

# The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.  
Friday, April 15, 1864.

S. M. PETERGILL & CO.,  
No. 87 Park Row, New York, and 6  
State St., Boston, are our Agents for the Herald  
in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our office.

The People's Choice for President,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at noon, on Thursday, April 23rd, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective county committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, selecting delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union Party to be held at Baltimore.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE NEXT, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential campaign.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions, and the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions, and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of Liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the bullet and the ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee, W. W. HAYS, Chairman, Geo. W. HANLEY, Secretary.

## UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The members of the National Union Party of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections in their respective boroughs, wards, or townships, on

SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1864, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, P. M., in the townships, to elect 20 Delegates from each district to a County Convention, to be held at Rheem's Hall, in the Borough of Carlisle, on MONDAY, April 19th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Union State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 23rd of April, 1864, to elect four delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, and to form an Electoral Ticket.

J. M. WEAKLY, Chairman.

## DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The members of the Union Party of the East Ward of the Borough of Carlisle, will meet at the public house of Thompson B. Weakly, and those of the West Ward at the public house of John Hamon, on

Saturday Evening, April 16th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each Ward to the Union County Convention, to be held in Carlisle, on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

WE HOPE our political friends, both in town and country, will pay special attention to the above notice. It is our earnest desire that there should be a full turnout at these primary meetings, in order that a full, fair, and free expression of sentiment may be had. If we would carry the October and November elections, we must organize at once, and keep up that organization until the elections are over. Our enemies understand the importance of this matter, and always act upon it. Let us, then, shake off our apathy, awake to the necessity of attending these primary meetings, and affect a thorough organization.

## Pure Copper.

Our readers will remember the order issued by General Burnside on the 1st day of June last, suppressing a paper called the *Chicago Times* on account of the repeated expression in its columns of diabolical and incendiary sentiments. The order was rescinded because it did not meet with the approbation of the President, but no loyal man doubted the justice it sought to evoke, however much he might doubt the propriety of using it. Our own opinion was, that the order was right and should have been enforced, and we are confirmed in that opinion by a recent circumstance, which shows no abatement in the disloyal tendencies of the publishers of the *Times*. Gen'l. Burnside—a man whom all loyal people delight to honor—having recently visited Chicago with the patriotic purpose of securing recruits for his Ninth Army Corps, the *Times* thus heralded his coming:

"THE BUTCHER COMING.—The Butcher of Fredericksburg and attempted assassin of the liberty of speech and of the press in the Northwest is coming to Chicago, on the invitation of sundry abolitionists, who propose, we believe, to make a public exhibition of him sometime during this day. They are fit parties for the performance, and he is a fit object for their admiration. He is no much of a sight however. He was not the head butcher and assassin; he was only the creature, the mean instrument, the puppet, the jumping jack of the principal butchers and assassins. He did not conceive the butchery and assassination; he does not rise to anything so grand as that; he was the ruffian procured to do the crimes, than which character none is so detestable in the eyes of mankind. It is this ruffian who will be on exhibition in some public place in Chicago to-day, surrounded by even meaner ruffians than himself. He will have spectators as other monstrosities do, but it must be a singularly morbid mind that will enjoy the regular spectacle."

Could political malignity or sympathy with traitors go further than this? To stigmatize one of our best generals as a "butcher and assassin," and not only him, but the President and other officers of the Government, is an offense which, in this day of peril to our institutions, merits the severest punishment civil or military law can inflict. And we tell those who are in authority at Washington that they underestimate the patriotism of the people and over-estimate the liberality of the press if they allow such utterances as those of the *Times* to go unrebuked by the strong arm of the law.—*Pittsburg Gazette*.

## The Disgrace in Congress.

On Friday last, in the National House of Representatives, Speaker Colfax called Mr. Hollins, of New Hampshire, to the chair, and rising to a question of privilege offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, On the 8th day of April, 1864, when the House of the Representatives was in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Alexander Long, a Representative in Congress from the Second district of Ohio, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independent nationality of the so-called Confederacy, now in arms against the Union; and

Resolved, That the said so-called Confederacy, thus sought to be recognized and established on the ruins of a dissolved or destroyed Union, has held as its chief officers, civil and military, those who have aided, abetted, and incited to their treason, and who seek to obtain success for their perditional efforts by the killing of the loyal upholders of the nation, who are striving to save it from destruction.

The order required of all members, and taken by the said Alexander Long on the first day of the present Congress, declares that "I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States," thereby declaring that such conduct is regarded as inconsistent with membership in the congress of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That Alexander Long, a Representative from the Second district of Ohio, having, on the 8th of April, 1864, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independence and nationality of the so-called Confederacy, and having, on the same day, given aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is hereby expelled from the House of Representatives.

