



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

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Wednesday, August 8, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HEISTER CLYMER, OF BERKS.

Bergner vs the Soldiers' Convention.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday evening, Aug. 1st, 1866, one of the most unscrupulous sheets of the radical disunion persuasion, and devoted to the interest of Geary, the Forney, Stevens, negro suffrage candidate, for Governor, contains an article (editorial) on the soldiers' convention held at Harrisburg on the 1st of the present month, which for foulness, falsehood, slander and abuse, could scarcely be equaled by any breathing thing, except the parasite whose name stands at the head of the Telegraph as editor. This Hessian, or rather Hessian spawn, doubtless wrote the article in question for the one purpose, among others, of inciting the soldiers, who were present at the convention, to some act of retaliation upon himself for his wholesale abuse of them in order that he might exhibit a la Sumner, a sore head, and also, that he might with some show of truth accuse the soldiers there assembled of disturbing the peace and committing acts of violence—but no such thing occurred, Bergner was disappointed, every thing was orderly, peaceful and quiet, so much so, that his, Bergner's, disunionist, may imitate the example there set, to their advantage and future credit. Bergner with his usual veracity, says of the convention, that it was only a "corporals guard," that "the real grid of the army was absent from the conclave," that it was "made up prominently of Bounty jumpers and deserters," that "many of them were as scaly a set of roughs as ever hung on the outskirts of a camp to plunder its commissary stores while the troops engaged the enemy," that one delegation "staggered by market street eagerly inquiring for a Lager Beer saloon and wondering in audible terms whether there was a sweat cloth in Harrisburg, at which strangers could gamble for pennies," that another delegation "made the morning hideous with their yells and terrified the country women who at that hour reached the city to attend market," that many of the soldiers were "old men who were disqualified from military service by reason of age; and many of them young men who are not at this day qualified to vote, and who, during the war, were not of an age to be mustered into the army." Bergner also states that he gathered another fact, viz: "That two thirds of the soldiers who were present, were either three months, or emergency men, none of whom were under fire"—that they were all "decidedly drunk, definitely drunk, drunk from head to heels," and then concludes by saying "thus ends our truthful description" &c. &c. And this is the character given by this descendant of a Tory to the men who periled their lives for the preservation of the union; the men, who, while their villain Bergner was getting rich on his Camp Curtin speculations, and his Postmastership at Harrisburg, (both fat places) were suffering all the hardships and privations of a soldiers' life, and now, when they return crowned with the Laurels of Victory, when their maimed bodies and honorable scars attest the fierceness of their struggles, to have such a pampered thing, a thing with such a present character and with such antecedents as this Bergner, insult them by calling them or intimating, that they are cowards, knaves, robbers, rowdies, gamblers and drunkards is a specimen notification of what they are all to expect and receive at the hands of this Bergner and others of his negro worshiping strife. If our brave soldiers would consent to submit to the dictation of Thad Stevens, Chas. Sumner and their toady Bergner, and suffer themselves like dogs to be led in the leash by them and theirs, would forego all independence of thought and action, would fall down and worship the everlasting negro, would submit to the dictation of the radical disunionist and oppose President Johnson in his noble efforts to accomplish that for which they so nobly battled, to wit: the restoration of the union, then would they Bergner be damned them with the slime of a vile flattery, which in truth, would be more damning than volumes of the bitterest abuse. But as they see fit to exercise some independence of thought and action—they must expect to be denounced slandered and vilified. Blow a few more such notes on your Hessian "Bagpipe" Mr Bergner, and our brave soldiers will teach you a lesson that no pachydermata could ever forget.

The Soldiers' Convention.

The Soldiers' Convention held on Wednesday last, at Harrisburg, was one of the most harmonious and enthusiastic ever convened in this state. Unlike the bogus concern at Pittsburg, this was a gathering of real soldiers, and not a packed meeting of broken down politicians and party hacks. For numbers and character of representatives, it had its thousands of war-worn veterans, where the Geary, Thad Stephens' negro equality affair had its hundreds.—It was composed of the earnest, honest, brave men of our state who enlisted in the late war and fought for the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. Men who are unwilling that all their toils and sacrifices shall be in vain, and for the building up of a party of abolition fanatics and negrophilists, men who feel that their treasure, their blood, and the lives of their comrades have entitled them to a restored union, without degrading them to a condition of inferiority to the negro. Every district of the State was represented, and that, too, by men who think and act for themselves.

Want of space forbids a publication of their names, or a detailed account of their proceedings. The following resolutions embodying their sentiments were unanimously adopted.

