The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

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FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

To the Soldiers of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866

In obedience to the authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city, on the eighth day of March, 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative district, and elect delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on Tuesday, the fifth of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district, for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purpose of this Convention, and it is desireable that as full a representation to the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

The Soldier's Convention.

Somebody sent to our office this morning what purports to be the proceedings of the soldiers convention held in Carlisle on Monday. As we do not recognize the assemblage spoken of in this report as anything but a disorderly mob in the interest of a few local copperhead politicians, we shall not disgrace our columns by giving it place. The proceedings of the only soldiers convention worthy of name will be found in another column.

That any body of men claiming to have been Union soldiers should adopt such resolutions as are embodied in the proceedings alluded to is such a palpable absurdity and such a gross insult to our returned soldiers that we cannot lend our aid to its circulation.

The idea of interfering with the genuine soldiers convention and thereby making capital for that skulking enemy of the soldiers and the country—HIESTER CLYMER, was conceived by a copperhead who hails from the upper end of our county and was carried into effect by him in the following manner. He secured a file of the HERALD containing the lists of drafted men and also the Provost Marshal's list of deserters. From these lists a third was carefully made out containing all the names of those who could be relied upon to vote the copperhead ticket. On Saturday and Sunday preceding the convention, these men were notified by messengers hired for the purpose, to attend the convention. Arriving in town on Monday morning this party assembled in the Court House where after counting noses it was ascertained that if admitted to seats in the convention, they would be strong enough to defeat its objects and control it to the base use of endorsing the copperhead nomination for Governor. Then with officers elected resolutions prepared and a general plan of operations concocted they marched in a body to the hall. But too much time had been occupied by these preliminary arrangements for when the disorganizers reached the hall it was more than half an hour after the time specified in the call and the convention had regularly organized and was proceeding to business. Foiled in their well-laid scheme to surprise the convention, nothing was left but to break it up, which they at once attempted by removing the regularly elected officers and substituting the roster agreed upon in the Court House. As soon as it became manifest that the business could not be transacted amid the uproar and confusion which ensued, the soldiers convention withdrew, notifying the delegates that an adjourned meeting would be held in the same place at 2 o'clock P. M. at which time it did reassemble and finish its business as the proceedings published in to day's paper fully exhibit.

Left to their own impulses the copperheads elaborated the bastard proceedings which we have referred to in the beginning, and have of course trumpeted them abroad as the voice of the soldiers of Cumberland County. Never was there a baser fraud perpetrated in the name of an honorable calling; but it is one which will deceive nobody and will only call down upon the heads of its authors the maledictions of every honest man. It was a cowardly attempt to disgrace the cloth, which will recoil with unspeakable disgrace upon the heads of its authors.

Gen. KNIPE, appointed Postmaster of Harrisburg, by President JOHNSON, has been confirmed by the Rump Senate, and he has taken possession of the office. Good bye, Bergner. The President has said that "treason must be made odious," and the removal of the "Hessian" is an evidence that he meant what he said.—*Volunteer.*

Gen. KNIPE, was a gallant soldier during the war and if he has not sold his principles and gone over to the support of HEISTER CLYMER, as a consideration for his appointment we have no objection to make. As to Mr. JOHNSON'S making treason odious by removal of the "Hessian," we have only to say that about a year ago Messrs. KNIPE and BERGNER, were applicants for the same office and although the General was strongly recommended and was then just fresh from the field, the President gave the appointment to Mr. BERGNER. Why was not "treason made odious then." Mr. Bergner, was thoroughly known to the Government in Washington, had been Post Master four years, was the publisher of a daily paper, which had denounced rebels and copperheads vigorously for years, had insisted on putting down armed rebellion, hanging traitors, confiscating their property and doing every thing that Democratic papers consider treasonable. Why did n't Moses then visit his iniquity by removing him instead of giving him his second commission? If Gen. KNIPE deserves the appointment now, he was as worthy of it a year ago. If BERGNER'S treason was to be made odious why not do it at once? The truth simply is this that although Mr. BERGNER'S paper did go as far towards supporting "my policy" as any Union *Journal* could go, it was it quite willing to help to elect HEISTER CLYMER, although one of the most profitable offices in the state was the consideration offered for such treachery. The HESSIANS in the revolution were odious specially because they were bought by the English Tyrant to help to crush the cause of freedom in this country. We suggest to the *Volunteer*, that as the Ex. P. M. of Harrisburg, has refused the price at which Moses has bought the Democracy both North and South to his support, for the same object, it would be well enough to drop that little epithet in speaking of Mr. BERGNER.

