TROUBLE IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

The constitutional reorganization policy of President Johnson, and the hearty and manly acceptance of that policy by the people of the Southern States, have exploded like a shell in the camp of the Republican party, and blown that organization into fragments. In Iowa they had trouble, but the radicals prevailed. The same storm passed over the party in Ohio; but in that State the more conservative fragment obtained and retained the ascendency. In Massachusetts, as a matter of course, the Chase-Sumner faction hold the reins of party discipline, and they have mounted the freedman on the box, and he is driving with a free whip. In our own State the trouble is already seen in the action of party leaders and office holders; and, fearful that it would find vent at the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, which was called for the 19th of July, Simon Cameron, the Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, has postponed the convention to a day not named.

But that will not heal the wound or quench the fire. The breach is widening and must continue to widen under the policy of President Johnson. The radicals will not accept that policy, and the party dare not make an issue against it, and appeal to the people of the country to sustain them against the President. With these folk, "I dare not," waits upon "I would." Pennsylvania early freed the slaves within her borders, and has at all times pursued a line of policy marked by benevolence and good will towards the unfortunate race; but no State has more steadily repudiated all attempts to adulterate her elective franchise or raise the colored man to political and social equality with the whites. The word "*white*" was introduced into the list of constitutional qualifications of a voter in this Commonwealth after full discussion, and marked an era in the state of public sentiment upon this question; and all attempts to build up a party to confer full citizenship and equality upon colored men in this Commonwealth will fail, and destroy those engaged in the undertaking. The more able and sagacious members of the Republican party in this State understand public sentiment upon this question, and they will not agree to shipwreck the interests of their organization for all time by allowing the radicals to lead. As one means of accomplishing, if possible, the schemes of the radicals, they have postponed the convention, in hopes that "something may turn up," or that they may turn up something to help them in the hour of their direst political extremity.

Another source of trouble in the Republican party in this State is the domineering and insolent spirit of the "Loyal Leagues." They are in the pay and under the control of the radical element, and are actively at work in manipulating delegates, in dragooning party sentiment and in "fixing the the field" for a Chase triumph. The Leagues are for agitation, because agitation always throws to the surface such materials as compose and help to sustain such organizations. The Leagues are antagonistic to President Johnson's scheme for reorganizing the States, because this scheme means repose, peace, harmony and general prosperity, and when these come, the Leagues will dissolve. In order to prevent the consummation of President Johnson's plans, the Leaguers are aiding the radicals in their efforts to master the Republican party in this State, to commit it to the negro suffrage policy, and thus place it in the column of continued agitation upon the negro question. This is the present effort of the Loyal Leagues of this State; that other efforts might be made to allay, if possible, this disturbing and disintegrating element, was another motive for the postponement of the Republican State Convention.

The known open and bitter feud existing between the Governor of the State and the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, also enters largely into the troubles which that party is experiencing at present. The Governor has, and wishes to retain, power. The Chairman of the State Central Committee is ambitious. He has the United States Senate "on the brain." The Governor leans to the conservative side of the questions which now agitate the country. The Chairman of the State Central Committee is a radical, and is busily engaged in movements to surprise and capture his rival and the wing of the party to which he belongs. This contention was known and commented upon in Harrisburg during the late session of the Legislature, and the scene of the strife was at times carried to the capital of the nation. The roar of the opposing guns sounded even in the White House. Time has made the contest more active. The enunciation of the constitutional policy of President Johnson has added another item to the catalogue of difficulties; and as each faction is dubious as to what it may have eventually to fight for or surrender, the convention has been postponed. The Chairman of the State Central Committee has the Leagues. The Governor has the people. The Leagues domineer. The people threaten revolt.—And so the convention is postponed.

In the midst of the general disturbance in the State, local tribulations are rearing their heads, and clamoring to be heard in the inner councils of the Republican party. The League of this city has exhibited a determination to control local nominations, and is openly and offensively ostracising all candidates whose "social position" does not come up to the pure and elevated standard of that virtuous organization. The "subsoilers" are to receive the cold shoulder, and "brown stone" and "shoddy" are ordered "to the front," now that the war is over. The "Northern mud-sills," as the Leagues considered the "common class," would do well enough to fight battles, and carry party banners, and pay party assessments to the extent of their limited means, but they are to have no more offices. The party is to be "purified"—(think of the magnitude of the job.) The League is for "social elevation." The manifest purposes of the League, in regard to local nominations, has produced no little heart-burning among the Republicans in our city, and has augmented and intensified the feeling which is distracting the leaders in the State.

