


JOHNSON.
The session of the House of Saturday, May 5th, was entirely devoted to speech-making. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, in the course of his remarks, said:
The Southern aristocracy and the President to boot would have to succumb to the power of Northern patriotism, fighting the battles of liberty and universal justice. A false issue had been presented to the people, and the President had done what he could to mislead the people; but he [Mr. Ingersoll] would do all in his power to unmask the deception which the President of the United States would impose upon the people.
He expressed his belief that there would have been little difficulty in restoration if the President of the United States had conscientiously and honestly discharged his duty to the country; if he had more judgment and less ambition; if more patriotism and less egotism. But the President had a desire to make himself conspicuous, and, consequently, blinded by ambition, he refused to do what it was his plain duty to do—call a special session of Congress at once. Andrew Johnson never had been with the Union Republican people at heart in the principles on which the war was fought. Andrew Johnson was essentially a Southern man with the prejudices, the animosities, the hatreds and the superstitions of the Southern people. Andrew Johnson had never been recognized by the Southern leaders, who inaugurated rebellion, as one of their peers, so that he sacrificed nothing when he refused to go with him. He was, to-day, filled with the poison of the malaria of slavery, which he inherited in his infancy and in the ripening years of his life. He had talked loud of the blackness of treason when it was his interest to do so—when he could remain in the United States Senate, or have authority as military governor of Tennessee; but as soon as he was clothed with the powers of the President, and looked to be elected in 1868, he whispered in the ears of the rebels that all his talk about punishing traitors was mere gammon, intended for New England and Illinois. The President had pardoned his old friends, and had betrayed the party which gave him name. He had given the lie, by his own actions, to the sentiments which he had expressed within the last four years. The time would come when Andrew Johnson would be so low that none would be so poor as to do him reverence.
Andrew Johnson would find that when he dared to set the Executive power in opposition to right and eternal principles, he would be but a rush, and would be overcome by the sentiment of the people. Andrew Johnson himself has made treason odious by his treachery to the party which elected him. If Andrew Johnson had not been a traitor to the Government and the Constitution of the United States, he had been a traitor to the party that elected him, and to the principles that he had proclaimed in 1861, and that had found a response in the hearts of all loyal men. Instead of being the man entitled to the confidence, the gratitude, and the love of the loyal American people, Andrew Johnson had only the love, confidence and support of the late rebels in arms, and their sympathizers and apologists in the North. The American people had suffered and were capable of suffering a great deal, but it was too much for them to be afflicted with rinderpest, cholera, typhoid fever and cholera, and Andrew Johnson, all in one year. Andrew Johnson was a consummate demagogue—one of the most unblushing demagogues that existed in the country.
Andrew Johnson, in his speech to the soldiers and sailors, told them all he had sacrificed for the country. What had he sacrificed? He had not suffered as much as the humblest private who fought in the ranks at Gettysburg. The humblest private in the ranks was entitled to more credit and honor than Andrew Johnson was. Had Andrew Johnson ever been in a battle? Had he ever smelled gunpowder? Ever encamped in the snows of winter? What had he suffered? He had suffered the position of United States Senator, and the position of Military Governor of Tennessee, when he occupied the snug Executive mansion in Nashville, wore a brigadier General's straps on his shoulders, and was toasted and feasted, and had sentries posted at his door, while he was snoring quietly during the silent watches of the night.
Andrew Johnson, consummate demagogue as he was, had told the blacks that he was their Moses. Instead of being their Moses he tried to be their Pharaoh, and he only wished that, like old Pharaoh, he had been swallowed up together with the hosts of his armies, at the present hour, in the Red Sea of destruction.
He believed that William H. Seward was running a race with Andrew Johnson, to see which would have the support of the Southern people in 1868, and that they were "graw-fishing" also in the Northern States, to see if they could get votes enough to be elected. But they were wasting their breath, and had better keep their loaves and fishes to feed them selves in their old age. The loyal people would see to it, that neither Andrew Johnson nor William H. Seward should be elected President of the United States. Their prostitution of themselves was apostacy and abandonment of their principles.
Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said he had listened with some interest to the vehement declamations against the President of the United States by those gentlemen from Illinois. He was not the

