G. M. BELTZHOOVER, TTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent, Shepherdstown, West Virginia-Re-Prompt attention given to all business in Jeffer-sen County and the Counties adjoining it. January 19, 1866.—1 y.

F. SADLER, Attorney at Law, VV Carlisle Pa Office in Volunteer Building, South Hanover Street.

C HERMAN, Attornoy at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Next door to the Herald Office

JAMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at low Carliste, Pa. Office in Rheen's Hall, next loor to W. M. Pennose's office July 1, 1984-1y. FOSEPH RITNER, Jr., Attorney at

Law and Surveyor, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Office on all Road Street, two doors north of the Bank. Eq. Business promptly attended to July 1, 1864.

TNO. C. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Office formerly occupied by Judge rtham, South Hanover street. September 8, 1866.

E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorney

M. WEAKLEY, Attorney at Law,
Office on south Hanover street, adjoining the
office of Judge traham. All professional business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to
July 1, 1864. AMUEL HETBURN, Jr., Attorney St. Carlisle Pa. July 1, 1864.

AW CARD.—CHARLES E. MA-JOLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law, Office in the room formerly occupied by Judge Graham, July 1, 1864—1y.

DR. WM. H. COOK, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accouchour ()FFICE at his residence in Pitt

eet, adjoining the Methodist Church. DR. GEORGE S. SEA-more College of Dental Survey. \$9,000cc at the residence of his mother. East bouther street, three doess below Realterd. July 1, 1864.

Lata Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
Online at his residence opposite Marlon Hall, West Main street, Carlisle, Pa. July t, 1854

Dr. I. C. LOOMIS
Poinfret Street few doors
below South Hanover st

RS. R. A. SMITH'S PHOTOgraphic Gallery South east Corner Danove treet, and Market Square, where may be had all the lifterent styles of Phot graphs, from eard to life size IVORYTYPES, AMBROTYPES, AND MELAINOTYPES:

also Pictures on Parcelain, escurething new) both Plain and Coloret, and which are boatfied preductions the Phot graphic art—Ca'l and see them Particular attention given to copying from Daguerr types &c.
She invites the patronage of the public Feb. 15, 1866.

### SOMETHING NEW Porcelain Picture or OPAL-TYPE.

ITHIS beautiful Picture is new made at Lechman Gallery. In Ir. Noti's Building, opposite the First National Bank, with such perfection and style; tone and finish that it cannot help but please every one. The percolain impacts a most clear and charming complexion to the picture.

All other styles of

of all sizes.
CARD PICTURES and AMBRO are made in the most perfect manner. A birg ty of Frames and Passapartouts. Cases, Albums on hand and will be sold cheap.
Copyling done in the best manner. The public is respectfully invited to examine specimens.
The First Framoum has been awarded by late county Fair to C. L. Lochman, for

The Best Photographs Feb. 9, 1866. TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT! New Firm! New Store!! New Goods! THE undersigned having taken the

Store Room, in Main St, recently occupied by John D. Gorgas, next door to "Marion Hall," would re spectfully invite the attention of the people of Carlish and vicinity to my large, varied and well selected Stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part, of MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES. GINGHAMS,

FLANNELS, &c. at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of the late heavy decline in Goods in the Eastern Cities, and a MERINOES, ALPACAS, MOHAIR, all Wool detaines, Lusters, Poplins, alson fine assort ment of Gentlemen's Wear, such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

SATTINETTS. JEANS. COTTONADES &c.,

we take great pleasure in showing goods and would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine our New Goods, which we are determined to sell at great bar-gains. We feel satisfied that we can offer greater in-ducements to purchasers than any similar Establish-ment in this vicinity, remember the place at Gorgas' old tin Store, next door to Marion Hall.

### HATS AND CAPS For Men and Boys.

THE subscriber announces to the citizons of Carlisle, and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the manufacture of hats of every variety of style. Having secured the services of the best of vorkinou, he feels prepared to sustain the reputation

OLD STAND y making the best hats in the state. Particular at intion will be paid to the making of the old fashion

Stiff Brush, or Dunkard Hat; also the soft white brush hat, and any shape or style of hat will be made to order.

He has also on hand a splendid assortment of all styles of hats from the best manufacturers in Philadelphia and New York, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. His stock of silk and felt hats for mon, boys and children of all kinds from the common wool to the fluest moleskin are unsurpassed. He has always a lawa assortment of also a hirge assortment of

CAPS and STRAW HATS. of all kinds and at all prices.
Call and examine his stock at the old stand in North Hunover Street, before purchasing elsewhere as he Hanover Street, before purchasing clean satisfied he can please you,

J. A. KELLISH,

June 1. 1866. Agont.
A few doors north of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, at next to Cornman's shoe store. next to Cornman's suce store.

N. B.—Old Hats repaired, colored and done up in al styles at the shortest notice and reasonable rates.

J. A. K.

## EXTRA PENSION. TO WIDOWS.

EXTRA PENSION TO WIDOWS. WIDOWS are now entitled to an INGREASED PEN-SION of \$2 per month for each child of the soldier un-dor 10 years of age. To be obtained appen application in person or by letter, to the MILITARY AND NAVAI AGENCY, No. 467 WALNUT STREET, PHILADEL PHIA-11 1866—IN JOSEPH E. DEVITTE OO.

August 17, 1866—1m. CONFECTIONARY TREAM WORK, Stars, Tulips, Bon-

# The Carisie Seraid.

Carlisle, Pa., Friday, September 14, 1866.

NO. 37.

