The Carlisle Herald.

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JOB PRINTING.—Our Job Printing Office is the largest and most complete establishment in the County. Four good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for plain and Fancy work of every kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks, or anything in the Jobbing line, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

C. P. HUMRICH WM. B. PARKER
HUMRICH & PARKER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on Main St., in Marion Hall, Carlisle, Pa.

G. M. BELTZHOOVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent, Shipherdstown, West Virginia.—Prompt attention given to all business in Jefferson County and the Counties adjoining it. January 19, 1866.—1y.

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

M. C. HERMAN, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Next door to the Herald Office. July 1, 1864—1y.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Office in Rheem's Hall, next door to W. M. Penrose's office. July 1, 1864—1y.

JOSEPH RITNER, Jr., Attorney at Law and Surveyor, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Office on Hall Road Street, two doors north of the Bank. Business promptly attended to. July 1, 1864.

JNO. C. GRAHAM, *Attorney at Law*, Carlisle, Pa. Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham, South Hanover street. September 8, 1865.

F. E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorney at Law Office in South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's dry good store Carlisle, Pa. September 9, 1864.

J. M. WEAKLEY, Attorney at Law, Office on south Hanover Street, adjoining the office of Judge Graham. All professional business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. July 1, 1864.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Jr., Attorney at Law. Office with Hon. Samuel Hepburn, Main St. Carlisle Pa. July 1, 1864.

LAW CARD.—CHARLES E. MAGLAUGHLIN Attorney at Law. Office in the room formerly occupied by Judge Graham. July 1, 1864—1y.

DR. WM. H. COOK,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Accoucheur
OFFICE at his residence in Pitt street, adjoining the Methodist Church. July 1, 1864.

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, Dentist, from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, office at his residence Louther street, third door from the Methodist church. July 1, 1864.

GEO. W. NEIDICH, D. D. S.—Late Demonstrator to Operative Dentistry of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, office at his residence opposite Marion Hall, West Main street, Carlisle, Pa. July 1, 1864.

Dr. I. C. LOOMIS
Pomfret Street few doors below South Hanover st. July 1, 1864.

MRS. R. A. SMITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC Gallery South east Corner Hanover Street and Market Square, where may be had all the different styles of Photographs, from card to life size,

IVORYTYPES, AMBROTYPES, AND MELAINOTYPES

also Pictures on Porcelain, something new; both Plain and Colored, and which are beautiful productions of the Photographic art. Call and see them.

Particular attention given to copying from Daguerreotypes &c.

She invites the patronage of the public. Feb. 15, 1866

SOMETHING NEW.
Porcelain Picture or
OPAL-TYPE.

THIS beautiful Picture is now made at Lochman's Gallery, in Neff's Building, opposite the First National Bank, with such perfection and style, tone and finish that it cannot help but please every one. The porcelain imparts a most clear and enchanting complexion to the picture.

All other styles of

PHOTOGRAPHS,

of all sizes.

CARD PICTURES AND AMBROTYPES,

are made in the most perfect manner. A large variety of Frames and Passepartouts, Cases, Albums are on hand and will be sold cheap.

Copying done in the best manner. The public is respectfully invited to examine specimens.

The First Premium has been awarded by late county Fairs 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 respectfully invite the attention of the people of Carlisle 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 as my goods are all new, I can and will retail at astonishingly low rates. I have also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods,

MERINOES, ALPACAS, MOHAIR,

all Wool delaines, Lusters, Poplins, also a fine assortment 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 bargains. We feel satisfied that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any similar Establishment in this vicinity, remember the place at Gorgas' old tin Store, next door to Marion Hall.

S. C. BROWN.

March 16, 1866.

HATS AND CAPS
For Men and Boys.

THE subscriber announces to the citizens of Carlisle, and vicinity, that he has recommenced the manufacture of hats of every variety of style. Having secured the services of the best of workmen, he feels prepared to sustain the reputation of the

OLD STAND

by making the best hats in the state. Particular attention will be paid to the making of the old fashioned,

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 men, boys and children of all kinds from the common wool to the finest moleskin are unsurpassed. He has also a large assortment of

CAPS AND STRAW HATS,

of all kinds and at all prices.

Call and examine his stock at the old stand in North Hanover Street, before purchasing elsewhere as he feels satisfied he can please you.

