## TERMS OF ADVERTISING

VOL. 65.

RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Elitors & Proprietors

One Square one Insertion, For each subsequent insertion. For Me cantile Advertisements, Leg I) Notices Profes io-al Cards without paper, Obtuary Not ses an Co amunicy theorem it there are instrumed. tion, rel ting o mitte sof pri vate interests alone, 10 cents per

JOB PRINTING -Our Job Printing Office is the argest and most complete establishment in the 'oun y. Four good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for plain and Fancy work of every cin I, earbles us to do Job Printing at the shortest not co, and on the most reasonable terms. Person in wan of Bills, Banks, or anything in the Jobbing ino, will not it to their interest to give us a call.



Carlisle, Pa., Friday, September 29, 1865.

the name of Major-General JOHN F. HART-RANFT, of Montgomery, and for Surveyor-General, that of Colonel JACOB M. CAMP-BELL, of Cambria. As biographies of these two gentleman have recently been published and circulated among their fellow-citizens, it is only remarked here, that they are both brave and gallant soldiers, and especially qualified for a satisfactory discharge of the d ities of the respective offices for which their ellow-citizens have nominated them.

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## Importance of the Issue.

NO. 39. It is not to be disguised that there is a large number of persons both at the North and at the South, who have not finally abanoned the hope of the ultimate triumph of the principles of the late Rebellion. They ivilege, and the act of the soldier in hope to secure by the success of their views upon himself duties that are from at the ballot-box, that which they failed to nture incompatible with the right of accomplish by armed force. It may depend e, deprives him of this privilege. He upon the decision of Pennsylvania on the inchises himself when he ceases to be u 10th of October, whether the war shall prove and takes upon himself the duties of ier." When the amendment of the be only "debt, disgrace and slaughter," or at last, a failure-whether its fruits are to ution was submitted to a vote of the whether it is to have substantial results in many of the so-called Democratic the death and burial of slavery, State sovs'gave majorities against it, while ereignty and the right of secession

ounty in the State (and it is believed It is a well-established fact that the conlection precinct,) which gave to Abtest was long protracted by reason of the Lincoln a majority of its votes, gave hope and belief entertained by the South that ity in favor of the amendment. they would receive aid and sympathy from heir leaders almost invariably oppos the North. It is now all important to the ng bounties to volunteers, while the South that they should be assured that this of the Union party always sustained

hope is fallacious, and that the North will adhere unfalteringly to the doctrines, prineven since the war is over, they em riples and views which carried them tritheir ablest lawyers in an effort to imphantly through the four years of bloody the bounty laws unconstitutional, and war. It is best to let them know at once ally persuaded their two friends on and forever, that there is no hope for the flch of the Supreme Court so to hold. nal triumph of the dectrines and measures then men were greatly needed to fill for which they contended in the field.

ranks, and the Government ordered We have seen that the men among us who they resisted, and all of their repre were first to urge upon the Government to apon the bench of the Supremo hold the Rebels in light of belligerents, are celared the law authorizing the Nanow the first to strive to relieve them from overnment to take men out of the the consequences and penalties of their bely draft, was unconstitutional and ligerency. Those who were constant in Men were only obtained and the nathe, r predictions that the  $\oplus$  war would never ed because their party was defeated. end," and that " the South could never be olls in 1863, and the act of three of conquered, ' are now most ready to insist that idges rebuked by the people, and one the war is over, and that its objects and replaces filled by a loyal man and sults shall not be secured, but that Rebels

ecause they have tried to injure the shall be instantly restored to all their formand disparage the currency of the er rights under the Constitution and laws by means of which the pay, bounof the country. These same men who are now appealing to the soldiers for their votes. pensions of the soldier can alone be This point they also pressed before officially denouced as " murderers" all those reme Court of the State, and failed engaged in trying and punishing by military commission, the authors of the whole-

ale shaughter of their companions in arms. ause the platform of the Union party All this and more they do with a full nowledge of the law of nations and the laws of war, which declare that these men have forfeited all their rights under the 'onstitution, and that they now lie prosrate at the fect of the victor, as conquered, verthrown and salidued belligerents ; with ast such rights and no more as a kind and nerciful Government may choose to vouchsal, to them. Let the people rally to the polls and sustain by their votes, the great cause so noble and bravely defended and sustained by the soldiers in he field. The uture will then declare that the "great s'ar of freedom" was not a failure." but children to the latest generation, will learn o read with the warmest glow of patriotism those pages of our nation's history which

describe the skill and heroism of the officers and soldiers of this great struggle, and ieve, cease to venerate their memories. if a free people displicted and energy the for the preservation of the mation's life