defender of the President; indeed, the President needed no defender. He was quite able and willing to defend himself. Mr. INGERSOLL asked Mr. Randall whether he claimed to be a supporter of Andrew Johnson's present policy?
Mr. RANDALL replied that he claimed nothing of the kind.
Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, took the floor to make a speech on the subject of the tariff, but before doing so said he wanted to ask his colleague [Mr. Randall] whether he supported to-day the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Heister Clymer?
Mr. RANDALL admitted that he did, and believed that his election would aid in the restoration of the Union.
Mr. LAWRENCE said he had asked the question in order to show by a speech made by this same Mr. Clymer in the Senate of Pennsylvania what he thought of Andrew Johnson two years ago, when he denounced him as a ruffian, an incendiary, a hireling, an abolitionist, and one utterly unworthy of the confidence of the Democratic party.
Mr. RANDALL denied the responsibility of the Democratic party for anything that Mr. Clymer said in his individual capacity.
Mr. LAWRENCE did not desire to say anything offensive to the President, but he did not like very much to see him surrounded by Democrats who had opposed him and denounced him; nor did he like to have the shadow of the Blair family thrown upon him every time he paid the President a visit. No family in all the land had done so much to alienate the President from the people as that family, and he would apply to it the spirit of that remark made by old Blair in reference to President Jackson that "he did not wish him any harm, but should not have any objection if the Almighty should take a strong fancy to him."
Among other proofs of Democracy and Blair influence upon the President he mentioned the fact of the removal of the United States marshal of the Western district of Pennsylvania, and the appointment in his place of a man who had been tried by court-martial and dismissed the service for frauds committed on the Government.
Soldiers' Convention.
HARRISBURG, May 1.—General Hartman issued the following address this afternoon:
HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.
To the Soldiers of Pennsylvania:
In obedience to the authority invested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the 8th day of March, 1866, I do hereby request all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective legislative districts, and select delegates—not exceeding five in number—to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention to be held at Pittsburg on Tuesday, the 5th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Where any representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of selecting delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county. Citizens who have borne arms in defence of the nation against treason, have an especial interest in the purposes of this convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as is possible should be secured on this occasion.
JOHN F. HARTMAN, late Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols.
Auditor General Hartman, late Major General, and Surveyor General Campbell were sworn into office to-day. The former has appointed Daniel C. Maurer of Lancaster, chief clerk, and the latter Mr. Babcock of Cambria. Both the departments have been thoroughly Unionized.
Col. Wm. H. Armstrong, deputy Secretary of State, resigned his post to-day, and is succeeded by W. W. Hays, late chief clerk of the State Department. Mr. Armstrong retires after three years' faithful service, much respected, and returns to the practice of law at Easton. Mr. Hays will make an able deputy Secretary of State.
Treasurer Kemble remitted, to-day, \$500,000 to the Bank of Chambersburg, for distribution among sufferers, under the late act of legislation.
The *Auburn (N. J.) Journal* recently contained an article, dictated if not written by Mr. Seward, in which the conclusion is reached, that it may reasonably be expected that in 1868 the South will choose electors of President, and if it should so happen that these electoral votes, together with those of the Northern Democrats, "are enough to elect a President and Vice President, and they are not allowed, there will be political trouble of a very formidable character," and with President Johnson in command of the military, the candidates so elected could not be kept out of office.
The *West and South*, a radical Democratic journal of Cincinnati, does not treat President Johnson with the respect due to his exalted station. This uncompromising Copperhead says that the President "multiplies his old Tennessee stump speeches from the steps of the White House. It is the endless repetition of a small man in a large place can make an unearthly noise!"