But whatever view may be taken of the

President's designe, there can be no doubt

of the country depend on the success of the

Union Republicans in the approaching elec-

tions. The loyal nation must see to it that

the Fortieth Congress shall be as compe-

tent to override Executive vetoes as the

Thirty-ninth, and be equally removed from

earnestness, energy, patriotism and intelli-

gence which gave success to the war, must

are always found some eminently respecta-

eminently conservative phrases, innocently

active at the present time; and the gravity

of their speech is as edifying as its empti-

ness. Immersed in words, and with no

clear perception of thing,s they mistake con-

spiracy for conservatism. Their pet hor-

ror is the term "radicals;" their ideal of

heroic pat iotism, the spectacle of a great

nation which ellows itself to be ruined

with decorum, and dies rather than com-

mit the slight"st breach o: constitutional eti-

quette. This insensibility to facts and blind-

ness to the tendency of events, they call

wisdom and moderation. Behind these po-

litical dummies are the real forces of the

Johnson party, men of insolent spirit, reso-

lute will, embittered temper and unscru-

pulous purpose, who clearly know what

they are after, and will hesitate at no "in-

formality" in the attempt to obtain it. To

give these persons political power will be

to surrender the results of the war, by

Georgia, in a letter favoring the Philadel

phia Convention, "sought to save the Con-

stitution out of the Umon. She failed Let

Congress as from the present, and that they

must give securities for their future con-

duct before they can be relieved from the

----

Union State Central Committee.

This important committee had a large meeting ves

torday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 1105 Chestnut street. Reports from the different counties were re-

cived, and all wore of the most gratifying character.

The following address was ordered to be published:

THE SITUATION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The superficial observer might sup

COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1866.

penulties incurred by their past.

Moeticul.

W E desire to call the attention of the GREENFIELD and SHEAFER'S CHEAP STORE,

All kinds of Domestics at the latest Reduced Price MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, Shall change beneath the summer showers

Jeans, Flannels, &c., &c A large and desirable Stock of DRESS GOODS,

A. K. RHEEM, Publisher.

Spring Goods.

VOL. 65.

Purchased direct from the largest houses, at the low est cash prices, which we are determined to sell at a LOW PRICES,

as any house in the Cumberland Valley.

We respectfully invite the attention of all who as in want of cheap goods to give us a call and examinant story.

Alpacas, White Grounds. ith Polca Spots in all Colors , LENOIS MOHAIRS · MOZAMBIQUES,

PLAIDS. ORGANDIES. WOOL DELAINES,

Ladies Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. A FULL ASSORTMENT Of White Goods at very Low Prices. Cloths and Cassimeres, great varieties for men and boys, at old prices

Ludies' Clouking Cloths all Shades Ladie-' Crochet Shawls, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, Corsets,

Linens of all kinds, Knottingham Lace.

> Curtains by the yard. BLACK GOODS,

at greatly reduced piless. Elegant Black all Wood Delaines full double width only 1,00 per yard, a full and large variety of single width black wood Delaines, Alpacas, Grape Poplins, Crape Vells, Crape Cells, Crape Collars, &c. Having a good selection of goods now on hand we erymy a gass selection of geods now on hand we prepared to meet all demands, and full confident can ofter inducements, that defy competition, Re-GREENFIELD and SHEAFER, East Wain St., Scuth Side, Second Door from Corner 2nd DOOR, 2nd DOOR

NEW CHEAP CASH GROCERY

PROVISION STORE! Great Excitement on the Corner of Pitt and Louther Streets, opposite the German Reformed Church, Carlisle, Pa. The Swariber begs leave to inform his friends and

GROCERIES, He will keep constantly on hand an extensive and general assortment of eneral assortment of

Codes of all kinds, Brown Sugar, Crushed Sugar,
Pulverized Sugar, Rice, Tallow Candles. Star
do Starch, Teas of all kinds, Sait by the
Sack, Buckets and Tubs. Wash Boards.

Brooms, Bod Cerds, New Orleans

Molassos, Fish - all kin is Pepper, Spice, Soda, Cream Tartar, Best Indigo, Cinnamon, Cloves, Matches

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS, verything else that is kept in a grocery store

A. L. SPONSLER, DEAL ESTATE AGENT, Scrivener. onveyances Insurance and Claim Agent. Main Street Near Centre Square.

Highly Improved Farm at Private

CITUATE near the village of Lisburn, Dumberland Courty, 6 miles from Mechanics but A, and 7 miles from Harrisburg, containing 108 acres, all cleared but about 5 which are covered with good timber.
The improvements are all new and very superior

Brick Mansion House, Brick Bank Barn, BRICK SMOKE HOUSE,

Bake House and Spring House, Barke Makes and other convenient out-buildings, a stream of running water near the house and abundance of Fruit of all kinds consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapps, &c. The farm is boautifully stunted on the hank of the "Yellow Breeches" Creek, the soil in the highest possible state of cultivation, consisting of a mixture of Limestone and creek bottom land, and nearly all under post and rall fence, and an abundant supply of locust trees growing.

A. L. SPONSLER,

Aug. 31, 1866. Two Valuable Tracts of Timber Land at Private Sale. TTUATE on the South Mountain near Mount Holly Springs. Consisting viz, 1 Tract containing 75 Acres, adjoining the property of the Mt. Holly Paper Co. Well covered with young chostnut. Another tract containing 40 Acres adjoining the above. Apply to

Hotel Property in Churchtown at SITUATE on Main Street containing monta a layer front and 150 font in death

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agont

FRAME HOUSE,

Extensive Stabling and Sheds, Wash House, and ether convenient out buildings, an excellent Well of Water at the door, and a Oistern in the yard. For terms and further particulars enquire of the owner Mrs. Sarah A. Ligget, residing in Churchtown, cr of May 8, 1866.