Who holds the clue to this labyrinth?—No one. The Republican party is doomed. When President Johnson issued his North Carolina proclamation the Republican party, as an element of political power, ceased to exist. The really patriotic and conservative men of that organization will be absolved from all allegiance to it, as were the pure men of the Whig party, when the latter disbanded under the death touch of Native Americanism and Know Nothingism. The patriotic portion will be absorbed in that great organization which stands to-day, as it has ever stood, by the Constitution, and for the rights of the States and the people under that instrument. The radical portion will become mere factionists and disturbers, and be treated as such.—In the meantime, the troubles and bickerings of the leaders of the Republican party in this State will expose to the people the real purposes of the radicals, and prepare them to give a full, earnest and cordial support to the constitutional plan of President Johnson for reorganizing the States.—*Age.*

☞Guns were invented by Swartz, a German, about 1738, and were brought into use by the Venetians in 1386. Cannon were invented at an anterior date. They were used at the battle of Cressy, in 1346. In England they were first used at the siege of Berwick, 1405. It was not until 1544, however, that they were cast in England. They were used on board of ships by the Venetians in 1449, and were in use among the Turks about the same time. An artillery company was instituted in England for weekly military exercises, in 1610.

☞"Gently the dews are o'er me stealing," as the man said when he had five bills presented to him at one time.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1865.

☞A radical paper asks, bitterly, "How long is it since the Democracy have left off denouncing President Johnson and commenced patronizing and supporting him?" That is easily answered. They left off denouncing him just at the time when the radicals quit praising him, and commenced supporting him just when he took the Constitution as his rule of action and the radicals had commenced giving him the cold shoulder.

☞The New York *Post*, an earnest Republican paper, says that "the Republicans have ceased to be, from the simple fact that they have no distinctive creed to express or any peculiar function to fulfill." The *Post* is surely mistaken. They have the negro suffrage creed, very badly, and before they "get shut of it," their "peculiar function" will be fulfilled by going out of office, at the sincere request of the people, who havn't "negro on the brain" quite so much.

A Straw.—The Washington *Chronicle* says that it "*still fails to see that the enforcement of the principle of universal suffrage* (including negro suffrage of course, and referring to that especially) *would secure all the benefits and blessings that the advocates of that policy anticipate from its adoption.*"

We gather this in as another of many straws that are being blown in a particular direction by the prevailing popular current.

☞The Chicago *Tribune* (Republican) is alarmed at the prompt action of the President, and says "the people of the West are astounded by the precipitate and thoughtless haste by which the work of reconstruction, according to the theory developed at Washington, is going on." The same journal is very much concerned about General Sherman's insubordination.

☞The Democratic State Convention of Vermont met at Burlington on Wednesday. The Convention nominated C. N. Davenport for Governor, and passed resolutions of confidence in the policy of President Johnson.

Negro Suffrage in the Republican Platform.—The Republican State Convention of Iowa, held on the 14th ult., formally accepted negro suffrage as a plank in the platform of the party in the coming political campaign of that State.

Among the resolutions adopted by that body, setting forth the principles of their party, was one in favor of an amendment of the Constitution of the State, striking out the word *white*. This, if carried, would put negroes and Indians upon a level with white men, and fulfil the idea of a perfect political equality, not only in voting, but in holding offices of profit, trust and honor in the State.

☞The New York *Herald* says that Chief Justice Chase and Senator Sumner are traveling in the South, trying to incite the negroes to insurrection by incendiary speeches, and calls upon the President to have them arrested and placed in prison with Jefferson Davis.

☞A Mayor for Ferandina, elected by 168 votes, and sworn in by Chief Justice Chase, was merely announced a few days ago. The particulars now come along.—Of these 168 votes, 161 were negroes, and the remaining 7 (whites) voted for "the fun of it," all of them being transient dwellers. The mayor elect is a Frenchman—he may be, or not, naturalized—but he was an ex-official of the Treasury Department.

☞The N. Y. *Times* says those who voted for McClellan merit disfranchisement as much as those who worked on the side of Jeff. Davis, but consoles the eighteen hundred thousand voters who voted for Little Mac that no such disfranchisement will take place. How generous!

☞The Nashville *Union*, President Johnson's home organ, informs the Radicals, that if they expect to use, intimidate, or bamboozle the President, in regard to the negro, they are sadly mistaken.

☞The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Independent*—Beecher's paper—exposes the motive of radical hostility to Gen. Sherman by stating that he is opposed to negro suffrage, &c.

☞Nearly all the civil officers of the late Confederate Government have applied for pardon to the President. Among the most prominent are Alexander H. Stepens, R. M. T. Hunter and Postmaster General Reagan.

