MR. SPRARE. Regarding the question before the Senate as one of the highest importance, I have departed from my usual habit, and have prepared pretty full notes of what I intend to submit for the consideration of this body, and I have done so that I may be neither misunderstood or misrepresented.

But, before proceeding with the line of argument I have marked out for myself, I propose to do a little "skirmishing," as my gallant friend, the Senator from Indiana (Maj. White), would say.

The discussion last evening took, as I thought, rather a wide range. The Senator from Allegheny, (Mr. Bigham,) arraigned the great Democratic party, of which I have the chairman of their State Central Comnlways been proud to be an humble member and never more so than now, as "sympathisers with treason." But for the proverbial kindness of that Senator's heart, and the exceedingly bumorous manner in which the remark was made, it might have disturbed my placid temper; but as he laughci all the time, I concluded, as the boys ray, that he "was only in fun," and I will, therefore, let the matter pass, without administering such a rebuke as I certainly would do under other circumstances.

Whatever may be thought Mr. Speaker, of the good tastefof some of the Senator's remarks, all must admit the force of his logic. For example: Did he not charge that the people of Berks county, so ably represented upon this floor by the distinguished Senator from that county, (Mr. Clymer,) had not furnished as many men for the army, during our recent struggle, as they should have done, and therefore we were left to infer that the negroes of the District of Columbis ought to be allowed to vate. Is that not clear? , And , that the constituents of the talauted Senator from Clearfield, (Wallace) failed to report to the provost marshal when they were drafted, and "hid in the pines," and therefore, according to the Senator's logic, the negroes of the Southern States should be allowed the elective francoise. Who doubts the logical sequence of this proposition ?

But, to cap the climax of his argument and to settle beyond the possibility of cavil. The Sanators from Berks and Clearfield voted against granting the use of this chamher to Andrew Johnson, then military gov ernor of Tennessee, now President of the United States, for the purpose of delivering nn address, and therefore, "the four millions of down tredden blacks should be enfranchised -thut, sir, bettles this dark and vexed ques-

Now, sir, I shall proceed with my argument as originally intended: and here permit me to remark, that if there be any one trait in the character of a public man which more than any other challenges my admiration, it is that of frankness, and hence it is that I am highly gratified with the unequivocal terms in which the resolutions before the Senate are presented, as well as the candid and manly manner in which they have been discussed by their author, the Senator from Bradford, (Mr. Landon,) and others on the same side of the chamber. And I will add that I am glad that they have been introduced at this particular time. It is so very opportune, in view of the fact that within a brief period two Sinte conventions, representing the two great political organizations of the Commonwealth, will assemble at Harrisburg for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, and placing before the people a platform of principles reflecting the views of the respective parties. When this shall have been done, the people, who always, mean to do right, will have an opportunity of passing, not only upon the merits of the for the time being, at least. candidates, but also upon the political principles which they respectively represent. marks these resolutions shall be imitated by the two conventions to which I have referered, it will be difficult for any political trickest, however adroit he may be, to mislead the public mind. Ms. Sprakes. From what I have here

said, it may be supposed that I am insinuating that somebody or some party, has heretofore noted disingenuously in regard to the subject matter of these resolutions. Well, sir, that is exactly what I believe, and what I shall endeavor to show, before I

may say will be in reference to the leaders of the party: The mater of the Republican party are, I concede, shonest and, as a general rule, are not disposed to dispose.

their real designs, Pirst, then, what are the facts touching this question of negro suffrage !

In answering this interrogatory, I will confine myself chiefly to what has transpli ed in our own State, and I de so because we are all more familiar with what has od-

publican Convention which assembled in Harrisburg in August last, for the purpose of naminating candidates for the offices o Auditor and Surveyor General, and of adopt-Auditor and surveyor iseneral, and of adoption the entire white nonlinear the qualitation of the quantity of the submitted to display and I bet qualitative for the property of the party surveyor that they were in favor of perro surveyors, that they were in favor of perro surveyors, the industrial of the expension of disputation of the House of frage, their presses and others, while great Refresentative; in the expense of a despote Democratic party charged upon the Republic of the state o

The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND PEDERAL UNION."

