The Pittsburg Gazette, begrimed alike with the soot and ashes of the black hole in which it is printed, and the smut and pitch of negro politics in which it revels, radiates the following streak of light upon the astounded legal profession of the state:

"Votes of Deserters.—The queer decision of Judge King, of the Bedford district, that Congress cannot, without trial, disfranchise a deserter, has been reversed by the State Senate, which on Thursday ousted Mr. Duncan, the Democratic Senator from Adams, on the ground that he was elected by the votes of deserters; who were permitted to vote by the Democratic election judges of that county. It is understood this decision of the Senate was reached under the advice of the Attorney General."

That such an ass as the author of the above should be tolerated as a writer for a newspaper, seems almost beyond belief, as the only quality which he appears to possess that would recommend him even to the publishers of the Pittsburg Gazette, is that of telling the plainest falsehood with the coolest nonchalance. This profound lawver styles Judge King's decision a "queer" one. Why? Because the Judge holds that Congress cannot disfranchise any citizen without due process of law! That is, a man must have been tried for, and convicted of, desertion, before he can be punished as a deserter. Was Mrs. Grinder, the murderess, hung before she was tried and convicted? And are men accused of the crime of desertion, to be disfranchised before they have been tried and convicted? Judge King did not decide that "Congress cannot, without trial, disfranchise a deserter," but that no man can be deprived of his citizenship without due process of law. and, therefore, that no man can be disfranchised as a deserter, until he shall read with more than ordinary pleasure, process of law. Did the Pittsburg Gazette never hear of the old legal maxim, "Every man is presumed innocent until "has been reversed by the State Senate!" drawn to decide the contested case of of deserters. But this was a mere par- mire his course as a jurist. tizan decision, all the "Republicans" on the committee holding one view. and the only Democrat on the committee entertaining the opposite. It is well known, and the writer for the Pittsburg Gazette knows it, if he knows anything, that committees drawn to decide contested election cases, have no great regard for fairness, and much less respect for legal points that happen to project across their path. They decide the cases that come before them, according to their political bias. Their decisions are not authority, for a committee drawn to-morrow, opposed in politics to Mr. McConaughy, could and would give the seat to Mr. Duncan, and their report would be as binding upon the Senate and all interested, as that of the former committee. Again, we are informed, by the knowing fellow who perpetrated the above, that "the decision of the Senate was reached under the advice of the Attorney General." In the first place the Senate made no decision. Six "Republican" members of the committee drawn to try the case referred to, reported that McConaughy was entitled to the seat of Mr. Duncan; the only that McConaughy was not entitled to the seat, but that Duncan rightfully held it. The Senate took no vote upon "decision" is not that of the Senate, Mr. Duncan and the Democratic Sena-

understood that the Attorney General

would take the same view entertained

The Bedford Gazette. government beneath the petty authority of a legislative committee appoint ity of a legislative committee, appointed from a partizan majority, to assure "Republican" members of Congress the attainment of partizan ends. Again, from this State, except Mr. Culver, of we deemed it our duty to expose the Venango, who dodged, voted for the ill-contrived, but malignant trick, by bill to force Negro Suffrage upon the which the ability and honesty of Judge people of the District of Columbia. The King as a jurist, are sought to be brought names of these Congressmen are: into ridicule. Whether we have accomplished our purpose, let the candid reader decide.

We publish, in another column, the decision of His Honor, Judge King, in the contested election case of Rowe vs. Stenger, which was heard by the Court, at Chambersburg, on the 16th ult .-Messrs. Rowe and Stenger were opposing candidates, at the late election, for however, filed a petition in Court, setting forth, among other things, that the majority of Mr. Stenger was comtherefore, was not a legal majority .-To this allegation, Mr. Stenger respon-

1st. That the election laws of this Commonwealth are exclusively within the complete and absolute control of the State authorities and cannot be modified or changed by Congress. 2nd. That the act of Congress of March

3d, 1865, so far as relates to all persons drafted into the military service of the United States, prior to the passage there-of, is an ex post facto law and therefore inconstitutional and void.