During the debate which occurred on the resolution, and which was participated in by numerous members on both sides, Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, said that he endorsed every word that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) had uttered, and would stand by him for well or for worse. You say that the gentleman meant treason at the very moment you say that he was sincere and honest? He was willing to go with his friend anywhere on the issue of the Union, and he was willing to stand by him for well or for worse. You say that the gentleman meant treason at the very moment you say that he was sincere and honest? He was willing to go with his friend anywhere on the issue of the Union, and he was willing to stand by him for well or for worse.

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## Our Finances.

We are sorry that the Democrats should be at such labor to prove the approaching financial ruin of the country—alas for Cassandra's grief—but we fear that their tears will not turn into gold nuggets until they give an honest and earnest support to the Government. In the meantime we are perfectly at ease respecting the success of our financial policy. It is useless to speak of Revolutionary shipbuilders, when the thirteen colonies had neither manufactures, mines, commerce, or any source of wealth from which to draw substantial revenue, or even prospects for a coherent body politic. How idle to declaim concerning French assignments, when every schoolboy knows that France, exhausted by civil war, and worn out by intestine difficulties, was struggling amid uncertain political forms, with all Europe united against her.

On this topic we cannot refrain quoting from the admirable speech of Senator Colfax, delivered in the State Senate a few days ago:

The channels of industry interrupted at the breaking out of the war, are again fully occupied. The fact that our exports of domestic produce in the third year of the war were \$13,476,000 greater than that of the second year, is strongly significant of our recovery of its first paralyzing effect.

I assume, then, as an assured fact, that we are going on, as we were progressing, if not better, for long years to come; as our debt increases our wealth increases in still larger proportion. If we add \$500,000,000 to the debt side of the account this year we shall have some twelve or fifteen hundred millions accumulated profit to meet it; and so on of the next year, and so on indefinitely. Borrowing only from ourselves, the enormous annual additions to the national wealth will enable the people to advance the Government all the necessary means until the last rebel flag falls from our soil.

Our Speaker, in a grand destiny to develop to the fullest extent the immeasurable resources of a continent—the future home, I trust, of the mightiest, freest nation of the earth. I have full and undoubting confidence that we shall accomplish that high and glorious mission, though the dark prospect of dismemberment has sometimes loomed up momentarily before us. I have set forth such reasons and such an array of indisputable facts as should satisfy the intelligent mind, that success is certain and inevitable. But I have a still higher reason for my belief in our ultimate triumph—a firm faith in those imperishable principles, Truth and Right, and Justice, and in that Divine providence so easily recognized in every chapter of our history, everywhere and in all ages, reducing to naught the greatest and grandest results for our race, and guiding the slow unchanging, onward course of civilization, liberty and law. Let no man oppress with fearful foreboding of the future sink in despondency, apprehensive that we are going back to our original position, our original condition. It is in the nature of things, not consistent with what we have seen and read. No! Forward is the word!

Amending the U. S. Constitution. On Friday, April 15th, 1864, in the Senate of the United States, was passed the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of all the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes of said Constitution, namely:

Article XIII.—Section 1. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The following was the vote on the passage of the amendments in the Senate: Years—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Colfax, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Harlan, Hendricks, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Hook, Wade, Wilkinson, Wiley, Wilson—37.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, McDougal, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury—6. But two Senators from free States had the courage to put their votes on the Journal of the United States Senate against submitting the question of prohibiting slavery, constitutionally and according to the Constitution, to the people. The two Senators referred to are Hendricks of Indiana, and McDougal of California. The other four votes are Davis and Powell of Kentucky, Riddle and Saulsbury of Delaware. Messrs. Buckle and Richardson of Illinois, dodged or were absent.

This proposition passed the House by a two third vote, it will come fairly before the State legislatures for adoption, and when ratified by three fourths of all the State legislatures it will become part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States, and slavery be abolished, and the peace of the country permanently established.

To the submission of this question, according to the forms of the Constitution to the people of the United States, our democratic friends would have no objection, Congress has at three different times proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which were ratified by three fourths of all the State legislatures, and are now a part of that instrument. The first was proposed in 1789, the second in 1794, the third in 1803. Other amendments were proposed at different times but were not adopted by the people of the States as prescribed by the Constitution.

Now if our Democratic friends of the House will turn in and give the requisite two-third vote in favor of the amendments and give the people a chance, they may be able to dispose of slavery constitutionally. That of course is according to democracy. If the people ratify it according to the constitution, the party claiming to inherit the country on Friday last. The Union loving citizens of this congressional district send greeting to their representative, and exhort him to stand firmly in his present righteous and honorable position, fearing no evil.

On the failure of the resolution to expel Mr. Schenk of Ohio introduced the following: Resolved, That Benjamin G. Harris, a Representative from the Fifth district of the State of Maryland, having spoken words this day in debate manifestly tending and designed to encourage the existing rebellion and the public enemies of the nation, is declared to be an unworthy member of this House, and is therefore severely censured.

