The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

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FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W: GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A Petty Dodge

At a fair, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church in Mechanicsburg held last week, some enterprizing individual with more zeal than good taste put up a cheap painting of Washington to be voted for by the respective friends of Gen. GEARY and HEISTER CLYMER. Many members of the congregation interested in the fair, with most of the good people of Mechanicsburg condemned the introduction of this political venture into a church festival and there was a general agreement than any contest should be frowned down. Thus the matter stood, not a hundred votes being polled on both sides until the evening of the last day of the fair, when it was discovered that the Clymer managers, secretly, of course, and in utter violation of the most solemn assurances to the contrary, had convassed the county from Shippensburg to the river, begging money to buy votes enough to secure the picture for Clymer, and thus manufacture a little of the available capital so sorely needed by that party. The result was after the most unprecedented efforts in the beg, borrow or steal line, a majority of 944 in a poll of nearly 4000 votes. Of course the victory is trumpeted in the *Volunteer* as a mammoth gun for Clymer from Geary's own county, and of course it proves beyond cavil that the former will be elected in October by several millions majority. In what sad straits a party must be when such a petty contemptible trick must be resorted to stay its tumbling fortunes.

The point attempted to be made from this vote is that a majority of the people of Mechanicsburg are in favor of Clymer's election; while everybody who ever heard of an election in this county knows that Clymer is just about as likely to get a majority in that town as he is to get one twentieth of the votes of the honorably discharged soldiers of this county or State. The *Volunteer* and its party are entirely welcome to any comfort or capital to be made from any such disreputable swindles.

We are twitted in this week's *Volunteer* with having apologized to the "Democratic soldiers of this County," and are warned if something more satisfactory is not offered we must "*take the consequences.*" The same paper further says "they want no quibbling and will have none."

We will endeavor to be concise and explicit: We have no word to retract or explain in regard to the so-called soldiers' convention whose representatives were refused admission to the Pittsburg Convention. That some gallant and honorably discharged soldiers were present at and took part in the proceedings of the gathering, we never pretended to deny, and that Cumberland County does contain some such *rara avis* as a Clymer soldier we freely admit, but that the plan we alluded was adopted to secure the attendance of the majority of that meeting is a fact beyond dispute.

As to the threats contained in the *Volunteer's* article we can think of nothing to which they refer other than the attempts to burn our office. If we are correct in this surmise we can say to the *Volunteer* and those for whom it speaks, that we were surprised then but are *prepared now*, and that the miscreant who tries his hand at arson in this locality again will most likely receive a hasty introduction to an article he has been wont to fight uncommonly shy of during the last five years. Are we understood?

The rebel leaders all over the country are beginning to talk about *our* government, *our* country, and the greatness and imperishable glory of the Union. No title of praise is too fulsome to bestow upon *our* institutions—no greater patriots are there in the land than they. But while they utter these fine sounding epithets of attachment to the Union, in their hearts rankles and bubbles, in perpetual unrest, the gall of bitterness against this same Union they effect to love. They love it like a crocodile loves the object upon which it expects to satisfy its ravenous appetite, they love it as the lion loves his prey, when crouched to make the fatal bound; they love it as the jackal loves the antelope, following its trail over hill and valley; in short, they love it as the wolf loves the lamb, and as the Devil loves holy water.

Trust them not, Union men, for if you do you place your confidence on a broken reed. You tread upon the smouldering crater of a political volcano, whose fires will sooner or later burst out and involve you in inevitable ruin and desolation.

Since Connecticut elected a Radical Governor and a Radical Senator in the very teeth of President Johnson's policy, it has, evidently, struck the high road to political prosperity. At the charter election last week, in the city of Waterbury, a Democratic stronghold, the Radical candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of nearly three hundred over his opponent. Last spring, the city went two hundred and fifteen for the Democratic ticket. There were probably some local causes affecting the result, but the gain is significant, purely on political considerations.

THERE IS A STRANGE SIMILARITY in the present anxieties and sympathies of the President and the Democratic leaders. The latter are anxious to get that wing of their party which fled to Canada, to escape the performance of a justly owed service to the Government, back again in time to vote at the October election, while the former is doing all he can to enable the ruling class in Canada to escape the doom which the judgment of all righteous men considers its due. The aristocracy of England, who have been ignoring the rights of man for more than a century, have no better friend than Andrew Johnson.