3d. That if the act be Constitutional, the voters referred to, in the petition, could not be disfranchised, without hearing and trial according to the law of the land.

Judge King declined to give an opinion upon the first two points of the respondent, but sustained the third one. and upon the grounds therein stated, have been convicted as such by due the Judge's noble words in defence of the rights of the citizen. Thank God, that we have a man upon the bench, who dares to say, in these degenerate proved guilty?"-But, says our astute times, "No man can be deprived of life, for the nomination for Governor. legal critic, the decision of Judge King liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land!" Whoever heard of the State Senate be- These are words that contain a princiing a part of the Judiciary! Whoever | pleeternal as liberty itself. They should heard of an appeal being taken from be engraved upon every freeman's the Court of Common Pleas to a com- heart. They are like "apples of gold have said. It is true that a majority of ored and respected for this decision .the committee of the State Senate, Though differing from him politically, we feel it our duty to commend his con-Messrs. Duncan and McConaughy, did | duct in this case and to be peak for him oust Mr. Duncan, on the ground that the thanks of those, who, like us, do rado territory. his majority was composed of the votes | not approve his politics, yet must ad-

> We have been prosecuted for libel by ed over D. H. Crane, "Republican." "Governor" Cessna! We, Meyers and Mengel, together with that other awful reprobate, O. E. Shannon, have been olitionism is evidently on the wane in held, severally, in three hundred dol- Western Virginia. lars bail, for publishing sundry "maistrate of this great Commonwealth .-Well, all we ask is to be permitted, upon our trial, to give the truth in evidence, or printed about the gentleman, he the city of Baltimore. may, in future, give railroad passes to if the Court will permit us, we will prove to be true all that we ever said of John Cessna, And A GOOD DEAL MORE! If diana, died of apoplexy, a few days Mr. Cessna wants to vindicate himself, ago. let him demand that we prove what we alleged against him, -and let him not the cabinet very soon. He has recenthide his character behind any legal quibbles. The public shall see whether

Isn't it a little queer that two of the most prominent men in Mr. Lincoln's Democrat on the committee, reported cabinet, are now acting with the Democrats? Hon, Edward Bates, Attorney General under Mr. Lincoln, is doing noble service in favor of the repeal of either of these reports, and never will the oppressive constitution, forced upon vote upon them, because the report of his State, Missouri, at the point of the the majority of the committee is conclusive of the case. Therefore, this Mr. Lincoln's Postmaster General, is also battling nobly for civil liberty in are the first chapters of an original and but only of six "Republican" Senators. Maryland. These distinguished gen-Secondly, the Attorney General was not tlemen have both been driven out of consulted by the committee. The prop- their party, and into the Democratic osition to refer the "deserter" question ranks, by the radicalism of the men to the Attorney General, was made by who control the "Republican" organization. Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle and tor on the committee, Mr. Montgomery. Dixon, three of the ablest men in the It was voted down, all the "Republi- U.S. Senate, are also compelled to act can" members of the committee, except with the Democrats, on the leading is Mr. Lowry, voting against it, whilst sues of the day. When these men find the last named gentleman and Mr. it necessary to pursue this course, there Montgomery voted for it. It was well | must be "something rotten in the Abolition Denmark."

# WE publish elsewhere "a card" from

by Judge King, which would have been equivalent to Mr. McConaughy's defeat. | Col. Fr. Jordan, and as it reflects rath-It was for this reason that the commit- er severely upon our future Governor's character for truth and veracity, we tee refused to refer the matter to Mr. Meredith.-We have made this notice hope he will at once bring another libel of the mendacious article copied above, suit to repair this additional damage to in order, first, to shield the judiciary his reputation. But, please, John, from an attempt to degrade that impor- don't include Jordan in the prosecutant and dignified branch of our state tion, as we want him for a witness.

