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CHURCHES.

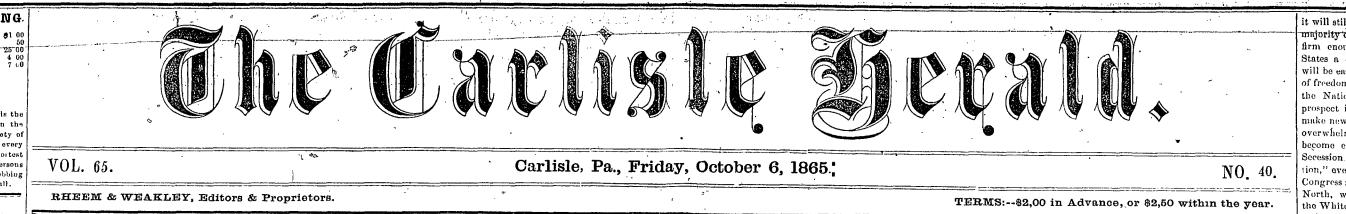
First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Cer tre Square. Rev Croway P. Wing Pastor — Service every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Han

over and Poinfiet streets - Rev. John C. Bliss, Pastor Services commence at 11 o Clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock , M St. John's Church, Prot. Episcopal Juortheast angle Suntro squaro, Rev. J. J. Clure, Rector, Services J. Laiclock, V. M. and Go'clock, P. M. English Lutheran Church, Bedford, between Main English Lutheran Church, Bedford, between Main and Louther streets, Rev som 15 previse, Pastor, Ser-vices at 11 o'clock A. M., and o¹₂ Celock P. M. derman Reformed Church, Louther, between Uan over and Pitt streets. Ref. Somed Philips, Pastor Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M. Menn alist C. Church (hist charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets, Rev Thouas H. Sherlock, Pastor, Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Machodst F. Church, aread o'clock P. M. Machodst F. Church, and 7 o'clock P. M. Mathodist E. Church (second (har.e.) Rev. S. Bowman, Pastor, Services in Emory M. E. Church at o'clock A. M., and 3/2 P. M. Church of God l'hapel south West cor. of West St. and Chapel Alley. Key. B. F. Bock, Pasto. Services at 11 a, m., and 5 b. m. st. Patrick's Catholic Church. Pomfrot near Eastst

 Matrick's Catholic Church Pomfrot near Eastst Rev Pastor, Services every other Sab bath, at 10 o'clock, Vespers at 3 P. M. German Latheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bediord streets, Rev C 'Fritze, Fastor, Services at 1 o'clock P. M.
Web When sheet to clock r. of. **yes** When changes in the above are necessary the roper performance are requested to notify us.

JCKINSON COLLEGE

Rev. Her and M. Johnson, D. D., President and Preessor of M rai Science. William , Wilson, A. M., Professor of Natural Science a.i. Carator of the Museum. Rev. William L Boswell, A M., Professor of the



ed as new States they must form their own justify the exercise of the extreme rights

constitution; and an enabling act could of war-" to execute, to imprison, to con-

dictate its terms. Congress could pre- fiscate " How many captive enemies it

Surely, these things are sufficient to

Miscellaneons. RECONSTRUCTION. BY HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

An Address Delivered to the Citizens

Lancaster, September 6' 1865. FELLOW-CITIZENS : In compliance with they were assaulting with bloody defeats. your request, I have come to give my simply because they became belligerents views of the present condition of the through crime, is making theory overrule Rebel States-of the proper mode of re- | fact to an absurd degree. It will, I sup organizing the Government, and the fu- pose, at least be conceded that the United ture prospects of the Republic. During | States, if not obliged so to do, have a the whole progress of the war, I never right to treat them as an alien enemy now for a moment felt doubt or despondency. conquered, and subject to all the liabili-

commanded by officers holding commiss

ions from that Government. The Con-

federate States were for four years what

they claimed to be, an alien enemy, in

I knew that the loval North would conties of a vanquished foe. quer the Rebel despots who sought to If we are also at liberty to treat them destroy freedom. - But since that traias never having been out of the Union. torous confederation has been subdued, and that their declarations and acts were " reconstruction" or " restoration," I canstitution, therefore they never were engag | can take legitimate cognizance of it. not deny that my heart has become sad | ed in a public war but were merely inat the gloomy prospects before us.

eleven States, under a government called the "Confederate States of America," of the leaders for treason, the Constitu. But, as a conquered enemy, they could to which they acknowledge allegiance, tion requires that they should be indict- not escape. Their trials would take place in the South The number of acres of have overthrown all governments within ed and tried "by an impartial jury of by court martials. I do not think they land is 465 000,000 Of this those who those States which could be acknowledged as legitimate by the Union The

been conquered and subdued, and their law." territory possessed by the United States, it becomes "becessary to establish govcroments therein, which shall be repubican in form and principles, and form a more perfect Union" with the parent sylvania, has committed no overt act in in case of ordinary wars; but the abstract people would remain untouched. Divide Sovernment. It is desirable that such a course should be persued as to exclude from those governments every vestige of i uman bondage, and render the same forever impossible in this nation; and to take care that no principles of self de struction shall be incorporated therein.

