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APITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COVELED STREY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

agic of the Secretary of the Interior. om the Independent.

The President is unfortunate in his advocates. Even he has never defended himself as weakly as he has recently permitted his Secretary of the Interior to defend him. "It is not certain." says Mr. Browning, speaking of the Government, "that we will save it," We shall not interpret he will in the above phrase as anything worse han a grammatical blunder. Mr. Browning, doubtless, wishes that the Government should be saved. That he should doubt of its safety is natural; with his views followed out, its salvation would be more than doubtful. Its safety consists in this, that the people repudiate all such views. Mr. Browning thinks that, at the close of a four years' embittered war, producing a radical change in the legal and social condition of four millions of people, creating two vast autagonistic public debts, and involving a thousand diversities of interest between mil-lions on one side and millions on the other, no precautions are needed, no conditions should be imposed, in receiving back as legislators the defeated Rebels. The people who defeated them are not willing to trust these Rebels without conditions. They wish to render the South incupable of doing mischief with the same ease in the future; and in this Vattel and other pub-licists agree with them, though Mr. Browning

They decided, at the recent elections, that they would have constitutional guarantees for the future. Mr. Browning says these elections are not "indicative of the judgment of the peoare not "indicative of the judgment of the people of the Northern States upon the Constitutional Amendment; for, says he, "they have not calmly and dispassionately discussed and reflected upon it." Mr. Browning's logic is remarkable. The issue was made up on a question that has been before the public for months, and been discussed by every fireside in the country; the people voted distinctly on that issue. Mr. Browning thinks they were not calm and dispassionate when they voted; therefore the result of the vote is no indication of the judgment of the people. When the amendment is ratived, ought the Supreme Court, before it decides upon its validity, await Mr. Browning's decides upon its validity, await Mr. Browning's opinion as to whether the numbers of the legislatures that raisited it were calm and dispas-

The amendment has this provision;-"Nor shall any State deprive any person of lite, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Mr. Browning thinks that is 'totally to annibilate the independence and sovereignty of State judiciaries in the administration of State laws, and the authority and control of the State over matters of purely domestic and local concern." The people remember the scenes in Memphis and New Orleans; they know that State laws have not secured, and are not at all likely to secure, the persons or property of American citizens, white or black, who are heartly loyal and avowedly opposed to slavery; they do not regard this as "a purely domestic they do not regard this as "a purely domestic and local concern;" they regard a country as semi-barbarous where life and liberty are habitually insecure, and they do not intend that one-third of their country shall remain semi-barbarous, a scoff and a byword to the rest of the world. It the States protect life and property, good and well; if not, the people intend that the Federal Government shall, and that is one reason why they vote for the amendment.

mendment.

More than four-sevenths of the population of South Carolina are blacks (blacks 412,320, whites 291,388). Mr. Browning proposes (to select this one State as an example) that the white three-sevenths, of whom three-fourths at least are disloyal, shall, because of color, disfranchise the black four-sevenths, of whom ninety-nine in a hundred are loyal; and that the reward of these secession sympathizers for thus shutting out the loyal element from all part in legislation out the loyal element from all part in legislation shall be that every white voter in South Caro-lina shall have twice and one-third as much political power, in Presidential and other Fede-Ohio The people who beat these white South Carolinians on the field of battle are of opinion that if they give each of them the same measure of political power as they themseves possess, they are acting not justly only, but generously; and that to give them more than twice as much would be an act of supreme folly. For this reason, also, they vote for the Constitutional

When Mr. Browning tells them, as he does, that because the interests of white women and white children are cared for by their fathers, and husbands, and brothers, therefore the ex-slaveholders of South Carolina will be sure to care for the interests of their former slaves, so that it matters little whether the blacks have

any voice in the matter or not, they smile at his reasoning, and hope that his qualifications as a secretary exceed his powers as a logician.

The third section 6: the amendment provides, as to any persons who shall have taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and shall have violated the same by taking part in the Rebellion, that they shall be deprived not of the right of suffrage, but of the right to be elected to any Federal or State office, unless, by a two-thirds vote, Congress shall remove the disability. To this Mr. Browning objects. He thinks the men who have broken an oath once may be safely trusted to take the same oath again, and to keep it this time. The people do not thick they may; and that is another reason why they favor the

amendment.