I will undertake to say that in notone of the cotton States could a corporal's guard of men be found who were loyal to the Union throughout the war—or, if found, would also be found the very poorest and meanest of trash. As the true manhood of the South feels us frankly recognize the fact—was in the rebellion; and to expect the Southern people to select as their representatives in Congress some whey-faced, white-livered caitiff who stood aloof from their desperate struggle, is to demand that a whole people shall become hypocrites, and organize a lie to their own disgrace and injury. The men who led the South in war must lead it in peace, or it will drift without leading into anarchy.

Would it not be better that honest, well-born wealthy, honorable men of the South to women thoroughly commanding the confidence of their people—should take charge of the destiny of the Southern States, than that the reins of government should fall into the hands of a craven, worthless scum of wretched renegades—who could not receive a hundred votes, unless by fraud and the influence of federal bayonets?—Let us put the best men of the South on guard in this crisis. Those best men undoubtedly "aided and adhered to the rebellion." They were faithful to a desperate cause, and will they now be less faithful to the Union? Let us be frank with ourselves. Would not ninety men out of every hundred men who fought most gallantly for the Union, have fought just as gallantly for the rebellion, if the accidents of their birth and residence had been reversed?—*Washington cor. of Volunteer.*

We hope our friends, and particularily those who are afflicted with any Johnson proclivities, will read the above carefully "All the true manhood of the South was in the rebellion," (indeed!) "*and to expect the Southern people to select as their representatives in Congress some whey faced white liecred caitiff who stood aloof from their desperate struggle*" &c., &c. Oh that would be terrible, distressing, excruciating, vindictive, cowardly, fanatical, fiendish chastisement of a magnanimous people, who only rebelled to show their patriotism, committed treason to show how gloriously they could die for their country, and finally "compromised" (you called it so, we think) their armies to Grant and Sherman just to keep the fanatical Abolitionists from ruining the country. This would be devilish revenge would it not? By the way who are you calling whey faced, white livered caitiffs who were absent from their desperate struggle? Andrew Johnson was pretty conspicuous in that line; so were the entire people of East Tennessee, so was almost every person outside of your party in Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, and Maryland; so were quite respectable minorities in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia until the violent and forcible persecution, confiscation and conscription devised by your party drove them into the rebel ranks—these men white livered caitiffs! Oh Democratic leaders how powerful, consistent and enduring is your affection for traitors. All through their desperate and fiendish effort to overthrow the Government your tongues and pens were ready with excuses and palliations for their darkest crimes. They rebelled, of course, but the crime was alone chargeable to those who remained true to the Government; they burnt Northern towns, but that was only because of the depredations of the Federal soldiers; they starved Union prisoners but that was owing to the fanaticism of STANTON; they butchered in cold blood, negro prisoners and white officers who commanded them, but that was the fault of Lincoln in employing soldiers that they did not like and now when these worst of villians have been conquered, you coolly call those who would not join them in all these crimes, "whey faced, white livered caitiffs." These very "caitiffs" held the border States in their places and saved our own homes from being made the theatre of conflict, though they knew it would bring the fierce tempest of war to their doors by so doing. Yet in Democratic estimation they are the poorest, meanest, kind of trash, and to legislate so that the control of the South should pass into their hands would be to make our chivalrous brethern organize a lie to their own disgrace and injury.

"Would it not be better that honest, well-born, wealthy, honorable men of the South should take charge of the destinies of the South?" We think so. But who pray are they? If our neighbor means, Davis Mason, Slidell, Soule, Stephens, Toombs, Lee, Beauregard, Johnson, McCausland, John Morgan, Semmes, Moseby and *id omne genus* then we object. These men are perjured villians who have deliberately violated solemn oaths of office to support and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States; they have organized rebellion and devised war against the United States or adhered to their enemies, giving them material aid and comfort, thereby committing treason according to the letter of the Constitution. On their guilty heads rests the murder of nearly half a million of their countrymen, and the maiming of quite as many more. They are felons in the eyes of the law and in the estimation of the world. Their crimes are of the greatest magnitude and deepest dye. Is it safe to trust criminals with the vast interests of a great section of country? In ordinary affairs are thieves trusted with the care of property? defaulters made custodians of the funds or securities of corporations? perjurers vested with judicial authority or murderers made guardians of the lives and liberties of a community? Is it a mark of statesmanship to act in opposition to every principle of common sense and prudence! When those who advocate reinstating the leaders of the late rebellion to power, entrust the care of their money drawers to professional thieves; embark in business enterprises on the promises and representations of convicted perjurers, and commit the custody of their wives and families to men who have made murder and mayhem a profession for years, we will believe them sincere when they advocate political preferment for traitors for the Country's good. Till then we charge them with willingness to surrender the Country to its foes in order that the Democratic Party may triumph.