LET EVERY SOLDIER READ THEM.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Convention managed and controlled by politicians, which assembled in Pittsburg on the 5th of June last, pledged the officers, soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania to the support of the Radical disunion members of Congress, and as opposed to the just and constitutional restoration policy of President Johnson; and

Whereas, The members of the said Convention falsely styled themselves the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania, and presumed to speak for them without authority; and

Whereas, The proceedings of the said Convention misrepresent the true sentiments of the great mass of the returned soldiers and sailors of this State, and do great injustice to the late defenders of the Constitution and the Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the authorized representatives of our late companions in arms, do repudiate the proceeding of the Pittsburg Convention of the 5th of June, because they do not represent the true sentiments of the officers, soldiers, and seamen, of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we hold the same belief now, that we did when we took up arms in 1861, that the war was a war for the Union, and for no other purpose; that the agreement we made with the government when we took up arms to defend her against armed rebellion is found in the joint resolution of Congress, adopted July 22, 1861, which declares that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. This is the bond many sealed with their lives, and many others signed in blood.

Resolved, That the failure of Congress to carry into effect this joint resolution after the war is over, and to restore the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States, unimpaired, is a gross violation of a solemn compact made with the defenders of the government at her time of greatest need and peril.

Resolved, That we repudiate the action of the Radical Congress, which is an insult to every officer, soldier, and seaman who served in the Federal army during the rebellion. Their policy asserts that our victories accomplished what the enemy could not, divide the Union, and the fruits of our toil and blood-bought victories turned to ashes in their hands.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson, as announced in his annual, special and veto messages, and as further made known to the country in his treatment of the States lately in rebellion. We believe it to be just and better adapted than any other known policy to restore those States to their constitutional relations to the Union, and bring renewed peace, happiness and prosperity to the country. It is in keeping with the generous treatment which a magnanimous victor awards to a brave foe.

Resolved, That the action of Congress, in refusing seats to the Senators and members from the South, who bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws, while that body is engaged in changing the fundamental law of the country in an important particular, is revolutionary in its action; while their conduct in taxing the South without her consent strikes at the vital principle of constitutional liberty—that there can be no taxation without representation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, and all legislations that has for its object the raising of the negro to social and political equality with the white man, or to make him the pet of the nation, meets our unqualified disapproval. He and his friends should be satisfied that the war has given him the boon of freedom, and should not aim to control the destinies of the country.

Resolved, That we return thanks to G. d for giving victory to the Federal armies over armed insurgents, and we congratulate the country upon the return of peace. It is as much our duty now to use our best endeavors to heal up the wounds of the rebellion, as it was to take up arms in defense of the Union.

which violate everything he contended for in the field.

Resolved, That we endorse the nomination of the Hon. Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, because he is a man of integrity and a statesman of experience, and approves the principles we advocate. We call upon our late companions in arms in this State to rally to his support, for his election will be an endorsement of the cause for which we fought and bled, while his defeat will be a defeat of the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That Radicals in Congress, professing to speak for the majority of the people, have recently testified their preference for the negro by appropriating money to support him in idleness, by the payment to him in idleness, by the payment to him of a bounty of \$300, and their repudiation of the white soldier and his claims by the passage of a bounty bill allowing but \$100 to him, without even a provision appropriating money for the payment of the same, thus disregarding his faithful and patriotic services, demonstrates to the country their belief in the assertion that the negro bears the pain.

Resolved, That we, the soldiers of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, do return our sincere thanks to the Hon. Edgar Cowan Charles R. Buckalew, our R-representatives in the Senate of the United States, for their noble conduct in sustaining the President's policy of restoration.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by the hearty and prolonged applause of the Convention, and were unanimously adopted.

The Convention, after the transaction of some business, of minor importance, adjourned in a body to the quarters of Mr. Clymer, at the Bolton House, where they were addressed by that gentleman and others, and then adjourned sine die.

Merited Success.

The Harrisburg Patriot & Union furnishes the following sketch of the career of a modest and unobtrusive gentleman, who has for many years been held in high esteem by a large circle of friends, and whose recent munificent donation for the founding of an educational institution, has placed his name high on the roll of the benefactors of mankind.