J. A. KELLER, Agent.

June 1, 1866.

A few doors north of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, and next to Cornman's shoe store.

N. B.—Old Hats repaired, colored and done up in all 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 INCREASED PENSION of $2 per month for each child of the soldier under 10 years of age. To be obtained upon application in person or by letter, to the MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY, No. 457 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JOSEPH B. DEVITT & CO.

August 17, 1866—1m.

CONFECTIONARY!

CREAM WORKS, Stars, Tulips, Bonbons, A-la-mode, Chocolates, Hands, Cocoanut and Walnut. AT HAVERSTICKS.

Dec. 15, 1865.

Spring Goods.

WE desire to call the attention of the people to the new and beautiful Stock of Spring Goods, just received at

GREENFIELD and SHEAFER'S
CHEAP STORE,

All kinds of Domestics at the latest Reduced Prices.

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,

Tickings, Cottonades, Denims

Jeans, Flannels, &c., &c.

A large and desirable Stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Purchased direct from the largest houses, at the lowest cash prices, which we are determined to sell at as

LOW PRICES,

as any house in the Cumberland Valley. We respectfully invite the attention of all who are in want of cheap goods to give us a call and examine our stock of

Alpacas, White Grounds,

with Polka Spots in all Colors.

BERAGES,
LENOIS,
MOHAIRS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
POPLINS,
PLAIDS,
ORGANDIES,
WOOL DELAINES.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT
Of White Goods at very Low Prices.

Cloths and Cassimeres,

in great variety for men and boys, at old prices.

Ladies' Cloaking Cloths all Shades

Ladies' Crochet Shawls, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, Corsets,

Linen of all kinds, Knottingham Lace, Curtains by the yard.

BLACK GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices. Elegant Black all Wool Delaines full double width only 150 per yard, a full and large variety of elegant styles with black wool Delaines, Alpacas, Crape Poplins, Crape Veils, Crape Collars, &c.

Having a large stock of goods now on hand we can patronize the most fastidious, and full confident we can do so to their satisfaction, that let competition go. Remember the place

GREENFIELD and SHEAFER,

East Main st., opposite the Second Presbyterian Corner, Carlisle, 2nd door.

NEW CHEAP CASH GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE!

Great Excitement on the Corner of Pitt and Louther Streets, opposite the German Reformed Church, Carlisle, Pa.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the Eastern cities, with a full and choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

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

Coffees of all kinds, Brown Sugars, Crushed Sugar, Powdered Sugar, Syrups, Tallow Candles, Star Candles, Starch, Teas of all kinds, Salt by the Sack, Barrel, Bushel and Tubs, Wash Boards, Brooms, Buckets, Cedar Ware, Molasses of all kinds, Pepper, Spices, Soda, Cream Tartar, Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Macaboy Snuff, Blacking, Twist Tobacco, Navy, Plug, Natural Leaf.

Tobacco, Smoking, Chewing, Fine Cut, Candies, Raisins, Figs, Lemons, Peaches, Crackers, Essence of Coffee, Dandelion, Cheese, Hams, Lard, Cigars of all kinds, Nutes all kinds, &c., &c.

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,

and everything else that is kept in a grocery store. I invite the public to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at very small profits.

The highest prices paid for all kinds of Country Produce. JACOB SENER.

April 6, 1866—6m.

A. L. SPONSLER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, Scrivener, Conveyancer, Insurance and Claim Agent. Office Main Street near Centre Square.

Highly Improved Farm at Private Sale.

SITUATE near the village of Lisburn, Cumberland County, 6 miles from Mechanicsburg, 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 consisting of a large

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

Bake House and Spring House,

Large Wagon Shed, 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, Grapes, &c. The farm is beautifully situated on the bank 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 rail fence, and an abundant supply of locust trees growing.

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agent.

Aug. 31, 1866.

Two Valuable Tracts of Timber Land at Private Sale.

SITUATE 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 chestnut. Another tract containing 40 Acres adjoining the above. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agent.

July 27, 1866

Hotel Property in Churchtown at Private Sale.

SITUATE on Main Street containing 170 feet in front and 160 feet in depth improvements a large Double two-story

FRAME HOUSE,

Extensive Stabling and Sheds, Wash House, and other convenient out buildings, an excellent Well of Water at the door, and a Cistern in the yard. For terms and further particulars enquire of the owner Mrs. Sarah A. Liggot, residing in Churchtown, or

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agent.

