# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1866.

# Evening Telegraph

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## TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1866.

### Governor Geary in Kansas.

THERE is a chapter in the public life of General GRABY, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, which ought to be fully written out at this time, if for no other reason than to vindicate his character against the assaults that are being made on it by the Democratic press, We have not space to do the subject justice, nor, with the pressure on us of the many other topics that demand attention, have we the requisite time to perform the task satisfactorily. A brief allusion to some few leading facts is all we can attempt.

It will be recollected that General GEARY was appointed Governor of the Territory of Kansas during the Administration of President FRANKLIN PIERCE, and at a period too, when affiirs in that quarter were in a highly excited and turbulent condition. It was hoped that with the election of Mr BUCHANAN as the successor of Mr. PIERCE, the disorder raging in Kansas would be com posed, and peace established through a vigorouts and impartial administration of law. This expectation, however, was disappointed General GEARY, after having done much to quell the intestine troubles in the Territory. and to bring about a state of comparative order and security, resigned his office, and no successor was found equally well fitted for the position. His appointment originally as Governor, and the fair promises of ald and support which were held out to him by the National Government, were regarded at the time, by the friends of law and equal rights, as a pledge of returning tranquillity. It was confidently predicted that justice would now be meted out by an impartial hand, and license and rufflanism shrink back abashed before the strong arm of the Federal authority.

But the old adage "Put not your trust in princes," was on that occasion equally well verified by a Democratic Administration, for I resident PIERCE forgot the trusty servant whom he had placed in so responsible and difficult a situation, and left him to cope unaided with the powers of riot and lawlessness. Governor GEARY stated emphatically that the cause of his resignation was the failure of the national Executive, Mr. PIERCE, to fulfil the pledges made to him at the time of his appointment. He had been assured that the army, militia, and Treasury of the United States should assist him to the utmost necessary extent in securing and maintaining order in Kansas. But when he applied for the aid of the Federal troops, he was insolently told by the officers that they were not there to protect him; and we have his own offcial averment for the fact that the only treasurv from which he drew means for support in his trying situation was his own pocket, to which the Government was then, and, for all we know to the contrary, is yet, indebte I to the extent of several thousand dollars. He turther stated, in taking leave of his arduous post, that had he received the promised assistance, he would have succeeded in effectually suppressing the fearful civil disturbances which had so long and painfully afflicted the Territory. These were not only lamentable, but disgraceful facts, and afforded one among many signal instances of the weak and vacillating policy which distinguished the administr tion of President PIERCE in so eminent a de\_ree. Covernor GEARY had great difficulties to contend with in the arduous station which he then occupied, and we do not believe that there was or is one man in a thousand who would have met and combated them as h nestly and fearlessly as he did. His life was in constant danger, for a number of desperadoes had sworn to assassinate him. The judiciary of the Territory were his bitter opponents. Yet in the face of all this, assistance by men and money was denied him. In such an extremity, what could he do? He tought the hydra of disorder and lawlessness most noble; but he was left to stand or fall alone, and was obliged at last to yield. In his parting address to the residents of the Territory, he disclosed the true causes of the unfortunate state of affairs which existed there at that date. It was occasioned, he said, not by those who had fixed homes in that region, and who were conscientious, peace-loving, law-abiding men, but by individuals who had no direct interest in Kansas whatever, and who chose to make it the theatre of their ruffian exploits. And this, no doubt, was the real state of the case. Had Govern ir GEARY been supported at Washington, as he was told he would be, in his efforts to arrest the bloody strile that prevailed in Kansas when he consented to take the direction of affairs there, he would unquestionably have accomplished completely the formidable task he undertook; and there is good ground for sserting that the impression which his wise and lust and energetic action made on the people there while he remained in office as chief magistrate of the Territory, contributed materially to the final adjustment of the whole difficulty. His high executive qualities were exhibited during that critical period in a manner most honorable to bimself and beneficial to the country; and his manly and sagacious conduct in that perilous situation furnishes one of the strongest possible proofs of his eminent fitness for the position for which he is now a candidate.

The Pennsylvania War Debt. THE bill to reimburse the " tate of Pennsylvania for her military expenses during the raids that were made upon her in the course of the war has been introduced into the Senate, and will doubtless pass that body-Considering the fact that Pennsylvania bore the brunt of the attack, and appropriated money without stint to keep the Rebel hordes from overrunning the North, we conceive the bill to be an eminently just and proper one. The thanks of Pennsylvanians are due for the efforts of Mr. MYERS and the other members

of the Philadelphia delegation for their efforts in pushing this important matter to a conclusion. Our State has contributed nobly to the expenses of the war, and it is only fair that those who have been saved by our promptitude should share in the expense. There is no opposition to the bill, its justice being acknowledged by all.