Mr. Browning thinks that this list of the iorsworn includes "the great majority of the educated men of the States which have been in rebellion" The people think that if Southern education has failed to teach the majority of its pupils the respect due to the sanctity of an oath, that majority had better elect to office against the majority against the majority of the interest the majority of the majority of the due to the majority of the majority some of the minority whose moral sense has been more carefully cultivated, and that there is no great hardship in this. Forty-nine out of every fifty Northern men hold no office what-ever. Office is a duty imposed, not a favor

Mr. Browning seems to forget the fact that a large majority of the educated men of whom he speaks, believing the Rebeilion to have been a rightful war for independence, and believing also that slaves were property, and that a man cannot rightfully be deprived of his property without just compensation, are in favor of assuming the Rebei debt, and of paying for three millions of emancipated slaves. The three millions of emancipated slaves. The people have not forgotton this: they have determined that the Rebel debt shall not be assumed, and that the three millions of emancipated slaves shall not be paid for. And this is a streng additional reason why they vote for

Whether Mr. Browning wishes the Rebel debt assumed and slaves paid for or not, he has not, in his long letter, taken the trouble to inform us. All we know is, that he is opposed to any

us. All we know is, that he is opposed to any constitutional provision on the subject.

Mr. Browning objects not only to the amendment proposed, but to any amendment. "We had better," he says, "adhere to the form of government our tathers gave us. We had better let well enough alone." Of course, he thinks we did wrong to amend the Constitution so as to eradicate that slavery which our fathers saw if to tolerate. The people think we did right. Here, again, they differ from Mr. Browning.

Mr. Browning thinks an American Congress a most dangerous body. "The Legislative," he says, "is the most aggressive of the departments." And again: "It is the only department from the encroachments of which any serious dauger to our institutions is to be apprehended." Let us say nothing of the notorious fact that the history of all constitutional governments gives flat denial to such an assertion. But what an idea must Mr. Browning have of the capacity of the people for self-government! The greatest dan-

the men whom the people select—most of them overy two years—and send to Wasnington, to act in their name. "Acts of naurpallon," he says in another passage, "are to be expected from them, and from them only." It does not occur to bim that a President can ever be guitty of such. A President, according to his theory, will always be calm and dispassionate, incapable of abusing patronage or military power. It is the people who do not "calmiy and dispassionately discuss and reflect." It is from them and their choice of representatives that all danger their choice of representatives that all danger arises. Nevertheless, it is a fortunate thing for this nation that its Government is lodged in the people, and not in the President, or in his Secretary of the Interior.

Will the Amendment be a Final Settle-

From the Nation.

In discussing, two weeks ago, the probable result of the adoption of the amendment by the Southern States, we expressed our belief that whatever the feelings of individual members of Congress, or of the more radical members of the Republican party out of doors might be, the expectations of the country, and the general understanding of the matter by the South, were such that it would be found impossible in practice to deny admission to loyal members from States which had formally complied with the requirements of Congress. Congress, it is true, is not bound to anything; but it would, nevertheless, disappoint a majority of those who are now supporting it, if, after the South had freely accepted the amendment, it were suddenly to announce that it was still not satisfied. and that its last word had still to be spoken; and it would more than disappoint them if it had no better excuse for not having spoken out its whole mind last session than its own indecision or timidity, or want of confidence in the people. In fact, to announce in December next that "the plan of reconstruction" which it produced after six months' labor was, after all, no plan at all, and did not contain things which the majority consider of vital importance, would be such a piece of self-stultification, that we feel satisfied no party will urge it.