May 8, 1866.

HOME Insurance Company of New Haven, Connecticut, Statement of January 1st, 1866.

Capital Stock	$500,000,00
Surplus	275,886,10
	$775,886,10
Losses unadjusted	$35,077,72

INSURANCES MADE PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY.

The assets of this Company consist of United States Government Securities, stocks in National Banks, and 1st, Mortgages on Real Estate. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual cash Dividend of *Ten per cent* free from Government Tax payable on and after 16th, January, 1866.

Also a scrip Dividend of *Sixty per cent* on the earned Premium of Policies 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.

FOR SALE.

TOWN PROPERTY on South Hanover street, Carlisle, Comprising 120 feet in front and 240 feet in depth having thereon erected 3 Dwelling Houses, Shops and other Buildings will be sold entire or divided to suit purchasers. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER.

Feb. 16, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Lot of ground on South Street containing over 600 feet in front and 200 in depth. Also, a lot at the corner of Pitt and South Streets, containing 60 feet in front and 110 feet in depth. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER.

PHYSICIANS will find it to their advantage to call and purchase their Medicine at HALETONE'S.

Poetical.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

How goes the money? Well,
I am sure it isn't hard to tell;
It goes for rent and water rates,
For bread and butter, coal and grates,
Hats, caps and carpets, hoops and shoes;
And that's the way the money goes

How goes the money? Nay,
Don't everybody know the way?
It goes for bonnets coats and capes,
Silks, satins, muslins, velvets, crapes,
Shawls, ribbons, furs and furbelows
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? Sure,
I wish the ways were somewhat less!
It goes for wages, taxes, debts;
It goes for presents, goes for bets,
For paints, pomade and eau de rose,
And that's the way the money goes

How goes the money? Now,
I've scarce begun to mention how;
It goes for feathers, laces, rings,
Toys, dolls and other baby things,
Whigs, whistles, candies, belts and bows;
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? Come,
I know it does not go for rum;
It goes for school and Sabbath chimes,
It goes for charity sometimes,
For missions and such things as those
And that's the way the money goes

How goes the money? There,
I'm out of patience, I declare!
It goes for plays and diamond pins,
For public alms and private sins,
For hollow shams and silly shows,
And that's the way the money goes.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Nasby Attends The Philadelphia Convention.

POST OFFIS CONFEDRIT X. ROADS,
(which is in the State uv Kentucky),
August 14, 1866.

Pence is into me! I hev spent many many happy periods in the course uv a eventful life, but I never knowed what perfect satisfaction wuz till now. The first week I was married to my Lodizer Jane it was heavenly, for independent uv the other mess incident to the married state, I believed that she was the undivided possessor uv a farm, or rather her father wuz when the old man's decease wouldbe to, and the prospect uv a lifetime with a amiable, pliable wife, with a farm big enough to support us with prudence on her part, was bliss itself, and I enjoyed it with a degree of madness rarely exceeded, until I found out that it was kivered more deeply with mortgages than it was ever likely to be with crops, and my dream uv happiness busted.

Sweet ez wuz this week, it was misery condensed when compared to the season I hev just passed through.

I wuz a delegate to Philadelphia! I wuzn't elected nor nothing, and hadn't any credentials, but the door of the Wigwam I pass-ed without trouble. The door-keeper wuz a old Demokrat, and my breath helped me, my nose wich rarely blossoms like the lobster, wuz of yoose, but I spect my heven a gray coat on, with a stand-up collar, with a brass star onto it, wuz wat finished the bizness. The Southern delegates fought shy of me, but the Northern ones, bless their souls, the minit they saw the star on the collar on my gray coat, couldn't do enuff for me. They addressed me as Cernel and General, and sed this wuz trooly an unmerited honor," and paid for my drinks, and I succeeded in borrowin a hundred and twenty dollars of 'em the first day. I hilte hev doubled it, but the fellows wuz took in so easy that no financeerin' was required, and it really wuz no amoozement.