CHIVALRY .- The Age this morning says. TH with that chivalric courtesy which has ever characterized its course :--

"A Miss CLARA BARTON, to whom Congress has recently voted the snug sum of fifteen thouand dollars for some mysterious services she has rendered the country in rambling over the South, has added to the debt of gratitude which the appropriation only partly cancelled, by help-ing the Committee on Reconstruction to make ip its forthcoming campaign document."

This sentiment, so perfectly consonant with the views of all the knights from the days of BOYARD, will not surprise those who have watched the editorial conduct of our contemporary. To gain a political end, it matters not whether the fair fame of woman is sulhed, or the character of honest men blackened. Every one not a Democrat knows that the services Miss BARTON has rendered, have been of the most laborious character and unremunerative kind. With the soul of FLO-RENCE NIGHTINGALE she has visited the field of battle, nursed the sick, soothed the dying, kept a record of their place of burial, and has, in a thousand of instances, been instrumental in forwarding the remains of the soldier to the dear ones at home. When poverty has prevented the mourners from paying the necessary expense, it has been from Miss CLABA BARTON that the needed funds have come. It is to repay her, and those from whom she borrowed, that the Congress of the United States unanimously appropriated the \$15,000, at which the Age cast its horrid insinuations. Not a Democratic member was found to object to the payment of the claim, and it is only because Miss BARTON has testified before the Reconstruction Committee that the blacks are "religious, though by lorce of circumstances not moral," that our venomous neighbor pours its vial of slander on a pure, patriotic, and thoroughly Christian lady. Let the people, the gentlemen, the men of honor of our State, remember that the organ of the Democracy sought to weaken the testimony of a philanthropic and disinterested lady, by maligning her motives and seeking to blacken her good deeds

## with insinuations of pecuniary recompense. THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Reply of General Genry to the Business

made to railroads to construct branches when [ they are desired by the people who are imme-diately interested in the matter, and would pro-mote the development of their property and afford them avenues to market. Such grants being so restricted as not to violate individual rights or public interests.

In reply to your third question, which to my mind includes both the others, I say, again, that I believe a general law regulating the construc-tion of railroads and grants of power for that purpose to be most consistent with public poll : and the interests of the Common wealth; and en-tertaining these views, I would certainly use th legitimate and constructional power of the Exe-cutive to secure so desirable a result.

The solvit of monopoly in this and other mat-ters should be discouraged in a republican Go-vernment, and I have no sympathy with any policy which may be designed for its encourage

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obe-dient servant, Joins W. Gaany. To Meesrs, Lion, Shorb & Co., Spang, Chul-fant & Co., and others.

THE	CIVI	L R	GHTS	
E ACTIO			HOUSE IVES.	REPRE-

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The Inquirer announces the fact that the Civil Rights bill is now a law, the President's objec tions to the contrary notwithstanding. The Ledger is silent upon the subject.

The North American says : -

"the United States House of Representatives having yesternay, by the overwheiming vote of 122 to 41, passed the Civil Rights and over the Presiden's velo, as it came from the Senate, it is now a law. Our noble phases in the Horse stood up as manifully on this occasion as it has done on every other occasion of any importance doring the present so stor. In this the first political measure of the session that has become a law, and it is usedded to the most momen-tous we are hely to have this session. It is no won-der that the copperheads and their alles rease and the fixed of the tradematication of moder and so flercely, for it is the great charter of freedom and equal rights, and must forever strike down the ene-mes of popular liberty in this iree r puo ic.

