs for loafing about church doors in Allegheny City, on Sunday week.

Jeff. Davis' valuable New Orleans property was sold under confiscation a few days ago.

The Austrian dogs are suffering from a plague. Here a plague is suffered from the dogs.

It has been discovered that the respectable and world-renowned monarch, Old King Cole, was a descendant of Anthracite, and that his jolly old soul was nothing but shoe leather.

A young spendthrift, upon being asked the occasion of his being chased by a constable, said he was engaged in a bill-iard tournament.

The Russian that little Patti is going to marry, has an income of $1,800,000 a year.

The Virginia people are stocking their farms with government horses at the sales in Richmond.

The President has commuted the sentence of the Messrs. Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, the Indiana conspirators, to imprisonment for life.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and Boyce, of South Carolina, well known in connection with the late rebellion, and Gov. Hamilton, (loyal) of Texas, were recently separately in conference with the President of the United States. Gov. Brown has been released from imprisonment on his parole.

The meeting of the Democratic convention of this State has been postponed to Thursday, August 24.

A call has been issued by Simon Cameron for a meeting of the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 19th of July.

Business is reviving in North Carolina. Two lines of steamers are running between Newbern and New York.

The President has ordered that the sales of rebel property in Tennessee for non-payment of direct taxes be suspended.

It is reported that John C. Breckinridge has escaped in a vessel from the Florida coast.

The negroes who followed the Army of Georgia to Washington are anxious to return home.

A crazy German, who sent a threatening letter to the President, has been placed in an insane asylum.

An army of observation will be stationed on the Rio Grande. It will be commanded by General Steele.

Passes are no longer needed to visit Richmond.

The majority against the new Missouri constitution in St. Louis county is about six thousand.

The dismissal of clerks from the Department of the Interior at Washington is still going on.

The railroads in South Carolina will all be in running order in a few weeks.

There are sixty thousand sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals throughout the country.

Major General Slocum has issued a farewell address to the Army of Georgia.

The rebel General Hood has arrived at New Orleans.

Six thousand rebel officers, below the rank of major, prisoners of war, have applied to take the amnesty oath and be released.

The publication of the *Maryland Republican*, at Annapolis, has been resumed.

The citizens of Cass county, Georgia, hanged ten guerrillas a few days ago.

The government has ordered the completion of Fort Wool, at the Rip Raps, in Hampton Roads.

General McCook has been assigned to an important command in New Mexico.

The United States Naval School will be removed from Newport, Rhode Island, to Annapolis, in September next.

☞The New York *Tribune* has paid to G. M. Mundy (who was one of Governor Seymour's agents to collect proxy votes last fall) the sum of $500, and made a public retraction of a charge then made that Mundy was a forger of Democratic soldiers' ballots. Mundy had been imprisoned by Stanton on this false charge. Thus time makes all things even.

☞The Abolitionists are like the man who drew an elephant in a raffle. He didn't exactly know what to do with it. The elephant of the Abolitionists is the negro. Most of the Southern cities are crowded with them. In North Carolina, they have to be kept at work by the bayonets of the military. Proclamations are of no use; they do not understand them, and would not obey them if they did. They are free, and they intend to let the "white trash" know it.

☞A negro barber was sitting in the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg with an abandoned white woman, when a wounded white soldier passed by and addressed some mild words to him, at which the negro took offence, drew a pistol and shot the soldier.

☞The Connecticut Legislature by a two-thirds vote and over has adopted a constitutional amendment striking out the word "white," and giving the negro the ballot. Wherever the Republicans have power, they are endeavoring to place the right of suffrage in the hands of the negro.

☞John C. Frizzle, Esq., Cashier of the Westminster Bank, was recently tried upon the charge of being concerned in the robbery of that Bank, and there being no evidence to implicate him, he was acquitted. The case was thoroughly tried, by able counsel. We are glad to record this triumphant vindication of a faithful officer and good citizen.

Good Cow.—Mr. J. D. Smith, of West Chester, informs the "Village Record" that he purchased 17 pounds of printed butter, a few days ago, which was the product of one cow in a single week. The cow is part Durham, and is owned by Christian Walker, of Lancaster county.

☞The farmers in portions of Virginia have agreed to pay the negroes five dollars per month, and one dollar per day for harvest work. These prices it is thought will generally prevail throughout the South.

☞Henry Bell, Jesse H. Murray, John Baker, Peter Henry and Henry W. Wampler, have been tried at Westminster, for murdering Joseph Shaw, the editor of the *Democrat*, and—acquitted! There's "loyal" law and justice for you.

Town & County.

☞FEE BILLS for Constables and Justices of the Peace—as fixed by the last Legislature—for sale at the COMPILER office.