But supposing the South to accept the proposed terms, and their representatives to take

their seats on the basis of reconciliation now offered, would the struggle then be over? Would the country be completely packed! Would the "fanatics" be silenced? Would the 'negro estion" be removed from the political arena These are queries which very few people just now put to themselves, and fewer still take the trouble to answer. The sanguine temperament created by a century of private and public prosperity, and which gives a buoyancy to the American character that the less fortunate European, whose greatest and most stirring traditions are chose of unsuccessful battles with ortune, can hardly understand, have rendered us reluctant from the very outset of the strug-gle with the South to do more than provide for each day as it came. The founders of the Republic hoped that slavery would die out; their sons hoped that it would be shut up by "isothermal lines," and that Providence would in some way or other take it in hand; their grandsons hoped they would extinguish it by preventing its further spread. Then when secession began we sil hoped the seceders secession began we all hoped the seconds would come back; hoped they would not fight; hoped, if they did fight, they would not fight nore than ninety days. All through the war nore than ninety days. All through the war each of our victories was a "crusher."
"broke the backbone of the Rebellion,"
"filled the Rebels with grief and dismay" at

Since the peace we have been equally sanguine. We londly believed that Lee's surrender was the end of all trouble. How many sagacious men set themselves to believe and to persuade others that Andrew Johnson was raised up to do the work which had to be done, but for which Mr. Lincoln would have been un-nited? And how eagerly we all tried, during the earlier months of his administration, to look upon the good man's silence as proof of his profundity, and on his queer speeches as stratagems intended to confound the enemy!

There is some danger that this hopeful dispo-

sition may now render the amendment a snare and delusion to a great many tender souls.
There are thousands upon thousands who do not occupy themselves ordinarily very much with politics, though always ready to do their duty. who see behind the adoption of the amendment such a time of peace and good-will as this generation, at least, has never known. There is to be a grand revival of the dry goods and cheap carriage business at the South; the negroes are somehow or other, to get into their proper place; the agitators are all to go home and raise cabbages or peddle popped-corn on the trains; and the radical newspapers will have to offer free board and lodging to secure subscribers. There is to be a general renewal of social relations with the South, and there is to be general howling and gnashing of teeth amongst the envious and matignant European aristocrats.
Nobody who watches the tendency of the

times, however, can belp seeing that the arrangement made by the amendment, by which the Southern whites are allowed to deny negroes political rights as long as they (the whites) are willing to have them excluded from the basis of representation, will really settle very little. It will close that phase of the contest on which we entered when the war broke out, in which force was substituted for argument and invective. The adoption of the amendment by the South in good faith, combined with even a moderate abstinence from violence and rowdylsm, will doubtless restore the regular operation of law all over the Union, and place the revolted States in normal relations with the rest of the country. But it will not restore harmony be tween the two sections. It will not close the agitation at the Norta about the condition of the Southern negroes, that perennial fountain of bit erness by which Southerners were, or professed to be, so maddened. It will not silence Wendell Philips, or even men tenfold more moderate than Wendell Philips. It will not put an end to Northern attempts to interfere with "Sauthern institutions." It will not with "Southern institutions." It will not close that long series of assaults on the doctrine of State independence which began with the antislavery aguation, and which conservatives pre-dict will culminate before long in the establish-

ment of a centralized government.

And the reason is simply this, that ideas of natural justice and right have so thoroughly permeated politics in all civilized countries that no conventional arrangement, whether frenty, enactment or constitution, can prevent men from declaiming against what they consider wrong or unjust, whether it concerns them-selves or not. This is one of the most striking characteristics of our age, and all abuses are slowly going down before it. The condition of Poland has been of no sort of material consequence to the rest of the world for the last contury, and yet the talk and opinions of the rest of the world about it have made Poland a thorn in the side of Russia, which, giant as she is, never gives her a moment's rest. The Austrian dominion in Italy was secured by the most powerful guarantees that the wit of man can devise, and yet it has fallen before the opinions devise, and yet it has fallen before the opinions of men whom Austria had never injured, and to whom her policy in Venice or Lombardy was of no sort of personal consequence. The condition of the working-classes in England is, conventionally considered, no sfair of ours, and yet there is no question that our talk about it, and about human rights congrally and the statement of the congral of the cong well enough alone." Of course, he thinks we did wrong to amend the Constitution so as to eradicate that slavery which our fathers saw fit to tolerate. The people think we did right. Here, again, they differ from Mr. Browning.