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No. 8.

If I am in error, the Senators who so ably and faithfully represents that district will correct me and I will gladly make the and firmness of that distinguished functionproper acknowledgement. Nor must I fail ary, as to believe that he will interpose this to mention my esteemed friend, the Senator from Eric, (Mr. Lowry.) who, with characteristic frankness, avowed his friendship for the measure. And not only did their papers and orators thus skulk the issue, but

that no such issue was before the people. But lest I may be charged with misrepre senting that address, allow me to quote rief extract, in these words :

asserted in the most unequivocal, manner

brief extract, in these words:

"For many years our political opponents seem to have a large investment in slavery and the negro. Now that slavery is pretty generally admitted to be dead, it was thought that they might allow the old subject to rest. But not so. They return to the question with as much apparent zeal and warmth as ever. With a full knowledge of the fact that negro suffrage and negro equality are not and could not possibly be an issue in the October contest, they are making extraorthe October contest, they are making extraor dinary efforts to mislead and decrive the fellow citizens into a contrary belief."

* * * * * * * * * * It has been shown that almost the entire Republican press of the State, as well as their orators, including the Chairman of their State Central Committee, denied in was an issue before the people at the late election, and yet, no sooner was it known that the Republicans had carried the State. than this same party claimed the result as an endersement of the measure, and at the meeting of Congress there was quite a contest among the faithful as to who should be foremost in carrying out the popular with as thus expressed at the ballot box.

How many bills may have been presented in regard to this question, I need not stop to inquire, but suffice it to say that at the head of this roll of honor, stands one of Pennsylvania's Representatives, Mr. Kelly. The bill introduced by him, conferring or all the negroes of the District of Columbia the right to vote, is the one that passed the

I have not seen a classification of the vote by which it passed, but I understand that every Republican member from Pennsylvania voted for it, as did those from the other Northern States-the only exceptions being some six or eight from the Southern and Western States. Every Democrat, of course, voted against it.

There can, therefore, be no difficulty in ixing the slatus of the two parties on this question, so far, at least, as the action of Congress can be regarded as an index.

I repeat, then, that I am glad the matter has been so distinctly brought before the Senate. Should the two parties in this Legislature meet the question as manfully as was done in Congress; the record will be unde up in such specific form as to admit of no prevariention or subterfuge, on the part of politicions, however "extraordinary" nay be "their efforts to mislead and deceive their fellow-citizens."

The Republican party will thus go before the people, fully committed to the policy of unrestricted negro suffrage, and the Demperatic party as clearly committed against

With such a record the voters of the Comnonwealth will be able to decide intelligently, and to that decision we must all bow,

result. The Democratic party will vote as a unit against it, and I have entire confi-

pal elections at the Capital of the nation, even if it were to stop there.

But all know that it is the design of those who are in favor of indicting this great wrong on the people of the District, to pay fully avowed here by most of the Senators oumber my remarks with numerous extracts on the opposite side of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposite side of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposite side of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposite side of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposite side of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposite side of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposite side of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposition of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposition of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposition of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposition of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposition of the high many remarks with numerous extracts with numerous extracts of the content of columns in the opposition of the high many remarks with numerous extracts on the opposition of the policy in the desired of the content of the policy in the numerous extracts of the content of the policy in the desired in modern with an extract with the desired in modern with an extract with the desired in the propose to travel of t sig, has been openly, and I will add, manthis too, be it remembered, is done in direct from all this, that the first duty of Congress doposition to the black of condition of the entire white population of the condition of the entire white population is the entire white population of the entire white population is the entire white population in the entire white population is the entire white white population is the entire white white white white white