Twenty-seven or twenty-eight years ago a carpenter's apprentice lately—now a journeyman—who among the hills of Susquehanna county, could scarcely keep a cow and keep out of debt, pulled up stakes and turned his steps into the Lehigh valley. A canal boat, belonging to the rich and famous Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, fell in his way and he chartered it. A most estimable wife, at this time the unaffected and lady like mistress of one of the most palatial and richly-appointed houses in all this great State of ours, took possession of the spare room of this canal boat. A season or two were all that were necessary to establish our hero in the entire confidence of the Company; and what was infinitely better, to establish his own confidence in himself. Next a coal mine was rented, and he employed boatmen in his turn. A second mine then fell under his control; then he bought and owned coal lands; and soon after—the least profitable episode of his life, pecuniarily speaking—the Democracy of that region sent him to Congress. The reader, by this time, has divined that we are speaking of Asa Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railway.

His clear, quick, business preceptions soon presented the Lehigh Valley Railway as a necessity. He turned to his old friends of the Lehigh Company, and urged them to undertake the work. Their canal, a dear baiting for years, seemed to be assailed in this new project, and the Directors turned coldly away. Packer's star, momentarily clouded by this refusal, soon rose in the ascendant. He speedily rallied the necessary and 2nd requisite capital. Not only the lower Lehigh valley was traversed, but the rich coal fields of Mahanoy were pierced in one direction, while slowly and quietly the upper Lehigh valley felt the iron hand passing over it; and anon, the people of Wilkes-Barre awoke up one morning to the certainty of a new connection with the Lehigh valley, and thus an outlet to New York or Philadelphia, as they might prefer.

But our "man of destiny" does not stop here; he paused long enough to bestow a half million of dollars to the purposes of liberal education and moves right on, up the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna, and finding a few other congenial spirits, such as Charles F. Welles, Jr., they soon became "masters of the situation." The line up the Susquehanna from Wilkes-Barre is now in their hands under a new organization, upon a charter lately granted by the State, called the New York and Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company. The bonds of this company are in the best credit being endorsed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

The work is being actively prosecuted between Towanda and a point on the Erie Railway near Waverly. An extensive coal business is built up between the Barclay coal mines—(now worked by three different chartered companies)—and Western New York. The North Branch Canal has been found inadequate to the tonnage offering at Towanda, besides being closed in the winter. Hence the hurry to complete this upper end of the Lehigh Valley project; and it is expected that this twenty-five miles will be finished during present season. The remainder is also in progressive management.

We love to chronicle the successes of such men as Asa Packer, and to hold them up to the young men of the country as fit exemplars of energy, industry and of liberality. From being a carpenter's apprentice, he has risen by constant, active industry, by sobriety and unswerving integrity, by steadiness and forethought, to be one of the wealthiest men in the State. His income must be near half a million per annum; and the annual advance in value of the property he holds much more than that sum. All this, without ever having dabbled in government contracts or subsidies; all, without blistering his hands with bribes, or meanly plotting against the peace and success of any on he might deem in the way of his own upward political progress! And yet ask such papers as the Harrisburg Telegraph who Asa Packer is and they will tell you simply that like another rising, self-made man of the Old Keystone, Heister Clymer—he is a copperhead.

A Radical's Opinion of the Rump Congress.

The Republican party, at the close of the war, had a great career open to it. Its leaders had only to show that they comprehended and valued the sound principles of constitutional liberty, and they might have ruled for years to come. If they lose the support of the country, that is their own fault. It was their duty and policy to show that if in war they knew how to use with effect the enormous power of the central government, in peace they were equally ready to re-establish as quickly as possible that local self-government on which, as the balance-wheel in our political system, our true and safe progress in liberty depends. As the party in power, during the war they had used force to an unlimited extent; it was the more necessary that on the restoration of peace they should show a readiness to return at once to strict constitutional forms, practices and limitations.

But the policy imposed upon the party by those men who unhappily have seized the leadership of it has been just the contrary of this. Their whole political theory and practice tend dangerously towards a consolidation of all power and authority in the hands of the central government.—They have aimed to leave nothing to the States, nothing to that local government, which is our greatest safeguard against despotism. They will make of the Federal government, if they have their way, as overshadowing and all devouring a monster as the government of Napoleon is in France. They proceed upon the principle that Congress is to legislate upon all matters whatever; is to interfere in all the relations of society and life, and to establish rules and laws for every event under heaven.