Mr. Browning thinks an American Congress a most dangerous body. "The Legislative," he says, "is the most aggressive of the departments." And again: "It is the only department from the encroachments of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended." Let us say nothing of the notorious fact that the history of all constitutional governments that the history of all constitutional governments gives flat denial to such an assertion. But what an idea must Mr. Browning have of the capacity of the people for self-government! The greatest danger—the only danger—to our Government, he fall about it, and about human rights penerally, and the efforts we are daily making to remove all vestiges of inequality from our institutions, are tast rendering the disfranchise-ment of the English working classes impossible. And as long as men are here amongst us excluded from any rights working classes impossible. And as long as men are here amongst us excluded from any rights we are daily making to remove all vestiges of inequality from our institutions, are tast rendering the disfranchise-ment of the English working classes impossible. And as long as men are here amongst us excluded from any rights are tast rendering the disfranchise-ment of the English working classes impossible. And as long as men are here amongst us excluded from any rights about it, and about human rights to remove all vestiges of inequality from our institutions, are tast rendering the disfranchise-ment of the English working classes impossible. And as long as men are here amongst us excluded from any right or privilege, in virtue of no matter what arrangement or assertion, on so itrational a ground as the color of their skins, agitation will rage about it, socious the form any right or privilege, in virtue of their skin

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science, or whatever you please to call it, perverted, ill-trained, or ill-regulated though it may be, le in every country, and especially in this, raing above conventional arrangements of all kinds, and will not be bound by them. We att kinds, and will not be bound by them. We may not think much of the learning or experience or good taste of the agitators; but agitate they will. You may talk as you please about "the letter" or "the pirit" of the Constitution, or the meaning of its framers; but if you talk too long the agitators will tell you they do not care a fig for your Constitution, and will have justice done. There are men to whom the destruction of the local independence of a State is a terrible thing, just as there are men in Europe to whom the unpostas there are men in Europe to whom the uproof ing of a monarchy or of an aristocracy is a terrible thing; but their fears and objections only make the new school of politicians—the school which is rapidly taking possession of the world, and whose main aim is to build up in every State the kingdom of God, as they understand it—laugh in derision. These who value traditions, legal continuity, the forms of law, the counterion between past and present, are in ali-countries seeking to make the substitution of the new ideas for the old regular, orderly, and peaceful. The real destructives and revolu-tionists are the so-called conservatives, who seek, like the Cavaliers who tried to hold their feudal castles against Round-head artillery, to barricade old institu-tions behind forms which have lost their vitality, and to put down men who pelieve they vitality, and to put down men who believe they have God behind them by citing cases from the reports and quoting the decisions of the Attor-ney-General. There is, of course, no country in the world in which the attempt would be more futile than in this. No Constitutional amendment, and no agreement that can be made with the South, will ever blind a large body or Northern people to the outrageous absurdity in a democratic republic, of making the color of a man's skin a reason for denying him augthing which he or other men value; and as long as they see it they will talk about and inveigh against it, and lead the authors of it an uncomtortable and contentious life. Perhaps they ought not to do so; perhaps it were wiser not to do so; perhaps they should leave the whole matter, as Mr. Beecher would recommend, to the disposal of Providence. But the fact is that they will do nothing of the kind; and we all know it. Therefore, if it be the talk of fanatics that shakes the recombility to the same that shakes the recombility of the same that shakes the recombility to the same that shakes the same that shakes the republic to its centre, the only remedy is to leave the fanatics nothing to talk

A Warning Voice. From the Independent.

At the grave of Abraham Lincoln the Southern loyalists have issued an adiress to the people of the United States.

These noble men, since their Convention at Philadelphia, have visited the chief Northern cities, by whose citizens they have everywhere been received with an enthusiasm commensurate with their loyalty to the Union and their sacrifices in its defense. A tribute of popular good-will was eminently due to these courageous Southerners, who, in the days of the nation's trial, stood faithful among the faithless. Their personal story, with its incidents of persecution, threats, house-burnings, insultsall endured on account of their devotion to the republic—has the interest of a romance of knighthood. But, with a modesty which characterizes the truest courage, they have retrained from making a parade of their sufferings—lest, perhaps, in so doing, they should too closely intrench upon the pecuniar prerogative of their fellow-Southerner, but not fellow loy-alist, the President of the United States. Omitting from this address any mention of their private gries, they speak only of the public