☞Rev. Dr. P. Schaff, of the Mercersburg Theological Seminary, sailed from New York for Europe in the Helvetia, on the 10th ult., in company with several clerical friends, and expects to be absent several months.

☞Hon. Wm. Bigler and lady started for California a few days since, to visit ex-Gov. John Bigler of that State. They expect to return in October.

☞Johnson's Island has been selected as the prison where all the rebel officers who refuse to accept the amnesty on the terms prescribed by President Johnson's new proclamation, will be kept until a final disposition can be made of them.

☞At least a dozen fights occur daily between the Federal soldiers and negroes in Wilmington, North Carolina, traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors. It is a noticeable fact that everywhere that we hear from a bitter antagonism seems to exist between the soldiers and the black men.

☞President Johnson has suffered an irreparable loss—the "loyal" greenback "blood-hounds of Zion" have quit praying for him.

VERY SARCASTIC.

The *Patriot & Union*, of June 13th, published a letter from an imaginary loyal office-holder, to a clerical friend, which is one of the best specimens of political satire we have read in a long period. It is too lengthy for our columns, but we cannot resist the temptation to publish the following "pungent and vigorous" paragraph. Alluding to the common and insulting intimation of so-called "loyal" lecturers, that Democrats will be so ashamed of their course that they will want to change their names and those of their children, the writer facetiously says:

"What shall I change it to? If I call myself Greeley they might think that I wrote that poetry about the 'flaunting lie' and the 'starry rag.' If I call myself Garrison they will swear that I was the chap that denounced the Constitution of the United States as a covenant with Death and an agreement with Hell. If I call myself Sumner I might be mobbed for saying that the man who obeyed the Constitution was a dog. If I took the name of Wright, who knows but that I should be followed up as the howling infidel who said that if God Almighty did not abolish slavery, *He was a very great scoundrel.* And I certainly shan't call myself Phillips, for fear excited bondholders should lynch me for proposing to repudiate the national debt. * * If I have to drop my old name and take a new one, *you have a d—d poor assortment in the Abolition vocabulary to choose from!*"

THE DEMOCRACY OF VERMONT.

The Democratic State Convention of Vermont met on the 27th, and after nominating candidates for State offices, passed a series of resolutions reaffirming Democratic principles, and declaring confidence in the wise and constitutional measures of reconstruction adopted by President Johnson.

This shows with what unswerving fidelity the grand old Democratic organization of the country adheres to principle in all its movements. President Johnson was not elected by Democratic votes. But no sooner does he put his administration upon the State Rights platform, and declare in favor of a constitutional plan for reorganizing the Southern States, than the Democratic party is by his side. They ask not who elected him, or who hold or are likely to hold the offices under his administration. Yet they do not bespatter him with flattery. It is the principles he has enunciated which they recognize as right, just, constitutional and expedient, and these principles have been endorsed in Vermont in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt as to the Democratic sentiment in the Green Mountain State upon the questions thus far acted upon by the President in connection with the reunion of the States in bonds of peace, concord and fraternity.

In our State the Democratic party will most heartily support all constitutional efforts made by the President to reorganize the Southern States. The old constitutional party of the country cannot afford to be factious or impracticable. Its noble mission is to save the country, and it will work by all legal, constitutional and rightful means to effect that purpose.—*Age*

☞President Johnson has put his foot down decidedly and firmly upon the question of negro suffrage. In the proclamation defining the powers of the Mississippi State Convention he says:

"And the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may hereafter be assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the elegibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State—*a power the people of the several States comprising the Federal Union, have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.*"

The lines in italics do not appear in the North Carolina proclamation. That was regarded with distaste by the extreme radicals. What will they say to this stronger and more emphatic announcement of the right of each State to decide who shall be entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise within its limits? We expect to hear them howl most dismally; but we rejoice in the assurance that they cannot move the President from the wise course of action which he has so decidedly adopted.—*Erie Observer.*

☞The Ohio *State Journal* has a correspondent who says, "it is to be feared that many soldiers who voted with us while in the army may be influenced when at home to vote the 'unscratched Democratic ticket!'" We have not a bit of doubt as to this point. There are hundreds of soldiers who will act with the Democracy and conservative men this fall, in opposing the policy and party of the radicals. The soldiers of Ohio, those gallant fellows who served with Sherman, who marched with him from Nashville to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to Goldsboro, believe in and with "Old Billy." They know that he is not enlisted under the banner of negro equality or negro suffrage, and they know too that he has been assailed and abused by every radical orator and radical press in the land, and defended solely by the Democrats.—*Ohio Statesman.*