The *Volunteer* establishment contemplates issuing about the beginning of June, a campaign paper to be called the CAUCASIAN, to be devoted to the advocacy of the election of HIESTER CLYMER, the support of the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, the restoration of traitors to power and other kindred objects. We have no doubt the new campaigner will work vigorously at this very congenial employment.

Messrs. MCCLURE & STONER, of the Franklin *Repository* are about commencing their issue of that sterling campaign paper, the "Old Flag". We need not say that it will be a valuable auxiliary to the Union cause and will be one of the very ablest and most effective papers in the state in supporting Gen. GEARY. Its service in the campaign of 1864 and the known energy and ability of its editors are its best recommendations.

A Leaf From Mr. Johnson's Record.

ANDREW JOHNSON has seen fit to revere his connection with the party that elected him for the alleged reason that Congress refuses to acknowledge that the States lately in rebellion are now in the Union and invested with all their former rights. He has made this refusal a pretext for denouncing the leaders of the majority in Congress as traitors. He refuses to sanction the admission of a new state because those lately in rebellion are denied a representation. The apologists for treason who are now supporting the President with so much vehemence are just as strongly denouncing the legal majority in Congress because they have determined that this late Southern Confederacy shall not attach itself with all its spirit and crime of treason to the Union it did so much to destroy. They prate constantly about Congress doing what the rebels failed to accomplish; they denounce its action as tyrannical and unconstitutional, and they insist it is the duty of the President to dissolve the "Rump Congress" by force and recognize the Southern representatives, and those who adhere to them as the legally constituted Legislature of the Nation. As an offset to all these absurdities, and as authority which these model reconstructionists can't well dispute we give the utterances of Mr. Johnson himself, in a speech delivered in December 1860 on this question. There is some difference, as will be seen, between the position then held by Senator Johnson and the present feeling of the originator of "my policy."

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON IN DECEMBER, 1860.

But, sir, there is another question that suggests itself in this connection. Kansas, during the last Congress, applied for admission into the Union. She assumed to be a State; and the difficulty in the way was a provision in her constitution and the manner of its adoption. We did not let Kansas in. We did not question her being a State; but on account of the manner of forming her constitution and its provisions, we kept Kansas out. What is Kansas now? Is she a State or is she a Territory? Does she revert back to her territorial condition of pupilage? Or, having been a State, and having applied for admission, and been refused, is she standing out a mate? You hold her as a Territory; you hold her as a province. You prescribe the mode of electing the members of her Legislature, and pay them out of your own treasury. Yes, she is a province, controlled by Federal authority, and her laws are made in conformity with the acts of Congress. Is she not a Territory? I think she is.

Suppose the State of California withdraws from the Union. We admitted her. She was territory acquired by the United States, by our blood and our treasure. Now, suppose she withdraws from the confederacy; does she pass back into a territorial condition, remain a dependency upon the Federal Government, or does she stand out as a separate government? Let me take Louisiana for which we paid $15,000,000. That was a Territory for a number of years—yes, a province. It is only another name for a province. It is a possession held under the jurisdiction of the United States. We admitted Louisiana into the Union as a State. Suppose we had refused to admit her; would she not have still remained a Territory? Would she not have remained under the protection of the United States? But now, if she has the power to withdraw from the Union, *does she not pass back into the condition in which she was before we admitted her into the Union?* In what condition does she place herself? When those States, which were at first Territories, cease their connection with this Government, do they pass back into the territorial condition? When Florida is going out, when Louisiana is going out, and these other States, *that were originally Territories, go out of the Union, in what condition do they place themselves?* Are they Territories or States? Are they merely as probation as the members of this confederacy, or are they States outside of the confederacy?

Where does this carry us? We find that this doctrine was not only laid down, but practised, in the case of Florida. Suppose Louisiana was now out of the confederacy, holding the key to the Gulf, the outlet to the commerce of the great West. Under the doctrine laid down by these ministers, and practised by the Congress of the United States, *would not this Government have the right, in obedience to the great principle of self preservation, and for the safety of our institutions, to seize it and pass it under the jurisdiction of the United States, and hold it as a province subject to the laws of the United States?* I SAY IT WOULD. The same principle applied to Florida. *The same principle would apply to South Carolina.* I regret that she occupies the position that she has assumed, but I am arguing a principle, and do not refer to her out of any disrespect. If South Carolina were outside of the confederacy, and independent power, having no connection with the United States, and our institutions were likely to be endangered, and the existence of the Government imperilled by her remaining a separate and independent power, or by her forming associations and alliances with some foreign power that would injure our free institutions, I say we should have a right on the principle laid down by Mr. Mason, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Soule, and upon the principle practised by the Congress of the United States in the case of Florida, *to seize her, pass her under the jurisdiction of the United States, and hold her as a province.*