CHOLERA BULLETS.—The New York journals complain of the arrival in that city of numbers of small green apples, prematurely picked, which are sold along the streets and eagerly devoured by children. These apples would be quite as bad as leaden bullets when taken into the stomach, and the Board of Health is called upon to stop their sale.

A REMINISCENCE.

In the month of February, 1861, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, when the mutterings of the coming civil strife were borne to the North upon every Southern breeze, and two months before the bursting of the war cloud at Sumter, the writer of this met John W. Geary, then a farmer of Westmoreland county, at Ebensburg, and had the pleasure of spending an evening in his room. In the course of a long conversation, the approaching war was mentioned. We shall never forget the earnestness with which Col. Geary, then a Douglas Democrat, spoke of that most anxious and exciting subject. He said that Abraham Lincoln had been fairly elected to the highest office in the gift of the people; that the South had no cause for attempting to dissolve the Union; and that, if all efforts at conciliation should fail, he would take his boy and enter the military service of his country, in defense of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. How well he kept his word all his countrymen know. His brave boy fell in the Southwest, pierced by a rebel bullet, and John W. Geary himself bears upon his person to day the scars of a severe wound received on one of the hardest fought battle-fields of Virginia. How much his example aided in rallying the Democratic party of 1861 around the old flag needs not to be told. The country can never honor too much those prominent leaders of the old Democratic party—the Butlers, the Logans the Gearys—who, in the darkest hour of our country's history, threw the weight of their example and their influence into the scale in behalf of the noblest cause that ever enlisted the hearts and valor of men.

Southern Bluster.

A year ago, when the Southern people first discovered that they were thoroughly whipped rebels, they were apparently thankful for very small favors. The appointment of Provisional Governors and the calling of State Conventions seemed to them generous indulgences. Since then, however, they have undergone an entire change of opinion, if we may judge from the papers which claim to represent their sentiments. The Augusta, Ga., Constitutionalist, is very angry that a new convention recently met in North Carolina, and thinks the time has come to quit that sort of thing. It says the Reconstruction Conventions never had any other purpose than that of a formal and legislative dirt eating. But the journal is not satisfied with merely objecting to the policy of having a convention It is equally disgusted with the manner in which it was conducted. Gov. Worth, in his address before the convention, referred to the "late rebellion." For this the Georgia editor sharply reproves him, asserting that there has been no rebellion, but only a civil war. The Governor's use of the word "loyal" was also decidedly improper. It is a term we are informed, "that positively stinks in the nostrils of every man in this country, not at heart tainted with servility." There can be no excuse for such depravity of statement in the opinion of the Constitutionalist, and it closes its protest and intensifies its indignation in the following severely solemn words:

As ungracious—unwarranted—offensive and wholly without justification we protest against it, though occurring in another State, and shall deem it a solemn duty hereafter to take up a light testimony against any other Southern Governor, who shall prate to his people of "rebellion"—whereof they have never been guilty—or of "loyalty," that as free born republicans they owe to no man or men, person or party, policy or polity on the face of the broad green earth.

ANOTHER ex-rebel prison keeper of the Union soldiers is on trial for the inhumanities he committed on our men at the instigation of Jefferson Davis, his master. A dispatch from North Carolina says that the trial of Major John Hyer, formerly commander of the rebel prison at Salisbury, is in progress at Raleigh, North Carolina, and will not be closed for two months. The testimony adduced at the trial of Hyer is of the most revolting character. It exceeds, in its barbarous details, any that was elicited at the trial of Werz. Witnesses testify that Hyer deliberately ordered Union prisoners to be shot for no other reason than that they asked for rations to keep from starvation, or demanded the money they knew had been sent to them by friends to buy bread. Others were shot for going beyond certain limits in the locality of their confinement, while the sick were tortured as long as they had life to feel a pain. And this was all done in the name of the Confederacy and the sanction of Jeff. Davis.

There is trouble in Chester Co. about the Internal Revenue Assessorship. Mr. Cheyney, the assessor died recently, whereupon a Mr. Gheen, one of the assistant assessors, who resided in the same district as Mr. Cheyney, took charge of the office in pursuance of law. The Department at Washington, however, have designated Mr. Darlington, assistant assessor of the West Chester, on first district, to act as assessor until a new appointment is made. Mr. Gheen is compelled to vacate—and there is considerable hard feeling between the friends of the parties respectively.