☞The contractors and "loyal thieves" of Harrisburg intend to celebrate the 4th by themselves. In selecting officers for their meeting, they used, without authority, the name of Col. WITMAN. The Colonel declines the honor in the following card to the *Patriot & Union:*

EDITOR PATRIOT AND UNION.—I see my name used in connection with a celebration of the coming 4th of July to be held irrespective of party. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to join my fellow-citizens on such an occasion, but since my return to the city, I have seen and heard enough to convince me that it is to be a contractors' glorification, (a class for whom the soldier has no great love,) and I therefore respectfully decline the honor—preferring to celebrate that holy day with those who entertain more liberal principles and are *decent and respectable* enough for my association. E. S. WITMAN,

Late Lieut. Col. 201st P. V.

Returning to Their First Love.—The New Orleans *Delta* relates that a social party was given in Mobile a few evenings since, to which were invited a number of both Union and Confederate officers. In the early part of the evening, an evident restraint hung over the assemblage, and anything but a pleasant time was in prospect. At last the rebel Colonel ——, of the —st Alabama, proposed a song, and upon being pressed to start one, he broke forth in that stirring national air, "*The Star Spangled Banner.*"—After a few moments of blank astonishment, the whole party, Union and rebel, joined in, and the utmost good feeling and joviality prevailed from that time forth until the breaking day warned the merry company to disperse to their separate abodes.

MR. CHASE AND THE NEGROES.

While Chief Justice Chase is giving excellent advice to harmonious colored infants at the corner of "Union and Good-Children streets," (thrice happy conjunction of names!) in New Orleans, certain colored infants of a larger growth in other parts of the country are so conducting themselves as to deserve the attention of the judge, even if they shock the sensibilities of the philanthropist.

The negro soldiers of a "corps" which has been petted and indulged in a very particular manner by Mr. Stanton and the War Department, mutiny on receiving orders to take ship from Fortress Monroe for Texas, and are only brought to reason and obedience by a prompt "exhibition" of bayonets and ball-cartridges. And at a meeting in New York orators openly threaten a servile war at the South, unless all the privileges of citizenship are accorded to their race in addition to the rights of freedom!

These symptoms of a possible coming mischief are slight, but they are not insignificant. The true friends of the negro will do well to mark them, for if the temper which they indicate shall gain any serious control over the negro population of America, the day when the African will cease to be seen in the New World will not be remote. A war of races, let it begin where, and on what issues, it may in this country, can have but one end. The experience of the last four years has at least shown us that no man even in America had accurately estimated the tremendous power and determination, for good or for evil alike, of the Americans of both sections.

In the interest of his own political career, also, Chief Justice Chase will be wise to divert his attention somewhat from the ideal negro of New England and the future negro of the New Orleans Sunday-schools to the actual negro of to-day. The "dead and the absent are always in the wrong," says a French proverb; and as Mr. Lincoln has been taken from the gratitude of the emancipated blacks, it is, perhaps, excusable that Chief Justice Chase should seek to offer them a living center of their admiration and their confidence. But as it is not probable, in any contingency, that the next President of the United States will be elected by a purely negro vote, Mr. Chase should see to it that his special constituency do not so behave as to risk the ruin of his aspirations in a popular tempest let loose upon themselves.—*World.*

THE NEGRO QUESTION AGAIN.

A sensational correspondent of the Tribune, by consorting constantly with gentlemen of the Christian Commission, with probably occasional recreations with loafing negroes, has managed to write a tale of abuses as fabulous as it is verbose and senseless. Having support of this kind, a delegation of negroes has gone to Washington to pray President Johnson for a redress of grievances. Not to waste words upon this subject, the plain truth is, that proper measures were taken to compel the hundreds of vagabonds, black and white, in this city, to work, which these vagabonds have taken as a gross outrage and a terrible infringement of the inalienable rights of freemen, to idle at their own whim and feed at the expense of the United States.

Passes have been demanded of negroes only that it might be discovered who were at work and who were not. Those who were engaged in any occupation whatever could go their way, but loafers and idlers were and are properly and inexorably taken to quarters, and compelled to hire themselves out, or do something whereby they could cease to be a burden upon the government.

So says a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, (an Abolition organ,) who is in Richmond.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

HARRISBURG, June 21.

At this and other military posts through the State, there are large numbers of persons in custody of the military authorities, charged with various offenses. Many of those thus held, are men of respectability in their localities, men of business who suffer peculiar hardship in being thus detained, and who have been anxiously awaiting a trial. Gov. Curtin has been making the most strenuous efforts to have the cases of the State prisoners brought before the proper authorities, that they may be punished if guilty, and immediately set at liberty if innocent. The government at Washington has been releasing a number of prisoners held in the South, as well as sending home scores of others confined in the different forts of the North. With these facts before the public, it is deemed no more than right that the prisoners held at the various posts in this and other States, charged with trivial military offenses, should be set at liberty.—[Telegram.