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agent.

III OME Insurance Company of New Haven, Connecticut, Statement of January 1st, Capital Stock Surplus

INSURANCES MADE PERPETUAL AND TEMPOR-

The assetts of this Company consist of United States everyment Securities, stocks in National Banks, and lst, Mortgages on Real Estate . The Board of Dire have declared a Semi-Annual cash Dividend of havo declared a Somi-Annual cash Dividend of Tenper cent fron from Government Tax payable on and after 15th, January, 1866.

Also a scrip Dividend of Sixty per cent of the carned Premium of Policiew entitled to participate in the Profits for the year ending 1st of January, 1866. And have voted to increase the Capital Stock of the Company to One Million of Dollars. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER, Agent.

TOWN PROPERTY on South Hanovor street, Carlisle, Comprising 120 teet in front and 240 feet in dopth having thereon recreed 3 Dwell-ing Houses, Shops and other Buildings will be sold en-tire or divided to suit purchasers. Apply to A. L. SPONSLER.

FOR SALE. Valuable Lot of ground on South Street containing over 600 feet in front and 260 oth. Also, a Lot at the corner of Pitt and South is, containing 60 feet in front and 110 feet in

vantage to call and purchase their Medicine at joined its ranks while scoming to lead its in this, that it was not a rebellion against South Carolina is asked to submit, before she surprises?

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The shirs go down To rise upon some fairer shore; And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown They shine forevermore There is no death! The dust we tread

To golden rain or mellow fruit, Or rainbow tinted flower-The granite rocks disorganize To feed the hungry mass they boar

The ferest leaves drink daily life There is no death ! The leaves may fall-The leaves may full and fade away-They only wait, through wintry hours

There is no death! An angel form Walks o'er the earth with silent tread; He bears our best loved things away, And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate-He plucks our fairest, sweatest flowers Transplanted into bliss, they now Adorn immortal bowers The bird-like voice whose joyous tone

Made glad the scene of sin and strife, Sings now in everlasting song And where he sees a smile so bright, Or hearts too pure for taint of vice, He bears it to that world of light

To dwell in Paradise. Born into that undying life, They leave it but to come again, With joys we welcome them-the same.

Except in sin and pain And ever near us, though unseen The dear immortal spirits tread For all the boundless univers Is life-there is no death

# Mistelluoruus.

THE JOHNSON PARTY. (From the Atlantic Monthly for September ) The President of the United States has so ingular a combination of defects for the office of a constitutional magistrate, that he ould have obtained the opportunity to misrule the nation only by a visitation of Providence. Insincere as well as stubborn, unning as well as unreasonable, vain as well as ill-tempered, greedy of popularity as well as arbitrary in disposition, veering in his in his character the seemingly opposit equaliverts the Presidential chair into a stump or his misfortune in having been lifted by ies with which Congress has no concern quately to fill. He was cursed with the possession of a power and authority which no man of narrow mind, bitter prejudices, and in ordinate self-estimation can exercise ing the nation. Egotistic to the point of mental disease, he resented the direct and manly opposition of statesmen to his opinretain unity of will amid the most pulpable stancy to principle shall not weaken force abated with which they may bless to-day what yesterday they cursed. Thus the abhorrer of traitors has now become their tool. Thus the denouncer of Copperheads has now sunk in dependence on their support. Thus the imposer of conditions of reconsturction has now become the foremost friend of the unconditioned return of the rebel States. Thus the furious Union Rebublican, whose harangues against his political opponents almost scared his political friends by their playing an independent, a consistent and | yer as the one who drew up the committee's

especially a conscientious part. Indeed Mr. Johnson's character would be as of two kinds, the legal mind and the imperfectly described if some attention were which is a favorite subject of his own dis- two. To the human mind it appears that course, and the perversity of which is the the Federal Government has spent thirtywonder of the rest of mankind. As a five hundred millions of dollars, and sacripublic man, his real position is similar to that of a commander of an army, who contest which the legal mind dissolves into would mass over to the ranks of the enemy he was commissioned to fight, and then by skill in the trick of substituting words plead his individual convictions of duty as for things, and definitions for events, the a justification of his treachery. In truth, legal mind proceeds to show that these Mr. Johnson's conscience is, like his words and definitions, though scrupulously understanding, a mere form of expression of shielded from any contact with realities, are his will. The will of ordinary men is ad- sufficient to prevent the nation from taking dressed through their understanding and ordinary precaution against the recurrence conscience. Mr. Johnson's understanding from any quality inherent in themselves,

and the moral law in the possessive case, adjuncts of his petted pronoun "my;" and States from the consequences of their own ferring on a rebel voter in South Carolina hings to him are reasonable and right, not orimes. The minority of the committee, a power equal, in national affairs, to that but because they are made so by his determinations. Indeed, he sees hardly anything converted Australian savage whom the the South should have, through its disfran- would be civil war, in which the name of as it is, but almost everything as colored by his own dominant egotism. Thus he is never weary of asserting that the people are on his side; yet this method of learning the wishes of the people is to scrutinize his own, and, when acting out his own passionate public sentiment. Of all the wilful men who, by strange chance, have found themselves at the head of a constitutional governe mont, he most resembles the last Stuart king | States, as well as against the Federal govplausible Secretary of State, one fully com-