Here we find the doctrine that the seceded States after going out of the Union could be conquered and held as territories of the United States, quite as strongly stated as it ever was by Stevens or Sumner. What has come over the spirit of the President's dream? Is it possible that the Andrew Johnson who enunciated this doctrine in the beginning of the rebellion is now persecuting his best friends because they are merely carrying it out? Can it be that he who denounced traitors with such unbridled ferocity a short time since, is now as fiercely denouncing loyal men, because they pursue the identical policy he then advocated? Unfortunately, Mr. Johnson, for your present position, you once made a very sensible and patriotic record, and unhappily for your future fame you are now making an exceedingly silly and disloyal one.

RAPHAEL SEMMES who was considerably conspicuous as a rebel pirate during the war, has been elected almost unanimously Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile. The President has ordered the military not to allow him to be installed until a pardon has been granted. Mr. Johnson took similar grounds when Monroe was elected Mayor of New Orleans and some time in April last he pardoned that gentleman, so that the people of the crescent City might be pleased in having a Mayor that needed pardoning. We presume he will be similarly gracious to the Mobilians and pardon Semmes. They ought to have Semmes for Judge, and his next in command a representative to Congress. A constituency that would elect Semmes to a judicial office is certainly in a good state of loyalty to be represented in the National Congress. The marauders of Mosby's and Morgan's gangs, and the crews of the Alabama and Shenandoah while organized, would have been as fairly entitled to representation.

We remember when the first privateers were captured it was proposed to hang them to the yards of their own ships as pirates. This could not be done because regular letters of marque had been granted to them by the Southern Confederacy which was regarded as a belligerent power, that is a separate nation at war with our Government. Had one of them met the fate of a regular pirate every Democrat would have howled over it as the murder of a prisoner of war. Now, the very States that armed and sent these sea rovers out to destroy and burn every defenceless ship that carried the Stars and Stripes, are considered in the Union and that they were never out of it. We confess we are a little muddled by this, "My policy" is beyond our comprehension entirely. Are the States always to be considered out of the Union when it is necessary to save the neck of a pirate or traitor and in it when it desirable to confer honor and office on him? How is it? We hope Moses will explain this, the next time he is serenaded.

PROTECTION FOR THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

We have seldom seen the intense hatred of the rebel southerners for their Union brethren more strikingly exemplified than in the following extract from a recent editorial in the Richmond Whig:

"The people of the south would rather be governed by martial law, severely administered by unsympathizing strangers, than see themselves subjected to the authority of that handful of time servers, place-seekers and sneaks among them, but not of them, who call themselves Union men, and would call themselves anything if by so doing they could get office. Such power will never be given them, if it depends upon the consent of the southern people."

The men who are thus accused cling to the Union when all around them was dark with rebellion; when persecution in every form was the lot of all who would still favor the fortunes of the great republic, and when honors, emoluments, offices and favors were far distant. Yet the Richmond *Whig* now calls them "time severs, place-seekers and sneaks." That they had to wait patiently for the triumph of the Union, and had faith that it would come, did not make them time-servers, though it did render liable to the charge those who fell in with rebellion because it was popular at the south, of whom every man in the Richmond *Whig* concern is a very fair specimen. That the Union men of the south endured suffering of every description, persecution, robbery, mutilation, and even death itself, for the mere hope of office under the Union restored, is incredible, and no man but a crazy rebel would make such a charge. The survivors of those who did so suffer, and yet maintained their faith unimpaired, deserve all the offices we can give them, and more too. On the other hand, those southern men who joined the rebellion without believing in it, were they not place-seekers? and does not the peculiar language used by the *Whig* show that they are still so? As for the southern Union men being sneaks, the charge might with the same consistency be made against the early Christians, who were obliged to "sneak" into hiding places in the catacombs, the caves of the mountains, and wherever else they could hide themselves to escape persecution. The class of which the *Whig* is the organ affect now to have been Union men, and yet had not the courage to do this during the war for the sake of the Union. Are they not worse "sneaks" now than ever the Union men were during the civil war? Are they not trying to "sneak" into loyalty as they sneaked into rebellion?

Our labors in the great work of reconstruction are very much obstructed by the universal indisposition of the loyal north to abandon the faithful Union men of the south to the tender mercies of the rebels, who hate them with a venomous and enduring hatred that must not be trusted with the means of vengeance. Wherever a large community of loyal men have the control of a large section of a State, as in east Tennessee, we would protect them by helping them to erect their territory into a State. If the rebels at the south will still persist in their hatred and disloyalty, we would cut off from their States such regions as southwestern Virginia, eastern Carolina, northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and eastern Tennessee and Kentucky.