|   | General Information.  | RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Elitors & Proprietors.      |  |  |   | TERMS:\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year.  |   |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|
|   | U. S. GOVEKNMENT.   | Mliscellaneons.                              | the verdict of the nation solemnly render-   | If in accordance with this view "those   | all persons do iciled in the enemies ter    | -   wrong, we must have configuration  | I this minibage and the   |
|   | President-ANDRLW JOHNSON,   |  | ed at the ballot box   |  |   | of citiz:nship, and, in the end, banish  | taking upon himself duties that are from  |
|   | Vice President -L. S. FOSTER,<br>Secretary of State-WM, H.SEWARD,   | TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYL                     | The "Sie Semper Tyrannis" of the   | and if the j were absolved from their Fed.   |   |  |   |
|   | Secretary of Interior-JAS HARLAN,   | VANIA.                                       | ever-to-be-execrated Booth, uttered as he  | eral obligation," it would seem to be  | 1 uaving come to reside before the man      | Instignation and the state of t | suffrage, deprives him of this privilege. He  |
|   | Secretary of Freasury-HUGH MC ULICON,<br>Secretary of War-1 DWIN M. STANTON,                                    | The Verdict in 1864.                         | rushed from the scene of the great crime   |  | continued their residence after the com-    | , had by the laws of war, we have  | disfranchises himself when he ceases to be a  |
|   | Secretary of NRVY HIDEON WELLES,<br>Post Master General-WM DENNISON.  | Fellow Citizens :- In a short time you       | of the age, conveys no greater insult to   | Union.   | mencement of the hestilities for a l        | a clear right to enforce the great objects   | citizen, and takes upon himself the duties of   |
|   | Attorn of General-JAMES S. SPEED.<br>Chief Justice of the Unite   States-SALMON P. SHASE                        | will again be called upon to exercise the    |  |  | time then is zer as find a longer           | of all wars-indemnity for the past and   | a soldier." When the amendment of the   |
|   |   |  |  |  | time than is necessary for their conveni-   | security for the future. This right ex   | C. n titution was submitted to a vote of the  |
|   | STATE GOVERNMENT.   | highest privilege and perform one of the     |  | in the same authority. In the Out-   | eut departure.                              | tends to the confi-cation of the enemy's   | poorly, many of the so-called Democratic  |
|   | Governor-Andrew G CURTIN,   | most sacred duties of Freemen. One           | does this attornee of the late or alled  | Plash Chairman 6 rth Chairman  | For fear some one might contend that        |  | counties gave majorities against it, while  |
|   | Shere ary of state—ELI SLIPER,<br>Surveyor Gengral—LAMES . , BARR,  | year ago our State was deeply agitated by    | Democratic Que   | Black, Chairman of the Committee on  | these principles do not apply in cases of   | Even as a question of policy and an  | every county in the State (and it is believed   |
|   | A. litor General - ISAAC SLENKER,<br>Astorney General - WM. M. WEREDITH.  | a conflict of opinion which was emphati-     | Democratic Convention. Let the whole   | nesolutions, reported, among other things,   | civil war, we add an additional authori     | pediency, or upon the ground of human-   | every election precinct,) which gave to Ab-   |
|   | A ljutant General-A L. RUSSELL,<br>State Treasurer-HENET D. MOORE,  | cally and unmistakably settled at the bal-   | army of freemen which marched to vie   | the following : "That the States could   | ty :  | ity, it is by no u.cans certain that some  | raham Lincoln a majority of its votes, gave   |
|   | Orief Ju tic of the Supreme Court-GEO. W. WOOD  | lot box Then the public mind-was thor-       | fory in 1804, under the banner of Abra   | not absolve the people from the'r Federal  | In considering the question. Vattel in      | analy in the second sec | a majority in favor of the amendment.   |
|   | WARD  | oughly aroused by the warmth and ability     | ham Lincoln, be again called into the  | obligations ; that the State ordinances of   | I I A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A     | and measure is not required for these  | 14. Their leaders almost invariably oppos   |
|   | COUNTY OFFICERS.  | of the contest On both sides were ar-        | field, and march to the polls in October,  | Secession were nullities, and, therefore,  | 425, uses this language                     |  | ed giving bounties to volunteers, while the   |
|   | Prosident Judge-Hon James H. Graham.  | rayed men who earnestly, and perhaps in      | 1865, to resent the insult to his memory.  | when the attempted revolution came to  |   | ended until the conquered party has fairly   | friends of the Union party always sustained   |
|   | Associate Judges-Hon, Michael Cocklin, Hon<br>Hugh Stuart.  | most cases sincerely, endeavored to per-     | Let there be no absentees, po deserters,   | an end by the submission of the insur-   | ed into two area its f it.                  | accepted all its results. As we have   | and supported these measures.   |
|   | District Astorney-J. W. D. Gillelen.  | most cases sincerely, endeavored to per-     | no stragglers, but let all the old soldiers,   | an end by the submission of the insur-<br>gents, the States were as much a part of     | ed into two opposite factions, and both     | seen, we hold the late Rebel tates by  | 15. Even since the war is over, they em-<br>ployed their ablest lawyers in an effort to |
|   | Clerk and Recorder - Ephraim Cornman,   | sunde their fellow citizens that the tri-    |  |  |   |  | declare the bounty laws unconstitutional, and   |
|   | Register-Geo W. North.<br>High Sheriff-John Jacobs.   | umph of their views was indispensable to     |  |  | Wals - I life DOVPreign incload wover fuile |  | they really persuaded their two friends on  |
|   | County Treasurer—Henry S. Ritter,<br>Corport-David Soith  | the welfare and prosperity of the State,     |  |  | W VISION THE ADDENATION of Reducts on       |  | the bench of the Supreme Court so to hold.  |
|   | County Commissioners-Henry Karns, John M  | the peace and enjoyment of the people,       |  |  | HI SHELL OF DIS SUBJORTS OF ADJUST PRODUCT  |  | 16. When men were greatly needed to fill  |
|   |   | and the duration and life of the nation      | to stop with this resolution. They say in  | cerhaps the wishes of some persons to have the insurrectionary States out of the       | him; but when the latter have acquired a    | until all shall be devanded and al   | up the ranks, and the Government ordered  |
|   | Physician to Jail-Dr. W. W. Dale.<br>Physician to Poor House-Dr. W. W. Dale.                                    | After a long, well contested and thorough    |  | in the theat tootionally offates out of the  | SHILL TEBL STEPHTED to give him effectual   | //   | a draft, they resisted, and all of their room-  |
|   |   | canvass, the people of Pennsylvania, by      |  |  | CUDUSCION and childen m to commu on the     |  | sentatives upon the bench of the Suprema  |
|   | BOROUGH OFFICERS  | more than twenty thousand, and the peo-      |  |  |   |  | Court declared the law authorizing the Na.  |
|   |   | ple of the nation, by more than four hun-    |  | then they were in and had never been out!<br>We are sometimes told that the only       | lished rules he must pupe corlin enhance    |  | tional Government to take men out of the  |
|   |   | dred thousand majority, rendered their       | sults of our late civil war," and that "no   | We are sometimes told that the order   | to the use of the term shill ()             | in accomplishing these ends, who could   | State, by draft, was unconstitutional and   |