"It does not confer the suffrage upon every man in this country, nor does it in any way underlass to d al with that subject. It declares every person forn in this and to be a citizen of the Unite : States and throws over such persons the pat soal guardian-ship. It secures to all such, without any distinction of race or color, the right to feadily in courts of juthere or in new proceed new of any kind; to sue and be sued; to pleau and be impleaded; to hold pro-perty; to e novet business; to be free from outrage in carson or property, and to enjoy at, the liber bespe-cular to our instatutions except suffage. This does not, however, include any right to sit on furies or to a doffice or to our may env carson ball, our out

not, however, include any right to sit on furies of to no doffice, or to yo in any car, coasa, hotel, churg., public place, etc., where the local tegniations pro-hibit it. It, in fact, is only a law to product the rights of persons and property. It does not underfake to deal with political rights at all, hor does it meddle with the social position of any race or class. Some hor-headed Domocratic journais argue whee mently that, although passed over the work, this bill is not a law, because the Congress is word of power while it excludes the representatives of elevon states. The Congress is it now stands, represents exactly the same Sfales that it is, done during the past five years, and if this law is word tare all fac-or the national debt rests upon precisely the same authority, and, of course, the D-mocrats, knowing that when they made argument at some fu ure time for the using it as an argument at some fu ure time for the

I s Congress that does not include the Robel States is not a Congress, then a President elected at a carvass from which the same States were excluded by law is not a President, and Andrew Johnson is as much as unlawful President as the present is a as much as unlawful President as the present is a likump Congress,' as the Copper leads style it. The argument, therefore, has no ter.ors for us. If it proves that Congress has no right to seris'are, it also proves that Anorew Joanson has no right to act as President. Of course the oil is a law, and the wise-acres who are denying the fact mere'y do so to de-inde people into thinking the measure some mon-tioned. stous outrage demanding resistance. They would say the same against any part of our policy now." The Age overlooks the affair entirely.

The Press has the following editorial remarks:-

and by the usurpation of the powers of the latter by a Revolutionary Assembly. The bill itself is in-famously unjust, oppressive, and ruinous." From the World-Democratic.

From the World-Democratic. The radicals made good their threat of Satur-day, and the 'ivi Elints bill is, therefore, the law of the land, the President's objections to the ena-trary notwiths and nr, although there was no doubt of the result if a vote was forced yearday. The mast crowds of spectato is who thronged the public patteries of the thouse as well as the report and diplomatic gatheries, seemed as impatient and excited as over the similar scene on Friday last. The Democi als faw no use in triving to accure debate on the question and thereione consented that the voc might be fax n. Some atranso, was manifested during the roll call that such conservative Republicans as Davis and their of New York and Delano of Ohlo, should zote for the bull, are against the very voted against the bill. The result was received with the most uproarious ochoestrations of ap-panes, obsening, warm of handkerebicis to the gal-riers with the galary. The accross in the gal-keptbreak members on the flow restricting arrecy with the galary. The accross in the gal-riers with the galary for an encounting arrecy with the galary for an encounting arrecy with the galary for a moderations of ap-panes, obsening, warm of handkerebicis etc. the keptbreak members on the flow particular men-tion (a Herad-"What fa 12") "Den Wilson on the result

From the Herald-"What Is 11?"

From the H-raid-" What Is 12" "har. Wilson, as he save n the on Saturday, called up the consideration of the Caul Rights ord and the voto of the President as soon as the mornine hour extinct yest rda. A motion to lay it on the table was lost by a majority vote of contry-four. The pre-vious question on the passage of the table was not by a majority role of the table was econded, and on the question being put, 'Shall the bill pass, notwich standing the objections of the Pre-sident?' the vote resulted yeas 122 mays 41. The speaker directed his name to be called as a member of the House and voted 'yea.' Mr. Sloan and Mr. Kuykendall, who voted yea originally, were absord. The Speaker amounce d the passage of the full had be-come a law.'' come a law.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cad walnuer.-Beckett vs Burk. An action to recover or ireight on goods carried on the st am r Napoleon

for freight on goods carried on the st amer Napoleon he ween this port and Brdgebort, New Jersey. Be-fore reported Nonsult entered. DISTRICT COURT No. 2-Judge Stroud - Peter H. Erks vs. John S. Lowers. An action to recover damages for injuries to a canal boat belonging to planklif, while moored at the defectuant's wharf, on the river Delaware. The injuries, it is alleged, were occasioned by the bad condition of the wharf, by reason of which, when the inde full, the boat was serionsly damaged. On trial. erionsly damaged. On trial. Robert McMaster vs John Graham. An action to

recover for the services of plaintiff, and his two minor children, on the farm of detendant. Before re-ported. Vordict for plaintiff for \$146.98. perted. Vordact for plaintiff or \$145.98. Distrator Course, No. 1-President Judge Shars-wood-bie gesheimer, Administrator of Charles Whiman, vs. Charles Young An action of reple-vin to recover certain honschold inruiture allegeu to have elonged o decedent in his fife ime Campton, surviving partner, etc. vs. Harris, An institut of recover on a boos account, the defone to which was that the account had been settled with Mr. Yerkes, the partner of Mr. Campton, before his decease. Verdict for detecdans. Courst of QUARTER SESSIONS-Allison, Presi-den Judge. Trian cases ar at 11 before the Court. Pleas of gmity were entered as fo lows:-Mary Anderson, charged with stealing a cloth clock, the property of Fanny M. Wadleigh, pleaded guity.