The Convention itself was the most affectinist gatherin I ever witnist. I hed a seat besid Randall who wuz a managin the concern, and I cood see it all. The crowd rushed into the bildin and filled it, when Randall desired attention. He bein the Postmaster General, every one of em dropped into his seat ez though he had been shot, and there wuz the most perfect quiet I ever saw. Doolittle, who was the Cheerman, winked at Randall, and nodded his head, when Randall announced that THE DELEGATES FROM SOUTH KARLINY AND THE DELEGATES FROM MASSACHUSETTS WOOD ENTER ARM IN ARM. With a slow and measured step they cum in, and at a signal from Randall the cheerin commenst, and sich cheerin. Then Doolittle pulled out his white hankercher and applied it to his eyes, and every delegate simultaneously pulled out a white handkercher and applied it to his eyes.

To me this waz the proudest moment uv my life, not that there wuz anything partikilerly inspiritin in the scene afore me, for there wazzent. Orr, from South Carolina, looked partikilerly ashamed of his self, ez though he wuz goin thro a highly necessary but extremely disgustin ceremony, and wuz determined to keep up a stiff under lip over it, and Couch looked up to Orr ez though he was afeerd uv him and oz though he felt flattered by Orr's condescension in walkin at all with sich a umble individjoal. But to my eyes the scene wuz significant I looked into the fucher and wat did I see ez them two men, one sneekin and tother ashamed uv hisself, walked up that aisle? What did I see? I saw the Democrisy restored to its normal condishun—I saw the reunion of the two wings—in fact I saw the entire Demokratic bird reunited. The North, one wing and the weakest; Kentucky the beak, sharp, hungry and rapacious; Southwest, the strong, active wing; Virginny the legs and claws; Ohio, the heart, Pennsylvania the stomach, South Caroliny the tail feathers and Noo Jersey the balance of the bird. I saw these parts, for five years dissevered, come together, holdin nigger in one claw and Post Offisis in the other, sayin "Take em both together—they go in lots." I saw the old Union—the bold shivelrous Southerner a guidin, controllin and directin the machine, and assoomin to hisself the places of honor, and the Demokrat uv the North follerin like a puppy dog at his heels, takin sich fat things ez he cood snap up—the Southerner ashamed uv his associations but forced to jooz them—the Northerner uncomfortable in his presence but tied to them by self interest. I saw a comin back the good old times when thirty-four States met in convenshun and let eleven rule em, and ez I contemplated the scene I too wept, but it wuz in dead earnest.

"Wat are you blubberin for?" asked a enthousiastic delegate in front uv me who wuz a swabbin his eyes with a hankercher.

"I'm a Postmaster," sez I, "and must do my dooty in this crisis. Wat are you shedding tears for?" retorted I. "Are you a Postmaster?"

"No;" sez he, "but I hope to be!" and he swabbed away with renooed vigger.

"What's the matter with the eyes uv all the delegates?" sez I.

"They've all got Post Offices in em;" sez he, and he worked away faster than ever.

While gettin a fresh handkersher (which I borrowed from the hind coat pocket uv a delegate near me, and which, by the way, in my delirious joy, I forgot to say nothin to him about it), I looked over the Convenshen, and agin the tears welled up from my heart. My sole wuz full and overflowin, and I slopped over at the eyes. There before me, sat that hero, Dick Taylor, and Cuth Bullitt, and there wuz the Nelsons and Yeddons and the representatives uv the first families of the South, and in Philadelphia, at the Convenshen, with all the leading Demokrats uv the North, ceptin Vallandigham, and Wood, and they wuz skulkin around within call, with their watchful eye, on the peredings. Here is a prospect! Here is fatnis! The President into our confidence! The Postmaster a runnin the Convention! The band playin Di xie and the Star Spangled Banner alternately, so that nobody cood complain uv partiality, or tells reely which side the convenshun wuz on, or which side it had been on in the past. Ah! my too susceptible sole filled up agin, the tears started, but that vent wuznt enuff, and I fell faintin onto the floor. Twenty or thirty Northern delegates seed me fallin, and ketchin site of the gray coat, with the stars onto it, rushed to ketch me, and they bore me out of the wigwam. Sed one: "What a techin scene—overpowered by his feelins!" "Yes," sed another, "he deserves a apintment.