### THE BLACK LIST.

Keep it before the people that all the bonds below par; Partizan and Class legislation: Dismemberment of a Judical district; The "more impartial" selection of jurors: Negro suffrage in the Senate; Householder's bill to revolutionize the Common School system: The "Old Bastile" purified, &c., &c.

C. O'NEILL, G. F. MILLER, A. A. BARKER, L. MYERS, W. D. KELLEY, M. R. THAYER, S. F. WILSON, J. M. BROOMALL, G. W. SCOFIELD, JUDGE KING ON THE ELECTIVE FRAN-CHISE. THAD. STEVENS, J. K. MOOREHEAD, THOS. WILLIAMS, G. V. LAWRENCE.

THE Philadelphia Age has unearthed a letter written by the hon. john cessna to a citizen of Southampton township, this in this issue. We doubt not the injured i. c. will at once proceed to prosecute the proprietors of the Age for libel. It the office of District Attorney. Mr. is an outrageous thing to publish this Stenger was given the certificate of e- letter and thus to prove that the people lection, by the board of Return Judges, of Southampton township have at last it appearing that he had received a ma- known its author long enough to find jority of the votes returned. Mr. Rowe, out that he did "deceive them" and "lie to them." Besides, it is manifestiv gotten up "for the purpose of injur- judicial district is about being erected ing his election." It is really too bad posed of the votes of "deserters," and, that this patriot should be so much interfered with in his efforts to serve his

> WE are under obligations to Hon. G. W. Householder, of the State Senate, for copies of the Legislative Record.

### POLITICAL NEWS.

—Preacher Evans, of Bedford, Indiana, an elector on the "Republican" ticket, during the last Presidential campaign, although a married man, tricks and the more desperate are their has run away with the wife of one Thomas Johnson. He is opposed to the "twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery," especially the former.

nominated by the Democrats of Lancaster city, for the office of Mayor, and in another; and if it is to be overturned Samuel Huber, for High Constable. Col. Sanderson is one of the best men quashed Mr. Rowe's petition. We have in the state and deserves to be Mayor of Lancaster the remainder of his life.

-The Cambria county Democratic Convention has elected Philip Collins, Esq., delegate to the coming State Con-Hon. R. L. Johnson, of that county,

-E. B. Dougherty, Esq., is the representative delegate from Beaver county, to the Democratic State Convention. S. B. Wilson, Esq., is the senatorial delegate.

-Geo. R. Snowden is the senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Conmittee of the State Legislature! "Here's in pictures of silver," alike beautiful vention, from the Venango district, richness for you," as Mr. Squeers would and precious. Let Judge King be hon- and Gen. Alfred B. McCalmont, repre-

> -Alexander Cummings, of "red herring, scotch ale and straw hat" memory, has been appointed, and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, Governor of Colo-

Anne's county, Md., on the 15th ult., for member of the House of Delegates, adopt it, I hope he will let us all know. P-H-E-w! Phansy our pheelinks! Lemuel Roberts, Democrat, was elect-

-A bill is before the Legislature to licious and defamatory articles" on disfranchise persons who evaded the the character of the future chief mag- draft. Whilst negroes are given the right of suffrage, white men are being deprived of it.

A State Convention of the people of Maryland, to urge the repeal of the and if we don't prove all we ever said Registration law, has just been held in

-Geo. A. Smith, Esq., has been elecwhomsoever he pleases. Now, all ted delegate from Fulton county, whom it may concern, take notice, that to the Democratic State Convention, without instructions.

guished member of Congress from In- mote it be, is the prayer of LEX.

-Secretary Harlan will retire from ly made a Negro Suffrage speech.

-The "Republicans" of Allegheny county have nominated Hon. J. K. Moorhead for Governor.