What is the message? It is one which the nation ought to heed; one full of a demails wirning and which cannot be disregarded without jeopardizing the reconstruction of the Union. "We return our sincere and hearty thanks," say they, "for the uniform courtesy and kindness everywhere shown us; but before we separate desire to warn our countrymen o

a new danger which appears to be looming up. This dauger consists in putting forth the pending Constitutional amendment as the final basis of reconstruction. The Southern loyalists make no objection to the amendment, in itself considered; but they declare it to be totally inadequate as the ultimatum of readmission. Read the following unanswerable passages from their address:-

"Uniortunately, some Republican speakers and writers, by the loose language they make use of, and their frequent declarations that, it the non-reconstructed States ratify the pending Constitutional amendment, such of their applicants as san or will take the test oath will be admitted to membership in that body, are creating the impression that the ratification of that amendment will render any farthe? legislation by Congress in relation to the non-reconstructed States unnecessary. If this conviction is allowed to fasten itself upon the minds of the people, it can only be removed by a long, acrimonious discussion, pending which the nation will continue to be affected with the evils which now render life in a third of the States almost intolerable.

"Every one of the so called Governments in the en non-reconstructed States is in the hands of and c. ntrol ed by men who attempted to destroy the nation, and are estentatiously used to make treason honorable and loyalty edious, and in the Southern States impossible. If Congress legalizes them it repetuates these ex-kebels in power indefinitely. They will continue to have absolute control of the Governments of all or nearly all of the late slaved oding States, and will send solid deligations to congress of men whose sympathies were and are to ding States, and will send solid delegations to Congress of men whose sympathies were and are with the Confederate cause. Once admit that they are loyal State Governments, and Congress cannot thereafter interfere in those States any more than it can now in limous and New York. In short, regalize these bogus Governments, and ex Rebeis will thereafter have ab-olute political control of nearly one-half the Union.

"Protection either of life or property, with the State Governments controlled by those now in power here, is impossible. While loyal State Governments can afford us protection, we solemnly warn the people that the ratification of these bogus tovernments is a sentence of death or exile to every Union man in the South whose position or ability renders him at all obnoxious to the late Rebels. THE RESIDENCE OF STREET

"We do not wish to have it understood that we are finding sault with the present Congress—that nobe body of men, whose firmness has afforded us our only protection thus far since the war closed. It has been, and is, our expectation that most, if not ail, of the Union members intend to adopt the meaail, of the Union members intend to adopt the measures necessary to give us protection. The Reconstruction Committee, in addition to the Constitutional amendment, reported a bill providing for the organization of loyal Governments in the seceded States, and this bill has yet to be acted upon. If Congress, immediately upon reassembling, takes it up, periects, and passes it, all will be well. We have been impelled to issue this address by the fact that this bill, which is immeasurably the most important half of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as been impelled to issue this address by the fact that this bill, which is immeasurably the most important ball of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as we have understood it, is being apparently lost sight of; and the further fact that some prominent politicians have been using language which seems to commit them to an abandonment of it. We have aided thus far in the present canvass, and expect to continue, with the distinct processal that Congress will not, after being indorsed by the people, abandon this the most important feature of its plan. We do not believe that it is either necessary or right to carry on the canvass under a misapprehension or mystification of the issue, and feel confident that such a course would certainly lead to embarrassment, and might lead to disaster; for, although the great regiority of the Union members of Congress will undoubtedly remain true, some are always anxious to obtain notoriety for being more 'conservative' than their associates, and such would claim, if we keep silent, that the canvass was rought with the implied pledge that the enacting of the Constitutional amendment was all that Congress proposed doing. We have expressed ourself strongly in this paper because we feel deeply. The bones of our dead are in Southern graves. Our, homes are there. All the clustering recollections of our couldhood are connec ed with the soil from which we are called upon to exile ourselves. Men of America I we cannit reconcile ourselves to the fate in store for us, slould we be deserted by you, and we will not beheve that you are capable of betraying as "We trust that no Northern patriot—no loyal citizen who desires such a reconstruction as