gunty. (aro no Borich was charged with stealing a

shawl a pair 1 boots, and other articles, the pro-perty of , atharme Doyle, and being arraigned, p eaded guilty. Hn am Ciark, an elderly and rather decent-'ooking man, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a piece of vervet worth \$50, the projerty of James Robb

John Wiggins was charged with arceny, as allee of \$16, the property of Susan Steel, and being ar

or Sio, the property of Susan Steel, and being ar inteneo, pleaded guilty. John Werner pleaded guilty to a charge of steal-ing a handkerchief worth fifty cents, the p operty of Wilham N. Goodwin. Eaurence Nugent and Edward Dougherty were charged with the larceny of a watch and S60, the property of Margaret Wright. Dougherty pleaded guilty, and upon trial Nugest was acquitted, there being fothing in the evidence to connect him with the theit.

being hothing in the evidence to connect him will the thoit. Caroline Clark, a colored woman, was charged with the larceny of \$120 from Catharin > Johannes, No 505 S. Second stree. Mrs. Johannes testified that the defendant being employed by her as wash-woman, availed herself of the opportunity to rob. Being arrested, the defendant ac the wied ded the thet to the Alderman and returned \$40 of the money. She was found guilty

Jonas Builigas was charged with stealing four planes, the property of John Kramer, and was, upon trial, convicted. Francis Johnson and Josephine Judis, colored,

LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS,

4 10

## GRAND OPENING

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Bee the Becond Page for additional Special Notices.)

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Clifton Petroleum 'sompany of Penney vanis, will be bed at the Office of the 'om-teny. No 3148 WALNET street second store, Phi a-deluits on TUESDAF, April 17, 1865 at 4 o'clock P M., for the Electi. a of Five Directors for the ensuing van, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting 14" JAMES 8 DARBER, Secretary.

OFFICE BULL CREEK OIL COM P NY, % 411 CHESNUT Street - The August Meeting of Stockholders will be held on UESDAY, May 1, at la 'e cock up the elecilon of Directors. 4 10 14 J7 21 24 30 \* JOBN MULFORD, Secretary.

BEABATHING, Messas. COOPER & LAIRU. Propressors of the METROPOLITAN MOTEL. Long Branch s. J., having added 130 rooms to their hotel, which are all news; furnished; and likewise eighty feet to their Dining-Noors, giving their house accommodations or 500 guests, would minosin their riends and the public that their hotel will be open JUNEA 1988. Booms can be secared by addressing COOPER & L'IRD Proprietors, 47645p Long Branch, New Jorsey.

A PERSON INTENDING TO VISIT

Earope carly in the summer would like to un-dertake some hushness con mission. Address FRANCE, Telegraph Office,

A. S. ROBINSON'S

SECOND LARGE SALE

SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS.

In Elegant Ornamental Gold Gilt Frames

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

ON

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

APRIL 18 and 19,

AT 71 O'CLOCK.

The public are respectfully invited to visit his Gal-

FREE, DAY AND EVENING.

UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORT-

MENTS OF

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FOR

B. SCOTT, Jr.,

AUCTIONEER.

L4 0 214p

cries, where the Paintings are upon exhibition,

Children's Clothing.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., A Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, April 11,

AN ELLGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. Comprising the Latest Imported Styles for [47 214p BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, AND MISSES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

## IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY.

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# AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

## S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts

Insurers in this Company have the ditional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH. which, together with CASE ASSETS, now on hand amount to

## \$1,143,874'14.

Invested as follows :--Invested as follows :-100.060 U.S. 5-20 Bonds. 100.060 C.S. 5-20 Bonds. 100.060 C.S. of Phila tolphia Lonn. 6% new 70.050 U.S. Lash of U.S. 15 000 U.S. Lash of 1831. 16 000 U.S. Lash of 1831. 12 700 ' empound Interest Trensury Noices 19.000 Philadelphia and Kris Haifoad Bonds. 10.000 Philadelphia and Kris Haifoad. 10.000 Philadelphia Bonds. 10.000 Shares Corn Excourge National Bank. 8461.061-15 107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading. 25 shs. Consolidation National Back 142 shares Williamsport Water Com-147 300 80 109 481 98 217 504 58 52 409 16 20,000+0 65 824 14 10 223 00

## INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865

\$544,492'92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

\$87,636'31. LOPSES PAID PROMPTLY.