|   | Hoffman, West Ward-A K Rheem, John Hays, Robt.  | verdict. The lines were plainly drawn.       |  | nances of Secession were null and void   | control use of the term civil war. ()n      | reasonably complain if it should be found  | yord. Men were only obtained and the na-  |
|   | M. Black, S. D. Hillman Clerk, Jas. M. Masonhammer<br>Borough Treasurer, David Cornman.                         |  |  | It is conceiled that then more illered and   | earth they have no common superior, they    | nccessary to confiscate the property of  | tion saved because their party was defeated   |
|   |   | and the is-ue clearly and fully marie up.    |  | It is conceded that they were illegal and<br>unconstitutional. So it is to commit mur- | stand presisely in the same predicament     | the rich, influential and active traitors.   | at the polls in 1863, and the act of three of<br>the n Judy 12 1 1 1                    |
|   | ner   | It is impossible for any one to be mistak    |  | un onscientional. So it is to commit mur-  | as two nations who engage in a contest,     | If the aristocratic element of the South   | these Judges rebuked by the people, and one   |
|   |   | en as to the character of the trial or the   |  |  | and, being unable to come to an agreement,  | will not be taught to chey the law, let its  | of ther places filled by a loyal man and sound Judge,                                   |
|   | ward, Jac D Goodyear West Ward, H K Williams,   |  |  | the victim by declaring the illegal act  | have recourse to arms,"                     | power and influence be taken from it by  | 17. Because they have tried to injure the   |
|   | Street Commissioner, Patrick Madden,<br>Justices of the Pace-A. L. Sponsher, David Smith,                       | , country and                                | actions and conduct of traitors, and that  | null and void. It is unlawful to steal,  | It is, therefore, perfectly manifest        | taking away its wealth. What loyal man   | credit, and disparage the currency of the   |
|   | Abrm Dehuff, Michael Holcomb<br>Lunp Lighters-Aley, Meck, Levi Albert,  | skill of American soldiers, sailors and of-  | the election of a President according to   | yet if your horse be stolen you cannot   | that these late Rebels are now in the con-  | could object that he moons of this for 1   | country, by means of which the pay bound  |
|   |   |  | the provisions of the Constitution and   | bring him back by declaring ever so ear-   | dition of conquered, subdued beliger        | n format the first for the statut,   | ties, and pensions of the soldier can alone he  |
|   |   | is over, our nation saved, and the good      | laws of the country was no cause of war  |  |   | a the comforts, if not the luxuries  | paid. This point they also pressed before   |
|   | First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Cen   | old Republic still lives. Peace has nonin    | whatever. We thought, too, that suc-   | Concede that the act of Secession was  |   | of me, should be added to the fables of  | the Supreme Court of the State, and failed  |
|   | every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7  | spread her gentle wings over our once        | cess, the glory, greatness and renown of   | not only illowed and amounts of 11   | says :                                      | i mose whows throughout the land whose   | by a division of three to two.  |
|   | o'clock P. M.<br>Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Han-   | happy and still beloved land The cound       | our common country, the death of trea-   | also null and void. Then of coarse, all  | 5   | firesides have been made desolate by the   | 18. Because the platform of the Union party   |
|   | over and Pointrot streets – Rev. John C. Bliss, Pastor<br>Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock | 112 and a local data                         |  | 1  | I his whole right of a conqueror is         | war, or rather by the treason which caus   | recognizes the services of the soldier-de-  |
|   |   |  |  | be null and word. If the furniture is  | derived from justifiable self-defense.      | ed it. Who could object, that the boun-  | chares that the war was commenced by Rebe's   |
|   | of Centre Square. Rev. F J Clerc, Restor. Services  | clieets of our brave soldiers, and the sick- | disgrace and slaughter," were the results  | be null and void. If the foundation is<br>removed the superstructure must full. It     | which comprehends the support and           | ties and pensions of our soldiers, by whom   | that peace was the result of the courage<br>and heroism of the Union armythat the       |
|   |   | could be and the sick-                       |  | isticite and superstructure musciali. It   | prospention of his rights When the          | the minterna man and the second  | cau- in which he fought was holy and sa-  |
|   | und Louther streets. Rev. Sam'l Sprecker, Pastor. Ser-  | sing grouns of the wounded and aying [       | As the notion of the Martin (1)  | is matter of mistory, nowever, to every  | fore, he has subdued a hostile nation.      | should be increased, and a triffe added to   | cred, and that honor, glory, and prosperity   |
|   | German Refirmed Church Louther, between Han   | are no longer heard in our borders. The      |  | one that in those brates an tue judges,  | he understably may in the first place 1.    | the programme of the second seco   | to the country, and not to obt, disgrace, and   |
| 2 | Services at H o'clock A. M., and b o'clock P. M. [1]  |  | sion had cost only the lives of a few of   | registatutes and oncers chosen, and all  | himself justice respecting the object       | them for the sacrifices made Who could   | slaughter," are the legitimate truits of his  |
|   |   |  | and the second state of th | the laws passed since the commencement   | which has given rise to the war and         | object, that by means of these funds, to   | toil.   |
|   |   |  | only a few of the vilest of the Rebels were  | of the Rebellion were chosen and passed  | indemnify himself for the expenses and      |  | 19 Because when Union men expressed   |
|   | Bowmin, Pastor, Services in Emory M. E. Church at 1 Stellock A. M., and 31, P. M.                               |  | in danger from similar trials, it is next to []  |  | damages he has sustained by it."            |  | the hope that our troops might soon be able   |
|   | Church of God Chapel South West for, of West St e   | is a beacon to the down-trodden and ay-      |  | ion. Of course these actions are all null  |   | cional dept should be paid, and thereby  | to conquer the South, even by their exhank-   |
|   | at 11 a, m., and 5 p m  |  |  | and yold. Hence we find hose States  | "We have a right to seprive our enemy       | the taxes of all classes of our people di  | tion and want of food, those leaders of the   |
|   |   |  |  | and void. Hence we find these States of without Governors, without Julges, with        | or his possession of everything which       | minished, and a part of the heavy load   | new democracy declared that www.could-  |
| 1 |   |  |  |  | may augment his strength and enable         |  | never compact the South," and that "they  |
| ) |   |  |  | out registatures, and with their entire []   | him to make war." (P: ge 364)               | by treason, thus removed by treason it   | had more to eat in the South than we had in   |
|   | the inter changes in the above are necessary the  |  | Jefferson Davis.   | Government subverted and overthrown  | " Everything therefore which belongs        | seif. The rich men of the South, the   | the Nerth."   |
|   | roper performs are requested to notify us.  | lom everywhere.                              | be monthes, the fall of the test of the  | Being, however, a part of the soil and   | to the nation, to the State, to the sover   | aristocracy of the rebellion . States, are   | 20. Because when Rebets were starving   |
|   |   |  |  |  |   |  |   |