I did'nt go back to the Convenshun, coz I knowed it want no yoose, and besides, after all the tears that had been shed, the members wringin their handkerchers onto the floor, it wuz sloppy under foot. Consiliation and tenderness gushed out uv em. I knowed it would be all right—it could'nt be otherwise. There wuz bonds which held the members together, and prevented the possibility of trouble. Johnson havin a ambition to head a party, must hev a party to head. The Northern delegashun, wich hed formerly actid with the Ablishinists, could'nt do nothin without the Democracy North, and both on em combined could'nt do nothin without the Democracy South. The President cood depend on the Democracy North, coz he holds the offices; the Democracy North could depend on the President, coz he must hev their votes; the President cood depend on the Democracy South, coz they want him to make a fight agin a Abolishen Congris, which is a unconstooshenlly keepin uv em out and preventin em from wollipin their niggers; the Democracy South could depend on the President coz he must hev their Representatives in their seats to beet the Ablishnists in Congris—all cood depend on all, each cood depend on the other, coz each faction, or rather each stripe, hed its little private ax to grind, wich it coodent do without the others to turn the grindstone.

The Southern delegates, some on em, wuznt so well pleased. "What in thunder," sed one uv em, "did they mean by pilin on the agony over the Yanks we killed? by pledgin us to give up the cause, and by pledgin us to pay the Nashuel Yankee debt?"

"Sh!" said I; "easy over the rough places. My friend, they didn't mean it, or if they did, *see* didn't. Is a oath so hard to break? Wood it trouble that eminent patriot, Breckenridge, after all the times he swore to support the Constitution, to swear to it wunst more? and wood it trouble him to break it any more than it did in '61? Nay, verily. Dismiss them gloomy thots. Vallandigham wuz kicked out but a thousand nullies, and all uv em old and experienced, coodn't kick him out uv our service. Doolittle talked Northern talk, coz its a habit he got into durin the war, but he'll git over it. Raymond will be on our side this year certain for years he wuz agin us, and by the time he is ready to turn agin he'll be worn to so small a pint that he wont be worth hevin, and the Democricy uv the North wuz alluz ourn, and of they wuzzent, the offices Johnson hez in reserve will draw em like lode stun.

My deer sir, I wunst know a frishmen, whe wuz seeze killed in a Fenian raid, employed as a artist in well digging. It wuz just hot to go to the bottom uv the excavation and load the buckets with earth. The dinner-horn sounded, and he, with the alacrity characteristic uv the race, sprung into the bucket and told 'em to hist away and they amoozed themselves a dropping earth on to him. "Shtop! said he, but they didn't. "Shtop!" said he, "or be gorra I'll cut the rope." My deer sir, Randall and Doolittle and Seward and Johnson are histing us out uv the pit we fell into in 1860. Their little talk about debts and slavery and sich, is the earth they're droppin onto us for fun, but shel we like ijeots cut the rope? Nary! Let 'em hist, and when we are safe out on solid ground, we ken, if we desire, turn and chuck 'em into the hole.

All went off satisfied—the Northern men, for they carried home with 'em their commissbuns—I, feelin that my postoffice, was sekoor, for if, with the show we've got, we can't re-elect Johnson, the glory uv the Democracy hez departed indeed.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(wich is postmaster.)

An English View.

The London *News*, of August 29th, says: Our information is not yet sufficiently detailed to enable us to judge what amount of success has attended the Philadelphia Convention. It appears evident that the new Johnson party has been formed, and has, perhaps, succeeded in avoiding some of the dangers which threatened it in its cradle. The peace Democrats, as they are called, seem to have been kept out of the Convention. FERNANDO WOOD resigned, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was induced to retire. Resolutions were passed strongly supporting the President and his reconstruction policy, and in opposition to the policy of Congress, was issued. What amount of popular support the Convention represented it is impossible to say. It is customary in American politics for new parties to be formed and political movements undertaken with immense and portentous demonstrations. The ancient exhortation to him that girdeth on his armor not to boast as he that taketh it off is not much observed in political demonstrations anywhere, but in the United States it is especially overlooked. Foreign observers see the smoke and hear the din of preparation, and are astounded at the smallness of the result. It is one of the difficulties of American politics, and not only misleads those who look on from without but often those who are actually engaged in the contest. At the present moment all parties are loud in their confidence but very uncertain of the ultimate result.