So it is admitted that large numbers of respectable men are kept in prison contrary to law, without trial, and refused bail, who are only "charged with *trivial* offenses!" Let this damning fact be remembered.

☞The American Consul at Port Mahon, Spain, writes to the State Department at Washington that the Russian plague is rapidly extending westward, and advises a rigid scrutiny of all vessels arriving in the United States from Russian or Turkish ports.

☞Colonel Ingraham, Provost Marshal of the defenses north of the Potomac, on Tuesday sent to the State Department nearly twelve thousand oaths of allegiance and amnesty, which have been accumulating in his office since 1861.

☞Twenty-four negro suffrage Yankees have unfurled themselves at Norfolk, Va., as the "sure Union men," under the title of "The Democratic Republican Association." It seems that nothing can flourish without a tinge of Democracy. Even the name is a valuable talisman. Hence if any set of scoundrels can once get safely under it they think they are safe—like the ostrich which imagines its whole great ugly body is hidden when it gets its head under a stone.

☞John C. Breckinridge and Col. Ward Taylor, and Captain Wilson, aids to Jeff. Davis, two soldiers and a negro, arrived at Cardenas, in an open boat, on the 11th, from the Florida coast. Breckinridge was accompanied from Cardenas by a Spanish officer, charged by the Governor of Cardenas to present him to the Captain General. He is now at Havana.

Manufactured Witnesses.—The *National Intelligencer* officially announces that the cause of the remission of the sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Congressman Harris, was "the production of overwhelming testimony impeaching the character of the witnesses upon whose testimony the prosecution relied." This is suggestive.

New Counterfeit Fifty-cent Note.—Counterfeits on the newly-issued fifty-cent fractional currency notes have just made their appearance. The execution is poor. The engraving is scratchy and the green plate on the back of the note is of a faint and dim character. Numbers of them will doubtless be placed in circulation and the public should be on the watch for them.

CHIP BASKET.

Fifty applications for pardon from Virginians were received on Tuesday by the Attorney General.

Affairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet and hopeful. The soldiers are at home cultivating the farms, and business is reviving.

Shenandoah Valley is said to be gradually receiving back its old population, but there is much desolation among them.

On Sunday a riot occurred at Portsmouth, Va., between the whites and negroes. Several persons were injured, one white man severely.

Subscriptions to pay for Ford's Theatre at Washington, purchased by the Y. M. C. A., are to be started all over the country.

The President is in favor of retrenchment, and a return to specie payment as soon as possible.

The President has pardoned G. W. Jones, ex-United States Congressman and ex-rebel Representative from Tennessee.

The Republican Convention of Ohio has nominated General Cox for Governor of that State.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has ordered an election on the first Thursday of August, for Congressmen and members of the Legislature in districts in which there are vacancies.

Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, and John P. Marray, of Tennessee, ex-members of the rebel Congress, have applied for pardon under the amnesty proclamation.

The negroes of the South are crying and dying because they have no bread, and the Abolitionists want to give them a vote. There's philanthropy for you.

Another bitter pill for the radicals—the Government has determined to consider Gen. Lee and the other indicted rebel Generals as prisoners of war and will respect their surrender.

The President is amusing himself granting pardons to the prominent actors in the rebellion. Thirty-four pardons of North Carolinians were granted on Monday.

Idaho City was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th ult. The fire was the work of incendiaries. During its continuance there was wholesale robbery. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars.

Letters of administration on the estate of the late President Lincoln have been issued by the Probate Court of Sangamon county, Illinois. The estate is valued at $75,000.

It is reported that John C. Breckinridge intends to go to Spain. The wealthy residents of Havana have offered him a house if he will remain in that city.

Hancock's corps will be mustered out of service.

Forty more regiments are ordered to be mustered out of the Army of the Potomac, which will about wind it up as an organization.

Roger A. Pryor has taken the oath and commenced the practice of law in Petersburg.

The loyalty of John Minor Botts proves a profitable investment, for we learn that already he has succeeded in getting an order for for the payment of $19,000 for wood destroyed, taken or furnished since the war began.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Gazette* recommends Gen. John W. Geary for the Republican nomination for Governor.

A fight occurred recently in Charleston, South Carolina, between the white and colored troops, in which several on both sides were wounded.