ł	DIVIDENDS MADE	1.	$S \ge U$	ALLY,	th	r aiding th	10
	insured to pay premium The last D (VIDEND January 1, 1866, was		a.)	Mutual	Po	icies in tore	0

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount or PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

its TRUSTEEs are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than these whose

managers reside in distant c	itics.
Alexander Whilidin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, Samuel Work,	William J. Howard, Samuei T. Bodine, John Aikman, Henry K. Bennett, Hon Joseph Alison, Isaac Haziehurst.
	WHILLDIN, President. RK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS. Actuary JOHN S. WILSON, Second	

A few first rate cauvassers wanted. 2 15 thstoRmdp

HUCKATELL UKA UMAN 2.

Men of Pittsburg-He is Opposed to Monopoly, and in Favor of a General Ratfroad Law.

On Friday last we published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH a letter addressed to General GEARY. our candidate for Governor, by some of the prominent business men of Pittsburg, asking his views upon the subject of the railroad interests of Pennsylvania. General GEABY has replied in the following card, which, like all the utterances of General GEARY, is pointed, and unmistakable in its plainness :---

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa., April 9, 1866 .- Gentlemen:-Your communication, bearing date March 20, only reached me on the 30th ultimo, and in compliance with your request 1 proceed to answer it with as little delay as possible.

You propound to me three questions, to which you request an answer, viz:-

1. Will you, if elected Chief Magistrate of Penn-<sup>1</sup> I. Will you, if elected Chiel Magistrate of Penn-sylvania, mithfully exert the power of your admin-istration so as to deleat any and every attempt, made by legislation, or otherwise, for the monopoly and control by any one corporation of the railroad policy of the state? • <sup>2</sup> Will you oppose and withhold your sanction from any la balance covering more the Pennard.

from any levisiation conterring upon the Pennsyl-vania Railroad Company, or any company it may control, the authority to build branches, unless the said grant should be uoder provisions of general law regulating the construction of railroads? "B Will you favor, and uso the influence of your

"B Will you favor, and use the influence of your administration to secure, the ensument of a general law authorizing the construction and regulation of railr: ads within this Commonwealth?"

My views and opinions upon these measures l am free to give you, and quite willing to indi-cate what my official action would be, so far as it is proper to do so.

Pennesivania possesses immense treasures of mineral wealth, and most extensive manufactories. To develop these, to joster everything which tends to their development, and to cherish and promote equally the rights and interests of all her citizens. I fully believe to be the high-est duty of her statesmen. I regard every kind public improvement as conducive to this end; and I am, therefore, in favor of the most com plete and elaborate system of Internal Works, together with a proper system of Protection to Home Industry, as a means of converting our Home Industry, as a means of converting our vast mineral resources, agricultural products, and manfactured articles into values. What-ever shall so improve our commercial inter-course, enable our manufacturers to send the proceeds of their industry to market, and so place our State at the head of the manufac-turing and producing States of the Union, shall have my cordial assistance and cheerful appro-bation.

I regard our railroad system as the best mode of commercial and social intercommunication. In addition to the great main lines, the State is nveloped in a network of minor railroads. which pour an increasing stream of coal, iron, ore, number, live stock, arricultural products, and the handiwork of skilled labor, to the dis-tributing points within and beyond our borders. . While these corporations continue to act their part as public servants, they should be carefully protected. They should not be permitted to overstep their legitimate functions. As created They should not be permitted to tures of the law, they should obey, and be, in

very respect, subservient to the law, I answer to the first interrogatory, that while believe it to be improper to bring the influence of the Executive Department to bear upon the Legislature, in anticipation of its action, except in the way of recommendation, I am heartily op-posed to the creation of any monopoly in the railroad system of the State, or giving any arti-ticial body created by the law powers which would place it above and beyond the reach of the Legislature. To the second interrogatory I say, that while

a general railroad system would best comport with a sound public policy, it must originate with the Legislature; and unsil it shall be established by law, grants of power may be properly