HOW UNION MEN TALK IN TEXAS.—The *Western Texan*, a journal which appears to be conducted by one of the old lynch-law Rebels, wrote lately:

"We believe the ticket presented, with J. W. Throckmorton for Governor, and George W. Jones, of Bastrop, for Lieutenant-Governor, is the instrument through which Radicalism can be beat down in Texas, *and its advocates made to seek shelter in climes more congenial than that afforded in Texas.* We give to this ticket our support, and will, at the proper time, throw it to the breeze, and give more fully our reason for doing so."

This sounds like a return to the old proscription of Union men; but the *Southern Intelligencer*, published at Austin, a thorough-going and outspoken Union paper replies:

"The above little bit of braggadocia shows the animus of the self-styled 'Conservative Union men of this State in the present 'warm, likely bitter contest.' Will such men never learn that vigilance committees and mob law are played out? The fact is, this fellow could not even mob a 'nigger,' much less drive out of the country the thousands of Union men who smile at his venom. The exodus at the present time is from the other side of the house. 'Conservative Union men are the only persons exiling themselves to Mexico, Brazil and other other imperial dominions."

THIRTY-TWO of the most eminent Union men of Virginia have joined in a formal letter of thanks to the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden for his masterly Report on Reconstruction. Real Unionists in all parts of the republic stand by Congress.

IT is stated that the President is now willing to surrender Jefferson Davis into the custody of the courts of law, but is not disposed to release him on parole or bail.

Who Were and Are Disunionists?

The article which we quote below, from the Detroit *Post*, ought to be read by every voter in the United States. It sets forth so clearly the shallowness and hypocrisy of men and the party now howling about radicalism, and pretending to be the friends of the Union, while they are really working to get the Southern rebel politicians back into the offices they voluntarily vacated when they made themselves perjured traitors. It is the best statement of the case that has been made:

Almost every issue of a Democratic paper one picks up now-a-days, charges the Republicans with being disunionists, just as though "Democracy" and Republicanism had, somehow, changed places, and we were advocating the doctrines of the Chicago Platform, and lauding Seymour, Vallandigham, Wood and McClellan.

And who are these fellows who talk so glibly about disunionism?

They are the men who declared that secession was not treason.

They are the men who declared that coercion of armed rebellion was unconstitutional.

They are the men who styled the Union soldiers 'hounds,' 'bull-dogs,' 'hirelings,' 'Hessians,' 'minions,' and 'thieves.'

They are the men who threatened a 'fire in the rear' of our gallant Union armies.

One of these papers is the one which declared that if any troops should attempt to leave Michigan to march upon the rebellious South, "they would be met before they crossed the border by 60,000 armed Democrats, who would open them a fire that would send them howling home or greatly accelerate their march."

The same paper declared Jeff. Davis a purer patriot than Abraham Lincoln; Lee a better General than Grant; and repeatedly asserted that the South could not be subjugated, and ought not to be if it could

These men opposed the raising of armies by volunteering.

They opposed the raising of armies by conscription.

They opposed and denounced every measure by and through which the Union was restored.

They declared that the Union cause should not have a man or a dollar, if they could prevent it.

They called the war for the Union an unholy war.

They denounced Abraham Lincoln as a 'tyrant,' 'usurper,' 'ape,' 'baboon,' fool,' and 'assassin,"

They opposed allowing our soldiers to vote; and declared when they did vote that their votes were dishonestly cast.

Every rebel in the North belonged to their party and does yet.

Every deserter, bounty-jumper, and fugitive from the draft, belonged to their party, and does yet.

They concocted conspiracies in the interest of the rebels.

They organized treasonable societies, the papers of one of which were found in the safe of one of the Democratic leaders of the city of Detroit.

Their followers murdered and mobbed draft officers.

Their "friends" in New York got up the most disgraceful riot known in American history.

Their most exalted leaders were chosen from the most bitter enemies of the Union in the North.

Every one of the rebel leaders was a member of their party.

They declared the war a failure and that it ought to cease, and went into a Presidential contest with a played-out failure for a candidate upon that platform.

Their allies and agents maintained treasonable correspondence with armed rebels.

They rejoiced over rebel and mourned over Union victories.

They opposed the establishment of a national currency, and declared it worthless.

By every act and artifice of which unarmed treason is capable, they injured the national credit abroad, and tarnished the national honor at home.