Col. Mosby, the notorious guerrilla chief, has been paroled by the military authorities at Lynchburg.

William S. Campbell, proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, died recently at his home. He was a prince of a landlord, and had many zealous friends in all parts of the State.

The fourth of July will be generally observed throughout North Carolina.

All men connected with the Signal Corps whose term expires prior to October 1st, are to be mustered out.

Breckinridge is still in Havana. He advises his friends to throw themselves on the clemency of the President.

Fifteen hundred army wagons and twenty thousand sets of mule harness are advertised for sale in Washington.

Gale, the Alabamian, who published a reward for Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and who is now in prison at Washington, will be tried in his own State.

The Republican State Convention of Vermont met on Tuesday at Montpelier. Nominations for State officers were made, and a resolution was adopted favoring negro suffrage.

While the war lasted, quartermasters could settle doubtful accounts by having supply trains captured by the rebels. Now, it is said, incendiary fires are very much in demand.

The Nashville Dispatch says that general quiet and returning prosperity pervade the State of Tennessee, from one end to the other.

THE ELECTION AT NORFOLK.

At the Mayor's election in Norfolk, Virginia, on Saturday week, 824 votes were polled, of which Thomas C Tabb, "conservative Union," received 621, and Colonel Stone, "regular Union," 203. The Norfolk *Old Dominion* alleges that Colonel Stone was defeated because the radical portion of the Union party, who sustained Colonel Stone, advocated the extension of the right of suffrage to the colored population. The radicals, it further alleges, were composed mostly of the old residents of Norfolk, while the settlers from the North, who were entitled to vote, opposed giving the right of suffrage to the blacks, and either cast their ballots for Tabb or kept away from the polls. The same paper adds:

A majority of the voters understood that to vote the Stone ticket was voting in favor of negro suffrage, which is certainly very distasteful to nine-tenths of the men who gave their votes for Colonel Stone. No man, no matter how popular he may be as a good citizen or upright man, can succeed as a nominee with this incumbrance resting upon his ticket or party.

THE REPUBLICAN SCHISM.

The split in the Republican party has made too much progress to be arrested.—President Johnson has taken his ground against negro suffrage and will not recede. Several of the most eminent Republican leaders, with a majority of the party to back them, have taken their stand against negro suffrage, and they will not recede. Chief Justice Chase, Senators Sherman, Wilson, Sumner and others of equal influence and distinction, are ardent negro-suffrage men in declared opposition to the policy of the President; and the first Republican State convention held since Mr. Johnson's avowal of his policy on this subject (that of Iowa, on the 14th inst.) adopted a negro-suffrage resolve as a plank in their platform. The State conventions held preparatory to the fall elections will develope the fact that the current of Republican feeling runs decidedly in that channel.—President Johnson will not be intimidated by this strong show of opposition; and the radicals will take courage from his persistence, being thereby emboldened to hope that they can run him off the track as the Republican candidate for the succession.

This quarrel will be likely to culminate in the next Congress, when the radical members will assume to revise the constitutions of the reconstructed States, and refuse seats to States that do not admit negroes to the elective franchise. The robust structure of Mr. Johnson's character will cause him to stand his ground, and appeal to the people. The Republican Congress will bluster and threaten, but will not dare to go to the extent of stopping the appropriations; for they would thereby give an easy victory to Mr. Johnson in the Congressional elections in the autumn of 1866, and give him the moral support of the country.—*N. Y. World.*

☞An editor in western New York is in a bad fix. He dunned a subscriber for his subscription, which he refused to pay, and threatened to dog the editor if he stopped the paper,

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.

THE FOURTH!

☞Many strangers are already here, and the number is rapidly increasing. The promise is that we shall have an immense crowd and a GREAT DAY.

☞The preparations on the Cemetery grounds have been completed. The platform, occupying about the same position as the one on the 19th of November, will accommodate 800 persons. The corner stone has been prepared, as well as the necessary foundation.

☞The Railroad arrangements in view of the Celebration of the 4th, have been made as perfect as possible, in order that ample facilities may be furnished to those who may come here. The rates over the railroads have been considerably reduced.

☞The Washington *Republican* of Monday says: Most of the troops that are to take part in the ceremonies at Gettysburg on the Fourth of July will move on Tuesday morning, the cavalry going overland and the infantry by rail. The troops will consist of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. A battalion of the first Connecticut Cavalry, and a battery of eight guns, will accompany the expedition.—Two bands will enliven the occasion—the 56th Massachusetts band and the band of the Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps.

☞Six companies of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, Col. Ives, one of the best regiments in the service, arrived here on Friday morning, to do duty on the 4th. They are encamped on Culp's Hill. The infantry and artillery are expected here to-day, (Saturday.) They will encamp at the same place, we are told.