petent to play the part of Sunderland. proposes to take the policy and character of habitants of those States against the United Mr. Johnson under its charge, is composed States; and nobody contends that the rights chiefly of Democrats defeated at the polls, and privileges of those States were forfeited

organization, are of small account. Its States, but a rebellion by States. No loose great strength is in its Southern supporters and, if it comes into power, it must obey a rebel direction. By the treachery, of the President, it will have the Executive patronage on its side, for Mr. Johnson's "conscience" is of that peculiar kind which finds satisfaction in arraying the interest of others against their convictions; and having thus the power to purchase support, it will not fail of those means of dividing the North which come from corrupting it. The party under which the war of the Union was conducted is to be denounced and prescribed as the party of disunion, and we are to be edified by addresses on the indissoluble unity of the nation by secessionists, who have hardly yet had time to wash from their hands the staing of Union blood. The leading proposition on which this conspiracy against the country is to be conducted is the monstrous absurdity that the Rebel States have an inherent, "continuous," unconditioned, constitutional right to form a part of the Federal Government, when they have once acknowledged the fact of the defeat of their inhabitants in an armed attempt to everthrow and subvert it-a proposition which implies that victory paralyzes the powers of the victors; that ruin beging when success is assured; that the only effect of beating a Southern rebel in the the Federal Constitution, the obligations of field is to exalt him into a maker of laws for his antagonist.

In the minority report of the Congress ional Joint Committee on Reconstruction which is designed to supply the new party with constitutional law, this theory of State rights is most elaborately presented. The ground is taken, that during the rebellion the States in which it prevailed were as completely competent States of the United States as they were before the rebellion, and were bound by all the obligations which the Constitution imposed, and entitled to all its rivileges;" and that the rebellion consisted merely in a series of "illegal acts of the itizens of such States." On this theory it s difficult to find where the guilt of rebellion lies. The States are innocent because the rebellion was a rising of individuals; the individuals cannot be very criminal, for t is on their votes that the committee chiefly rely to build up the National Union Party. Again, we are informed that, is respect to the admission of representatives mind as well as fixed in his will, he unites from "such States," Congress has no right or power to ask more than two questions ties of demagogue and autocrat, and con- These are: "Have these States organized governments? Are these governments re-

a throne, according as the impulse seizes | publican in form?" The committee proceed him to cajole or to command. Doubtless to say: "How they were formed, under much of the evil developed in him is due to what auspices they were formed, are inquirevents to a position which he lacked the The right of the people to form a governelevation and breadth of intelligence ade- ment for themselves has never been questioned." On this principle, President Johnson's labors in organizing State governments | dition did they place the people? Plainly were works of supererogation. At the close in the condition of robels, engaged in a of active hostilities the Rebel States had attempt to overthrow the Constitution and rganized, though disloyal, governments as Government of the United States. As the republican in form as they were before the war broke out. The only thing, therefore, they were required to do was to send their the wholenof the people were rebels and ions and moods as a personal affront, and Senators and Representatives to Washington. public enemies. Nothing was left, in each descended to the last degree of littleness in | Congress could not have rightfully refused | case, but an abstract State, without any expolitical leader-that of betraying his to receive them, because all questions as to ternal body, and as destitute of people havparty, is order to gratify his spite. He of their being loyal or disloyal, and as to the ing a right to enjoy the privileges of the of the next Congress, a coup d'etat. course became the prey of intriguers and changes which the war had wrought in the Constitution as if the territory had been sycophants; of persons who understand the relations of the States they represented to swept clean of population by a pestilence. art of managing minds which are at once the Union, were inquires with which Con- It is, then, only this abstract State which arbitrary and weak, by allowing them to gress had no concern! And here again we has a right to representation in Congress have the over-recurring difficulty respecting | But how can there be a right to representainconsistencies of opinion, so that incon- the "individuals" who were alone guilty of tion when there is nobody to be represented? the acts of rebellion. "The right of the All this may appear puerile, but the puerilof purpose, nor the emphasis be at all people," we are assured, "to form a government for themselves has never been questioned." But it happens that "the people" here indicated are the very individuals who were before pointed out as alone responsible for the

rebellion. In the exercise of their right ditionally return. There is no wrong anywhere; it is all "right." The people are

of calamities fresh in its bitter experience. indeed, seem to have forgotten that there of two loyal voters in New York? Can Senate, and if convicted, would deny the has been any real war, and bring to mind the any Democrat have the face to assert that validity of the proceeding. The result

murder committed the day before, because from his recollection. In fact, all attempts to discriminate between rebels and rebel States, to the advana rising of individual citizens of States, it would have been an insurrection against the

ssemblage of individuals, though numberng hundreds of thousands, could long have esisted the pressure of the Federal power and the power of the State governments. They would have had no means of subsistence except those derived by plunder and voluntary contributions, and they would have lacked the military organization by which mobs are transformed into formidable armies. But the rebellion being one of States—being virtually decreed by the people of States assembled in convention, was susained by the two tremendous governmental owers of taxation and conscription. The illing and the unwilling were thus equally placed at the disposition of a strong governnent. The population and wealth of the whole immense region of country in which the rebellion prevailed were at the service of this government. So completely was it use of the minority of original Union men r entering heartily into the contest after their duty to abide by the decision and share the fortunes of their respective States. Nobady at the South believed at the time the war commenced, or during its progress that his State possessed any "continuous" right to a participation in the privileges of which it had repudiated. When confident of success, the Southerner scornfully scouted the mere suspicion of entertaining such his only thought was to "get his State back into the Union on the best terms that could be made." The idea of "conditions of re-