-The Kentucky Senate has resolved to postpone the election of United

States Senator.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS. THE OLD GUARD FOR FEBRUARY. -The February number of this magazine is before us. It has a steel plate portrait and a sketch of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. The leading article is on the late "Lord Palmerston and his Policy." The feature of this number, however, thrilling romance of the war, by a southern author, entitled 'BERTHA SEELY, THE HEROINE OF THE OLD DOMINION. Among the other articles may be mentioned, "Review of President Johnson's Position:" "Pen Pictures of Puritanism, chapter II.," and several pieces of poetry. The Editor's Table is also full and piquant as usual. Van Evrie, Horton & Co., publishers, New York. Single opies, 25 cents; \$3 00 per annum.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of "Peterson" is full of interest, especially to the ladies. The there is not one word of truth in any of these char fashion-plate, 'by Illman brothers, is a fine engraving. The "Little Strawber, is a fine engraving. The "Little Strawber, is a fine and up by my enemies for the purpose in ring, my election. I have the cords of the purpose in ring, my election. fine engraving. The "Little Strawberry Girl," is also very pretty. "My Philip," a story by F. L. Benedict, is decidedly good. "Peterson" is always

readable and entertaining. THE LADY'S FRIEND.-The February number of this beautiful magazine opens with a touching picture (steel engraving) entitled "News from the War." The large colored Double Steel Fashion Plate in this number, is refined and ellipting the United States, but intimated that stitutional amendment abolishing slaggart. The literary matter is also good. The would not abandon Maximilian.

## HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1866. EDITOR GAZETTE: -Of all the poor, contemptible, drivelling legislative bodies ever inflicted upon the State capital, the present General Assembly is certainly ahead. As characterized by one of its members, a few days ago, it is "lying around loose." Nothing has led within ten days after the election yet been done, of importance, in the for said office of District Attorney, held way of legislation. The finances of the on the 10th day of October, 1865. Commonwealth are in a sad condition, but nothing is suggested by our legislative Solons to renedy the trouble.-Pennsylvania State bonds are now quocounty, which will be found elsewhere ted at 86; that is a bond of a thousand dollars can be bought for eight hundred and sixty! This depreciation should not necessarily be; for the Commonwealth is good for all she wes, and it is a discredit to her name that her stocks are Instead of attending to the real wants | the election an undue election

of the people and legislating for the masses, the presentLegislature occupies its time almost wholly with special and class legislation. For instance, a new out of the counties of Washington and Beaver, though it is generally conceded that there is no earthly necessity for this scheme, is political hostility to Judge Gilmore, the abl and accomplished jurist who presides over the Fayette, Greene and Wahington district. An of the faction which at present rules the roast, the morefantastic become their struggles for the loaves and fishes .--Another example of class or partizan legislation, are the bills for "the more mpartial selection of jurors" in certain -Hon. Geo. Sanderson has been re- counties. If theold system of selecting jurors, is wrong n one place, it must be in one county, why not do away with it over the whole state? Besides this partizan legislation, there is nothing that occupies the attention of our legislators so much as the everlasting, irrepressible negro A few days ago, Mr. Landon, of the Bradford district, offervention, with instructions to support ed, in the Senat, a series of resolutions endorsing the ourse of the "Republican" members of Congress from this State, in votingto force Negro Suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia. All tle "Republican" Senators, except two voted for these resolutions, and all the Democratic Senators voted against them. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, and Heuseholder, of your district, dodged. fo-morrow the resolutions will again come up, when, I have will be whipped into the traces. Thus, at last, have the "Republicans" openly committed themselves to Negro Suffrage. Mr. Householder, your Senator, has gotten up a bill to revolutionize the financial part of our common school -At a special election held in Queen system. The plan is not without merit, but whenever he getsthe Legislature to

The Democrats of this city have leas--The whole Democratic ticket, from just below the State Capitol Hotel, and lawfully be deemed guilty of week, which are addressed by the Democratic members of the Legislature bria, delivered a very able address, besafeguards been provided, in the fore the Democracy of the city, assemtrue that "time sets all things even!" A few years ago the persecuted Democrats of Clearfield county, suffered imprisonment in this dungeon, for opinmocracy of Harrisburg, march in the majesty of unrestrained liberty, to meetings held in the interest of human freedom, in this place cleansed and purified from the filth and vermin that marked -Hon. John G. Davis, long a distin- the track of the brutal oppressor. So