For myself. I can say that I have such an abiding confidence in the wisdom, patriotism tarding, and which threatens totally to defeat the plan he has so wisely and magnantmously adopted for the restoration of peace and harmony to our ufflicted country, and mittee, put forth an' address, in which he' the return of the States to their former position in the Union. If the President permits this outrage to be consummated, in regard to the District of Columbia, it will so emi bolden the destructives in urging on their

District becomes a law, it will be claimed as settlement of the principle, and cited hereallude to the power to pass such a law for dewelement of discord should be introduced, as Senators say, to discover a power not party in Congress voting for fastening it the district of Columbia. It is said that to and pressed with so much real? the district of Columbia. It is said that to and pressed with so much real? Congress belongs the exclusive legislative power over the District." We'll admit it. But does that invest them with the right to trample under foot every principle of republi can government? Would not the fair, and the most positive manner that negro suffrage District should be in consonance with the will of the people; or at least, that they their united voice when clearly expressed. This I understand to be the very essence of a representative government.

> What greater powers are delegated to Con gress, in regard to the government of the District than are conferred on the Legislature of a State ! Each possesses the exclu sivo legislative jurisdiction over their res pective boundaries. Well, sir, let me put a case. Suppose the people of this Commonwealth should, by an almost unanimous rote, decide against negro suffrage, as wadone in the District, and this Legislature should undertake to force such a law upon Them, would we not deserve to be hurled out of these halls at the point of the bayonet, if need

> be? Most certainly we would, and yet such legislation would be no greater outrage upon the rights of the people of Pennsylvania no greater betrayal of Representative fidel ity, than we are here asked to endorse.

But I have said that this disregard of pop ular rights is not to stop here. It is the more "cutering wodge," so to speak.

It is notorious that the leading spirits o the Republican party in Congress have declared their purpose to exclude from both balls the Southern members, until an amend. ment be adopted to the Constitution enfranchising all the freedmen.

Whatever the molive for thrusting these xirome measures upon the consideration of Congress may be, the inevitable effect will be to aggravate still more a people who are already ground down in the very dust,

Can it be intended to good them on, if ossible, to the commission of some new act of violence, so as to afford a pretext for a renewal of active hostilities, and thus recpen the avenue to scenes of public plunder and villainy, such as characterized the past lion are water in

four years.
However desirable this might be to those who expected to profit by it, I greatly mistake the sentiment of the masses of the people, without regard to party, if they wish to see such another strife.

should, perhaps, be pitied; others, by mo

of their principal men. Not wishing to en-

know of no arrangement vo proper for them

again be deluged in blood, and the air again be a gross fraud upon our brave soldlers, four or five bundred thousand of as brave made vocal with the wails of widows and who took their lives in their hands at the call men as ever composed an army were sacriconstitutional perrogation, and stay the tide late, so that the Republican party can hold suppressing the rebellion, leaving behind of fanatical persecution which is greatly to on to the control of the Covernment, and them everything dear—save that country tarding, and which threatens totally to do-

is exhausting all his energies, mental as pls, there herer would have been an army combating is not only repugnant to the co-well as physical, in the inudable effort to raised. But now that the war is over, we tire white population of the States where it restore barmony to our distributed country, and bring back all the States to their acous- States lately in revolt can be held as "con tomed position in the Union; while every purpose of forcing the same law upon all the truly Christian heart throughout the entire impose upon them whathever disabilities Southern States, that it will be difficult to land is pouring out its carnest gratitude to they may see proper. This "war power," God for His merciful interposition in stay-If the bill enfranchising the negroes of the ling the further effusion of blood, in terminating a cruel fratricidal war, which had clad almost every household in the country with dergof the Government, nor those who sucafter as a precedent. Upon what principle, the habiliments of mourning I say is it deeded then for almost a dentury. No, sin lask, does the power here assumed rest? I not passing styping that at such as time this It wis reserved for this tage of progress!