degrading notion; when assured of defeat, admission" was as firmly fixed in the Southern as in the Northern mind. If the politicians of the South now adopt the principle that the rebel States have not, as States, ever altered their relations to the Union, they do it from policy, finding that its adoption will give them " better terms" than they ever dreamed of getting before the Prosi dent of the United States taught them that it would be more politic to bully than to In the last analysis, indeed, the theory f the minority of the Reconstruction Comnittee reduces the rebel States to mere abstructions. It is plain that a State, in the oncrete, is constituted by that portion of the inhabitants who form its legal people; and constitution, we reach a convention of were passed; and, as far as the people of the rebel States could do it, they destroyed their States considered as organized communities

and that, in passing back of its governmen the legal people as its ultimate expression By such conventions the acts of secessio forming a part of the United States. The claim of the United States to authority over the territory and inhabitants was, of course, not affected by these acts; but in what conrebel communities was engaged in this work,

as indisputable constitutional principles by the eminent jurists who supply ideas for the National Union party. The doctrine of the unconditional righ "to form a government for themselves," the rebel States to representation being thus they rebelled; and now, it seems, by the a demonstrated absurdity, the only question xercise of the same right, they can uncon- relates to the conditions which Congres proposes to impose. Certainly these conditions, as embodied in the constitutional first made criminals, in order to exculpate amendment which has passed both Houses the States, and then the innocence of the by such overwhelming majorities, are the crayer of the people who trusted him. And States is used to exculpate the people. When mildest ever exacted of deleated enemies by Mr. Montgomery Brair, who professes his in all these changes of base he has appeared we see such outrages on common sense a victorious nation. There is not a distinctupremely conscious, in his own mind, of gravely perpetrated by so eminent a law- ly "radical" idea in the whole amendment. nothing that President Johnson has not himreport, one is almost inclined to define minds self, within a comparatively recent period stamped with his high approbation. Does human mind, and to doubt if there is any it ordain universal suffrage! No. Does it not paid to his conscience, the purity of possible connection in reason between the ordain impartial suffrage? No. Does it proscribe, disfranchise or expatriate the recent armed enemies of the country, or confiscate their property? No. It simply ficed three hundred thousand lives, in a ordains that the national debt shall be paid and the rebel debt repudiated; that the civil a mere mist of unsubstantial phrases; and rights of all persons shall be maintained; that rebels who have added perjury to treason shall be disqualified for office; and that the rebel States shall not have their political power in the Union increased by the presence on their soil of persons to whom they deny political rights, but that representation shall be based throughout the Republic on voters, and not on population. The pith and conscience can be addressed only through The phrase "State Rights," translated from of the whole amendment is in the last his will. He puts intellectual principles legal into human language, is found to clause; and is there anything in that to mean the power to commit wrongs on indi- which reasonable objection can be made thinks he pays them a compliment and adds viduals whom States may desire to oppress, Would it not be a curious result of the war to their authority when he makes them the or the power to protect the inhabitants of against rebellion, that it should end in con-

the trifling occurrence had altogether passed of representatives equal to that of the States of Ohio and Indiana combined? crate, lenient, almost timid, and which, by tended, is the logical result of the position impulses, he ever insists that he is obeying tage of the latter, are done in deflance of the omission of impartial suffrage, fall very he has assumed as to the rights of the exnotorious facts. If the rebellion had merely far below the requirements of the average cluded States to representation. It is cersentiment of the loval nation, are still de- tain that the present Congress is as much the nounced by the new party of "Union" as Congress of the United States as he is the the work of furious Radicals, bent on de- President of the United States; but it is of England, James II.; and the likeness is ornment, and might have been easily put stroying the rights of the States. Thus increased from the circumstance that the down. In that case, there would have been Governor James L. Orr, of South Carolina, American James has, in his supple and no withdrawal of Southern Squators and a leading rebel, pardoned into a Johnsonian Representatives from Congress, and there- Union man, implores the people of that re- and he has in his character just that comfor no questions as to their inherent right to gion to send delogates to the Philadelphia bination of qualities, and is placed in just The party which, under the ironical designature. In Missouri and Kentucky, for Convention, on the ground that its purpose those anomalous circumstances, which lead nation of the National Union Party, now example, there was civil war, waged by in- is to organize "conservative" men of all men to the commission of great political sections and parties, "to drive from power crimes. The mere hint of possibility of his that Radical party who are daily trampling attempting a coup d'état is received by some under foot the Constitution, and fast convert- Republicans with a look of incredulous surand Democrats defeated on the field of battle. by the criminal acts of their citizens. But ing a constitutional Republic late a consoli- prise; yet what has his administration

TERMS:--\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year. can be made the equal of Ohio or New York in the Union, are stated to be "too degrading and humiliating to be entertained by a that the safety, peace, interests and honor reeman for a single instant." When we consider that this "Radical party" constitutes nearly four-fifths of the legal Legislature of the nation, that it was the party which saved the country from dismember ment while Mr. Orr and his friends were notoriously engaged in "trampling the Constitution under foot," and that the man who denounces it owes his forfeited life to its clemency, the astounding insolence of the mpeachment touches the sublime. Here is confessed treason inveighing against tried loyalty, in the name of the Constitution it | that in some representative districts the peohas violated and the law it has broken! But why does Mr. Orr think the terms of South | respectabilities; for when, in political con-Carolina's restored relations to the Union 'too degrading and humiliating to be entertained by a freeman for a single instant ?" rebellion of States, that the universal ex- Is it because he wishes to have the rebel dobt paid? Is it because he desires to have the Federal debt repudiated? Is it because t had once begun was, that they thought it he thinks it intolerable that a negro should have civil rights? Is it because he resents the idea that breakers of oaths, like himself, should be disqualified from having another opportunity of forswearing themselves? Is because he considers that a white freeman of South Carolina has a natural right to exercise double the political power of a white loval freeman of Massachusetts? He must return an affirmative answer to all these questions in order to make it out that nis State will be degraded and humiliated by ratifying the amendment; and the ne-