ACKINSON COLLEGE.

r 24n M. Johnson, D. D. Presid n and Pro-Set Carator of the Museum function of the poverty a -

grow in the sile, is of Northern i cases of version ow growing in the . 1 to by Was model [1] Sun loring which were 101-

The gra - which we were told w ala

where the same and the

from of our political opponents, we have tion to provide a government for them kind I say, falls under the discription of hon. For centuries they have be a live

amuse when Rebets were starving o the nation, to the State, to the sover aristocracy of the rebellion. States, are our brave soldiers by the lundred at Libby. In contrast with this remarkable plat- territory of the nation, it is for the na leign, to the subjects; everything of that almost entirely responsible for the Rebel- Beile 1-hand. Andersonville and elsewhere, that of our own representatives, which, and then people field from the odium things belonging to the chemy" (Page porce and lower by the system of the system of the means the system of the chemy of the chemy of the system of the system of the chemy of the system of the system of the chemy of the system of the The Union Party of Pennsylvania, in faith to the issue of the contest through A conqueror may with justice by toil of the slave. Our so-catled Densylvania

week and Derman Languages. Samuel D. Hallman, A. M., Professor of Math take the peop of the North ( B. John K. Stiymin, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Fronch Languages, Han Janes I Graham, LL D. Professor of Law, Rev Honry C. Chescon, A. B. Principal of the Grammar School. John Hood, Assistant in the Grammar School.