We trust that no Northern patriot—no loyal citizen who desires such a reconstruction as shall make sale the lives, homes, and property of the Southern loyalists—will pass lightly over these weighty statements. These have stood in the fire, and been burned. Are they not right

in dreading a policy which shall thrust them back again into the same fiery furnace?
Governor Hamilton, of Texas, easiled at our flice a day or two ago, and said, "If the pending Constitutional amendment should become a part of the Constitution to-morrow, it would not in the least alter the situation of affairs in the South; it would not give to Southern Union men one jot or tittle more of protection than they now receive; it is powerless to help us; we have no adequate remedy but Impartial Sufrage." This testimony has been repeated to us in manifold forms by many other Southern men. We know it to be true. And, since it is true, we scorn to lend ourselves to any plan of reconstruction which disregards the perils and appeals of these heroic men. They stood by us during the war; we shall stand by them in the readjustment. Even if the negroe were not at all involved, even if only these white loyalists were the applicants for protection, there would be overwhelming reasons why their warning should be heard and heeded. But the whole loyal people of the South, both white and black onite in demanding, as indespensable to the personal safety of themselves, their wives, and their little ones, a reconstruction on the one and only just foundation of Equal Rights.

Shall the Republican party be deaf to this cry? Then let it be smitten with irrecoverable disaster! But it dare not be deaf—the very stones would cry out against it! No. It is the lilustrious mission of the Republican party to reconstruct the Union on the basis of political equality. Once on this foundation, the rains shall descend, the floods shall come, the winds shall blow, and shall beat upon that house, and it shall stand, for it is founded upon a rock. O foolish Republicans! Who hath bewitched you, that ye are building upon the sand?

The Maryland Troubles. From the Tribune.

The trouble in Baltimore is not of recent origin. It began with the Rebellion, and dates as far back as the spring of 1861, when the Rebels of Baltimore fired upon a Massachuserts regiment marching to the defense of Washington. A large number of the people of Maryland were Rebels, and Maryland regiments fought in the ranks of Lee and Johnston. Fortunately, the geographical position of the State placed it, from the first, under the protection of the Government, and the courage of its loyal people prevented it from being dragged into secession. After the war, in self-protection and simple justice, the loyal men of Maryland amended the State Constitution to prevent returned Rebeis from voting, and by a strict regis try law they have thus far succeeded in saving the State from the rule of its worst enemies. Since Andrew Johnson adopted the policy of placing the whole South under the rale of the Rebel leaders, the men who sympathized with and aided the Rebellion in Maryland have made a bold effort to regain the power they had for-feited by treason, and Governor Swann, elected as a Union man in 1864, has done his best to sustain it.

Baltimore, the headquarters of all the Rebels north of Richmond, was the point of attack. The laws of the State, strictly enforced by the The laws of the State, strictly enforced by the Police Commissioners, enabled only Union men to vote, and at all the recent elections, including that of Governor Swann, thousands of known Rebels were distranchised. So long as the Po-lice Commissioners remained in office it wa-certain that the laws would be honestly admincertain that the laws would be honestly admin-istered, and that the barriers erected by the loyal community for its protection would not be broken down or evaded by the men who sought to join Maryland to the Confederacy. This did not suit Governor Swann, whose change of politics compelled him to depend on Rebel votes for political advancement. He determined to remove the Commissioners and replace them with men less devoted in their preferred which have been investigated before the Governor at Annapolis, and upon which he has re-

moved the Commissioners. We have carfully examined the evidence on the side of the Governor, and compared it with that for the de'ense, and cannot see how any respectable lawyer could conscientiously say that the charges had been proved. The witnesses for the prosecution, of whom sixty-six were summoned, testified that only redical were summoned, testified that only radical judges of elections were appointed in certain Wards; that in some cases there were no boxes used to deposit rejected votes, to preserve them for future adjudication; that legal votes were refused; that the police force was used to intimide the control of the cont timidate voters by violence; that Commissione Wood had been seen drunk in the streets; ir short, that the recent election was illegally and unjustly conducted. Every particle of this testimony—so far as the charges against the Commissioners are sustained by it—has been re-