There are so few indications of the opinion the great silent mass of voters who fill the happy homesteads and people the smaller cities of the Northern States, that it is impossible even to guess what the political complexion of the Fortieth Congress will be. The politicians and the great mass of the people breathe such different atmospheres—we might almost say, live in such different worlds—that the noisy opinion of the old class is often as different as possible from the quiet conviction of the other. Nor are the cities everything. In the United States the country is more liberal than the town, and the great strength of the now dominant party has always lain, not in the great populations, notably not in New York, but in the vast aggregate smaller communities, where opinion is freer and action more independent, and a sense of responsibilities for the use of political power comes more closely home to the individual voter. The politicians may assemble and talk and vote, but the ultimate issue is decided, not, in the "big Wigwam," at Philadelphia, nor in the discussions of New York, nor in the movements which may be at Washington, but in the opinion that millions of quiet observers may form on the questions which are placed before them, and on the votes they may give when the time for final action comes.

It seem likelely that a very sharp and clear issue will be placed before the people at the election for Congress, which will take place this autumn. The reconstruction scheme of Congress is before them, and the elaborate report of the Joint Reconstruction Committee is in their hands. This scheme is simple and clear. It proposes that the Constitution shall be amended; that the inequality of representation which the South will enjoy under the present law shall be remedied; that civil rights shall be guaranteed to the freedmen by the Constitution itself, and that the rebel debt shall be repudiated, and the loyal debt guaranteed by the same authority. This being done, Congress proposes to admit the Southern representatives, and to restore the Union at once. The other and rival scheme is now put before them with equal clearness by the Philadelphia Convention. President JOHNSON has done all in his power to force the Southern representatives into Congress before any guarantees have been taken or any changes is made in distribution of political power.—He would leave the freedmen to be dealt with by the laws of the several States, only taking care that they should not be again actually enslaved. He would let the apportionment of representation remain as it is, and would leave the amendment of the constitution, the provision for the freedmen, the guarantee of the debt, and all the matters about which Congress is anxious, to an after settlement.

This is the substantial issue. The JOHNSON party are practically for unconditional restoration; the Republican party for conditional restoration. The one is for the South to come back as it is, the other for its restoration to the Union when it has renounced its unequal claims and put itself into a right attitude toward the other States. The extraordinary forbearance of the Northern people, their longing for the restoration of fraternal relations, and their strong wish to see the Union restored, form the basis of the party of the President. The political wisdom and discernment of the people, the reluctance to resign the fruits of the war, their sense of justice towards the freedmen, and their conviction of the rectitude of the Northern cause, are the chief grounds on which the Republican party justify themselves in expecting victory. The contest may be a severe one, and events which will greatly effect it may occur between now and the elections, but we think the balance of power will remain, after the fight, in the hands of the Republican leaders, and that Mr. JOHNSON and his party will suffer defeat.

The growing disorganization of society in the South, is the natural result of the present condition of politics in the North. The President has checkmated the Congressional policy, and failed to carry out any consistent policy of his own. The Southern whites have been petted and scolded by turns. The Freedmen's Bureau has been allowed to work, but has been repeatedly arrested by Mr. JOHNSON'S commissioners, and has been bitterly attacked by the Southern press. The negroes have been protected, but those against whom they needed the protection have been patronized and flattered. Mr. JOHNSON has so acted as to make all the concessions of the South his warmest admirers and fastest friends. Everywhere they have declared for him. The old Democrats have rallied to his side, and VALLANDIGHAM and the WOODS are loud in his praise. His other friends have repudiated these men as supporters; but it remains to be seen whether the Northern people will endorse a policy which commands enthusiastic and self-denying support in such suspicious quarters. One expression of determined resolution on their part to reap the results of their sacrifices in the war will do more to restore order at the South than any investigation can. The South has been temporized with, and all the elements of disorganization have been let loose by a temporizing policy. In the interest of Southern society, as well as in that of the Union, a clear and decisive policy is needful, the strong hand of a vigorous administration united to the firm purpose of a healing legislation; and if the Northern people make it clear that they intend to have justice done both to themselves and to the freedmen, and that they will not allow even the President to hinder the execution of their resolve, the disorders of the South and the dangers of the North will disappear together.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

From Cleveland to Detroit. Mr. Johnson's Speech at Cleveland and Debate with the Crowd. Grant and Farragut leave the party.