'For the sixth time in the history of our country, a law of the United States has been established in opposition to the will of the President. This mode of perfecting legislation has been so very rarely ado, ted, rather on account of the been so very ratesy ado, ted, rather on account of the influence which the opinions of our Chiel Mag strates have exercised over at cast one-third of the members of one of the branches of our National Legislature, than on account of any doubt of its propriety, for no such cout exists. Congress has precisely the same right to veto a veto, if it has the requisite constitutional strength, as the Presiden: has to voto any of its bills. The reason must be powernal indeed, or the objec-tions of a veto singularly weak and antagoustie to the sense convictions and desires of the American the general convictions and desires of the American people, when, in a Government constituted like ours, the unammity necessary to nullify the antagonism of a President can be secured. "The Civil Rights bill, however, has obtained in

"The Civil Rights bill, however, has obtained in both branches even more than the requisite majority, and never have our Representatives and senators more faithfully reflected the wishes of their con-stituents than in the steadiness with which they adhered to this beneficest and vitally important measure. The allegation that they were influenced by a feeling of factious opposition, is one of the meast it clous and uncounded of the many base enarges which are periodically coined by the Corperheaus. However much loyal men may have differed, after the downfall of the Rebellion, on minor points in regard to the future policy to be pursued in the South, they unanimously agreed on this: that slavery should be destroyed forever, and that its victims should be legaly endowed with all the rights which are accorded to human beings in every civilized society, and in every Government elevated above the level of grinding dispotism. "It this natural wish had been fully respected by

the provisional state organizations established in the south, it is possible that there might have been some scrous diversity of opinion in regard to the propriety of entorcing it by Congressional legisla-tion. But when the disposition to perform the great duty of granting civil rights grudgingly imperfectly. and with incomerable qualifies ions and drawbacks, was manifested by the Southern Legislatures, it is came evident that, unless the freedmen were protocted by an act of Congress, they would remain, to i intents and purposes, more "chattles," despite e constitutional amendment. "The shield of the law is necessary to the security

of every citizes, even in the best-regulated commu-nities, and it is not difficult to forefell the fate that would await a class downtrodden and copressed I om time immemorial, if their future wolfare had depended solety upon existators who had secretly aimed to make the percetual debasement and enenvernment of the colored race the corner stone of a povernmental system. Important as is was for them to posses an effective guarantee of their freedom. it to possess an effective guarantee of their freedom, it was still more important for us that it should be ax-tended. Our honor was pleaged before the world to worthily complete emancipation, and our hopps of future prosperity and security were involved in demonstrating that the loyal cause was powertin enough to execute its lority purpose and to maintain undoubted inscendancy over the combination of robelicus influences it has hereiofore combated with signal success. One on the greatest misler tunos that could occur would be the loss of the prestige of the noble organization that has no long triumphantiy upheld the banter of liberry and union. No wonder that its reduce from the greatest perior it has yet en-countered has been greeted with the onthusiance app asse of a greateful country; that not only politi countered has been greeted with the entimistance app anse of a grateful country; that not only point cal but commercial and business circles, appreceating the necessity for its ascendancy, find in the new proof of its rower additional glounds for earnest in the in the financial inture of the republic, and that the inserts and bondholders rejoice as sincercly as the residnan himself in the fidelity of the Government to its pledges "

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ALL I

RIO

LIT.

#### THE NEW YORK PRESS. From the Daily News-Democratic.

"The House of Representatives passed the Civit Rights pill yesterday over the President's veto, by a vote of one hundred and twenty-two to forty-one. Mr Raymond of this eity honored his name by re-cording it in the negative. The Speaker, Mr. Col-fax, on the contrary displayed an unusual anxiety to place his on the list of those who are subvering the tovernment, in order to perpetuate their own patters were driven almost wild by the excitement of the occasion and vied with their white brothers in noisiness and grotesqueness of exultation." "If the President vield to the assumption of the radias that this bill has been constitutionally en-seted over his veto, then has the revolution been consummated, and the character of our Government been changed, by the subordination of the Execu-tive and Judicial Departments to the Legislature, "The House of Representatives passed the Civil

were charged with the incomy of dresses and under-garments the property of Emma F eming. No. 735 Spruce street. The goods were tound upon the backs of the defendants at the time of their arrest. The jury convicted.

with stealing twenty dollars in fractional currency and pennies, the property of Mrs. Annie Britt. Watt ind Campbell were together, and Watt entered the house of the prosecutor in her absence, and took the money from the drawer On trial.