## \* THE MARY INSTITUTE

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#### CORPORATIONS

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Storrett, Sam 1 Hepburn, Directors. COMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.-President Frederick Watts: Secretar and Theasurer, Edward M. Biddle: superintendent, O. N. Lull. Passenge trains three times a day. Carlisle Accommo atton Eastwird, loaves Carlisle 55 A. M., arriving at Car Isle 5 20 P. M. Through trains Eastward, 10.10 A. M and 2.42, P. M. Westward at 9.27, A. M., and 2.55 P

CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY .- President, Lemuel Todd; Freasurer, A. L. Sponsler; Superintensen, George Wise: Directors, F. Watts, Wm. M. Beetemt E. M. Biddle, Henry Saxton, R. C. Woodward, J. W. Patton, F. Gardner and D. S. Croft. vainly\_attempted to destroy, to make

### SOCIETIES

Cumberland Stat Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marion Hall on the 2ad and 4th Tuesdays of every month. St. John's Lodge No. 280 A. Y. M. Meets 3d Thurs day of each month, at Mariou Hall. Carlisle Lodge No. 91 I. O of O. F. Meets Monday

vening, at louts building. Latort Lodgo No. 63, 1, 0, of G. T. Meets every Thursday evening in Rheem's Hall, 3d story.

## FIRE COMPANIES.

The Union Fire Company was organized in 1789.-ouse in Louther between Pittand Hanoyer. House in Louther between Pittand Hanover. The Cumberland Fire Compary was instituted Feb 18, 1809. House in Badford, between Main and Pom rət. The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in March, 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover --

March, 1855. March, 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover -The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was ins tu-ted in 1859. House in Pitt, near Main.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

their names immortal. Postage on all letters of one half ounce weight Toking o conta propaid. Postage on the tiElkAD within the County, free. Within the State 13 cents per annum. To any part of the United States, 26 cents Postage on all iran is to propers. 2 cents per ounce. Advertised letters to be charged with cost of advertising.

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TF you want satisfactory Pictures and olite attention call at Mrs. R. A. Smith's Photo hic Gallery, South East ( orner of Hanover Stree Market Square, opposite the Court House and Pos Diffec, Ovrilisie, Pa. Mirs R. A. Smith well known as Mrs. R. A. Reynolds, ind so well known as a Daguerrean Artist, gives per-onal attention fo Ladies and Uentiemen visiting ber hallery, and having the best of Artists and polite st-endants can satisfy promise that iu no other Gallery an those who favor her with a call get pictures sup-tor to hers, not even in New York or Philadelphia, or

an those who favor her with a call get pletures sup-lor to hers, not even in New York or "bilidelphia, or aner with mor-kind and prompt attention Ambroiypes insorted in Rilings, Lockets, Breast Pins, ic. Perfect, coplen of Daguerroiypes and Ambroiypes adde of deceased friends. Where coples are defaced, is dikted by skill be had, either for frames .r. r cards. All n. atless preserved one year and orders y mail or otherwisepromptly attonded to. Docember 22, 1864-tf

DR. WM. H. COOK, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Surgeon and Accouchour OFFICE at his residence in Pitt Jstreet, adjoining the Methodist Church. July 1, 1884. reverse their own judgment and repudiate 'ry on a contest like that."

upon the people who prayed in the bt ssings upon our heads. The new part idise which was to be discovered to de light the samts of the "Southern Confed eracy" is filled with darkness and gloon.

victory to the national arms, enabled us the nation. to eradicate the crime of slavery from our with somow and woe. The large and mighty armies of (reaso) have been overthrown and scattered be tore the larger and more powerful armiof the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been con peder to yield to the greatness, the power, th

energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroie sons.

docm he so richly merits.

Some of the leaders of the Rehellion whose valor has proven for all time the one, now that the war is over should in are buried beneath the soil they attempt fact that this Government of the p ople, sist that they were not in the position of ed to desecrate, sou e are fugitives in let by the people, for the people, is as invin- belligerents, let us examine what the eign lands, and others are swarming the cible in its strength as it is beneficent in highest legal tribunal of the country has National Capitol and crawling into the its operations." White House, begging pardons from the

The doctrines and principles of the parman whom of all others in the land they y in 1864 have been reasserted by the States, in the prize cases recently decidhave most fiercely denounced, and most Convention of 1865. It is confidently | ed says :- " Hence in organizing this bitterly hate. The chief of the Rebellion believed that they will not be deserted Rebetlon they have acted as States claimhimself, from his prison at Fortress Mon nor abandoned by the people at the polls | ing to be sovereign over all persons and roe, surveys the ruin he has wrought ain October next. nong his own people, and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the nation he