# From the Phila. Age.

A Week Invention of the Enemy. Certain malicioas person have set on foot a tale, which has gained consider-

had not only gone over to the Abolitionists but was actually intriguing for the Soartfully was this story concocted, and so often was it repeated, without contradiction, that even we fell into the griev-ous error of believing it, and, we fear, have assisted (innocently, but none the dence for it. It, therefore, becomes not only a pleasure but an imperative duty that we should, at the earliest possible moment, contradict this statement to which we have given publication, and which we have Mr. Cessna's own authority for pronouncing "false from the ground up." That gentleman, it is candidate for the exalted station of Governor, but it must be the ocratic nomination he is seeking, and the allegation that he was intriguing for the support of the Republicans to use his own forcible language, made up by his enemies for the purinjuring his election. publish Mr. Cessna's explicit and satisfactory letter in full. It is addressed to a private citizen of Bedford county:

DEAR SIR: I hear that there are many report bout me in Southampton township. Some of then

as follows:
That I have turned my coat.
That I am a Republican.
That I am an Abolitionist.
That I want to set the negroes free, &c., and Now, I fully authorize you to say for me that

se that I will deceive them or lie to the I defy the worst enemy I have to point to any act I ever did, or any vote I ever gave in the Leg-

ure, or anywhere else, that was not strictly ocratic. Yours in haste, JOHN CESSNA.

The New York Daily News has a special despatch, stating that at a recent interview with Mr. Bigelow, the Emperor Napoleon expressed a determina-tion to preserve amicable relations with

OPINION OF HIS HONOR, JUDGE KING.

In the matter of the contested election for District Attorney for the County of Franklin. D. Watson Rowe vs. Wm. S Stenger.

This case comes before us on the tition of twenty or more of the qualifi-ed electors of the county of Franklin, complaining that Wm. S. Stenger was not duly elected to the office of District | the contest just closed Attorney; that the election was undue, and D. Watson Rowe was duly elected

to said office.

1st. Because said petition was not fi-

2nd. Because said petition was not filed until after the time of swearing the said Wm. S. Stenger into office had expired, nor until he was in fact sworn nto said office without any objection being made.

vague, indefinite and imprecise to entitle it to a hearing.

4th. Because it does not appear that,

5th. Because, even, if it be true that the alleged persons named in the petition, were deserters from the military sevice of the United States, and that they did vote for the said Wm. S. Stenger, still said persons were qualified eectors of Franklin County and this Commonwealth, notwithstanding any thing in the Act of Congress of March 3d,1865; entitled "An Act to amend proceeding. The motive which operates in the minds of the authors of this out the National forces and other purpo-

The first reason assigned has not been pressed, and but little stress has been aid on the second, by the counsel for inform him." the respondent; and the views we are enort was made to dismember this district, two years 1go, but it did not succeed. But as power slips from the hands didn't case, as presented by the fourth and fifth reasons, render it untion is what he told me, not at the Bednecessary to express any opinion upon ford interview, but at another interview the third reason assigned.
We come, therefore, to consider wheth-

Miller, John Tallhelm and Abraham mor that Mr. Cessna intended to be a Sheely were illegal, on the ground that these voters, had been drafted into the lieveit; but when he came to Washing and had failed to report to the provost or first of November following, I callmarshal of the 16th District Pennsylvania, composed, in part, of the county mor, and inquired if it was true. vania, composed, in part, of the county

The counsel for the respondent make

Commonwealth are exclusively within the complete and absolute control of the State authorities and cannot be meeting of Congress the first M modified or changed by Congress.

2nd. That the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, so far as relates to all inform me; and when he next came enquired of him whether or not he had vice of the United States, prior to the concluded to be a candidate. He replipassage thereof, is an ex post facto law ed in the affirmative; and that was on and therefore unconstitutional and void.