☞The First City Troop of Philadelphia, Capt. Randall, will be in Gettysburg on the Fourth. It will be recollected that this troop were on duty here previous to the battle, and rendered valuable service by acting as scouts and in repelling the enemy.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.—William H. Adams, Esq., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of A. Y. M. of this State, issued week before last, the following circular to the Subordinate Lodges of this State:

"MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania have been invited to lay the corner-stone of the Soldiers' National Monument at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July next. The Right Worshipful Grand Master has instructed me to inform you that such members of your lodge as may be present on the occasion will report to the Grand Marshal at Gettysburg, on Tuesday morning, July 4, at precisely nine o'clock, in Masonic dress."

☞The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Washington city, passed a resolution to participate in the ceremonies at Gettysburg on the 4th of July.

RETURNED.—The gallant 138th Pa. Regiment was paid off at Harrisburg on Thursday, and on Friday Company B, Capt. Earnshaw, and Company G, Capt. Mullin, returned to this place. The Anderson Troop also got back by the same train. On their arrival, the citizens generally turned out, and escorted them, with martial music, through several of the streets, and on reaching the Diamond, Rev. J. R. Warner made a speech of welcome, which was received with cheers. "Home again!" was the glad greeting on all sides.

HARVEST.—Our farmers are busily engaged cutting their grain. The large part of it is probably on shock. The crop is a very fine one, promising to pay the husbandman well for his labor.

KILLED.—We regret to learn that Daniel Comfort, son of Mr. Peter Comfort, of Franklin township, was killed at Greenville, Ind., on the 15th ult. He was deliberately shot by a party of rowdies who were engaged in a street fight, whilst standing near by. He had been a member of Co. K, 101st Reg. P. V., and had served out his full term. He was aged 23 years 7 months and 21 days.

☞Persons who may wish the *Compiler* for the coming campaign, can have it at the same rate in proportion as by the year—cash in advance in all cases. The election will be one of the most important that ever took place in the old Keystone, and every Democrat or Conservative in the county should have the *Compiler.* Send in your orders without delay.

☞The day fixed for the execution of Lindsey Forney and Abraham Koon, for the murder of Edward Gladfelter, is Friday, the 7th day of July. They will be hung in Hagerstown, in the vicinity of the jail.

☞The apple crop in western New York will be enormous. The probability is that a larger quantity will be shipped for market from that section than ever before. And this implies a great deal, when the extent of the yield heretofore is considered. Last year there were stations on the Central railroad from which over two hundred thousand barrels were shipped.

THE YORK DEMOCRACY AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—At a meeting of the Democracy of York county, on Saturday week, to select delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with great satisfaction the action of President Johnson, so far as he has shown his desire for the reconstruction of the Union on just and liberal terms, and that we hope, that by his opposition to the establishment of negro suffrage by allowing to each State the right to prescribe for themselves the qualification of voters; his disposition to return to "the safe and orderly ways of law and liberty;" his opposition to military courts and his disregard of their decisions; by a restoration to the people of the sacred and inalienable right of *habeas corpus*, and a return to honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs—he may continue to merit our confidence and challenge our support.

Resolved, That now as ever the Democratic party is pledged to the support of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land, and demand their strict observance by those in authority; and that in our association with our fellow-citizens of other parties, we wish to preserve harmony and good will, "demanding nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong."

☞At the late Boston Abolition League meeting, Judge Kelley, M. C., of Philadelphia, "gave notice that the *black troops would consent to no other terms* than that they, their wives and children, should be on an equality with the whites."

☞The Easton *Sentinel* says that at least one hundred Ministers, representing the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, were in session nearly a week in St. John's Lutheran Church in Easton, transacted all their business and adjourned without ever saying one word about the negro or anything of a political character.

☞The Richmond *Times* says "the idea of converting the South into a Chelsea hospital for the unemployed political parsons of the anti-slavery society is a very clever one, but we do not want any such people just now."

COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, came off on Wednesday last. The number of persons in attendance was large—unusually so,—and the exercises throughout were of a highly interesting character. Whilst the speeches of the graduates all evinced talent, study and cultivation, several of them were of a very high order. The following was the programme on the occasion:

March—Piano—by Michael Naughten.
Commencement March—Dielman.
Speech on Classical Studies—William G. Scott, Belair, Harford county.
Violin Solo—Piano Accompaniment—De Beriot.
Speech on Wit and Humor—John J. Reilly, New Orleans.
Piano Solo—by Frederick Parodi.
Surprise Quickstep—Dielman.
Midas, a Poem—Thomas W. Kenney, Philad'a.
Polka Brilliante, by Andrew Gonder—Spindler.
Speech on Novels and Novelty—Martin X. Fallon, Baltimore.
Flute Duet—by Caleb B. Bloodgood & Oatesby Byrne.
Peace Waltz—Dielman.
Speech on Magic—Joseph F. Corrigan, Newark, N. J.
Weber's Last Waltz, with Variations—Piano—James McCreery.
Speech on Imagination—Joseph A. Livers, Frederick county, Md.
Echo Waltz—Band.
Recess of Ten Minutes.
Mocking Bird March—Dielman.
Conferring of Degrees.
Valedictory—Thomas W. Kenny.
Home, Sweet Home—Band.
Distribution of Premiums.
Song.
Col. Hillen's Quickstep.

The music was furnished by the St. Cecilia Society of the College, and under the able management of Prof. Dielman, could not but be admirable.

Bishop McGill, of Charleston, graced the Commencement with his presence, and presented the premiums—delivering also a very appropriate address. The President, Rev. Dr. McCaffrey, addressed the College and the audience in his usually forcible and sensible style.

The annual dinner, at the close of the literary exercises, was what such dinners always are at Mt. St. Mary's—not to be surpassed anywhere. The Vice President, Rev. Prof. McCloskey, spared nothing in getting up the affair, and succeeded in capital style.

The return of Peace will bring to "the Mountain" its old-time prosperity.

[Communicated.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—A meeting of the friends of Pennsylvania College and Seminary located in Gettysburg, was held in the Lecture Room of Christ Church, Monday, June 26th, 1865, to adopt some measures by which funds could be secured in Adams county towards the permanent endowment of these institutions, and to prevent, if possible, by liberal contributions, the removal of them from our midst.

On motion, Dr. S. S. Schmucker was called to the Chair and E. G. Fahnestock appointed Secretary. The meeting being opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth, the Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and after a general interchange of opinion it was

Resolved, That Dr. Schmucker, Dr. Brown, the pastors, together with one or more laymen from each church in the county, constitute a general committee to whom shall be entrusted the work of securing the amount of funds desired.

The following constitute the committee, the by members from some of the churches not having yet been designated:

Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, Rev. Dr. J. G. Brown, Rev. Dr. H. L. Baugher, A. D. Buehler, E. G. Fahnestock.

Rev. E. Breidenbaugh, Samuel Weaver, John Rupp.

Rev. D. T. Carnahan, R. G. McCreary, Edward McPherson.

Rev. S. L. M. Conser, J. L. Schick, John Culp.

Rev. J. R. Warner, ——, ——, ——.

Rev. W. R. H. Deitrich, H. J. Stable, Wm. A. Duncan.

Rev. J. K. Miller, Jacob Sandoe, S. A. Burkholder.

Rev. Jacob Zegler, Ph'p. Benner, ——.

Rev. Peter Ruby, H. G. Peters, ——.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Heurer, R. Hersh, ——.

Rev. W. V. Gotwald, A. G. Musselman, William Culp.

Rev. Mr. Alleman, D. M. Myers, ——.

Rev. S. Henry, Jacob Spencer, Ephm. Myers.

Rev. Mr. Dedinger, ——, ——.

Rev. Samuel Yingling, ——, ——.

On motion, the committee was requested to meet in the same place, on Saturday, July 1st, at 12 o'clock, A. M., to make arrangements to secure the desired end.

S. S. SCHMUCKER, Pres't.

E. G. Fahnestock, Sec'y.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—A school teacher, who had been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes as follows:

I have found it to be a universal fact without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to papers at home, when compared with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as newspapers have made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their governments and doings, on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspapers, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using language containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers are always taking the lead in the debating societies, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of language.

☞Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the *Punkhannock* (Pa.) *Democrat*, publishes the following in his issue of 30th October, 1861:

We deem it due to Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., and the public, to make known our experience with the use of their Extract Sarsaparilla in our family, by stating the circumstances under which it was taken and its effects.

When our only child, now in his third year, was about eight months old, a sore appeared first in small pimples on his forehead over his nose. These rapidly increased and uniting formed a loathsome, virulent sore, which finally spread over his forehead and face, not even excepting his eyelids, which became so swollen that his eyes were closed. We called a skillful physician, who administered the usually prescribed remedies. A solution of nitrate of silver was applied until the mass of corruption which covered his entire face turned jet black. The sore again and again burst through the scorched and artificial skin formed by this solution. Meanwhile many remedies were employed without any apparent benefit. For fifteen days