In effecting this, it is to be hoped that ever be had. Possible a jury might be - Hautefeuille, for example-contends vide it into suitable farms and sell it to no provision of the Constitution will be infringed, and no principle of the law of packed to convict, but that would not be for the ancient rule, that private proper- the highest budders. I think it, inclu-

can pass a bill of attainder.

bers to Congr ss. The state of war has

regulate the elective franchise? It would

pation. In reconstruction, therefore, no

States if they have never left the Union.

But reformation must be effected; the

be rank, dangerous and deplorable usur-

pation which may tend to impair the innocent man, the other of a traitor, practice," Vattel says: "When therestability and permanency of the nation. The same difficulties would exist in at fore, he has subdued a hostile nation, he Within these limitations, we hold it to be | tempting forfeitures, which can only fol | undeniable may, in the first place, do him-

scribe the qualifications of voters while a would be proper to execute, as an examall their rights and liabilities. To say Territory, or whon proceeding to call a | ple to nations, I leave others to judge .----that they were States under the protee convention to form a State government. I am not fond of sanguinary punishments. tion of that Constitution which they were That is the extent of the power of Con- but surely some victims must propitiate rending and within the Union which gress over the elective franchise, whether the manes of our starved, murdered, in a territorial or State condition. The slaughtered martyrs. A court martial President has not even this or any other | could do justice according to law. power to meddle in the subject, except | But we propose to confiscate all the es-

pertinence. If they are to be admit-

by anvice to Congress-and they on ter- | tate of every rebel belligerent whose es ritories. Congress, to be sure, has some | tate was worth \$10,000, or whose land sort of compulsory power by refus ng the exceeded two hundred acres in quantity. States admission until they shall have Policy if not justice would require that

complied with its wishes over this sub | the poor, the ignorant, and the coerced ject. Whether those who have fought should be forgiven. They followed the our battles should all be allowed to vote, example and teachings of their wealthy or only those of a paler hue, I leave to be and intelligent neighbors. The rebellion and we have entered upon the work of all void because they contravened the Con discussed in the future when Congress would never have originated with them. Fortunately those who would thus escape, If capital punishment of the most guil- | form a large majority of the people, though surgents, let us inquire which position ty are deemed essential as examples, we possessing but a small portion of the Four years of bloody and expensive is best for the United States If they have seen that, on one theory, none of wealth. The proportion of those exempt war, waged against the United States by have never been otherwise than States in them can be convicted on fair trials-the compared with the punished would be I the Union, and we desire to try certain | complicity of the triers would defeat it. | believe about nine-tenths.

There are about six millions of freemen the State and district wherein the crime | could thus be tried for treason; but they | own above two hundred acres each (num shall have been committed, which district could be tried as belligerents, who had ber about 70 000 persons, holding in the armies of the Confederate States having shall have been previously ascertained by forfeited their lives, according to the laws aggregate (together with the State) about of war. By the strict rights of war, as 394 000 000 acres leaving for all the oth

The crime of treason can be committed anciently practiced, the victor held the ers below _00 each, about 71,000,000 of only where the person is actually or po- lives, the liberty and the property of the acres. By thus forfeiting the estates of tentially present. Jefferson Davis sit vanquished at his disposal The taking the leading rebels, the Government would ting in Richmonu. conuselling, or advise of the life, or reduction to bondage of the have 394.00.000 of acres, beside their ing, or commanding an inroad into Penn captives, has long ceased to be practised own property, and yet nine tenths of the

this State, and can be tried if anywhere. right-the summum jus-is still recog- this land into convenient farms Give. only in the Richmond district. The doc- nized in exceptional cases where the cause if you please, forty acres to each adult trime of constructive presence, and con- of the war, or the character of the bellig male freedmen. Suppose there are one structive treason, will never, I hope, pol- erent, or the safety of the victors justify million of them. That would require lute our statutes or judicial decisions, its exercise. The same thing may be 40,000 000 of aches, which deducted from Select an impartial jury from Virginia, said of the seizure of property or land 394 000 000 leaves three hundred and and it is obvious that no conviction cou i Halleck (475) says some modern writers fifty four millions of acres for sale. Di

nations disregarded. Especially must we an "impartial" jury. It would be judi ty on land may be subject to seizure. ding town property, would average at take care that in rebuking this unjust and cial murder, and would rank in infamy They are undoubtedly correct, with re lea t ten dollars per acre That would treasonable war, the authorities of the with the trial of Lord Russel, except gard to the general abstract right, as de- produce \$3,540,000,000--three billions Union shall indulge in no acts of usur- only that the one was the murder of an duced from the law of nature and ancient five hundred and forty millions of dollars. Let that be applied as follows to wit :