butted by the evidence for the defense.
It is true, no doubt, that there were abuses and irregularities at the polis, for these are in-evitable in all large cities, but it has not been shown that in a single instance the Commissioners were responsible. They, on the con-trary, appear to have done all in their power to secure a full and fair and legal vote, without respect to party interests; the good character of the Judges of Elections was fully proved, and their "radicalism" seems to mean that they were Union men, and not Rebel sympathizers: the ballot-boxes were proven to be those always in use, and used in the election of Governor wann in 1864; in several cases the use of rejected boxes was proved when witnesses for the prosecu-tion had sworn they saw none; the respectability of the special police was established; the charge of drunkenness against Commissioner Wood tel to the ground, and is not even cited in the Governor's decision; while in many cases the witnesses for the prosecution were proven to be men of immoral character, graduates of the prison, or candidates for its honors. The credibility of the main points of the testimony in support of the charges is destroyed by the over-whelming evidence in behalf of the accused. As an in tance of the manner in which the Com missioners conducted the election, we quote the instructions of Marshal Carmichael to the police orce. The evidence shows that they were faith fully observed :-

Fourse Department, Office of the Marshal, Balmone, October 9, 1866—Captain Lynch:—You till instruct your whole force, and impress the enicrement rigidly, of the rales and regulations in reation to the non-interference with politics at the polisin the approaching election, which will take placeto morrow, the 10th instant. It will be their imperative duty to suppress all manifestations of disorier. Keep the polisicient, and protect all and every citizen in having his legal vote recorded. Artest all parties attempting to incite a riot, and keep test all parties attempting to mere a riot, and keep them at the station house until the poils are closed You will require the whole force to meet at the sta-tion house at s.x o'clock A.M. You will place such tion house at s.x o'clock A M. You will place such a force at each precinct as in your judgment will be sufficient to preserve order. You will also direct a sergeant with a squad of men to go around the several precincts during the day. Detail an officer to bring the result of the election to your station, where reporters will receive it. It is expected that all officers will do their duty faithfully. Read section 21, 1 age 10, of the General Resulations to the efficers. Give notice to all bar-rooms, lager beer so cons, and grog shops to close their places of busiless at six o'clock this evening, and keep them closed until six o'clock on Thursday morning. Have this order strictly carried out.

bis order strictly carried out.
By order of the Board of Folice,
THOMAS H. CAEMICHAEL, Marshal. But all this evidence had no effect upon the Governor. His manner of conducting the trial was extraordinary. After laving great stress upon the fact that the Commissioners refused to acknowledge his jurisdiction and appear before him, when Commissioner Hindes did appear, he declined to examine him or hear his statement! At the outset of the trial he made the astonishing announcement that he intended to bhish it by Wednesday, and that the moment he was satisfied he should make his decision, even without waiting to hear the whole of the evidence. This was a drum-head court martial, evidence. This was a drum-head court martial, and not a trial. Mr. Latrobe, counsel for the prosecution, insisted that the case should be closed without delay, as "Time pressed, and if the Commissioners were removed, as they hoped and believed they would be, there was much to be done. Many changes were to be made before next Tucsday—the day of election." He had the audacity to urge this indecent haste in behalf of "fourteen thousand diseafranchised people of Baltimore," though they were disen-

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franchised by the Legislature of Maryland for franchised by the Lexislature of Maryland for disloyalty. But Governor Swann needed no urging. From the first, it is apparent, he had made up his mind that the Commissioners should be removed, and no evidence in their tavor could have changed him. His own words have made it plain that the trial over which he presided was a farce and a mockery—that these men were not summoned to Annapolis to be ried, but to be condemned.

The changes bad to be made before next Tuesday, and they have been made. The new Com-missioners may be trusted to take care of the interests of the "fourteen thousand disenfran-chised people of Baltimore," next Tuesday, and the 14,000 friends of the Rebellion may be trusted to take care of the Governor. New Commissioners, new Judges of Elections, a new police, will have control of the polis, and Baltimore, under their rule, will send twenty-one members to the Legislature pledged to vote for Thomas Swann as United States Senator from Maryland. This is the meaning of the removal of the Commissioners—to wrest the State from the Union men who saved it from rebellion, and make the Legislature the tool of one man's political ambilion.

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