

LIGHT FROM DARKNESS.

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:

government beneath the petty authority of a legislative committee, appointed from a partisan majority, to assure the attainment of partisan ends. Again, we deemed it our duty to expose the ill-contrived, but malignant trick, by which the ability and honesty of Judge Kingasa jurist, are sought to be brought into ridicule. Whether we have accomplished our purpose, let the candid reader decide.

Keep it before the people that all the "Republican" members of Congress from this State, except Mr. Culver, of Venango, who dodged, voted for the bill to force Negro Suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia. The names of these Congressmen are: C. O'NEILL, U. MERCUR, L. MYERS, G. F. MILLER, W. D. KELLEY, A. A. BARKER, M. R. THAYER, S. F. WILSON, J. M. BROOMALL, G. W. SCOTFIELD, THAD. STEVENS, J. K. MOOREHEAD, THOS. WILLIAMS, G. V. LAWRENCE.

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE HAS LAUNCHED A letter written by the hon. John Cessna to a citizen of Southampton township, this county, which will be found elsewhere in this issue. We doubt not the injured; c. will at once proceed to prosecute the proprietors of the Age for libel. It is an outrageous thing to publish this letter and thus to prove that the people of Southampton township have at last known its author long enough to find out that he did "deceive them" and "lie to them." Besides, it is manifestly gotten up "for the purpose of injuring his election." It is really too bad that this patriot should be so much interfered with in his efforts to serve his country.

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 yet been done, of importance, in the way of legislation. The finances of the Commonwealth are in a sad condition, but nothing is suggested by our legislative Solons to remedy the trouble.—Pennsylvania State bonds are now quoted at 86; that is a bond of a thousand dollars can be bought for eight hundred and sixty! These depreciations should not necessarily be; for the Commonwealth is good for all she swears, and it is a discredit to her name that her stocks are so much under par.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS. HE DISAPPROVES OF THE NUMEROUS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Agitation of Negro Franchise Considered ill-timed, Unwarranted and calculated to do Harm. HE DEEMS A CHANGE OF REPRESENTATION UNNECESSARY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following is the substance of a conversation which 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 already been made, by which slavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a national guaranty thus given that that institution should never again exist in the land.

From 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 the contest just closed. In Mr. Cessna's reply of the 6th inst., to my address of the 4th, are many unwarranted statements and personalities, which I will allow to pass unnoticed. I may have been gravely at fault, as he suggests, in not staying at home during the war, to help him fight the party brawling in the county, and in not attending War meetings, and in aiding, whilst I was willing 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 compelled to notice it briefly in vindication of myself, and in justification of those who so manfully stood by me. The substance of my allegation was, that in May, 1865, I had an interview and understanding with him, in Bedford, to the effect that he was to support 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 if nominated. 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 no reason to doubt the reply.