L. Invest \$300,000,000 in six per cent government bonds, and add the interest the duty of the Government to inflict low convictions in States protected by self justice respecting the object which semi-annually to the pensions of those condign bunishment on the rebel belli- he Constitution; and then it is said only has given rise to the war, and indemnify who have become entitled by this villain-

The plan we have proposed would pay at and driving them to exile or to honest labor, least three-fourths of our debt. The balance would be harsh and severe upon innocent could be managed with our present-taxationwomen and children. It may be so; but ours, and the people be crushed beneath And yet to think that even that is to be perthat is the result of the necessary laws of war. heavy burdens. petual is sickening. If it is to be doubled, as | But it is revolutionary, say they. This plan would, no doubt, work a radical reorganizait must he, if "restoration" instead of "reconstruction" is to prevail, would to God tion in Southern institutions, habits and Government out of the conquered territory, the authors of it could see themselves as an manners. It is intended to revolutionize converted into new and free States, and adexecrating public and posterity will see

Our new Doctors of National law, who So do all great improvements in the political hold that the "Confederate States" were never out of the Union, but only insurgents and traitors, have become wiser than Grotus and Puffendorf and Rutherford and Vattel, and all modern publicists down to Haltremble? The prim conservatives, the snobs, leck and Phillimore. They all agree that and the male waiting-maids in Congress, such a state of things as has existed here for were in hysterics.

four years is public war and constitutes the T.e whole fabric of Southern society must parties independent belligerents, subject to be changed, and never can it be done if this the same rules of war as the foreign nations opportunity is lost. Without this, the Govengaged in open warfare. rnment can never be, as it never has been, The learned and able Professor at Law in true Republic. Heretolore, it had more the Cambridge University, Theophilus Par- the features of aristocracy than of democraons, lately said in a public speechcy. The Southern States have been despot-"As we are victorious in war we have a isms, not governments of the people. It is right to impose upon the defeated party any terms necessary for our security. This right is perfect. It is not only in itself obvious impossible that any practical equality of rights en exist where a few thousand men monot it is asserted in every book on this subpolize the whole landed property. The larger iect, and is illustrated by all the wars of his the number of small proprietors the more The rabels forced a war upon us; it was a long and costly and bloody war; and now that we have conquered them, we have landed interest must govern, the more it is subdivided and held by independent owners, who by words justified and abetted the all the rights which victory confers." The only argument of the Restorationist is, that the States could not and did not go the State of New York if it were not for her out of the Union because the Constitution independent yeomanry? She would be overf rhids it. By the same reasoning you could whelmed and demoralized by the Jews, Miprove that no crime ever existed. No man ever committed murder for the law forbids How can republican institutions, free schools, it! He is a shallow reasoner who could free churches, free social intercourse exist in make theory overrule fact ! I prefer to believe the ancient and mod- of the owners of twenty thousand acre man- ed by inches thousands of our brave soldiers rn publicists, and the learned Professors of ors with lordly palaces, and the occupants of [1] egal science to the extemporised dectrines narrow huls inhabited by "low white trash?" f modern Sciolists.

If the South is ever to be made a safe Re-If "Restoration," as it is now properly public, let her lands be cultivated by the diristened, is to prevail over "Reconstructoil of the owners or the free labor of intelion," will some learned pundit of that school ligerit citizens. This must be done even a aform me in what condition Slavery and though it drive her nobility into exile. If the Slave laws are? I assert that upon that i they go, all the better.

heory not a Slave has been liberated ; not a It will be hard to persuade the owner of slave law has been abrogated; but on the ten thousand acres of land, who drives a Restoration" the whole Slave code is in les | coach and four, that he is not degraded by al force. Slavery was protected by our sitting at the same table, or in the same pewo onstitution in every State in the Union | with the embrowned and hard-handed farwhere it existed. While they remained un- | mer_who_has_himself_cultivated_his_own der that protection no power in the Federal | thriving home-tead of 150 acres. This sub-Government could abolish Slavery. If division of the lands will yield ten bales of struction ? nowever, the Confiderate States were ad? | cotton to one that is made now, and he who | mitted to be what they claimed, an inde- produced it will own it, and feel himself a pendent belligerent de facto then the war-