3d. That even, if theact be Constitu-

tional, the voters referred to, in the petition, could not be disfranchised, without hearing and trial according to the

law of the land. The first and second of these points involve questions of very grave im-portance and require time for their in-vestigation; and having arrived at the conclusion that the provisions of the act of Congress cannot be enforced no doubt, these refractory gentlemen in this case; for the reasons we shall presently note, we express no opinion

That Congress has no power to pun-ish desertion, or refusal to report when drafted, or for evading the draft by leaving the jurisdiction of the United States, we entertain no doubt; and no punishment that can lawfully be inflicted for such offenses can be too severe. These are crimes against the country of the most dangerous tendency, and admit of no palliation or excuse; and it is on account of their very enormity ed the old "bastile" on Walnut street, that we hold that no man can justly Mayor to ward officers, was elected in where they have regalar meetings, once until such guilt has been judicially es-No man can be depriv life, liberty or property unless by the judgment of his peersor the law of the and distinguished Democrats from a- land. Both the federal and State conbroad. Hon. C. L. Pershing, of Cam- stitutions guarantee this fundamental Have these iclaw of the federal and State Governbled here, a few evenings ago. How ments, for no purpose? Is there any dearer right than the elective franchise, and is that left entirely without protection? We can best answer these pregnant questions by quoting the eloquent language of Justice Coulter, in the case on's sake. Now, the triumphant De- of Brown vs. Hummell, 6 Barr 61-"The talismanic words, I am a citizen of Pennsylvania, secures to the individual his private rights, unless they are taken away by a trial, where he has an opportunity of being heard, by himself, his counsel and his testimony, more majorium, according to the laws and customs of our fathers, and the setution. Sir Edward Coke defines the the land-for they were used in mag charta, and have been sprinkled with the tears and blood of many patriotsable currency during the past year, to to be a trial by due course and process the effect that the Hon. John Cessna of law. \*\*\* It is against the princicourse and process of law." and who but would turn pale

ples of liberty and common right to deprive a man of his property or franchise, while he is within e, while he is within the pale of the Constitution and with his hand on the altar, without hearing and trial by due In another part of the same opinion he speaks of the right of suffrage as the most important of all a man's franchises and sks: "Who does not feel its value; thought he could be deprived of it without hearing or trial." These fundamental principles of civil liberty, cannot be overlooked or disregarded by the courts, to which we all look for pro tection, without seriously imperiling the safety of the people. sand times better therefore, that Mr. Rowe should lose the office heclaims than that his right thereto should be declared trampling under foot the sacred right, to which we have just adverted, ican intervention. that no man shall be condemned without an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

For the reasons we have thus hastily and imperfectly presented, we sustain the motion to quash the petition.

The "trichine disease," a malady resulting from worms found in pork, is raging in Prussia, and causing a terrific panie. At last accounts about three hundred persons had been attacked, of ly withdrawn. whom eighty died in great agony.

-There is a frightful mortality the negroes at Macon, Ga. Out of a black population of eight thousand, five hundred have died in one week. This is in a community ruled by the Freedmen's Bureau.

-Many Ohio "Republicans" made heavy bets on 30,000 majority for Cox, their candidate for Governor at the late election. These bets were lost by just 64 votes. Committee.

-The Kentucky House of Repre sentatives has again defeated the conFrom the Bedford Inquirer. A CARD.