Their party was and is now the receptacle of every disgraced officer dismissed from the Union service, or compelled to resign on account of cowardice or incapacity.

To the crime of sneaking treachery they added the infamy of black ingratitude toward those whose patriotism and bravery saved them and their sons from conscription.

Their last Vice-President was a rebel leader; their last President a conceded and traitorous coward; and his predecessors was the author of a letter to rebel leaders encouraging secession, and pledging the Northern Democracy to sustain rebellion with arms in case of resistance to secession.

This is the party, these the papers and the [illegible] who now have the unblushing effrontery to charge the party whose exertions and policy saved the Republic from death by treason with disunionism.

Do they imagine that the people have forgoten their misdeeds so soon; or that they received political amnesty with their "reconstructed" brethren?

STATE POLITICS.

BUTLER COUNTY.—The Republicans held their primary election on the 9th inst. For Congress, Ebenezer McJunkin had 1569 votes, James Kerr 914, and Thomas Williams 53. This result, however, will not defeat the re-nomination of Mr. Williams, who will have in conference the representatives of Allegheny and Armstrong in his favor, and those of Butler against him. Henry Pillow was unanimously renominated for Assembly, Thomas Gaivey and Joseph Cummins for Associate Judges, James B. Story for Sheriff, and James B. Clark for Prothonotary.

The following are among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Butler county will cordially sustain Congress in its patriotic labor to protect and reward loyalty, to punish treason, and to secure, past all future contingency, the stability of the Union and of Republican institutions, by placing the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion in the hands of the truly loyal men, to the entire exclusion of all who voluntarily labored to construct a Southern Confederacy.

Resolved. That we endorse the course of our able member of Congress—Hon. Thos. Williams—and will sustain him in his labors for the right, adorned as they have been, learning wisdom and patriotism.

John M. Thompson, Esq., Dr. Amos Rush, and Dr. Wm. Irvin, were appointed Congressional Conferees.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The Norristown *Herald* heartily endorses our proposition that any man that holds an equivocal position on public questions shall not be counted among possible candidates for the United States Senatorship. It, also, names Judge Wm. D. Kelly for the place.

BLAIR COUNTY.—A. S. Morrow, E. Hammond, and A. M. Lloyd, are Republican Congressional Conferees—17th district—and uninstructed.

Samuel McCalmont is the Republican candidate for Assembly.

LEBANON COUNTY.—Colonel John W. Forney will address a Republican mass meeting in Lebanon borough, on the 21st inst.

GEN. GEARY, Union candidate for Governor, visited Allentown on Thursday last, by invitation, to attend the Firemen's Fair. He was warmly received, and made a most favorable impression. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that the General's receptions in various parts of the State, which he is casually visiting, are of the most enthusiastic character. He is hailed by the Soldiers as one of their ablest leaders and greeted by the people as one of their bravest defenders. No candidate for Governor ever started with brighter prospects, and no man was ever elected by a larger majority than that Gen. Geary will receive.

The Democratic Party.

Ex-Gov. Thomas, in one of his late speeches, thus describes the Democratic party:

"That word Democracy was once an honorable party name. It was borne by Jefferson, the Apostle, I might almost say, of American liberty. It was borne by Jackson, who reorganized the old Democratic party from its disturbed and divided elements in 1824. In its original signification it is fitly named. It is derived from "demos," a Greek word signifying the people, and "kratoo," to govern—the people to govern. But when applied to that class of men who have assumed it in their treasonable attempt to overthrow the Government simply because they had been defeated in a Presidential election, it is cruelly prostituted, and has no power to rally the old guard of the Democratic party. Even if I were disposed to have kindly sympathy for my misguided fellow-citizens I could not justly manifest it when they congregate under this much abused name. A Democrat would always submit to the majority. But at what are they now engaged? They meet at public assemblies and give utterance to their uppermost and most heart-measured sentiments. Have you seen one single resolution congratulating the country upon the fact that our glorious Government has been restored—that our Union has been preserved—that the authority of this Government has been extended over every foot of soil originally within our boundaries? Do you find them uttering heartfelt thanks to the gallant boys who bore our banner over so many bloody fields of the South? Do you find them uttering one word of rebuke to the traitors, or the principles and dispositions of Southern men—the unsubdued Rebels? Do you find them denying to the Government of the United States the right to pay for emancipated negroes? Do you find them sanctioning a constitutional amendment that will prevent the Congress of the United States having the power that they may hereafter tamper with thousands of millions of dollars, an amount of worthless scrip to be made valuable by its assumption by the Government of the United States? Do you find them passing resolutions breathing the true spirit of patriotism? They will endorse President Johnson, and why? Because they would propose to bring in again to this Government the very men who have been in open rebellion, while the sneaking sympathizers were cowardly keeping out of the way and out of the reach of every kind of danger. They would come into the Union again to endanger the perpetuity of the Constitution, whose preservation has cost us so much blood and treasure.