The following is the speech of President Johnson, delivered on Monday, on his arrival at Cleveland:

FELLOW CITIZENS. It is not for the purpose of making a speech that I now appear before you. I am aware of the great curiosity which prevails to see strangers who have notoriety and distinction in all countries. I know a large number of you desire to see General Grant and hear what he has to say [A voice—"Three cheers for Grant"] but you cannot see him to night. He is extremely ill. I repeat, I am not before you now to make a speech, but simply to make your acquaintance, to say how are you? and to bid you good bye. We are on our way to Chicago to participate or witness the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of a distinguished fellow-citizen who is no more. It is not necessary for me to mention the name of Stephen A. Douglas to the people of Ohio. [Applause. I am free to say that I am flattered by the demonstration I have witnessed, and, being flattered, I don't mean to think it personal, but an evidence of what is pervading the public mind. And this demonstration is nothing more nor less than an indication of the latent sentiment or feeling of the great masses of the people with regard to the proper settlement of this great question I come before you as an American citizen simply, and not as the Chief Magistrate, clothed in the insignia and paraphernalia of a State, being an inhabitant of a State of this Union. I know it has been said that I am an alien [Laughter] and that I did not reside in one the States of the Union, and therefore I could not be the Chief Magistrate, though the Constitution declares that I must be a citizen to occupy that office. Therefore all that was necessary was to declare the office vacant, or render a pretext to prefer articles of impeachment, and thus the individual who occupies the Chief Magistracy was to be disposed of and driven from power. But a short time since you had a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticket with a distinguished fellow-citizen who is now no more. I know there are some who complain. [A voice, "Unfortunately."] Yes, unfortunate for some that God rules on high and deals in right. [Cheers.] Yes, unfortunately, the ways of Providence are mysterious and incomprehensible, controlling all those who exclaim "unfortunate." ["Bully for you."] I was going to say my countrymen, a short time since I was selected and placed upon the ticket. There was a platform proclaimed and adopted by those who placed me upon it. Notwithstanding the subsidized gang of hirelings and traducers, I have discharged all my duties and fulfilled all my pledges; and I say here to-night that if my predecessor had lived the vials of wrath would have been poured out upon him. [Cries of "Never," Three cheers for the Congress of the United States.") I came here as I was passing along and have been called upon for the purpose of exchanging views, and of ascertaining if we could who was wrong. [Cries of "it's you."] That was my object in appearing before you to-night, and I want to say this, that I have lived among the American people and have represented them in some public capacity for the last 25 years, and where is the man or women who can place his finger upon one single act of mine deviating from any pledge of mine, or in violation of the Constitution of the country. [Cheers.] Who is he? What language does he speak? What religion does he profess? Who can come and place his finger upon no pledge I ever violated, or one principle I ever proved false to? [A voice. How about New Orleans?" Another voice, "Hang Jeff Davis!"] "Hang Jeff Davis," he says [cries of "No, and "Down with him!]—"Hang Jeff Davis," he says, [A voice—"Hang Thad Stevens and Wendell Phillips."] Hang Jeff Davis! Why don't you hang him. [Cries of "give us the opportunity"] Have not you got the Court? Have not you got the Attorney-General? [A voice—"Who is your Chief-Justice who has refused to sit upon the trial?" Cheers.] I am not the Chief Justice. I am not the prosecuting attorney. [Cheers.] I am not the jury. I will tell you what I did do. I called upon your Congress that is trying to break up the Government, [Cries "You be d—d," and cheers, mingled with hisses, great confusion. "Don't get mad Andy."] Well, I will tell you who is mad. "Whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." Did your Congress order any of them to be tried? [Three cheers for Congress]. Then, fellow-citizens, we might as well allay our passions and permit reason to resume her empire and prevail [Cheers.] In presenting the few remarks that I designed to make, my intention was to address myself to your common sense, your judgment and your better feeling; not to the passion and malignity in your hearts. [Cheers.] This was my object in presenting myself on this occasion, and to tell you Andy's not mad, and at the same time to bid you good bye. In this assembly here to-night the remark has been made "Traitors, traitors." My countrymen, will you hear me? [Shouts of "Yes."] And will you hear me for my cause and for the Constitution of my country. [Applause] I want to know when, or where, or under what circumstances, Andrew Johnson—not as chief Executive, but in any capacity—ever deserted any principle or violated the Constitution of his country. [Cries of "Never."] Let me ask this large and intelligent audience if your Secretary of State, who served four years under Mr. Lincoln, and who was placed upon the butcher's block, as it were, and hacked to pieces and scarred by the assassin's knife, when he turned traitor? [Cries, "Never."] If I were disposed to play the orator and deal in declamation to-night. I would imitate one the ancient tragedies, and would take William H. Seward, and bring him before you, and point you to the hacks and scars upon his person. [A voice—God bless him.] I would exhibit the bloody garments, saturated with gore from his gushing wounds. Then I would ask you why not hang Thad. Stephens and Wendell Phillips?