Mr. MALLORY unsuccessfully moved an adjournment—yeas 21 nays 82. Mr. ELLIOTT, of Wisconsin, moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. This was decided in the negative—yeas 28 nays 80. After further proceedings, the resolution of Mr. Schenk was adopted—yeas 92 nays 81. Mr. Daily voting, as before, in the affirmative.

The Philadelphia Press, in a leader on the subject very fittingly says: That two men should rise in the Congress of the United States, boldly affirm the right of secession, the justice of the rebellion, and advocate the dissolution of the Union, is almost too monstrous to believe. But that these men should not be cast out, expelled, that they should find other members base enough to defend, a party strong enough to protect them, is something more than shame; it is infamy. Great Heaven! to what have we come, when treason rears itself on the floor of Congress, and successfully defies the power of the law and the indignation of the people. Either we, the people, have failed in our duty in this war, or we have been disgracefully deceived in sending to Congress the fifty-eight Representatives who refused to expel Messrs. Long and Harris for what they dared to say last week.

I prefer the recognition of the Southern Confederacy to the continuance of the war for the Union. This is what Mr. Long had the audacity to say on Friday; this is the dishonorable declaration which Mr. Harris had the audacity to exclaim, and which he did exclaim in his infamous speech in the heroic debate of Saturday. I endorse every sentiment uttered by Mr. Long, and I am not only in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, but I also endorse the doctrine of secession. Are men men to be in the Congress of the United States? Are they more loyal than the basest Vallandigham, or the self-exiled leaders of the rebellion itself? We are told that when Mr. Harris had thus spoken, a scene of tremendous excitement followed in the House, and that he was compelled to take his seat. By an immediate and unanimous vote he should have been expelled to leave the country. The speeches of Mr. Long and Mr. Harris were of a degree enough, yet we would have borne it. But how shall we bear the greater disgrace that followed? Mr. Washburne (we think him for his promptness) offered a resolution to expel Mr. Harris, and the recorded vote stood, yeas 81, nays 58, but a two-thirds vote being necessary, Mr. Harris remains a member of the American people, with the power to help make our laws, and shape the future of our country; treason does not unfit him to legislate for loyal men, in the opinion of fifty-eight members of the National Congress.

## Has the Government Performed its Duty?

From the Philadelphia North American. If the loyal government now contending against treason has committed errors in the course of the war, it is not by any means remarkable or excusable. The contest is one of immense proportions and peculiar characteristics. Its weapons are mostly destructive, and all the appliances costly in proportion. Immense armies have to be whirled along, in many instances by steam power, to meet the enemy, who has a similar advantage, chiefly conferred by northern capital, when our people anticipated no such outbreak. There was scarcely time to form deliberate plans, for the treacherous foe had been for years in readiness to strike and had purposefully legislated and maneuvered to keep the national forces weak, and to disperse them to distant points. Any reasonable man would give to these embarrassing circumstances their proper weight, and look at our military and naval resources, and the efforts of the Administration to perform a duty so arduous and yet so imperative. How easy in comparison would it have been to let the republic be dismembered, and seek a just peace, and the unquestionable fact that the task was at once Herculean and doubtful. Many an anxious day and night, innumerable labors of mind and body, would have been spared to them.

It is not our duty to question the personal energy or safety guided the Administration to a different decision. They determined to save the Union at every hazard, in consonance with the views of all our great statesmen, their proper weight, and look at our military and naval resources, and the efforts of the Administration to perform a duty so arduous and yet so imperative. How easy in comparison would it have been to let the republic be dismembered, and seek a just peace, and the unquestionable fact that the task was at once Herculean and doubtful. Many an anxious day and night, innumerable labors of mind and body, would have been spared to them.

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## The Battle of Olustee.

General Gillmore's Report. The remodelling of the Seecer church, purchased lately for the use of the church of God, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The carpenters have finished their work, and it now awaits the plasterer and painter. Additional doors and windows, the latter of red stained glass, have greatly improved the outside appearance, while the inside arrangement is neat, commodious and comfortable, and is very creditable to those who have the work in charge. It will, we learn, be dedicated some time next month.

RELIEVED.—An order from the War Department relieving Major J. H. HASTINGS from command of Carlisle Barracks, was received on Tuesday last. The order separates the drafted camp here from its former connection with the post, and places Captain D. P. HANCOCK, 7th U. S. Infantry in command. Lieut. H. T. McCLEARY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is by virtue of his being ranking officer, at present in command of Carlisle Barracks. Major Hastings was sometime since placed on the retired list, and his being relieved is, we presume, in accordance with the rule of the War Department in relation to officers on that list.