BEDFORD, Jan. 13, 1866. I take this occasion, and method, to tender my cordial and grateful thanks to the political friends in Bedford County who so faithfully sustained me, under a storm of misrepresentations, in

In Mr. Cessna's reply of the 6th inst. to my address of the 4th, are many un-warranted statements and personalities The respondent has filed a motion to quash this petition for the following I may have been gravely at fault, as he suggests, in not staying at home during the war, to help him fight the party battles in the county, and in not addressing War meetings, and in aiding in the trial of causes in court here, whilst I was absent in the public service; and I am willing to be punished for such things, without making any complaint. But, in his reply, he raises a question of veracity in such a shape and of such importance, I feel compell-3d. Because the said petition is too ed to notice it briefly in vindication of myself, and in justification of those who so manfully stood by me.

substance of my allegation was, if all that is stated upon the face of the petition was proved, the result of the election would be changed, or that the Court would be compelled to declare port me for the nomination and I was to have a clear course in the county In his reply he calls this a "mistake and endeavors to make it appear that he only promised to support me ij I submit, if it be not evident from both the date and object of said interview, that the subject matter of it would naturally be, as it was, support for the nomination, and not support afterwards. At that time I could have had reason to doubt the latter.

Whilst professing to reply to what oc-curred at that interview, he says: "On the contrary, I told him distinctly that that question" (of being a candidate 'would be left with my friends, and

Now the unfairness of this statement. at Washington about five months after We come, therefore, to consider whether the votes of Curtis Dulabon, George the last October election, I heard a ruservice of the United States, ton about the latter end of that month then told me what I have quoted above from his reply; and then, for the first time, did I know of his intention to be these points:

1st. That the election laws of this a candidate. At the same time I asked nim when he would let me know his meeting of Congress the first Monday in December. He came to Washington at or about that time, but did no enquired of him whether or not he had

FR. JORDAN.

## CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26. A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into of the negro franchise question in the and report as to the expediency of requiring directors of National Banks to the mere entering wedge to the agitagive bonds for the performance of their duties. The House bill extending the time for the withdrawal of goods for consumption from public stores, &c., appointing Provisional Governors in the two races, and lead to a war between the Southern States was then taken up was passed. The resolution offered for enmity, contention and strife between the Southern States was then taken up and discussed by Mr. Howe. He was jury to both, and the certain extern interrupted by a motion demanding a nation of the negro population. reconsideration of the bill to enlarge the Precedence, he thought, should Freedmen's Bureau, and asking a with-drawal of it from the House, to which matters, legislation upon which was es it had been sent, which was refused, by a vote of 22 to 18. The debate on Mr. the peace of the country, and the pro-Howe's resolution was then resumed, and was continued for some time. The bill to protect and maintain all persons in their civil rights was next called up; from Mr. McDougall, the Senate wen

into executive session.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Jan. 26. A petition was presented from ten thousand citizens and soldiers of the United States asking for the equalization of bounties, and increase of pensions, and in favor of confiscating the lands of Southern Rebels and donating the year 1865, bringing 200,031 passenthem to soldiers. A resolution was gers, an inc passed directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report on the expedienof securing the construction of a military road from the western boundary of Minnesota to the gold fields of Idaho and Montana, and of establish ing military posts along the line of route. A resolution was agreed to directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of revising the law of 1865, which prohibits drawbacks on articles exported into any foreign State immediately adjoining the United States. The consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing that representatives and taxation shall go together, and excluding negroes from the basis of representation where they are not al- amnesty. lowed the right of suffrage, was resum-The question was debated until the hour of adjournment with the under-

day, Saturday. The Election Committee reported in favor of the right of Alexander H. Coffroth to the seat from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The report was laid over.

# FROM MEXICO.

The French Troops not to be withdrawn unless Maximilian be exempt from American Intervention---The Bagdad Afair---Protest of the French Commander ---The United States Troops withdrawn. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26 .- Private in-

formation received here from the city of Mexico, from a reliable source, as to the effect that the French troops will not be withdrawn until the Emperor Maximilian is declared free from Amer-

It is declared that Maximilian will certainly not give any position in the Mexican army to any ex-Confederate commander. The commander of the French fleet

off Bagdad, in the name of his Government, protested against the occupation of the place by the United States troops and those which had been sent over for the protection of the town and of American interests, and they were consequent-

Many families living in Matamoras were fearful of further acts of lawless-

-The homestead of Henry Clay, con-Regent of the University of Kentucky for \$90,000

-Brigham Young and all his people being considered by the Territorial

-Ex-Governor Parsons and General Houston, Senators elect from Alabama, have arrived in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

HE DISAPPROVES OF THE NUMEROUS CON-STITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Agitation of Negro Franchise Considered Hi-timed. Uncalled for and calculated to do Harm.