> the motives known to prompt the attacks of The insolence of Mr. Orr is not merely ndividual, but representative. It is the esult of Mr Johnson's attempt "to produce narmony between the two sections," by beraying the section to which he owed his election. Had it not been for his treachery, here would have been little difficulty in etting the terms of peace, so as to avoid all causes for future war; but, from the ime be quarrelled with Congress, he has ocen the great stirrer-up of disaffection at the South, and the virtual leader of the Southern reactionary party. Every mon at he South who was prominent in the rebel tion, every man in the North who was promnent in aiding the rebellion is now openly or covertly his partisan, and by fawning on im carns the right to defame the represenatives of the people by whom the rebellion vas put down. Among traitors and Copperheads the fear of punishment has been succeeded by the hope of revenge; elation s on faces which the downfall of Richmond vercast; and a return to the old times, vhen a finited South ruled the country by neans of a divided North, is confidently expected by the whole crew of political bulies and political sycophants whose profit is n the abasement of the nation. It is even said that, if the majority of the "Rump" Conress camnot be overcome by fair means it sans of the President who assert that he ing with legislative assemblies whose no tions of the public good clash with his own.

In short, we are promised, on the assembling

Garret Davis, of Kentucky, was, we b

lieve, the first to announce the executive

remedy for the "radical" disease of the State,

and it has since been often prescribed by

essity of the measure is therefore proved by

Democratic politicians as a sovereign panacea. General McClernand, indeed, proposed a scheme, simpler even than that of Executy is in the premises as well as in the logical tive recognition, by which the Southers deductions; and the premises are hid down Senators and Representatives might effect lodgment in Congress. They should, according to him, have gone to Washington, entered the halls of legislation, and proceeded to occupy their seats, "peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must;" but the record of General McClernard, as a military man, was not such as to give to his advice on a question of carrying positions by assault a high degree of authority, and there being some natural hesitation in following his counsel, the golden opportunity was lost. willingness to act with any men, "rebels or any one else," to put down the Radicals, never weary of talking to conservative conventions of "two Presidents and two Congresses." There can be no doubt that the project of a coup d'etat has become dangerously familiar to the "conservative" mind, and that the eminent legal gentlemen of the North who are publishing opinions affirming the right of the excluded Southern representatives to their seats, are playing into the hands of the desperate gang of unscrupulous politicians who are determined

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The superficial observer might suppose, after the fearful struggles, sa rifices and sufferings of the last five years, that we could safely relax our efforts and watchfulnes; and, returning to our individual affairs permit the machinery of government to run itself. An intelligent and patriotic survey of the situation, however, will not warrant any such conclusion; indexever, will not warrant any such conclusion; but will impress us more than ever with the truth and wisdom of the old adage, "Revnat raydimer is the price of liberty." Six years ago the people lawfully elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. The inflority, enonies of our Government and country, refused to submit to their defeat at the polls, and for the first time in our history, appeared from the ballot-box to the sword. They defiantly three off all the obligations of constitutions and laws, rushed mad y into civil war, and fought with malignity and desperation for four long bloody years in the wicked attempt to overthrow and interly destroy the Government landed down by our fathers. This they did under the pretext that a State had a constitutional right to seccede from the Union. The same thing had been attempted by South Carolina in 1833; but, under the vigorous administration of President Jackson, the effort signally failed, and the dectrine on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1856, when the Democratic party at Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan for President, they revived he old State rights dogma of secession by readopting the Virgina and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1790, as a part of their patform. And at the Charleston Convention, in 1800, although the party there spill that two parts, the one nominating Doughs, and the other Brockenridge for President; both factions readopted these same resolutions. These resolutions of 1798 and 1790, as a part of their patform. And at the Charleston Convention, in 1800, although the party there spill that two parts, the one nominating Doughs, and the other B as of the mode and measure of rectress." Under this froe democratic charter for rebellion, the election of Abraham Lincoln was claimed by the rebel States as an infraction of the "compact" and they chose accession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and of the Government as "the measure of rectress." Hence when the war broke upon us in all its fury, we found the Domocratic party paralyzed 1 twas suddenly brought face to face with the practical application of its-pwn political ereced, by its own political ericus. Hence, too, the sad demoralization, and want of loyalty and patriotism, shown by that party during the whole war. Those of them who preferred their country to their party and platform abandoned both platform and party, and under the flag of their country, manufuly railled to put down the rebellion, while the leaders and the mass of the party did otherwise. They had so repeatedly proclaimed the right of secossion that they believed it, and were everywhere found justifying or excessing the rebellion, denouncing every manuflying or warsing the rebellion, denouncing every manuflying or warsing the rebellion, denouncing overy manufly state, except little Delaware, and the Legislature of Kentucky. And since the Philadelphia Convention it seems to have failed upon the expedient of other tion it seems to have failed upon the expedient of other tion it seems to have failed upon the expedient of other tion it seems to have failed upon the expedient of other tion it seems to have failed upon the expedient of other tion it seems to have failed upon the expedient of other tion its econs to have failed upon the expedient of other tion its econs to have failed upon the expedient of other tion its econs to have failed upon the expedient of other tion its econs to have failed upon the expedient of other tion its econs to have failed up to have the right established by force. It Is computed that the gain, in the approaching elections, of twenty-five districts now represented by Union Republicans, will give the Johnson party, in the next Congress, majority of the House of Representatives, should the Southern delegations be counted; and it is proposed that the Johnson members legally entitled to seats should combine with the Southern pretenders to seats, organize as the House of Representatives of the United States, and apply to the President for recognition. Should the President comply, he would be impeached by an unrecognized House before an "incomplete" The cossion seems to have fallon upon the expedient of other name.