In Arkansas during the first quarter of the current year, the number of rations, or day's support, issued by the Freedman's Bureau was as follows:
Month. To Whites. To Blacks.
January, 1866, 47,836 11,696
February, 84,023 9,817
March, 102,204 11,442
Total, 234,063 32,955
Or nearly eight whites to one black.
That does not look much like giving the blacks a preference, or like supporting them in idleness, while the whites are compelled to work.
The bombardment of the defenceless town of Valparaiso by the Spaniards, was an atrocity that ought to have been prevented by the combined action of the British and American fleets. At first the British Admiral manifested a commendable spirit, but he finally wilted. He was fearful his force was inadequate. This objection was relieved by Commodore Rogers, the American commander, who earnestly offered to go into the enterprise with his vessels. Still, the Admiral refused, and the destruction went on. As a large part of the property destroyed belonged to British and American merchants, it is not likely the end of the matter has been reached.
The feeling is growing in Congress that, so far as relates to the white population, the desirable point to reach is the exclusion of the rebel leaders from office.
The Federal troops having recently been withdrawn from Stanton and Augusta in Virginia, the loyal inhabitants of those towns have petitioned to have them sent back again, as indispensable to their security. A good many of the rebels still stand in need of a more radical reconstruction than the President proposes.
MR. CLYMER AT HOME.—The *Reading Journal* states some facts worth remembering. In 1850 Mr. CLYMER was a *Why* candidate for the Legislature. General Keim was on the same ticket for Congress. Clymer ran 1,509 behind Keim. In 1860, when Mr. Foster was the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Clymer ran on the same ticket for Senator, and came out 654 behind Foster. In 1861, Mr. Clymer was again candidate for Senator, Mr. Seball being on the same ticket for Judge, Mr. Clymer came out 16 behind. In 1864 Mr. Clymer was once more a candidate for Senator, and received fewer votes than any other candidate on the Democratic ticket.
Rinderpest.
The terrors of the destructive disease now ravaging England are quite sufficient in themselves, to create alarm in this country, without exciting it by ridiculous, foolish falsehoods. For instance, a recent number of *Lynchburg Virginian* printed an article under a display head as follows: "THE RINDERPEST IN NEW YORK. EIGHT THOUSAND COWS KILLED IN ONE COUNTY." This was the introduction to a letter taken from *The Baltimore Evening Transcript*, written by its New York correspondent, which evinced the usual amount of intelligence and truth belonging to that class of writers. After going through with a rigmarole about trichina, the writer announces with a flourish the following wonderful piece of news: It consists in "the revelations of the State Agricultural Society, which were brought to the notice of the State Senate yesterday by Mr. Cornell. While we have been eagerly scanning day by day the reports from abroad as to the spread of the Rinderpest in Europe, in our mind, in the heart of one of the greatest cattle producing counties of this State, the fearful disease has been raging with all the fierceness which has characterized its presence in England, and on the continent."
And what were these revelations that proved the existence of the Rinderpest in the State of New York, and which were sent abroad and spread before the readers of the papers at the South with such a flourish of capitals at the head of the article? Why, simply this: "A disease has existed for several years past, which causes abortion among the cows in the dairy districts, and is steadily increasing, over 8,000 cows having been lost in Herkimer county alone in the past year."
There certainly must have been an abortion somewhere of common sense and common intelligence, or no letter writer would have called abortion, rinderpest. Although both were alarming and destructive, the two do not appear to be very nearly related nor dependent upon one another; and we are happy to state to our readers that, although the disease which produces abortion has been and is prevailing in this State, the rinderpest has not yet crossed the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
The satellites of the President are aping the insolence of courtiers under monarchy. Assistant-Postmaster General Randall coolly informed Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, that "no man should at President Johnson's bread and butter who did not support his policy." Do they think already at Washington that Mr. Johnson wears a crown?

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Jan 15 66 ff
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HATS AND CAPS
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at
COST
for
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AMONG OTHER THINGS ARE
Overcoats at \$9,
Ten Dollar Shawls for Seven Dollars
& C. & C.
The sale to commence MONDAY, the 29th day of January, and end the first of March. Come early if you want the first chance
THE DOORS of the firm will be closed on the 27th January, and no credit given thereafter for the same, and all persons are hereby warned not to purchase any of said property of the said Bushor before the decision of the Court is given in this case and C. Bushor has paid to me the consideration money therefor.
The following is the property:
1st. A certain tract of land near the Germania Mill, in warrant 5075, Abbott township, Potter county, Pa., containing 100 acres.—Also 25 acres in warrant 5078 and adjoining the above.
2nd. A certain tract of land, with Mill and improvements thereon, near Kettle Creek, in warrant 5819, in Stewart township, Potter county, Pa., containing about 204 acres.
C. Bushor holds also in trust warrant No. 2501, in Gaines township, Tioga county, Pa., on the road leading from Germania to Gaines, containing 859 acres.
WM. RADDE.

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