roke all treaties, compacts and ties between | It is far easier and more beneficial to exile | black loyalists whose bullets caused many of the arties, and Slavery was left to its rights 70,0.0 proud, bloated and defiant rebels, than under the law of nations. These rights were to expatriate four millions of laborers, native none ; for that law declares that "Man can | to the soil and loyal to the government .- | thar they need wither note or comment ; and hold no property in man." (Philimore, This latter scheme was a favorite plan of the heart of every man who is loyal to the page 316.) Then the laws of war enabled us Blairs, with which they had for a while indeclare every bondman free, so long as oculated our late sainted President. But a we held them in military possession. And single experiment made him discard it and page 369 : "A conqueror, who has taken the damages done to loyal men, North clare them forever emancipated. But if the Blairs, I may say a word more of those perhe conqueror, through Congress, may ueits advisers. Since 1 have mentioned States are "States in the Union," then when | sistent apologists of the South. For, when war ceases they resume their positions with the virus of Slavery has once entered the all their privileges untouched. There can veins of the slave-holder, no subsequent efbe no "mutilated" restoration. That would fort seems capable of wholly eradicating it. be the work of Congress, alone, and would They are a family of considerable power, [000] or four thousand millions of national he "Reconstruction." While I hear it said everywhere that ecrable selfishness; with impetuous alacrity they seize the White House, and hold posslavery is dead. I cannot learn who killed ssion of it, as in the late Administration, with a leg, some with an eye, carried it. No thoughtful man has pretended that Lincoln's proclamation, so noble in sentiuntil shaken off by the overpowering force of ment, liberated a single slave. It expressly public indignation. Their pernicious course had well nigh defeated the re-election of Abexcluded from its operation all those within our lines. No slave within any part of the raham Lincoln; and if it should prevail with the present Administration, pure and patrirebel States in our possession, or in Tenneseaned for support. Contemplate these see, but only those beyond our limits and otic as President Johnson is admitted to be, [it will render him the most unpopular Exbeyond our power were declared free. So ecutive-save one-that ever occupied the Gen. Smith conquered Canada by a proclamation! The President did not pretend to Presidential chair. But there is no fear of a rogate the slave laws of any of the States -" Restoration," therefore, will leave the YOUR TIME HAS COME !? opoverty by the confiscations by the Con- 1 "Union as it was"-a hideous idea. I am This remodeling the institutions, and refederate States, and by the Rebel States | aware that a very alle and patriotic gentleman, and learned historian, Mr. Bancroft, has att mpted to place their freedom on difanship, and the firm nerve of the hero.ferent grounds. He says, what is undoubt ferent grounds. He says, what is undoubt- manship, and the firm nerve of the hero- ces. Our business is to work all our mines edly true, that the proclamation of freedom But will not this mighty occasion produce- and pay all our debts as soon as possible.ed of them But above all, let us inquire did not free a slave. But he liberates the . will not the God of Liberty and order give Our great mine is human labor whether imperative duty to the presont on feudal principles. Under the feudal sys- us such men ? Will not a Romulus, a Lygeneration and to posterity does not com- tem, when a king conquered his enemy, he cergus, a Charlemagne, a Washington arise. mand us to compel the wicked enemy to parceled out his lands and conquered sub- whose expansive views will found a freeempay the expenses of this unjust war. In jects among his chief retainers; the lands pire, to endure till time shall be no more? This doctrine of restoration shocks me.and serfs were held on condition of fealty and rendering military service when required. _ | We have a duty to perform which our fathclamor and prosecutes an unfounded suit, If the subordinate chief rebelled, he broke ers were incapable of, which will be required contrary to the laws of war, and if found is adjudged to pay the costs on his de- the condition on which he held them, and at our hands by God and our Country.feat. We have seen, that, by the law of the lands and serfs became forfeited to the When our ancestors found a "more perfect nations, the vanquished in an unjust war lord paramount. But it did not free the Union" necessary, they found it impossible it was directed. By Democratic Corvenserfs. They, with the manors, were bestow- to agree upon a Constitution without tolered on other favorites. But the analogy fails ating, nay, guaranteeing Slavery. They were in another important respect. The Ameri- obliged to acquiesce, trusting to time to work can slaveholder does not hold, by virtue of a speedy cure, in which they were disapany grant from any lord paramount-lest of pointed. They had some excuse, some justiall by a grant from the General Govern- lication. But we can have none, if we do ment. Slavery exists by no law of the Union, | not thoroughly eradicate Slavery and render but simply by local laws, by the laws of the it forever impossible in this republic. The \$240 000 000 States. Rebellion against the National au- Slave power made war upon the nation .-120.000.000 They declared the "more perfect Union" thority is a breach of no condition of their thority is a breach of no condition of their They declared the "more perfect Union" says :--" During our absence from home last dissolved. "Solemnly declared themselves a week, we travelled through a considerable rebellion against a State under whose laws they held, might work a forfeiture. But | four years were in fact what they claimed to rebellion against neither government would be. We accepted the war which they tenper se have any such effect. On whom would dered and treated them as a government tions they will not support him at the com-the lord paramount again bestow the slaves? capable of making war. We have conquered ing election. So much for Col. Davis' pop-The theory is plausible, but has no solid them, and as a conquered enemy we can give the Register has observed correctly. them laws; can apolish all their municipal foundation. The President says to the rebel States, institutions and form new-ones. If we do not make those institutions fit to last through Before you can participte in the government you must abolish slavery and reform generations of free men, a heavy curse willyour election laws." That is the command be on us. Our glorious, but tainted republic of a conqueror. That is Reconstruction, not has been born to new life through bloody, agonizing pains. But this frightful "Resto-Restoration-Reconstruction, too, by assuming the power of Congress. This theory will ration" has thrown it into "cold obstruction, and to death." If the Rebel States have lead tog melancholy results. Nor can the never been out of the Union, any attempt to constitutional amendment abolishing slavery reform their State institutions, either by Conever be ratified by three-fourths of the States, gress or the President, is rank-usurnation. if they are States to be counted. Bogus Conventions of those States may vote for it. But Is then all lost? Is this great conquest to no Convention, honestly and fairly elected, be in vain? That will depend upon the virwill ever do it. The frauds will not pertue and intelligence of the next Congress .manently avail. The cause of Liberty must To Congress alone belongs the power of Rerest on a firmer basis. Counterfeit governconstruction-of giving law to the vanguishments, like the Virginia, Louisiana, Tened. This is expressly decided by the Supreme nessee, Mississippi and Arkansas protenses Court of the United States in the Dorr case. will be disregarded by the sober sense of the 7th Howard, 42. The Court say, "Under people, by future law, and by the courts .-his Article of the Constitution (the 4th) it "Restoration" is replanting seeds of rebelests with Congress to decide what governlion, which within the next quarter of a cenment is the established one in a State, for tury will germinate and produce the same the United States guarantees to each a rebloody strife which has just ended. publican form of government," etcetera.a commission? The invaders of the loy. Union, the States have long ago regulated corner stone should be slavery," renders the exphequer tells you, the interest was sympathy with rebel wives and children than ity of Congress to overcome preconceived But, it is suid, by those who have more But we know how difficult it is for a major OFFICE at his residence in Pitt al States were not treated as out-laws, that, and for the Central Government to its perpetuity or revival dangerous to hu- \$131,809,990. Ours when all shall be for the widows and orphans of loyal ment, pointons. Besides, before Congress meets, that this stripping the rebels of their estates, things will be so inaugurated -precipitated,