HE DEEMS A CHANGE OF REPRESEN-TATION UNNECESSARY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The followwhich took place to-day, between the

President and a distinguished Senator The President said that he doubted the propriety, at this time, of making any further amendments to the Constitution. One great amendment had al. ready been made, by which slavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a na-tional guaranty thus given that that institution should never again exist in the land.

Propositions to amend the Constitu tion were becoming as numerous a preambles and resolutions at meetings called to consider the mos ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige at tached to the Constitution of the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great

charter of freedom. If, however, amendments are to be made to the Constitution, changing the basis of representation and taxation (andhedid not deem themat all necessary at the present time), he knew of none better than a single proposition, embrace ed in a few lines, making in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of direct taxation. Such a proposition could be embraced in the following terms:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union, according to th number of qualified voters in each State

Direct tax shall be apportioned among the several States which may be include ed within the Union, according to the value of all taxable property in each An amendment of this kind would in his opinion, place the basis of repre sentation and direct taxation upon cor rect principles. The qualified voter

were, for the most part, men who were subject to draft and enlistment when it was necessary to repel invasion, sup press rebellion and quell domestic vio ence and insurrection. They risk their lives, shed their blood and peril their all to uphold the Gov ernment, and give protection, securit and value to property. It seemed bu

just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to its pro-tection and enjoyment. Such an amendment the Presidentalso suggested would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races. leave the State to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voter with regard to color, and thus the num Representatives to which would be entitled in Congress would

depend upon the number upon which they conferred the right of suffrage. The President, in this connection, ex

sential for the restoration of the Union perity of the people.

# ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Canadian reciprocity delegation retary McCulloch, and have produced a growing feeling in favor of some sor to be provided for by mutual legislation.

-Fivehundred and fourteen emigrant

gers, an increase of 17,115 over the pre-

detective Lafavette C. Baker, is alleged a New York paper. Some \$300,000 it is said were fingered. The capture of Bagdad, in Mexico

perial reinforcements are on their way to the Rio Grande -The rayages of the sma l-pox have created a panic in Mobile. The record-

ed deaths from that disease for the week ending the 14th inst., were twenty-two -Re-olutions have been introduced

in the Georgia Legislature recommending the President to grant a general -Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas was mar

ried to Major Williams, of the regular army, at Washington, on Tuesday last -Twenty-eight candidates for the the New York collectorship are now in

Washington urging their claims. of them are not citizens of New York -The War Department has is ued an

order for the muster out of thirty additional regiments, about half of which -The Governor of South Carolina

has written to the President urging the transfer to their owners of lands now occupied by negroes.

-It is reported that the President contemplates changes in the leading Federal appointments in New York Philadelphia and Boston.

-The report of Mr. Conkling's ap pointment to the New York Collector hip is unfounded, as no appointment has been made. -General Terry has issued an order

investing all military officers with the authority of provost marshals. -Heavy rain storms prevail in the interior of California, and a great flood

is feared at Sacramento. -The filibustering General Crawford is confined in Fort Jackson, at New Orleans. Bagdad souvenirs are said to have been found in his papers.

-The Louisiana House of Represen sisting of three hundred and twenty-five acres, has been purchased by the committe to amend the State Constitution of 1864. -The Reconstruction Committee have

ubpenaed Governor Brownlow, to tesare urging the admission of Utah as a state into the Union. The matter is —The U, S. Telegraph Com -The U. S. Telegraph Company have completed their line of telegraph from

Boone, Iowa, to Omaha City.

-The difficulty of making contracts with the negroes in Louisiana contin-