There exists between the two parties, | eral Government." known to him, in its own good time, the and indeed among persons of the same political faith, some difference of opinion In the North we have prosperity and in regard to the true condition and standolenty, all the evidences of increasing ing of States lately in Rebellion against power and greatness everywhere present, the Government. It is not proposed to ed only by force. South of this line is and the nation surely and certainly ad discuss the point of difference, which enemy's territory, because it is claimed vancing more rapidly than ever before in mostly involves an answer to the questhe path of progress. And, notwithstand ion, "Are the States now, and have they hostile and belligerent power." ing all the calamities and sacrifices of four been during the war, within the Union years of bloody war (made more destruc- | or not." If by, "the States" is meant the ive by the inhumanity and barbarism of soil or territory embraced within their our enemies), we have just welcomed to boundaries, or the space occupied by them their homes more than doe million of brave upon the map, then we rejoice to believe men who have saved the nation and made that not one inch has ever yet been or ever can be taken out of the Union. But

The Issues of the Present Campaign. | it would seem equally clear that the Go After the settlement of the issues of vernments of those States have been 1864, so disastrously in the fie'd, and so wholly and utterly subverted, and for four overwhelmingly at the ballot box, against | years and more have been violently hosour adversaries, it would seem most sin | tile and antagonistic to the Union.

ular that the same questions should be We find that on the 20th day of Nougain presented to the people of the Key- vember, 1860, the Attorney-General of stone State. But they have selected their the United States (Judge Black) in an round and we willingly and gladly ac- official opinion used the following lancept the challenge. At the Convention guage :-- "If it be true that war cannot of their organization, recently held at be declared, nor a system or general hos Harrisburg, it was resolved, that "the lility carried on by the Central Govern tween the belligerents." nen and the party administering the Gov- | ment against a State, then it seems to folernment since 1861, have betrayed their low that an attempt to do so would be ipso rust, violated their sacred bligations, div frecto an expulsion of such State from the of treaties are dissipated by hostility." regarded the commands of the fundamen- Union; being treated as an alien and an I Kent, 175. al law, computy squandered the public enemy, she would be compelled to act acmoney, perveried the whole Government cordingly. And if Congress shall break p. 8:-" All municipal law of the ground of all the inestimable rights and high from its original purposes, and thereby up the present Union by unconstitution

istration of Abraham Lincoln, so recent- country, instead of the domestic tran- field."" And. ty indorsed by so large a majority of his quillity which the Constitution was meant

which they have just passed, shall burdens on the e nutered nation, both declare---"1. That as representatives of the loypare and adopt for themselves a truly reas a compensation for the expenses of publican form of governm nt, recognizpeople of the Commonwealth, we reverthe war and as a punishment." (Page only desire to offer our gratitude to Aling all the great truths vindica.ed and aso y mighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed established by the blood and treasure of

On this subject one of our own authors Chancellor Kent, says :----

But it matters but little : s to the onin " But however strong the current of lond, and to render treason against the lions we may entertain in regard to the authority in favor of the modern and Republic impossit le forevermore, and next abstract question, whether these Statesilder construction of the rule of na to Him, our thanks are due, and are here are in or out of the Union, because i ional law on this subject, the point scemby tendered, to our brave soldiers and must be conceded on all hands, that they to be no longer open for discussion in ail is who, by their endurance, sacrifices have been recognized as belligerents. Our his country; and it has become definite and illustrious heroism, have secured to political adversaries were the first to insist y settled in favor of the ancient and their country peace, and to the downtrod- that these rights should be conceded to terner rule by the Supreme Court of den everywhere an asylum of liberty; them. Foreign nations seconded the de the nited 'tates." Kent's Com., page who have shown that the war for the res | mand, and our Government yielded to in 59. Also see Brown vs., United States, toration of the Union is not a failure, and | and treated them as such. Lest some 8 ('ranch, 110. – See also Ibid, 228, 22). Kent, in the same connection, in referring to the case of the caugo of the ship Emulant 1 Gallison, 563, in the Circuit Conrt of the United States, at Bosdeclared upon the subject.

ton, says, "When the case was brought The Supreme Court of the United up, on appeal, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the broad princi ple was assumed that war gave to the sovereign full right to take the person and confiscate the property of the enemy property within their respective limits, wherever found ; and that the mitigations Condition of States Lately in Rebel- and asserting a right to absolve their of this rigid rule, which the wise and citizens from their allegiance to the Fedhumane policy of modern times had in

troduced into practice, might, more or "It is no loss, unorganized insurrecless, effect the exercise of the right; but tion, having no defined boundary or poscould not impair the right itself." session. It has a boundary marked by Treatment of Rebels. lines of, bayonets, and which can be cross-

We have thus seen how we may legal ly treat those lately in Rebellion against and held in possession by an organized us. How should we treat them? All will admit that we should desire to act towards

them in such a way as best to promote Had there been any doubt before, this the welfare of the people, and add most would clearly set the matter to rest. to the greatness and glory of our common Having enjoyed the rights of beligerents, sountry. It will depend much upon our shall they avoid the responsibilities and action whether the war just closed, the duties, and refuse to submit to the treat most gigantic in the world's history, shall ment of belligerents? What are some produce substantial results, or whether of these liabilities ?