☞Three dollars is the charge for announcing candidates, as heretofore.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.—A call appears in our columns for a meeting of the Lot-holders in Ever Green Cemetery on Wednesday next. It is to be hoped that every one interested, in town and country, will attend. The Cemetery has long been an object of just pride to this community, and vigorous measures should be at once taken, not only to relieve it from debt, but to enhance its many present beauties. Both objects can be readily accomplished, if an earnest and general effort be made to that end.

At Hanover recently a Festival was held by the ladies for the benefit of the Cemetery there, and was quite a success. Cannot something of the kind be gotten up here? Few, if any, will answer in the negative, and what better time than the coming Fourth of July for it?—a day on which thousands will gather here from all parts of the country to participate in the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers' National Monument.

It is well known that Ever Green Cemetery was a conspicuous point in the great battle here, and that much damage to it necessarily resulted—the extent of which may be estimated by the reader when he bears in mind that shot and shell rained upon it from scores of rebel batteries for nearly three days. Nothing has been received from the State or National Governments to repair these injuries—and we take it for granted that all visitors on the Fourth would be glad of the opportunity to contribute in some slight way to the preservation and adornment of so memorable a spot as CEMETERY HILL.

Should the Board of Managers to be chosen on Wednesday adopt this suggestion, we are sure it would be a success. True, the ladies of town are likely to be busy about that time, as many of the strangers will be entertained at private houses—but enough time can be spared by them to get up this Festival too.—Every body expects to be busy, and there is no end to what can be done by a busy people.

Let the Festival be held, by all means—and, if thought advisable, a vocal concert during a part of the evening, (or evenings, if Monday and Tuesday evenings should be selected,) might be added. The attractions of the Festival would thus be increased, and the financial result bettered.

We have in our mind's eye several ladies and gentlemen who would no doubt be willing to undertake to carry out both suggestions. Let them be consulted as soon as Wednesday's election is over.

WELCOME HOME.—The soldiers are returning to their homes. A hearty welcome greets them—a welcome to fond hearts and hospitable hearths. May the summons of war never take them hence again.

Company G, of the 209th P. V., and Company I, of the 210th, nearly all Adams county boys, reached this place on Wednesday.—Members of other organizations are arriving by almost every train, and such will no doubt continue to be the case for some time. Again we say, and to all, welcome home!

STRANGERS.—The battle-field of Gettysburg is still attracting a goodly number of visitors—indeed, the number seems to be increasing daily. They come from all parts of the country, North, East, West, and of late not a few from the South. The more prominent points in the battle-lines are visited by all, whilst many take the time to give the whole field an examination, more or less thorough.—No one can visit this scene of one of the most stubbornly contested and bloody battles of the war, without being much interested.

PIANOS, &C.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr Peter Bentz, of York, Pa., in to-day's paper. Mr. B. is a gentleman of high reputation for integrity, and will make good any promise or representation he may give. He is besides a thorough musician and skillful performer. Any one purchasing a Piano or Cabinet Organ through him will be sure of getting a good instrument.—He will also tune Pianos regularly.

One of Mason & Hamlin's Organs, furnished by Mr. Bentz, is in use in St. James' (Lutheran) Church in this place.

— Mr. Bentz has sent us three pieces of the latest music—"President Lincoln's Funeral March," "Toll the Bell Mournfully," and "It's All Up in Dixie." He pays particular attention to orders from a distance, and those ordering anything from him may rely upon being promptly furnished.

REAPERS AND RAKES.—Mr. Wm. Wible, the Agent in this county for the sale of Russell's Screw Power and the Ohio Reaper and Mower, and also for Geiger's celebrated patent Hay Rake, informs us that these machines are meeting with an unprecedented sale. It is admitted by all who have tried them that they are the best machines in use. Their merits and superiority have become so well known in this county, that orders are flowing in from all quarters, machines bought, paid for and taken away without any questions being asked. The machines speak for themselves.—Those wanting a *good* Rake, Reaper or Mower, should call on Mr. Wible as early as possible. On Wednesday, 14th inst., a trial will be given between the Screw Power and the Ohio machines on the farm of Mr. Wible. Others are requested to bring in their Machines for trial.—*Star.*

CATERPILLARS.—The caterpillars are here again, and unless "nipped in the bud," will be as destructive as they were last year. Everybody should go to work at once, and destroy them, wherever found. The job must be a clean one—must accomplish the utter extermination of the pest. In this way only can we hope to be secure against it hereafter. All who have the care of trees or shrubbery, should examine them every day at least for a month or two to come. The labor would be trifling, whilst it would preserve much delightful shade and valuable fruit.

ROADS.—The Supervisors have generally been at work, and there is a marked improvement in many of the roads in consequence.—Keep at it, gentlemen; there is much yet to be done, and if well done now, we may expect comparatively good roads some while. And what can be more desirable to the farmer?

☞Our good Democratic lady friend, Mrs. Philip Bedding, of Cumberland township, last week sent us half a dozen heads of lettuce, enormous in size and very tender. She could not have made us a more acceptable present at this season; and of course has our thanks.