We are not altogether as powerless in this matter as the rebels seem to imagine. We have the means of protecting the southern Union men, and it is our duty to do so. It would be cruel to abandon them now to the malevolence of such persons as this writer in the *Whig*, who call them "sneaks" for seeking refuge from persecution. We presume that something of this spirit of determination to stand by those who stood by us animates Congress in its present course, and it is natural enough, under the circumstances, particularly as it is very difficult to suggest an alternative course that is wise or patriotic.

JEFF. DAVIS has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Norfolk, Va., for treason against the United States. He will be tried during the present summer at Richmond, by a jury of the vicinage. Of his ultimate acquittal we have very little doubt. It is said that the Attorney General of the United States considers the indictment defective and if this be so, we don't think that the Government is anxious to convict the "stern statesman" of any such crime or an indictment would have been framed which would have avoided all technical difficulties. Be that as it may, it is not very probable that a Virginia Jury, would unanimously convict their recognized President of treason. We think we remember one ANDREW JOHNSON proclaiming over his official signature that DAVIS, was in the plot to assassinate President LINCOLN. Where is the evidence on which that Proclamation issued? Would it not be well to give him a trial on that score.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Fort Pitt Foundry, at Pittsburg, will send a big 20 inch cannon, costing $30,000, to the Paris Exhibition.

—The Reading Railroad is doing a very heavy passenger business. There are now some fifteen or twenty passenger trains passing over the main line and branch roads daily, and all of them are crowded.

—The President's supporters in Virginia are writing letters to the Jurors who indicted Jefferson Davis, threatening them with lynch-law unless they leave the State.

—A secret meeting of rebels and Democrat was held at Chattanooga a few nights ago, at which it was resolved to forcibly resist the execution of the Tennessee franchise laws.

—Nine millions of dollars in gold were sent out of this country last week, mainly to pay wages to European manufacturers. In the ordinary condition of monetary affairs, so vast a shipment of specie would have gone a good ways towards producing a financial crash.

—A Valparaiso paper puts down the losses in the custom house stores Alone at $8,000,000. During the bombardment, the American Minister, General Kilpatrick, on horseback, rode through the city amid the bursting shells from the Spanish fleet and the vociferous cheers of the admiring Chilians, encouraging the firemen in their efforts to subdue the flames.

—Officers of western railroads, representing nineteen companies, met at Indianapolis last week and established advanced rates of freight. The price of flour from Cincinnati and Chicago to New York, all rail, is $1.10; from Louisville, $1,80; from St. Louis and Quincy, $1.40, and from Columbus $1. The advance for other articles is in about the same proportion.

POLITICAL.

—A Johnson man who waited upon the chairman of the Wisconsin Republican State Committee and requested Administration documents, much to his astonishment was referred to the chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

—The *Oregonian*, published at Portland, Oregon, sensibly says:

—We confess to think that the party which carried the Government safely through the late terrific struggle, is good enough for us, and that we have no desire to go searching after strange Gods.

—Hon. Henry S. Lane, United States Senator from, Indianna, has notified his constituents that he will, because of his years, decline a re-election. Mr. Lane first entered Congress as a Whig representative from the Montgomery district, Indiana, in 1841 having been elected in the Harrison campaign.

—Gen Wise says that if the South had succeeded, all the Union men in that section would have been disfranchised forever, and the same thing is proved by the evidence of other prominent rebels equally frank and truthful. Why, then, should Confederates now complain of the temporary disfranchisement to which it is proposed to subject them?

—Mr. Barnum is credited with a good thing apropos of the Senatorical election in Connecticut. After the vote in the House was announced, says *The Bridgeport Standard*, and seven Union votes had been cast against the caucus nominee, a Copperhead acquaintance went up to Mr. Barnum and said: "Well, we are raking out your party. We have got out seven members to-day." "Yes," responded the great showman, "the same number that were raked out of Mary Magdalene!" The conversation was not pursued.

—Hon Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, in his late speech at Hagerstown, Md., gave his views, as a loyal Southern man, as to the punishment which should be inflicted upon those who participated in the rebellion. He compares them to the Tories of the Revolution, and predicts that they will fade away and pass into oblivion just as the Tories did, and that no man in the long hereafter will ever trace his descent from any person engaged in the rebellion. Mr. Maynard also cites the action of the revolutionary times, when the people pardoned the obscure Tories but disfranchised the leaders forever.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* asserts that Senators Cowan and Doolittle, and Hiester Clymer, had a conference at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, a day or two since when the latter, after much persuasion, agreed to decline being the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and accept the position of Minister to some foreign court. One Judge Barrett is to take Clymer's place on the track. Should this report prove true, it will ensure the election of Gen. Geary by fifty thousand majority.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. Grant has received a letter from Gen. Halleck, in which the latter pronounces the report of the Fort Goodwin massacre a hoax got up for sensational purposes.