I tell you my countrymen, I have been fighting the South and they have been whipped. Yes, I say they have been whipped in their defeat and except the terms of the Constitution; and now, as I go around the circle, having fought traitors at the South I am prepared to fight traitors at the North. [Cheers.] God willing, with your help, we will do it. [Cries of "We won't.] It will be crushed, North and South, and this glorious Union of ours will be preserved. [Cheers.] I do not come here as the Chief Magistrate of twenty-five States out of thirty-six. [Cheers.] I come here to-night with the dag of my country and the Constitution of 36 States untarnished. Are you for dividing this country? [Cries "No."] Then I am President, and I am President of the whole United States. [Cheers.] I will tell you one other thing. I understand the discordant notes in this crowd to-night. He who is opposed to the restoration of this Government and the reunion of the States is as great a traitor as Jeff. Davis or Wendell Phillips. [Loud cheers.] I am against both. [Cries of "Give it to them."] Some of you talk about traitors in the South who have not courage to get away from your homes to fight them. [Laughter and cheers.] The courageous men, Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and the long list of the distinguished sons of the Union were in the field, and led on their gallant hosts to conquest and to victory, while you remained cowardly at home. [Applause. "Bully."] Now when these brave men have returned to their homes, many of whom have left an arm, or a leg, or their blood upon many a battle-field they find you at home speculating and committing frauds on the Government. [Laughter and cheers.] You pretend now to have great respect and sympathy for the poor, brave fellow who has left an arm on the battle-field. [Cries—"Is this dignity?"] I understand you. You may talk about the dignity of the President. [Cries—"How was it about his making a speech on the 22d of February?"] I have been with you in the battle of this country, and I can tell you furthermore, to-night, who are to pay these brave men who shed their blood. You speculated, and now the great mass of the people have to work it out. [Cheers.] It is time that the great mass of the people should understand what your designs are. What did Gen Butler say? [Hissos.] What does Gen. Grant say? [Cheers.] And what does Gen. Grant say about Gen. Butler? [Laughter and Cheers.] What does Gen. Sherman say? [A voice—"What does Gen. Sheridan say?"] Gen Sheridan says that he is for the restoration of the Government that Sheridan fought for. ["Bully," and renewed cries of "New-Orleans," and confusion."]

The President—I care not for dignity. There is a portion of your countrymen who will always respect their fellow-citizens when they are entitled to respect, and there is a portion of them who have no respect for themselves, and consequently have no respect for others. [A voice, "Traitor!"] I wish I could see that man. I would bet you now that if the light fell on your face cowardice and treachery would be seen in it. Show yourself. Come out here where I can see you. [Shouts of laughter.] I stand now where I stood when the Rebellion commenced. Who has sacrificed more for his country than I? Who has run greater risks? But the factious, domineering and tyrannical party in Congress has undertaken to poison the minds of the people against me. Cheers.]

The Mayor of Pittsburg Indulges in Plain Talk.

The following letter from the Mayor of Pittsburg is one of the best specimens of official common sense and independence we have perused for many a day. But the fact is, McCarthy is an old printer, a class who generally indulge in common sense actions and sentiments:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12, 1866.

To WM. D. SPIKING, *Secretary Committee, of Arrangements:*

SIR—I am in receipt of you letter extending to me a courteous invitation to participate in the reception ceremonies proposed upon the arrival of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. I should be pleased to assist in doing honor to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, if I had a reasonable expectation he would refrain, upon the occasion referred to, from stigmatizing those whose views of reconstruction coincide with my own as "traitors on the northern end of the line." The speeches made by Andrew Johnson in other cities prevent me from believing that he will. I am, therefore, constrained from motives of self-respect to decline your invitation.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant. WM. C. MCCARTHY.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* thus deals with Mr. Heister Clymer, Copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania:

You made a speech at Uniontown on the