☞We had several refreshing rains last week, and two or three very hot days. Great for the crops this weather, if it does bring the sweat.

☞Mr. William Tate, proprietor of the stage line between this place and Hagerstown, has put a new Coach upon the route, and passengers over that road are more comfortably provided for than ever before.

THE NEW HALLS.—The new Odd Fellows' and Masonic Halls, in Col. Buehler's building, were thrown open for the inspection of the public on Friday evening, and were visited by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen. Both are splendidly finished and furnished, and the decorations generally are of the first class. We have not the space to give a detailed description of each. It is enough to say that they do credit to the taste and liberality of the respective orders.

☞A friend has handed us the following:

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—On Thursday evening last, quite an interesting time took place at the Wigwam of Cayugas Tribe. The occasion was the visit of two of the Great Chiefs of the Great Council of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Morris H. Gorham, Great Sachem, and Andrew G. Baker, Great Chief of Records. Encouraging addresses were made by the Great Chiefs and several brothers of the Tribe. Cayugas Tribe have recently fitted up their Wigwam in a very neat and appropriate style, and there is every prospect of a fine increase of membership.

ICE CREAM, &c.—E. H. Minnigh, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, is prepared to furnish Ice Cream at any time, and in any quantity. Ice-cold Mead and the different kinds of Cakes also to be had on call.

☞A dispatch was received here by the friends, a few days ago, announcing the death of Mr. Robert Bell, Sr., at Davenport, Iowa, where he had gone on business. Mr. B. was an old and respectable citizen of this county. The dispatch states that he was killed accidentally and instantly. We have no further particulars.

☞We regret to learn that Mr. Isaac T. Heagy, of Freedom township, died in the Hospital a few weeks ago. He belonged to Company E, 99th Regt. P. V., and had been in the service but a few months. He was one of the men taken in the last draft, and was among that class who paid commutation in 1864.

☞We noticed, several weeks ago, a large yield of butter from two cows, belonging to Mr. Edward Shafer, of York county. Mr. John Morits, residing in the vicinity of Hampton, in this county, writes us that he "can beat it"—that he sold in one year, (from April 1, 1864, to April 1, 1865,) *six hundred and twenty-four pounds* of butter, the yield of three cows—and this exclusive of the butter used in the family. Our friend Shafer must "try again."

☞Rev. Joseph Clarke died at his residence in Chambersburg, on Friday week, from injuries received from the machinery in his planing establishment a few days before. He was much respected and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the whole community.

☞During the storm on Monday night, the house occupied by Mr. John Ogden, in Freedom township, was struck by lightning. We are pleased to learn that the family escaped injury, but considerable damage was done to the building.

☞H. W. Witmore has been appointed post-master at Mummasburg, in place of C. H. Fulweiler, resigned.

WHO PAYNE IS.—Who Payne, the assassin of Secretary Seward, is, is still a mystery. Miss Brandon testified before the Court that she knew him as far back as the battle of Gettysburg, where he acted as a nurse in the Union hospitals, and was called Powell.

☞Ex-Attorney General Bates is publishing a series of remarkable letters to the people of Missouri, in a St. Louis paper, which lay bare to the very core the despotism and lawlessness of the party in power. He declares that when he resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and returned to his State, he found the people oppressed under a sense of non-security in property, liberty or life. He denounces the rule of provost marshals as utterly illegal and a usurpation. The Convention sitting in that State, he says, is without the least foundation in law, and all its acts are null and void.

☞President Johnson, it is said, is about to issue a proclamation restoring the privilege of *habeas corpus*, and releasing the military prisoners.

☞The new State Constitution was defeated on Tuesday in Missouri. The majority against was about five thousand.

General Banks Shelved.—General Banks, like General Butler, has been ordered to report at home, in Massachusetts. Cotton operations are said to be the cause of this order. They are undergoing examination.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	7 00 to 7 50
Rye Flour	5 00
White Wheat	1 40 to 1 50
Red Wheat	1 30 to 1 40
Corn	90
Rye	1 00
Oats	55
Buckwheat	1 00
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 50
Flax Seed	1 50 to 1 50
Plaster of Paris	17 00
Plaster ground, per bag	2 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 25 to 8 00
Wheat	1 90 to 2 25
Rye	80 to 90
Corn	90 to 95
Oats	60 to 62
Beef-Cattle, per hund	16 00 to 18 50
Hogs, per hund	11 50 to 13 25
Hay	15 00 to 20 00
Whiskey	2 00 to 2 10

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. CHARLES ARZBERGER, of Fairfield, to Mrs. JANE HUMMEL, of Shrewsbury, York co.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. W. D. Lefevre, Mr. CORNELIUS STEINOUR to Miss AMANDA LANDIS, both of Adams county.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. J. Sechler,