—Miss Dickinson is going to be married. She is in advance of most young ladies, who do not lecture until after marriage.

—Dr. Newland, who killed the seducer of his daughter, has been acquitted by the jury. The verdict meets with approval in New Bedford, Ind., where the homicide occurred.

—Gen. Grant has directed the muster out of six more colored regiments, while 17,000 will be retained in the service. It is intended to send a number of them out to the far west.

—Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, has consented to deliver the oration on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Douglas Monument, which will take place in Chicago in June next.

—It is rumored that Hon. Edward Cooper, private Secretary to the President, will shortly wed Mrs. Stover, the widowed daughter of President Johnson.

—An Indiana Peabody exists in the person of Chauncy Rose, of Terre Haute, who has donated, during his life, over $787,000 to charitable purposes and institutions.

—Brigham Young says if any of his wives wish to leave him they are free to go. This is liberal, but he does not allow them to marry anybody else. This is illiberal.

—Wm. A. Hartz, who was convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, was on Friday pardoned by the President.

—Mrs. Jeff Davis remains in Washington, bringing all the resources and powers of woman's diplomacy to secure the release of her husband on parole. The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says that she will of course accomplish her objects.

—It is understood that Mrs. Lincoln is about to purchase a residence in Chicago for the sum of $14,000, and that Robert Lincoln is about to be admitted to the bar, and to enter upon the practice of his profession in that city.

—The Right Honorable and Most Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Canterbury, in England, has an income of $75,000 a year, besides his private fortune. The Bishop of London has an income of $50,000 a year.

—Philip K. Faulk, a printer of Greensburg, who lost his right arm in the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864, was among the successful competitors for left-handed penmanship. The literary merit of his manuscript was also highly commended.

—The friends of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison propose raising a fund of fifty thousand dollars, to be presented to him in token of their appreciation of his labors in the anti-slavery cause.

—Joseph E. Johnston was on the 11th instant elected president of the Alabama and Tennessee river railroad. There was no opposition to his election, and the directors were authorized to fix his salary at any sum not less than $6,000 a year.

—Mr. Stephens, the Irish Head Centre, at his reception at Jones Woods, New York, on Tuesday, made a long speech, in which he gave a detailed account of the operations of the organization from its inception to the present time, and at its close stated that the object of his visit to America was, for the purpose of restoring harmony and Union between the two factions, and promised that active operations would commence in Ireland for its liberation from English rule before the close of the present year. He counselled harmony among the several factions, and called earnestly for material aid. His reception is represented as quite flattering, but the meeting was not as large as anticipated.

Death of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

Lieut. Gen. Scott died Tuesday last, at West Point, aged 80 years. He will be buried at West Point to-day.

The Soldier's Convention.

A convention of soldiers convened in Rheem's Hall, Carlisle Pa. May 28th, in pursuance of a general call by Major Gen. Hartranft, to select delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held in Pittsburg June 5th prox.

Convention met at 11 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the announcement and at 11.15, on motion of Lieut. John Hays, Capt. E. Beatty was chosen as President and Capt. J. D. Adair as Secy.

The purpose for which the Convention convened was stated by the Prest., to be "to choose delegates to attend a Soldiers Convention to be held in Pittsburg, as per announcement by Maj. Gen. Hartranft."

At this stage of the proceedings a large delegation entered the Hall.

A motion of Col. Lee to support five delegates was opposed by Maj. Dorsheimer who objected to the organization of the meeting; Capt. J. Turner, in reply sustaining it.

Capt. J. A. Graham moved a reconsideration of the motion for organization, which was declared by the chair as out of its power to entertain, inasmuch as the organization was then perfect and regular. Capt. S. C. Waggoner moved to adjourn. The chair stated that the motion recognized the organization. Withdrawn.

Lt. G. K. Boyer moved that a committee be appointed to examine who were and who were not, soldiers, and entitled to vote, as it was evident a large portion of the interrupting delegation was composed of improper persons. Withdrawn.

The objections of the delegation referred to as having entered the meeting after its proper organization, inclining to political grounds, Col. R. M. Henderson, asked the chair to put the question "shall the organization be regarded as permanent?" which by the politically enlisted delegation was decided in the negative. Maj. Dorsheimer then usurped the chair.

In consequence of the political action of this delegation in offering resolutions supporting Heister Clymer as their candidate for the Gubernatorial chair, the regular organization, upon a suggestion of the Secy. announced a meeting for 3 P. M., at which hour, Capt. E. Beatty called the Convention to order.