BUNCOMBE.

The President's circular to heads of departments, enjoining upon them to appoint honorable-discharged soldiers to clerical positions in place of civilians, amounts to comparatively nothing. I have not yet heard of the appointment of one of the thousand applications who had served the country in the field, but on the contrary, daily civilians who have the necessary political influence, and have signified willingness to swear allegiance to "my policy," are being commissioned, while deserving soldiers, wearing the scars of many a wound, are informed that "no vacancies exist." Recently, a supporter of the President and a virulent declaimer against Congress, who had been dishonorably dismissed from the Treasury Department for ungentlemanly conduct, in insulting his superior officer, was reinstated, while at the same time, Secretary McCulloch, was preparing an order for the dismissal of several soldier clerks, *because "the force is too large!"* The only service rendered the Government by this recipient of the Secretary's graciousness, was in drawing his monthly stipend of one hundred dollars.

It is full time that Congress should take the appointing power out of the hands of heads of departments, in order to secure justice and impartiality to meritorious clerks. In this department there are hundreds of "bookworms" who have subsisted on the Government, some for twenty years. Naturally they now fill all the fat offices and draw the large salaries without any compunctions of conscience, and many have succeeded in placing in office their sons and daughters. Such is the case with the chief clerk of the Treasury Department, who has, besides his own compensation ($2,200 per annum,) $1,200 drawn by his two boys, who serve as messengers in the same department. In the United States Treasury's office, a messenger, a mere boy, receives $1,000, while his mother and her sister comfortably accept jointly $1,500. This is a specimen of the style of the justice accorded the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. It is stated by persons who ought to know that but one fourth of the ladies employed by Secretary McCulloch, as copyists or in other capacities, are the relatives of our dead martyrs, while the remainder are the wives and daughters of old residents of Washington.—*Press*,

Brave Words in Texas.

GOV. Hamilton, of Texas, is a noble contrast to the other Provisional Governors of the Southern States. While his associates in office are either newly reconstructed rebels, or, at best, lukewarm Unionists, he is an unconditional loyalist, and is never ashamed or afraid of the fact becoming known. Texas is probably the most bitterly rebel of the late Confederate States. Its people did not suffer a tenth part of the misery experienced by the communities east of the Mississippi, and it is a well known fact that the worst whipped rebels are now the best behaved. In Texas the bowie knife or the halter are the favorite argument of the secessionists, and even a Chief Magistrate has reason to dread the violence of the brutalized populace. Hence every man who dares to utter sentiments which are unpleasant to the masses deserves especial credit. No truer words have yet been spoken than those contained in an address delivered by Gov. Hamilton before the Texas Convention at Austin, about three weeks since. His audience was mostly made up by bitter rebels, yet his language was as direct and undisguised as if intended for a Northern Republican assembly. He began asserting the inalienable right of free speech. He showed how the prvilege had been denied to Texas for the past five years, by the oligarchy which dragged and deceived the people into rebellion, with the hope of establishing an aristocracy on the ruins of free government. He told his hearers that many of them held seats because they where rebels, having defeated their more loyal opponents solely through their avowed hatred of the Government and warned them that they had an account with the nation which was yet to be settled. It was too late now to silence objections by lynch law, as had been done during the years just past. There was no power in the Government that would protect the people of every opinion and color.

He had no objection to respect being shown the Confederate dead; but if their friends could eulogize them, the lovers of the Union must be permitted to speak of those who have perished in an ignominious manner, on account of their devotion to their country. If the murderers of these men were protected, the Government would be powerful enough to bring criminals to light and mete out justice to them.