it will still be more difficult to correct. Tra majority of Congress can be found wise and firm enough to declare the Confeder States a conquered enemy, Re-construction will be easy and legitimates and the friends of freedom will long rule in the Councils of the Nations If Restoration prevails, the prospect is gloomy, and "new Lords will make new laws." The Union party will be overwhelmed. The Copperhead party has become extinct with Secession. But with Secession it will revive. Under "Restoration," every rebel State will send Rebels to Congress ; and they, with their allies in the North, will control Congress; and occupy the White House. Then Restoration of Laws and ancient Constitutions will be sure to follow; our public debt will be repudiated or the Rebel National debt will be added to

Let us forget all parties, and build on the broad platform of "re-constructing" the their principles and feelings. This may mitted into the Union by the sovereign powstartle feeble minds and shake weak nerves. | er of Congress, with another plank, -"THE PROPERTY OF THE REBELS SHALL PAY OUR and moral world. It requires a heavy im- NATIONAL DEBT, and indemnify freed-men petus to drive forward a sluggish people .- and loyal sufferers-and that under no cir-When it was first proposed to free the slaves, cumstances will we suffer the National debt. and arm the blacks, did not half the nation to be repudiated, or the interest scaled below the contract rates; nor permit any part of the rebel debt to be assumed by the nathốn.

Let all who approve of these principles tarry with us. Let all others go with Copperheads and Rebels. Those will be the opposing parties. Young men, this duty devolves on you. Would to God, if only for that, that I were still in the prime of life. that I might aid you to fight through this last and greatest battle of Freedom.

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS.

Which is the best citizen-the white man who staid at home during the retellion, and gave his influence to "the South; or the safe and stable the government. As the black man who went to the battle field and gave his assistance to the government ? Which is the most loval-the white man

the better. What would be the condition of bellion ; or the black man who by deeds aided in crushing it? Which is the most worthy of belief in a

ourt of justice-the white man who has vio lated all his oaths for purposes of treason; lesians and vagabonds of licentious cities .- | or the black man whose simple word alone, behalf of the cause of the Union, has never een broken?