Capt. J. Turner moved that the Prest. appoint five delegates, to have the power of substitution, to represent this Convention at Pittsburg June 5th, prox. The motion being seconded, and agreed to, the chair appointed, Col. R. M. Henderson, Col. I. B. Parker, Capt. E. P. Zinn, Capt. J. A. Swartz, Lt. Geo. K. Boyer.

On motion of J. B. Haverstick, there being no other business, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The "pounced box" that Shakspeare's fop applied to his nose, when incommoded with the fumes of "villainous saltpetre," was out of place in the field, but our military heroes returning from their victories rightly deem that a libation of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" on their handkerchiefs, adds a charm to the social reunions which welcome the advent of peace. Sold everywhere.

From Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Carlisle Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1866.

A ripple broke upon the surface of the stream political here last Monday night, and then leaving its little bubble of agitation was carried away in the current of events which is turbulently flowing. It was in the shape of a serenade tendered the President and Cabinet by the National Union Club, and an exposition of their views in regard to the great questions of the day. The rather stale usage of serenading men in public life was not without its beneficial results in this instance, as the recipients in response boldly defined their positions—of which the people were all anxious to learn—and thus corrected many false impressions entertained and disseminated by extreme partizans, or the wilfully ignorant, in regard to the same. In a short synopsis I propose to give you, so far as can be inferred from their own language, the feelings of the members of the Cabinet are supposed to entertain relative to the present state of affairs—only regretting that the interests of the hour prevents a more extended detail.

Pursuant to call a large number of persons assembled at the rooms of the Club on the 12th street, and preceded by the Marine Band, marched to the Executive Mansion, where it was found that several hundred people had already collected in anticipation of a speech by the President. After the band had discoursed several airs, the President accompanied by Deputy Marshal O'BRIEN and Hon. Green Clay SMITH, of Ky., emerged from the building and took a position on the outside coping of the portico. After the applause, which was considerable, had subsided, he thanked his fellow citizens for their demonstations, and said it was peculiary gratifying under existing circumstances to see this approbation manifested towards his course of administration. He enjoined upon his hearers the necessity of persisting in the support and maintenance of correct principles, and with these brief remarks and a repetition of his thanks, retired,

The party then proceeded to the residence of the Secretary of State, but this official being absent, acknowledgement was made by Mr. Fred. SEWARD who said were Mr. SEWARD present, he was sure of the expression of his keen appreciation of "the wise and earnest efforts of the President for the restoration of the Union."

Mr. Secretary WELLES was next waited upon. This gen'leman is evidently not seriously afflicted with *accoucheas loquendi*; for he unfurled his colors at once, and did nothing more. He supposed the serenaders were one and all for the Union, and for the establishment of the rights of the States—he was top-up with which stupendous announcement the Hon. Secretary of the Navy probably relapsed into that state peculiar to sleepy "Joe" of Pickwickian mention.

The Secretary of the Treasury was then called upon, and in a well connected speech, gave his views at length on the issue, and came out squarely in support of the President. The latter's general policy in reference to the Southern States and the people recently in arms against the government had commended itself to his deliberate judgment, and although it had been violently assailed he had no doubt of its ultimate approval by the people when they shall be allowed to pass upon it at the ballot box. Mr. McCULLOCH is no halfway man; what he says is directly to the point and it was not hard to determine upon what platform he stands in the contest, even if no other evidence was necessary than his remarks on this occasion.

Secretary STANTON was next visited, and after a few airs from the band, contrary to general expectations, made his appearance before the people, and in a written address elaborated his opinion on the all-important topic. The precise standing of this officer had not hitherto been definitely understood, and it was refreshing to see him come forward and in such an able and distinct manner, demonstrate it. While not being able to prove a convo the administration programme, as in the action of the Executive of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, he was equally opposed to some of the measures instituted by Congress, and denounced as obnoxious the third section to the Constitutional amendment now pending in that body. From his speech could be deduced the expediency of a conciliation policy which while punishing treason and making it execrable, looked to a speedy restoration of the rights of the Southern States, in their relation to the general government. His sentiments as expressed will commend themselves to every well wisher of the government as wise and humane in their bearing, practicable in policy, and exacting in retribution.

The Postmaster General in turn was complimented as the others, and responding, reiterated his previously avowed desire to have the States lately in the rebellion represented in the person of loyal Senators and Representatives, and the old state of things as far as can be adapted to the present platform of human rights and civilization, promptly resumed. Mr. DENNISON is evidently on the side of the President in this political contest, but claims that his views are entirely consistent with the principles of the lamented LINCOLN, and the great republican party which placed him in power. He is not an extreme man in any sense of the word, and would make an inconsiderable concession if by so doing the breach in his party could be satisfactorily reconciled. But he is inflexible in his wish to see full punishment meted out to the traitors who entailed all this trouble upon the country by reason of their overt acts in inaugurating the rebellion.