He believed it was for the best interests of the public to elevate the negro higher in the scale of humanity. Some thought the freedmen were only mules, but he believed they were a grade higher, and that four millions of people, black or white, could not live in any country without their influence being felt. Poor and friendless as the negro was to-day, he had a power and would exercise it. The President was in favor of qualified negro suffrage, and he would like to know if Mr. Johnson's pretended admirers agreed with him on this point. He advised them to remember that the shibboleth "negro" would no longer scare the inhabitants of the United States. The negro was now a free man, and the nation would not have him kept ignorant and taxed without the right to vote. It could not be made to appear right. The persons who objected to the African's elevation must feel their inferiority to him, or they would not be afraid of his being elevated. Just in proportion as the laboring masses were raised, in the same proportion all other classes would rise. Their interests were the same.

The following piece of advice is so good that we must quote it verbatim:

"You say that this question of negro suffrage has nothing to do with your getting back into Congress. I do not pretend to know how much they require of you, but I know this, that just as the majority of that Congress you abuse may determine you must comply in order to obtain admittance. But who do you abuse when you abuse the majority of Congress? Now and then it is fashionable to say Thad. Stevens, Sumner and others, but you will find it has reference to all those in Congress who vote together. You are abusing two-thirds of Congress, and through them two-thirds of the people United States. You would be just as successful in making a political war upon the majority of the Union people as you were in the conflict of arms in the late war. You have made it necesary for them to make certain requirements of you, and they will do it in such a manner as that they will never be disturbed again by a rebellion. I would do the same, and so would you, if placed in the same position. You would not permit any State to go back until you had assurance of the hearty admission of the people in a manner not yet given by the people of Texas. Before that exists it must be unfashionable for men to talk against the Union, and a man must be ashamed to express in the community a desire to live in some other Government, or express himself in favor of a monarchial or imperial government in preference to that of the United States.

Texas is certainly the last locality to which we would look for displays of wisdom on questions of social policy and morality. We think, however, that more sensible advice has seldom been given any audience than was bestowed—we trust not entirely wasted—upon the rebel conclave at Austin.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Report of the Committee and Passage of the Constitutional Amendment in both Houses.

VOTE IN THE SENATE 33 TO 11.

VOTE IN THE HOUSE 120 TO 32.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction made their final Report to the U. S. Senate on Friday of last week. The proposed Reconstruction Amendment was thereupon taken up and passed in that body by 33 yeas against 11 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswall, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—33.

Nays—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—11.

Absent—Messrs. Brown, Dixon, Nesmith, and Wright—4.

As amended in the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence in amendments, the joint resolution is as follows:

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

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

Article—Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for Electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, Executive and Judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and, citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The Report of the Committee as a whole is entirely too long for our columns. The gist is, however, contained in the following concluding paragraphs:

The question before Congress is, then: Whether conquered enemies have the right, and shall be permitted at their own pleasure and own terms, to participate in making laws for their conquerors? Whether conquered rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battle-fields, where they were defeated and overthrown, to the halls of Congress, and their representatives seize upon the Government which they fought to destroy? Whether the National Treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credit, its pensioners, its widows and orphans of those who perished in the war; the public honor, peace, and safety, shall all be turned out to the keeping of its recent enemies, without delay, and without requiring such conditions as in the opinion of Congress the security of the country and its institutions may demand?

The history of mankind exhibits no example of such madness and folly. The instinct of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender by Gen. Grant to Lee, and by Sherman to Johnson, would have been disasters of less magnitude, for new armies could have been raised, battles fought, and the Government saved. The anti-coercive policy, under the pretext of avoiding bloodshed, allowed the Rebellion to take form and gather force; but it would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that would surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion, until proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the national faith and the national safety.

As has been shown in this report and in the evidence submitted, no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any one of the so-called Confederate States, unless we except the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress. No State Constitution or amendment to a State Constitution has had the sanction of the people. All the so called legislation of State Conventions and Legislatures has been had under military dictation. If the President may at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or chief executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives and empower others to elect and appoint them, he thereby practically controls the organization of a legislative department. And while your Committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the republic.

The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the future before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public affairs is apparent from the bitter hostility to the Government and the people of the United States, yet existing throughout the conquered territory, as proved incontestably by the testimony of many witnesses and undisputed facts.

The conclusion of your Committee, therefore, is that the so-called Confederate States are not, at present, entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of all citizens in all parts of the republic, shall place representation on an equitable basis, shall fix a stigma upon treason, and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of rebellion and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution, and the two several bills designed to carry the same into effect before refered to.