the blood and treasure of the nation have "The conventions and treaties made been shed and expended in vain. We with a nation are broken or annulled by must be merciful, but mercy must be a war rising between the contending partempered with justice. Indiscriminate ties."-Vattel. Book 3, chap, 10, sec. 125 mercy to the enemy would be danger and In discussing the same point, and afinjustice to the nation. We must neithter alluding to a former custom which er seek nor ask for vengeance. Whenrequired a formal declaration of war, ever our late adversaries come in a true Phillimore, p. 662, says :--- " In the place | spirit of sorrow and repentance, sheathe of it has arisen the general maxim that the sword and agree to obey the law, in war, ipso facto, abrogates treaties be- the future we will extend to them the

right hand of fellowship, and forgive them On the same subject Chancellor Kent for the past says :- " As a general rule the obligations After they shall have given us satis-

factory security for the future, by a reasonable probation, we will then, but not On this subject Prof. Leiber says, on | till then, restore them to the enjoyment

on which the armies stand, or of the privileges which they so recently, so dehave brought untold calamities upon the ally putting strife and ennity and armed countries to which they belong, is silent fiantly, and so causelessly trampled up country." The measures of the Admin- hostility between different sections of the and of no effect between armies in the der their feet. For defiant and unyield ing Rebels; for those wl o keep the sword

Sergeant Wildman (page 8) says :- still drawn, reeking with the blood of our countrymen are here foolishly and wick- to insure, will not all the States be absolv- "The primary effect of we'r is to extingu. brothers, for those who refuse to accept dely denounced by the members of this ed from their Federal obligations? Is ish all civil intercourse, and to place all and submit, in good faith, to the results Convention, and the people of Pennsylva- any portion of the people bound to con- subjects of belligerents in the condition of the war: for all who glory in the part nia are gravely asked to sanction the act, tribute their modey or their blood to car. of enemies. This principle extends not they took in the Rebellion, and who still only to the natural-born, subjects, but to insist that they were right and the nation stitution of 1790, nor that of 1888, conferred

d the tyrant Lineo cratic adversaries tell us that the war was a sufficiency of food." for the negro, and for the abolition o \* slavery. It this be true, would it not

The Charge of Negro Equality. For many years our political opponents seem to be a just judgment or decree of eem to have a large investment in slavery an overruling Providence, that the fruits and the negro. Now that slavery is pretty of the negro's labor and toil should be generally admitted to be death, it was thought wrested from the hands of his master to that they might allow the old subject to rest. purchase and secure his own freedom? But not so. They rearn to the question It is absolutely indispensible to the fuwith as much apparent zest and warmth as ure peace of the country, that the world ever. With a full knowledge of the fact that negro suffrage and negro equality areshall be made to understand that treason not, and could not possibly be at issue in the - a great crime, and must be punished. October contest, they are making extraordi-Yet in the settlement of these questions, nary efforts to mislead and deceive their felhe Robels shall receive at our hands all low-citizens into a contrary belief. that ju tice and safety will permit us to They think that our bostility and preju grant. Our treatment of them shall be they have often appealed to these with some creatly influenced by their future conduct show of success, that it is only necessary to and actions towards the nation. And in shaping the e, it would be well for them designs. They tell you that efforts are being to remember that the war was of their made to elevate the negro, and to place the A torn, faded, soiled, bad-fitting gown, own seeking, and of their own making, and that no one is so completely bound by a verdict as the man who sought the advantages of a trial.

## The Soldiers.

Extraordinary efforts are being made b our opponents to obtain the votes of our felonly danger of equality we can see, is that ow-citizens recently returned from the ser ome white men, by continuing longer in ice of the country in the army of the nation. such a course of argument, in utter disre-In these efforts they should, and it is configard of truth, experience and history, for dentaly believed that they will fail :--the base purpose of reaching the prejudices 1. Because a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion has bringing themselves down to or beneath the ever been arged by the Union party of the ountry.

2. Because the war has never been susslavery would send swarms of negroes into ained or advocated by the leaders of the our midst to drive away white laborers. arty opposed to the Administration. Experience has shown that the few we had 3. Because the friends of the Union cau have always sustained and supported the soland that had there been no slavery there diers in the field, and the leaders of pretended Democracy have ridiculed and derided the soldiers of the Union, calling them " Linin case of a war, the slaves would all fight colu's hirelings," " robbers," " plunderers,' for their masters. Neither Scuthern masand other epithets unfit for repetition. ters nor their Northern allies have any faith 4. Because when volunteers were called for they demanded a draft. cannot live without the negro. He compri-5. Because when the draft came, they op ses nearly their entire stock in trale. One and in no small degree, their sons also, posed the commutation clause, and declared | year it is one phase of the negro question;

it was a discrimination against the poor man. another year it is something else. The great 6. Because when that clause was repealed, work of Bishop Hopkins was once one of they complained that the only hope of the their standard works. It is rather dull sale friends, but wrong to pull up the pavethis year. The conduct of these politicians poor man was gone. 7. Because they denounced the war as a towards the poor degraded negro would be negro war, and did nothing to aid or assist past all comprehension had we not a menin carrying it on. ora, le example of the same kind in the easly history of the human race.