Which is the most deserving of our esteem a mingled community of nabols and serfs; and confidence the white men who murderin the vile pens at Ander-onville, Milton, Salisbury, Belle Island, etc.; or the black men who aided and piloted them in their esie from those vite pen ?

Which is most entitled to the ballot-the white man who has fought four years to destroy the government : or the black man who has fought, ever since we would permit hum.

Which is most entitled to a voice in framing and administering our laws-the white traitor, Jefferson Davis, and the thousands of white men, equally as disloyal, who en-deavored to build a Southern Contederacy pon the ruins of the Union ; or the loyal lack man, Frederick Douglas, and the thousands of black men equally as loyal, who, with their money and their blood, did all they could to preserve that Union from do-

Which are most entitled to all the rights and privileges of cuizenship the white reb-els whose bullets brought death to many of air fathers, brothers and loved ones; or the those white rebels to bite the dust, and aided materially in restoring peace to the country ! These are

Freek and German Languages. Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Profe sor of Mathemat a. John K. Staymin, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Stench Languages. Hon James it. Ursham, LL. D., Professor of Law. Rev. Henry C. Cheston, A. B., Principal of the trammar School. John Hood, Assistant in the Grammar School.

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Frederick Watts: secretar and Treasurer, Edward M. Buddle: superintendent, O. N. Luil Passenge trains three times a day. Carlisle Accommo ation Eistwird, loaves Cirlisle 55 A. M., arriving at Car bistwird, bud Church trains Easter at 10 A. M. Esstward, leaves Gruste 5 55 A. M., arriving at C. liste 5 20 P. M. Through trains Eastward, 10.10 A. and 2 42, P. M. Westward at 9.27, A. M., and 2.55

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SOCIETIES

Cumberland Stal Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marion Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every month. St. John's Lodge No. 260 A. Y. M. Meets 3d Thurs deer of each month, at Mariou Hall.

day of each month, at Marlon Hall. Oarliele Lodge No. 911. O of O. F. Meets Monday evening at Tiout's building Letort Lodge No. 63, 1. O of G. T. Meets every Thursday evening in Rheem's Hall, 3d story.

FIRE COMPANIES.

The Union Fire Company was organized in 1789.— House in Louther between Pittand Hanover. The Gumberland Bire Company was instituted Feb 18, 1809. House in Badford, between Main and Pom

fret. The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in March, 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was ink tu-ted in 1859. House in Pitt near Main.

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DR. WM. H. COOK. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accouchour July 1, 1864. d04. (1) and (

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they can never again endanger the Union; and so reform their municipal institutions as to make them republican in spirit as well as in name

We especially insist that the property of the chief rebels should be seized and appropriated to the payment of the National debt, caused by the unjust and wicked war which they instigated. How can such punishment be inflicted and such forfeitures produced without doing violence to established princi

ples? Two positions have been suggested. First-To treat those States as never is the reasoning, notwithstanding every ton for acts done by him at Andersonhaving been out of the Union beacuse the Constitution forbids secession, and therefore a fact forbidden by law could not exist.

no loose, unorganized rebellion having no Acts of Congress. If he committed mur Second-To accept the position in which they placed themselves as severed defined boundary or possession. It has a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, from the Union; an independent government de facto, and an alien enemy and which can be crossed only by forceto be dealt with according to the laws of south of the line is enemy's terri ory, because it is claimed and held in possession war.

by an organized, hostile and belligerent It seems to me while we do not aver that the United States are bound to treat power" What right has any one to direct would be illegal But if he was officer of a convention to be held in a sovereign a belligerent enemy, making war as an them as an alieu enemy, yet they have a State of this Union, to amend its consti- independent people, now being conquerright to elect so to do if it be for the intution and prescribe the qualifications of ed, it is competent, holding them as a terest o: the Nation; and that the " Confederate States " are estopped from devoters? The sovereign power of the nanying that position. South Carolina the | tion is lodged in Congress. Yet where is the warrant in the constitution for such leader and embodiment of the rebellion, sovreign power, much less the Execu in the month of January, 1864, passed the following resolution by the unani-

mous vote of her Legislature : "Resolved. That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, rd she has no further interest in the Contitution of the United States ; and that the

only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government areas to their mutual relation as foreign States.' The Convention that formed the government of the Confederate States, and foundation of their institutions, both po-

litical, municipal and social must be broall the eleven States that composed it, adopted the same declaration, and pledgken up and relaid, or all our blood and treasure have been spent in vain. This property; but that this extreme right is ed their lives and fortunes to support it. That government raised large armies and can only be done by treating and holding by its formidable power compelled the them as a conquered people. Then all barous, obstinate, or dangerous foe who nations of the civilized world as well as things which we can desire to do, follow has waged an unjust war.