Not only do we see a useless and absurd Bureau of Agriculture established, at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, to prepare reports which are published three years after date, and which, when they are fresh have not half the value of a good agricultural paper; and to distribute seeds to farmers who are quite intelligent enough to buy them; bureaus of education, of mining, of insurance, of statistics, are proposed and urged. Thus patronage is increased, office holders grow more numerous, the nation is more and more heavily taxed to support crowds of hungry idlers—the political agents of those who appoint them, corrupting the morals of the nation and robbing its industry. This is not all. In pursuance of the same false and perilous theory of consolidation, these men seek to make the general government the patron and supporter of all manner of private enterprise and schemes. Not only are steamship lines and other private undertakings subsidized; not only are certain branches of manufacture selected as the object of special favoritism at the expense of the general public, and to the impoverishment of the Treasury; the evil extends much further. If a mining company need capital, Congress at once makes it a grant of public lands; if another set of speculators appeal for land to plant trees—which Mr. Bayard Taylor informs the Tribune naturally does much better—Congress hastens to do their bidding.

Nor should we wonder, for the men who aim to make the Freedman's Bureau a permanent institution go upon the principle that the office of the general government is not merely to do justice, but to feed the poor, to clothe the ragged, to shelter the homeless, provide employment for the unemployed, to tell the people what to buy and where to sell, what to make and how to spend—in short, to surround their lives on all sides with its "fostering" arms, and by making them helpless prepare them to become the victims of despotism. How perilous such a policy is we may see by reviewing the huge steps already taken on this downward road.—The President has done his utmost to check the attempts of Congress to concentrate and centralize all power in Washington. With all his mistakes in other respects, he has shown a true and statesmanlike comprehension of this danger; he made haste to put out of his own hands all extraordinary power and patronage growing out of the war; he has by his vetoes prevented the consummation of some most mischievous measures. But the centralizers have not heeded his warnings; and it is high time for the country to awake to the dangers of their course. Already we see this false policy bearing fruit.

If a citizen now a-days suffers wrong he no longer appeals to the laws—he turns to the central government to protect him. The Civil Rights Act has been several months in force, but instead of requiring those who need it to set the courts in motion, Congress continues the Freedman's Bureau in operation another year. Thus, by steps which are no less imperceptible, the citizens are trained to undervalue and disregard the laws, and to cast all the responsibilities of life from their own shoulders upon that of the central government. The road leads as surely to ruin as the one called "secession," which has frightened so many inconsiderate people from the safe middle path. We have no fear but that the country will see one escape one danger as well as it did the other. But in doing so it will drop the men who are leading it into unsafe paths. If the Republican party chases to go with those men, it goes straight towards ruin.—It will lose inevitably the best part of its followers; nor will it need a Tribune to read these out of the party. The country is now at peace; the condition of affairs is such that men need no longer set aside all other interests to unite upon a single point. Slavery has gone down; the rebellion has been crushed, and American citizens may once more turn their attention to other and equally important questions. It is a mistake to suppose that one party can now rule by the stale cry that the Union is in danger from either slavery or rebellion.—New York Evening Post.

A girl named Henrietta Johnson, aged fourteen years, disappeared from Lafayette on Friday, and has not been heard from. It is supposed that she was abducted by a "scissors grinder" who has been seen hanging around the premises, and who had previously attempted to persuade her to go with him to the circus.—Her parents are greatly distracted, and every effort to discover her whereabouts is being made.

The New Orleans Riot.

A Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. News, speaking of the origin of the New Orleans Riot, says:

It is perfectly well understood here that the recent riot in New Orleans was got up and inaugurated by the Radicals here and at other points in the North, and that secret instructions were sent by them to the leaders of the movement in New Orleans, in pursuance of which the attempt was made to galvanize into life the defunct radical and negro suffrage convention of 1864; an attempt which has resulted in such deplorable consequences. The convention of 1864 is a dead-and-gone concern. It has no legal existence in 1866, and so President Johnson has informed General Sheridan.—It was convoked in 1864, for a single purpose: to form a State Constitution; and when it adjourned, after having formed that Constitution, its President was directed to call it together again, in the event of the failure of the people of Louisiana to ratify the Constitution. That event never took place. The Constitution was ratified and has been in force two years, and the President of the Convention has himself decided that it no longer has any legal existence.—Mr. Howell, who assumed the power to reconvoke the defunct convention, simply usurped the power to do so, without having any legal authority whatever.

The fact is, there is a plot between the Radical leaders at the North and their co-laborers in Louisiana, by which they hope to overthrow the present Legislature of the State, to turn out all the State officers elected by the people, to alter the State Constitution so as to disfranchise a majority of the people of the State, to impose a new and hateful government on a people thus disfranchised, and to elect a new Radical Legislature, which will ratify the proposed Constitutional Amendment. Gov. Wells of Louisiana, and this Mr. Howell, have simply lent themselves to be the tools of the conspirators engaged in this nefarious business.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPINION.