8. Because they became highly indignant when negro troops were called, for, and threw All the troublesome and deadly plagues the benefits of all their sympathics with the of Egypt, including the death of all the first South. 9. Because they opposed every measure the heart of Pharoab, nor to persuade the the Government found it necessary to adopt Egyptions of the errors and sins of slavery. for the suppression of the Rebellion. So that even after the slaves had left the

country, led by a pillar of cloud by day, and 10. Because they magnified every Rebel success, and deprecated every Union victory a rillar of fire by night, the ruler and his 11. Because, in 1804, they declared the midst of the Red Sea. Our nation has sufwar a failure. 🛥 12. Lecause, in 1865, they declare that the fered more than all the plagues of Egypt?

fruits of the war are "debt, disgrace, and As the law of primogeniture has been abolished among us, the deaths were not all of slaughter." our first-born, but nearly one of every house-13. Because they tried to prevent the ex-

hold; yet these deluded hosis, led on by ension of the right of suffrage to soldiers in hard-hearted and wicked Pharaohs, as leadservice. Their leaders opposed it in almost ers, are still pursuing even into the midst of every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairthe Red Sen. Will not the "waters standing man of their State Central Committee, said, as walls of safety to the slaves, return again (see Record of 1864, pages 335, 839) "I vote and cover Pharaoh and his hosts, and all against this bill upon principle as well as for that come into the sca after them, until there form. It is said that so meritorious a class as shall remain not so much as one of them ?" olunteer soldiers should not be disfranchis-Our Candidates. ed. To this I answer, that neither the Con

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I only be conded by the future ess, prosperity and success of the nation purified, regenerated and reclaimed by the iers ordeal through which we have just pised,

By order of the Committee JOHN CESSNA, Chairma

----PERSONAL NEATNESS - A lady corespondent of a cotemporary writes :

" Some say that it is quite out of the uestion for farmers' wives and daughrs, who have so many duties to perform, o always look tidy. Some do say so, and I have often heard them ; but such decarations do not, in my opinion, mitigate against the general principle A wife or daughter can be personally neat, no matter what duty she may be employed dices against the negro are so great, and that at. Those who allow themselves to appear neg igently dressed, on the plea that they have something to do-cooking, repeat the effort in order to accomplish their washing, scrubbing, whitewashing, etc -are pretty sure to be habitually untidy two races on an equality. They seem to be with a sun-bonnet in keeping, worn in very much afraid that some poor degraded the house or out of it, slipshod shoes, etc. negro may outstrip them in the race of life. no appearance of a white collar, her hair They tell us that these negroes are weak, ig. | squashed upon the head, and plenty norant, and inferior to the whites. If so, it straying about the neck. do not give the would seem that they needed our help and husband, if he possesses any idea of assistance to educate and instruct them. The cleanliness himself, a very elevated idea of his wife's attractions; nor will the daughters, who may be equally delinquent. impress the young men in the neighborhood very favorably I am a wife and a housekeeper, and have been of the thoughtless, may at last succeed in a daily worker for twenty five years in my household, but I have never seen the level of the negro. The time was when they to my personal appearance. System, and a desire to be always cleanly, will not only afford the necessrry time, but will make the labor one of the highest pleasure .---My husband never has had and never iere ran away from slavery in the Soath, | -hall have occasion to twit me or the girls in relation to a matter which every wothese negroes in the North would have long | man's pride or self respect ought to prosince moved South. They told us, too, that vide against. Will not, then my sister housekeepe s give this question of do mestic propriety or respectability their serious consideration? They should rein this doctrine now. But these politicians member that it not only concerns themselves, but especially their daughters,

RIGHT AND WRONG .- It is right to leave no stone unturned to help your ment to pelt your opponents. It is right to take pains, but wrong to break windows. It is right (if you like them) to be for sweeping measures, but wrong to throw sout at these who condemn them. At all events, if you must blacken a man's born of the land, were not sufficient to reach | shirt front, don't blacken his character, especially behind his back. Volleys of applause are right, volleys of stones wrong. It is right to lay down the daw, but wrong to floor the police. It is right to host of subjects tollowed them even into the bring forward"a r gular "stick." but deeidedly wrong to bring out a regular

> bludgeon. It you wish to be happy, keep busy. Idleness is harder work than ploughing, a great deal. There is more fun in sweating an hour than there is in yawning a century.

"A COOL APOLOGY .-- A Paris thief was lately detected in the act of breaking open a maid servant's box. When found guilty he apologised for being discovered in such a petty robbery, assuring the Judge and the public that he only entered into it to keep his hand in practice for a great coup which For Auditor-General, we have presented the was meditating.-