Not until April 1805, were the robbs finally overcome; and then only by the power of our armies, which they could no longer withstand. There was no voluntary surrendor; but their arms were stricken from their bloody hands. The great conspiracy against freedom had failed, and the armies and people of elsown revolted. States were at the mercy of the conquerors, professing a willingliess to accept any terms the victors might in pose. Congress had then recently a Journed, and under the law would not assemble until the following December, unless convened by the President in extra session. The occasion seemed to be one of sufficient novelty and importance to require a meeting of Congress, but the President function of the latted States declared and the Supremo Charge of the latted States declared and the Supremo Charges made report of what had summed meeting of Congress made there means to create of the summed meeting of Congress made report of what had summed meeting of Congress made report of what had summed meeting of Congress made report of what had summed meeting of Congress made report of what had summed meeting of Congress made report of what had summed meeting of Congress made report of what had summed meeting of Congress made report of what had summed meeting of Congress made report of what had such as security of the future. The summed meeting of Congress made report of what had such as summed meeting of Congress made report of restored, but whether they fall have representatives. Congress claimed to have jurisdiction over the sould be president when the summed meeting of Congress made report of restored, but whether they shall have representatives. Professional sources of the devertage of missionary could not make penitent for a chised negro freemen alone, a power in the the Federal Government would be on the Electoral College and in the national House side of the revolutionists. Such is the programme which is freely discussed by partisans of the President, considered to be Yet these conditions, so conciliatory, mod- high in his favor; and the scheme, it is conwell known that he considers himself to represent the whole country, while he thinks that Congress only represents a portion it; DHYSICIANS will find it to their ad- The few apostate Republicans, who have the real strength of the rebellion consisted dated despetism." The terms to which been to such persons but a succession of

1. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States shall be citizens thereof; and that all citizens shall have equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property
2. That representation shall be apportioned among the States according to numbers, but that classes distranchised without crime shall not be counted in fixing the basis of Feder 1 represe tation.

3. That all who are guilty of treason and perjury shall be ineligible to office unless the disability be removed by a twe thirds vote Congress.

o. That all who are guilty of treason and perjury shall be ineligible to office unless the disability be removed by a two thirds vote of Congress.

4. That the validity of the national obligations incurred in the war shall not be questioned, and all rebol debts and claims for slaves shall be void.

The States of Tennessee, Connecticut and New Hampshire, by the action, of their several Legislatures, have already as ified the seamendments by very large majorities. Our friends in Congress and out of Congress, are united in the conviction that these terms are pre-eminently magnahimous, wise and just; that they are the legitimate fruits of the war, and essential to our peace and security for the future. By the storms of civil war some of the landmarks made by our fathers were taken sway, and some of the ancient foundations laid by them wer moved. Let us wis ly readjust them, so that our temple of liberty may stand upon the broader and firmer foundations of universal liberty and impartial justice.

foundations of iniversal liberty and impartial justice.

THE CANDIDATES

In March, 1568, the Union party assembled in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It reaffirmed its particite principles as proclaimed and fought for during the war, and declar dit to be the right and dury of Congre s to prescribe the terms of reconstruction. On this platform Maj. Gen. John W. Geary was nominated for Governor by a manimous vote, and subsequently his nomination was enthusiastically endorsed by a barge and intelligent convention of the Soldiers' and Sailors of the State. He is no obscure person ge, but one of the representative men of these oventful times. As a ci illande has filled with ability and distinction rany important public positi as, requiri g intelligence, discretion and the hi, hest order of integrity and administrative ability. He has been a farmer, a teacher, a civil engineer a lawyer and a manufacturer. He has served the people as postmaster and mayor of a city, as judge of a court, and as Governor of a Teritory. As a Volunteer soldier has the pride of his comrades, and an flavour to his State. He went out from home to the Mexican war as a captain and came back with honors as the colonel of his regiment. He entered the service in the late rebolion as colonel, and fought it all the way through, having been promoted to the exalted rank of Major General "for fitness to command and promptness to execute." This valiant and faithful soldier was present at and participated in sixty hattles, and was four times wounded in actou, but never o. ce defeated. He made the extrement, kitted in battle; he has pecula he had he had a well fought field. Such is the candidate presented to the surrages of the loyal and patriotic voters of Ponsylvania.

As a competitor the Democratic party has presented the late the ball the Hum Humpter (Evence the late of the party has presented to the ball party has presented to the ball particities over so the honorable s.ars from many a well fought field. Such is the candidate presen THE CANDIDATES. the peril of being expelled for one more in harmony with Executive ideas. The same now be exerted to reap its fruits and prevents its recurrence. The only danger is ple may be swindled by plausibilities and tests, any villainy is contemplated, there ble men, with a fixed capital of certain ready to furnish the wolves of politics with abundant supplies of sheep's clothing. These dignified dupes are more than usually

the sulfrages of the loyal and patriotic voters of Ponnsylvania.