AMUSEMENTS.—On Saturday evening last the Union Minstrels, a company of Ethiopian performers, composed of young men of our borough, exhibited in Rheem's Hall, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, were greeted by a large audience. The Minstrels gave entire satisfaction and in some of their performances really surprised their spectators. They have been organized but a few months and already compare favorably with a y troupe that has ever performed in Carlisle.

On Monday evening the Monitor Club gave a vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society and we are told, performed their programme very well. This Club like the "Union Minstrels," is composed of young men of this borough, and we are pleased to record the fact, that they gave entire satisfaction to a large and music-loving audience.

TROUBLE AMONG THE BEER SALOONS.—A considerable flutter among the keepers of the numerous beer and ale saloons of our town was occasioned by the appearance early this week of the following bill: An Act relating to Restaurants and Beer Houses in the County of Cumberland.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of an act entitled a further supplement to an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved the 24th day of April, A. D. 1860, be and the same are hereby extended to Cumberland county, and all acts and parts of acts now in force in said county inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Licenses to keep restaurants and beer houses in said county shall only be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions at the first or second session in each year, and no applicant shall present to the Court with his or her petition a certificate signed by at least twelve reputable citizens of the ward, borough or township, in which such restaurant or beer house is proposed to be kept, setting forth that the applicant is of temperate habits and good moral character, and said applicant shall give notice of his intention to the County Treasurer, and the County Treasurer in said county for two consecutive weeks prior to the Court at which application is made.

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of House of Rep. JOHN J. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 8th day of April, A. D. 1864. A. G. CURTIN.

The licenses of these saloons were formerly issued by the County Treasurer, with the approval of the District Attorney, and most of them expire in this or next month. The provisions of this law preclude those who have not already secured their licenses for next year from making application until the succeeding January term of Court. The immediate effect of this act will be to close two-thirds of the beer saloons in the county, and the ultimate result will be to reduce the number at least two-thirds. A number of the proprietors of these places complain, justly we think, of the unequal working of the law, from the fact that its late appearance rendered it impossible for them to make application at this court for license, and that it discriminates unfairly in favor of those who have already secured license in the old way, for the ensuing year. But that the bill itself is eminently a just and proper one, and that it will prove of incalculable benefit to our citizens cannot be gainsaid by any but the most depraved. Any law that will have

## View to ascertain her strength in able-bodied men.

view to ascertain her strength in able-bodied men, has been ordered of all her able-bodied men, including slaves. They may or may not be drafted, but the enrolment points in that direction; and yet she may, if she will, fill her quota with white men. To the drafting of negroes a large portion of the people of Kentucky are opposed. I have been opposed to it myself; my prejudices, like theirs, were against it, and like them I had rather it would not be, if we could get along as well without it; and yet I am free to say, that my judgment is not as much in my way as my prejudices in this matter; for there is no good reason why a negro, any more than a white man, should be exempted from fighting for the Government under which he is to be free. But our prejudices whisper in our ears, that it places them on an equality with the white man, to put upon them the soldier's uniform, and place them in the ranks of the army; that the flag of our country is polluted by the touch of their degraded hands, and that we are dishonored by their enlistment in our ranks. I have thought of this, and I have thought of our "Southern brethren," and we should not allow the negro to fight them. We I, I have thought over all this; have trodden my prejudices under my feet and asked myself whether the poor men—the masses of the country—who fill the ranks of our army, and fight the battles of the nation, should stand a double or treble draft, and have their wives and children, or fathers and mothers, perhaps never to return again; or that a fair proportion of the able-bodied blacks of the country should be called upon to do their part of the fighting in this war, in the name of the Government. And I am frank to tell you that I think the negro should do his share. I don't like to fight much by the side of a negro; my prejudices are in war; in fact, they have been in war with my judgment from the beginning of the rebellion, till the present moment. But, necessary to save the Government, I would, without hesitation, take command of a division of negroes, and do the best fighting I could in the holy cause of my country.

THE BATTLE OF OLUSTEE. General Gillmore's Report. The remodelling of the Seecer church, purchased lately for the use of the church of God, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The carpenters have finished their work, and it now awaits the plasterer and painter. Additional doors and windows, the latter of red stained glass, have greatly improved the outside appearance, while the inside arrangement is neat, commodious and comfortable, and is very creditable to those who have the work in charge. It will, we learn, be dedicated some time next month.

RELIEVED.—An order from the War Department relieving Major J. H. HASTINGS from command of Carlisle Barracks, was received on Tuesday last. The order separates the drafted camp here from its former connection with the post, and places Captain D. P. HANCOCK, 7th U. S. Infantry in command. Lieut. H. T. McCLEARY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is by virtue of his being ranking officer, at present in command of Carlisle Barracks. Major Hastings was sometime since placed on the retired list, and his being relieved is, we presume, in accordance with the rule of the War Department in relation to officers on that list.