The serenading party next turned their attentions to Mr. Atty. Gen'l. Speed, but he was "not at home," probably under the conviction that distance lent enchantment to the sound, and in his "letter of regrets" which was afterwards read, like a certain odious little boy, had "nothing to say."

Secretary HARLAN also being absent, the Club adjourned to their headquarters, where his position was defined in a letter to the chairman of the organization, expressing himself as being heart and soul with Congress, and fully identified with that body in all the measures they have adopted towards a restoration of the government and punishment of treason. He had started on that line and as a public officer and member of the United States Senate, proposed to go through on it. And then the crowd dispersed leaving the body politic to ruminate upon this nine days' wonder. E.

For the Herald.

CARLISLE, Pa., May 30, 1866.

Mr. Editor.—The local columns of the "Volunteer," contain an article headed "Scenes in the Convention," which mentions my name as having announced an "abolition meeting" for the afternoon. I fail to see what "abolitionism" means at this late day, after slavery the only institution to which it was applied, is now almost forgotten. The *learned gentleman* who reported for the Volunteer, either willfully misrepresents or unintentionally misapplies, the terms I used in making the announcement. The call was for those soldiers who supported Gen. Geary.

I am aware, Mr. Editor, that the political wires were stoutly pulled by our Democratic editorial brethern and their able assistants, and as a result the heterogeneous mass gathered, and, by force, upset an organization properly formed, and which allowed them time to reach the Hall, had they so chosen.

I do not suppose that the *conscientious* gentlemen at the head of the Volunteer would permit falsehoods to appear in its columns, and consequently I make this correction. Certainly the gentlemen display a great deal of energy in reporting the news for the public, and also in establishing an "Illustrated" in our midst. J. D. ADAIR.

Town and County Matters.

GRAND CONCERT — On the 7th and 8th instant, Professors De Carlan and Edmund Wolsieffer, will give two concerts of vocal and instrumental music. These gentlemen are both celebrities in musical circles, and our citizens may rest assured that the entertainment will be well worthy their patronage.

MASONIC.—The new Masonic Hall, in Newville, will be dedicated to day. The address, which will be public, is to be delivered, in Literary Hall, at 11 o'clock, by Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia. All the officers of the Grand Lodge are expected to be present. An extra train will leave for Carlisle and other eastward points in the evening.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—WM. NATCHER, a young man aged 17 years, a Bugler in company G. 5th, United States Cavalry, stationed at Washington, D. C., was killed recently while bathing, by the discharge of a musket in the hands of one of his comrades. Whether his death was the result of accident or design is not yet known, and the matter will be investigated. Young Natcher was a native of North Middleton township, in this county, where his parents reside. He was highly esteemed by his companions and officers, and was a good soldier and dutiful son.—*Volunteer.*

NEW GROCERY FIRM.—Messrs MARTIN & GARDNER have established themselves in the family grocery trade at the old stand on the South-east corner of Main and Bedford streets. These gentlemen are determined to keep a number one establishment where everything within the line of a good family grocery will be found. We know the proprietors to be gentlemen of excellent taste, sound judgment and active enterprise, and advise all our readers to go and see them.

BASE BALL.—Below we give the result of a match game of base ball between the Amateur Nine of Carlisle and Tyroleans of Harrisburg, on the grounds of the latter club on Saturday last. The playing of our Carlisle Nine was excellent and considering that it is but little more than three weeks since their organization, and that in this match they played against a four-year-old club, the wonder is not that the Tyroleans wear the laurels but that the difference was not more than double that the score exhibits.

Tyrolean—Harrisburg.	O	R	*Amateur—Carlisle.*	O	R
Kunkel, c	1	2	Milligan, c	0	5
Murray, p	1	6	String, p	3	1
Rawn, ss	3	4	Adair, ss	1	4
Patterson, 1 b	2	5	Frysinger, 1 b	1	3
Montgomery, 2 b	2	5	Green, 2 b	0	4
Burkholder, 3 b	1	6	Hull, 3 b	2	2
M'Pherson, l f	1	6	Graham, l f	2	3
Gross, c f	2	3	Van Reed, c f	1	1
Orth, r f	2	4	Bierbower, r f	2	2
	15	42		15	25

Innings—Tyrolean, 8, 15, 0, 8, 2—42.
Do. Amateur, 5, 11, 5, 4, 0—25.
Umpire—R. L. Head, Keystone B. B. Club.
Home run