Gen. Sheridan sent the following telegraph despatch to Washington in reference to the riots.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1—1.30 P. M.—To General U. S. Grant, Washington D. C.: You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met there on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodeling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace.

I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. About forty whites and blacks were killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is greatly against this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit, without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General commanding.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The following is President Johnson's order in relation to the New Orleans riots: To Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana:

You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing an illegal or unlawful assembly who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State.

If there is to be a convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State.

The people must be consulted in changing the organized laws of the State.

Usurpation will not be tolerated.

The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby preserved and order.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

A Hundred Hours Awake and Walking.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal says that Mr. John Seaver of that place, for a wage of \$500, last Tuesday commenced walking 100 miles in as many consecutive hours. How he was affected is thus related:

"On Wednesday afternoon, at the close of the first 24 hours, he seemed weary and felt a stronger disposition to sleep than he afterward experienced. This was driven off; but the effort produced a severe headache, which continued during the remaining days. On Thursday he felt drowsy, but was so excited that he would sit down without napping. Every hour the circuiting the room 42 times was regularly performed, in times ranging from 20 to 30 minutes. On that morning he began to be discouraged, and expressed a wish to abandon further effort. His advisers persuaded him, and he renewed his efforts, and, as he expressed it, with a determined will to succeed.

"Friday the third day he was more wakeful, his nervous excitement having increased—probably by the strong tea which was his only beverage. His head was bandaged and bathed with rum and alum frequently. He stumbled from weakness and weariness, but got up without help. Saturday, the fourth and last day, was one of weariness, aching limbs, aching head and prostration. He required to be supported as he went his hourly rounds.—In the ninety-fifth hour he fainted and fell.—Every hour of the last four he was bathed all over with rum and alum. In the ninety-ninth hour he again fell in faintness.—The last hour at length arrived, and with his assistants he completed his forty-two circuits in thirty-three minutes. He now received fresh energy from the idea that he had accomplished his feat, and, unaided, he literally dragged his limbs once more around the hall, to show that he was still awake, and, amid the cheers of a large audience, he retired after 9 o'clock."

He did not recover from the sickness that ensued for several days.

Equalization of Bounties.

We give below in full the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines, who served in the late war for the Union, which has passed both Houses of Congress.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c. That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19 day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars, and no more, and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

Section 2. That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States, and after the 19th day of April 1861, during the rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, after serving two years, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars, and no more, and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease, or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized: Provided, That any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned, or given away either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers accompanied by the statement under oath, as this section provided.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That in the reception, examination, settlement, and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed by the Paymaster General by the Secretary of War, and the payment shall be made in like manner under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Partisan Fury.

The revolutionary proceedings of the present Congress are causing men to reflect very seriously, for, as the Journal of Commerce remarks, no thoughtful man who loves his country and has any desire for the perpetuity of its free institutions, can fail to look with alarm upon the recent development of that baneful party spirit, against which the warnings of the immortal WASHINGTON were so earnestly directed. The evident attempt of a few leaders of the majority in Congress to secure complete control of the government for their own selfish purposes, and to compel, under terror of the party lash, all the more decent of their competers to share with them the responsibility of such criminal ambition, is evidently a subject for the most serious apprehension. We need not enumerate the steps which have been taken to this end, for there has been no attempt at disguise. The most violent expressions of hostility to the President were used at the recent party caucus, with so little reserve that they have been fully reported for general publication; and a purpose to interfere with the proper liberty of the Chief Executive has been defiantly announced and vociferously applauded. This has been accompanied by the resignation of a portion of the Cabinet, and the hostile array of all who sympathize with the movement against the recognized head of the government. We cannot believe that the mass of honest men throughout the country, whatever may be their party affiliations, will sanction such action as this. It is revolutionary, even if not intended, and may, if unchecked, lead to such excitement that a single spark shall kindle anew the blaze of civil war.

The Southern Vindicator is a new paper published at Pine Bluff, Ark. The editor was a Confederate soldier. He says of himself:

"After my release from captivity and recovery from my wounds, I was honored with the command of a company of Mississippi cavalry, and in that capacity served until I was surrendered and paroled at Jackson, Miss., May 12, 1865. In July of the same year I started for this point, purposing to inaugurate a journal but was prevented from so doing by being arrested, chained hand and foot, and taken to Washington, supposed to be John H. Surratt, one of the Lincoln conspirators. After several months' confinement there and in other prisons, I was released on parole, without having explained to me why I was so outraged."