Before closing this report, your Committee beg leave to state that the specific recommendations submitted by them are the result of mutual concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions. Upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the republic, it was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible to the imperfections of the scheme, your Committee submit it to Congress as the best they could agree upon, in the hope that its imperfections may be cured and its deficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that, when finally adopted, it may tend to restore peace and harmony to the whole country, and to our republican institutions on a more stable foundation.

The joint Resolution passed by the Senate was taken up for final action in the House on Thursday, and passed by a vote of yeas 120—nays 32—for over two-thirds. It now goes to the States for ratification and will be ratified by two-thirds of the States beyond all doubt.

TEH TRUE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The New York *Herald*, of a late date, in referring to the constitutional amendment which received such an overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives, thus fairly and ably sets forth the real objects and just provisions of that measure:

This Congressional proposition for the amendment of the Constitution, meantime, as modified by the Senate, is an ingeniously contrived party platform for the coming fall elections. It proposes to make it part of the supreme law of the land that whites and blacks born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the Union and of the State in which they may reside, and shall have equality under the law; that representation in Congress shall be regulated by the restrictions of the several States in the matter of voting; that a large schedule of men, who, as former officials under the Government of the United States, have been guilty of violating their oaths by joining in rebellion, shall hereafter be excluded from all Federal offices, unless absolved by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress; that the national debt and the bounties and pensions of the Union soldiers shall be held sacred and that all rebels debts and claims for losses of slaves by the late war shall be utterly repudiated. It is further proposed in a supplemental bill that the now excluded States respectively, on accepting and ratifying the conditions laid down, shall not only be readmitted into Congress, but shall have a credit of ten years in reference to their quota of the national debt.

This is, we say, a strong platform upon which to go before the people of the Northern States. There is nothing here obnoxious to public opinion in the way of negro suffrage, while the alternative suggested will be satisfactory to the North. There are no vindictive penalties here against rebels and traitors, but conditional exclusions, which cannot be resisted successfully before the people who put down the rebellion. The same may be said of the propositions touching the national debt, the debts of the rebellion and the four millions of liberated Southern slaves. Upon this platform the Republican party adhering to this Congress can carry our approaching Northern State elections as they did last year, if there be no other sharply defined issue brought in season before the people. The Republican supporters of President Johnson, as against Congress, can make no fight against this platform, for it is the President's own policy. It is a compromise platform against which Johnson Republicans cannot even quarrel with the radicals before the people, although the hatred of the radicals against Johnson may continue as intense as on the eve of the late Connecticut election.

We ask nothing fairer than this exposition of the principles contained in the Constitutional amendment just adopted by Congress. If the malignant enemies of progress in this country, if journals such as the New York *Herald*, which is the recognized organ of the class who organized treason for the perpetuation of slavery, can be thus frank in doing justice to the Republican party, we have nothing to fear from fair and patriotic people. On the issues as they are stated by the New York *Herald*, the Republican party of Pennsylvania will go into the election of October next.

WM. B. Reed, the great gun of Democracy in Pennsylvania, and the ablest supporter of Clymer in the State, was promptly on hand at Richmond last week to help clear Jeff. Davis. He addressed the Court in behalf of his friend Davis, and boldly declared his great sympathy for that notorious criminal. After the Court adjourned, Reed went to Portress Monroe to concoct further plans, with the arch conspirator and traitor. As soon as he is through with his work there he will hasten back to Pennsylvania to instruct his Democratic followers here in political duties! What honest and loyal man is there in the Democratic party, who does not feel that the party is still in the hands of sympathizers with treason?

THE CROPS.—In New England the crops are generally reported good; hay will be abundant, and the fruit yield millions of dollars in advance of last year: In the South the general report is that the crops will turn out well, although in some quarters excessive rains are complained of. The wheat throughout Georgia has been harvested, and although the crop is by no means excellent, it turns out better than was anticipated some time ago. Along the lower Mississippi frequent crevasses have caused great destruction. In Southern Illinois the wheat crop is said to be a failure, but corn is promising well. In Ohio and Indiana the wheat promises very badly, but in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota it is excellent. In Maryland and Pennsylvania it is only moderate.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH has issued a circular to the officers he appointed in violation of law, requesting them to resign. He tells them he does this reluctantly." No doubt of that. But the temper of Congress on that point was not to be mistaken or further trifled with.

Reported for "Carlisle Herald."