ourown Government to acknowledge them | with logical and legitimate authority. As as an independent beligerent, entitled by | conquered territory, Congress would have Photographs, Ambrotypes, lvorytypes the law of nations to be considered as en- full power to legislate for them; for the gaged in a public war, and not merely territories are not under the Constitution to take the lives, liberty and property of eration. It is fashionable to belittle our in an insurrection. It is idle to deny except so far as the express power to govthat we treated them as a belligerent, en | ern them is given to Congress. They titled to all the rights, and subject to all would be held in a territorial condition

aded their ports; which is an undoubted tions, republican in fact, not in form on- navy yards; by stealing our money from trusted with the truth. Capitalists will belligeren't right, the extent of coast ly, and ask admission into the Union as the mints and depositories, and by sur not be effected, for they cannot be deblockaded, marked the acknowledged ex- new States. If Congress approve of rendering our forts and navies by perjur- ceived Confide in the people, and you tent of their_territory — a territory orimi- their Constitutions, and think they have ers who had sworn to support the Consti- will avoid repudiation. Deceive them, nally acquired but de facto theirs. We done_works_meet for repentance, they tution. In its progress our prisoners, by acknowledged their sea rovers as priva- would be admitted as new States. If teers and not as pirates, by ordering their | their Constitutions are not approved of, | slaughtered in cold blood. Ask Fort

captive crewe to be treated as prisoners of they would be sent back, until they have Pillow and Fort Wagner. Sixty thouswar. We acknowedged that a commission | become wise enough so to purge their old | and of our prisoners have been deliberfrom the Confederate Government was suf laws as to eradicate every despotic and ately starved to death because they would hood .-. The debt of Great Britan is just

but an acknowledged Government de jure of Independence. I do not touch on the tongne. The purpose and avowed object large-it bears but three per cent. interor de facto, could have power to issue such question of negro suffrage. If in the of the enemy "to found and empire whose est. The current year the chancellor of

but as soldiers of war, because they were interfere with it would be mischievous i man liberty. · . ·

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verents, and so weaken their hands that | for the life of the malefactor-Congress | himself for the expenses and damager ons war

never excreised except upon a cruel, bar-

which he has sustained by it." And at 2 Appropriate \$200.000 000 to pay Nor, under that theory, has Congress, much less the Executive, any power to up arms not only against the sovereign and South, by the rebellion.

nterfere in remodelling those States upbut against the nation herself, and whose 3. Pay the residue, being \$3,040.000. on reconstruction .- What reconstruction intention it was to subdue a fierce and 000 towards the payment of the Nationis needed? Here are the States which savage people, and once for all to reduce al debt.

they say, have never been out of the an obstinate eneny, such a conqueror may, What loyal man can object to this ?---Union, and are consequently now in it with justice, lay burdens on the conquerwithout asking leave of any one. They ed nation, both as a compensation for the Look around you, and everywhere behold your neighbors, some with an arm, some are competent to send Senators and mem- expenses of the war, and as a punishment." I am happy to believe that the Governaway by rebel bullets. Others horribly broken no constitutional ligaments, for it ment has come to this conclusion. I canmutilated in every form. And yet nuwas only an insurrection of individuals, not otherwise see how Capt. Werze can

nerous others wearing the weeds which not a public war waged by States. Such | be tried by a Court Martial at Washing mark the death of those on whom they State acted in its municipal especity; ville. He was in no way connected with nonuments of rebel perfidy, and of patriand the court in the prize cases (2 Black our military organization, nor did he as a otic suffering, and then say if too much 673) say : "Hence in organizing this re- citizen connect himself with our Army bellion they have acted as States." It is so as to bring his case within any of the is asked for our valiant soldiers.

Look again, and see loyal men reduced der in Georgia, and Georgia was a State in the Union, then he should be tried ac--see Union men robhed of their propercording to her laws. The General Govty, and their dwellings laid in ashes by ernment has no jurisdiction over such rebel raiders, and say if too much is ask

crime, and the trial and execution of this wretch by a United States Military Court ordinary transaction he who raises a false, conquered foe, to try him for doing acts guilty to execute or otherwise publish him. As I am sure the loyal man at the head tive, to intermeddle with the domestic in- of the Government will not involve the must pay the expense. stitutions of a State, mould its laws, and | nation in illegal acts and thus set a pre-