As a competitor the Democratic party has presented the Hon. Hiester Clymer. He too, is a representative man; but it is of his party, rather than of his country. His platform and his campaign thus far may be summarily comprehended in the plurise; "Up with the rebel and down with the negro." He is a lawyer by refussion; and it is believed he never held any office except that of State Semator. His public record therefore is a short one, and consists entirely of his votes and speeches during his senatorial career. But that term covers the entire period when the country was forn by a distracting and bloody civil war; and when the State was lavishly contributing her blood and treasure, for her own defence, and for that of the National Government. In this tremendous struggle, were did Hiester Clymer stands? And what did he do? He has made his record, and let it answer.

In 1861 he voted against the bill for the arming of the State; and after the news of the attack on Fort Sump or had fired the heart of our people, and thousands were railying to the defence of our insulted flag, Mr. Clymer caused to be entered upon the journals of the Senate his soli uni protest against the bill for arming the State.

In 1802, when reverses had overtaken our a mics, and our credit was strained to the utmost to keep men in the field, Mr. Clymer voted against the bill to enable our subters and actions as sum as sum of the collection of the taxes levied by the United States.

inted States.

In 1863, Mr. Clymer, voted against the bill to enable ut soldiers and sailors to vote, when absent in the ser

placing the Government practically in the hands of those against whom the war was waged. No smooth words about "the equality of States," "the necessity of concilflicts," will alter the fact, that, in refusing to support Congress, the people would se a reward on treachery and place a bounty on treason. 'The South," says a Mr. Hill, of

ecord may be searched in vain ior a vo consecutive country, or which was not at the time in harmony country, or which was not at the time in harmony may be searched to be successful. her now bring her diminished and shattered, but united and earnest counsels and energies to save the Constitution in the

energies to save the Constitution in the Union." The sort of Constitution the South Sundry despatches captured from the enemy dis-close his mode of organization and plan of campaign. The chairman of their State Central Committee, as a sought to save by warring against the Government is the Constitution which she now the chairman of their State Central Committee, as a sort of bead centre appoints a reliable suboratinate in each election district to the State and these, from the district the late. "Knights of the Goldon Circle," and such of or materials as can be had, are required to organize "mystic circles," or Democratic Clubs, which are to register the vote s, collect money for the proposes to save by administering it! Is this the tone of pardoned and penitent treason? Is this the spirit to build up a "National Union party?" No, but it is the tone and spirit now fashiound in the decimal which they so there are a spirit now fashiound in the decimal now fashiound in the decimal spirit now fashiound in the decimal rebel States, and will not be changed u til right hand on his left breast," and enters the autumn elections shall have proved that

this state, or in any other state, District or forritory of this country." Their watchwo ds are a Sijoure."

"Chedience," "Vigilance." It is a pity the great light of these magnatimous patriots should be longer concealed under a bushed and that they can find nothing more important to do in this great crisis of our country's late. But forewarded should be forearmed, thank well against those insiduous appeals to the prejudices of our people, and attempts to instead them by such means. Be not because the history and height state chamor about negro equality and negro suffrage. These favorite hobbies were supposed to have been raden to death at our last chection, when, as now, they were declared by these same men to be the great issues of the contest. They are now rates up and brought upon the track again, sounted by the same riders, and destined to the same ignoshe end The Constitution of councytracia permits only white men to vote. By its terms it can be amended only once in every five years; and having been amended and once in every five years; and having been amended and must be sufficiently with its own provisions, be amended angain un if 1509. It is hoped, therefore, our Democratic friends will restrain themselves, and not press negro suffrage upon us before authorized by the constitution of the State.

Complete your own township and county organizations without deady; revive at once overly where the Leagues and Associations which proved of such vast service during the war, let every friend fool that he has something to do in the good work, and preceed for it that all negative and acquired and earner of our adversaries; they have been in he fough defeated in every contest for years, and cannot prevail against us. Nothing but our base betrayal by the Prosident and the hope of office could have galvanized them into sufficient visiality to make another in the gainst the victual of the county to he resident and the hope of office could have galvanized.

mony, energy, systematic, associate and individual labor, and a renewal of the frees of patchoism. The loyal and patriotic people of the state have notify sustained us and the cause of the cruckery, under the heavy pressure and discouragements of drafts, bereavement, taxation at dearnage, and when nothing but an abading faith in the justice of dod could outling now, when the goal is almost reached, and we none more united taily for our principles and our flag will enable us to secure the ripe fruits of the late dreadful co. fliet, and to garner them safely for ourselves and our children.

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic robollion, the most formdable energy republican institutions ever encountered. We stand by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who count d their lives well spent when offered treely for liberty and Union. In the presence of their specifies but eloquent dust; in the presence of the doubting and specific genemics of free government at home and abroad; in the presence of the oppressed millions, who, from boneath cru-hing despotians watched our flag with tears, hopes and prayers; before the rapidly-coning millions of the future; before the code of justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to flim and home among men, we stand plodged to secure and maintain forever the principles for which

Jones, while lately engaged in splitting wood, struck a false blow, causing the stick o fly up. It struck him on the jaw and mocked out a front tooth. "Ah," said Bill, nceting him soon after, "you have had a lental operation performed, I see." "Yes," "Here, you little rascal, walk up and give

an account of yourself? Where have you been?' "After the girls, father."

and the state of