RECEPTION OF STATE FLAGS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13th, 1866.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the State colors on the Fourth of July next, held yesterday afternoon it was resolved that commanding Officers of regiments late in the service of the United States be requested to furnish their color-bearers and guards who design participating in the ceremonies on the Fourth of July, with such credentials as will satisfy the Committee, to whom they report, that they are authorized to receive the colors and entitled to quarters and subsistence.

The American Institute of Homœopathy and State Convention.

The Annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, was held in Masonic Hall, in the city of Pittsburg, durind the 5th 6th & 7th of June, 1866. Delegates were all present from nearly all the States in the Union. Mr. Henry Turner, of London, by invitation addressed the Society. Also a number of addresses were made by eminent Homœopathic Physicians and medical subjects of much interest to the profession, among them the all absorbing topic of the present moment, *Cholera* was freely discussed.

Dr. Wm. L. Helmuth, of St. Louis, delivered the Annual address on the evening of the 6th to very large and intelligent audience, after which the members of the Institute and invited guests partook of one of the most splendid banquets in the city Hall, ever prepared by the citizens of Pittsburg.

Delegates were appointed to the Homœopathic International Medical Congress to be held in Paris in 1867.

Dr A. F. Cook, of Chicago, was selected to deliver the Annual address before the society at its next meeting in New York on the first Wednesday in June, 1867.

The State Convention which meet at Pittsburg during the same week was also well attended. A State organization was formed and the next meeting will be held in Philadelphia in May, 1867.

CARLISLE, June 21, 1866.

To the *Volunteer*: I am happy to be informed of your inability to hold a controversy with me.

It is consoling to feel that you think "kindly of me." Strange than a man of your mature judgment should "think kindly" of "popinjay!"

Permit me to say—Farewell!

Yours,

J. D. ADAIR,

Town and County Matters.

ATTENTION 7TH CAVALRY.—All members of the 7th Pa. Vet. Vol. Cav., who intend to participate in the flag presentation on the coming 4th will meet in the 8th Ward Hall—S. E. Corner of 8th and Walnut St., Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 3rd of July for the purpose of organization. The dress of the Regiment to be dark pants and coat and military cap. Officers to appear in uniform as far as practicable, when not in uniform the insignia of rank to be worn on the right lappell of the coat non-com. officers to wear there insignia in the same place in the shape of a badge.

THE MARY INSTITUTE —Public Commencement Exercises will be held in St. John's Church, on Wednesday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and an address delivered by the Rev. R. McMurdy, D. D. S. S. D, of Washington, D. C.

"FINNIGANS."—We see quite a large number of posters around town announcing a grand parade and review of the "Finnigan Botherhood," on Saturday afternoon next at 2 P. M. Some rare fun may be expected.

MR. JOHN HEFFLEPINGER, was elected Superintendent of our common schools in this county because he was a good Democrat. Last week he appeared before the State Superintendent to be examined as to his fitness for the position. We have been informed that according to his geography West Point was situated in Kentucky, and according to his history Gen. Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans during the Mexican War. Of course Superintendent COLBURN refused to issue the commission to him. These are the scholarly qualifications of the man make room for whom GEO. SWARTZ was ousted.

CARLISLE SPRINGS.—On Saturday evening last we visited the above popular summer resort, and desire to call the attention of our readers to the changes which have been and are making in its conduct. The new proprietors Messrs THOMPSON & McCULLOCH, have renovated and refitted the entire building. Paint, paper and white wash, have altogether metamorphosed the real estate, while elegant furniture, upholstery and carpeting have so improved the interior that the old time visitor would scarcely recognize the place. The projected outdoor improvements are a spacious dancing arbor to be located just at the mineral spring, and a splendid trotting course one mile in length to encircle the buildings. The proprietors are gentlemanly and attentive, and the cuisine is beyond praise, while the servants, plate, table ware, and general management reminds the visitor of a first-class city hotel with the invaluable adjuncts of pure mountain atmosphere and beautiful, imposing scenery.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS—EXAMINATIONS AND EXHIBITIONS.—On Monday morning last the annual examinations of our common schools commenced and have been progressing during the week. Thus far they have been quite successful evincing much skill as to the teachers and remarkable aptness as to the pupils, all reflecting much credit upon the board of direction.

The portion of the programme remaining unfinished at this writing is as follows:

On Friday morning, June 22, at 8 o'clock the Female High School, in charge of Miss M. K.