Our war debt is from three to four bilcedent injurious to our national charac lons of dollars. In my judgment, when ter, I am glad to believe that hereafter all is funded and the pensions capitalizwe shall treat the enemy as conquered, reform can be effected in the Southern and remit their condition and reconstruced, it will reach more than four billions The interest at 6 per cent, only (now much tion to the sovereign power of the nation. The ordinary expenses of our Government In short, all writers agree that the vicare For some years the extraordinary expenses tor may inflict punishment upon the vanof our army and navy will be 110,000,000 quished enemy even to the taking of his life, liberty, or the confiscation of all his

\$470,000,000 Four hundred and seventy millions to he raised by taxation—our present heavy taxes will not, in ordinary years, produce but little more than half hat sum. Can Upon the character of the belligerent, our people bear double their present taxa-

and the justice of the war, and the man- tion? He who unnecessarily causes it ner of conducting it, depends our right will be accursed from generation to genthe belligerent. This war had its origin | public debt, lest the people should become in treason without one spark of justice. alarmed, and political parties should suf-It wes prosecuted before notice of it, by fer. I have never found it wise to de the liabilities of an alien enemy. We block- until they are fit to form State Constitu- robbing our forts and armories, and our ceive the people. They can always be and lead them into false measures, and the authority of their government were -you-may produce it.----

We pity the poor Englishmen whose national debt and burdensome taxation. we have heard deplored from our childficient to screen Semmes and his associates revolutionary principle—until they shall not enlist in the rebel armies. The graves about as much as ours, (\$4,000 000, four from the fate of lawless buccaneers. Who have learned to venerate the Declaration at Andersonville have each an accusing billions. But in effect it is but half as

funded, will be nearly double. · •

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to be Developed. Eight million six hundred acres of coal ields, which make an extensive surround near Pittsburg, rate at an average depth-of eight feet, and are estimated to contain 53 516.4.0,000 tous of coal, which, at two dollars per ton would be worth \$107.039.866 some merit, of admirable audacity, and ex- debt paid twenty-seven times, or a thousand years' gold and silver product of California and Nevada, supposing their yield to be one hundred millions every year. s plausibly quoted as a fact in itself of great encouragement. Add to the sum given, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, petroleum c., by the same process of education, and would be in vain to calculate the result. In the same way our grain resources or man-ufactures would outvalue, in the long run, the largest product of gold or silver. we our resources, but they are still only resources proportionably as they were a hun-dred years ago. What is *done* (comprehending what is invented) is our grand wealth that. He will soon say, as Mr. Lincoln did: so that our first desideratum is labor, and not the coal mines. It is this we need to make what we have apparent. We may work This remodeling the institutions, and re-forming the rooted habits of a proud aristoc-racy, is undoubtedly a formidable task ;— requiring the broad mind of enlarged statesabsurdity to lay back on our dumb resour-

HARD ON DEMOCRACY .- Harper's Weekly. which was one of the strongest defend rs of democracy before the rebellion, speaks thus harshly but truthfully of the corrupt thing: . The national prestige of the Democratic name is gore. The name of Democracy is indissolubly associated with Treason, Rebelion and Civil War. Under Democratic ascendency the Conspiracy was conceived and matured. Under a Democratic Administration it ripened. By Democratic chief tions it was declared triumphant. By Dem peratic organs and orators, as far as they dare, the theories from which the rebellion sprung are still justified. The Democratic party has forced its best men from its ranks. t has prostituted a noble name to the basest purposes. At some future time, that name nay become again respectable, but for the present, the American people have had quite nough of the Democracy.

THE Lehigh Register of Tuesday last foreign nation, alien to this republic; for four years were in fact what they claimed to Davis resides, and conversed with a number of returned soldiers who served under him. and we find that with but very few exceputarity as a military man." The editor of There is no class of persons better qualified to judge of the merits of the Democratic can-didate of Auditor General than the Soldiers of Bucks county, and we should be perfectly willing to trust the election to their de-cision.—Backs Co. Intelligencer.

> THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.-Governor Brownlow thus speaks of the Southern wo-men in his paper, the Knoxville Whig: "From the commencement of the rebell-ion until now, the devil and the women of the South have been the ablest allies the cause of treason had in the field. The influence of the women, backed up by his Satanic Majesty, filled the ranks of the rebel armies, and gave ardor and endurance to armies, and gave ardor and endurance to the hen-pecked mon that entered the service. Southern women even petitioned the rebel Congress to enact the law of conscription, so as to force all in the service. Through he influence which women had, thousand were forced into the field, and thence to their graves, who never would have left home. Playing into the hands of the devil, by thus filling his ranks, they had his approval all the time. Wives gave up their husbands, sisters their brothers, and mothers their hushands sons-willing, nay, anxious to immolate their lives to the Moloch of war. The wonen were willing to wear homespun; ready. o dispense with the luxuries of table or tol let; ready to fling all their jewelry into the Confederate crucible; ready to unsex themselves for the cause of the devil and the Confederacy."