Mr. Strang, will this Schafe land itself to such a victous policy, by endorsing the vestige of our free institutions may be subinitiatory step, as proposed by these resolutions. I trust not, and yet I confess to what is here claimed can be done, then all some fears on the subject. While I believe the blood and treasure that have been sacindeed the only legitimate interpretation there are those note of the dominant party, rificed will have been in vain. Yes, Mr. be, that the laws for the government of the whose judgments are against so unjust a Speaker, the sighs and tears of the hundreds ple at the outset of the war. I speak not measure, and who, if they could but out of thousands of widows and orphans which now in regard to the abolition of slavery. themselves loose from the shackles of party have been poured out on account of loved That is an accomplished fact, and the inte should not be in direct autagonism with discipline, would dash the cup from their ones lost, will be embittered by the refleclips; yet, when I remember the manufaity tions that they fall victims to misplaced with which the party passed the bill in Con- confidence. Let us see if this would not be gress, it would, perhaps, be expecting too so, or in other words, let us see if the policy condition, moral or physical, or both, no much to even hope that there will be any now enunviated was not repudiated by all ? faltering here. But I will not press so delicate a point,

Mr. Spraken. Have not "our erring prothers" of the South, as a community, (I speak not now of individuals) suffered enough? Have not hundreds of thousands no purpose, directly or indirectly to inter of them, in common with at least; an equal fere with the institution of slavery in the strife? Do not desolation, destitution, and lawful right to do so, and I have no inclinaruin spread over almost their entire land? tion to do so." Yes, the heart sickens at the thought of the innumerable myriads of men, women and many of them the luxuries, but who now hre reduced to absolute penury.

Is this not enough? . If there be those those hearts still burn with revenge I would remind them of the language of inspiration. ·Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," and also of the inimitable prayer of conquered by the United States, if the revo-Him whose mission it was to preach "peace lution fail, for the rights of the States, and on earth and good will to man," when he said, forgive us our trespasses as we for give those who trespose against us."

Sir, there is in that petition an awful sublimity, which, it seems to me, should cause the stoutest heart to quall, at the attemp to visit upon these people any further acts of vengeance. I use the word "yengeance," because it is not pretended by anybody, so far as I know, that Congress can, constitutionally, dictate to the States what class of the citizens shall be allowed tion of slavery as it exists under the Con- be adopted to the Constitution securing to vote, and who rejected. The power to do so is assumed as a punishment for rebel-

And here, sir, I may be permitted to say that no man has more uniformly or unequivocally condemned the heresy of sedession than myself. "

But with all my apportence of the theory may be, by a sort of frenzy, and, therefore, have not all redelied against an infinitely almost unanimous vote frenzy and heller government and surpassingly purer fuler, and yet we hope to the pardened for our

istion between the two sections of our dis-tracted country. So long as they can keep against their will? Is it not known to ave the public mind, excited in regard to the ery man both in and out of Congress, that "oppusesed negro," they hope to perpetuate the people of those States are a unit against themselves in power. If proof be wanting enfranchisting the blacks; that they look field it over all the Southern States. This, on this point, it is found in the declarations upon the proposition as odious in the extreme, and that if it be forced upon them

te to peak allow declaring the condition of write; or even spell their own indicated and against the rederif authority were overpow-these outside or defund States, and provide totally incompetent to comprehend the most gred, and have applied the results with all

ment comprises much the largest propor ments of the President, and thus far, of Con- mond Light lefalir millust fired the las tions of the inhabitants, and yet it is graye; great; seen to the adoption of the Constitu-ly proposed to ingest these degraded people tional amendment abolishing blavery; an in-

orphans, whose homes would be made deso. of their country, and went forth to aid in more millions of ill-gotten gain. war was first to liberate the slaves, and that a debt of some three or four the Mr. Sprakes, is it not marvelous that at then enfranchise them; by an arbitrary and millions of dollars has been incurred? war was first to liberate the slaves, and that a debt of some three or four thousand time like the present, while the President of Congress, against the consent of the peoquered provinces," and that Congress can sir, must be a wonderful institution, or, rather, perhaps I should any, Tanker inven tion. It was never discovered by the founvorted. The "wor power," forsooth. If whole white population. the departments of the Government, both

> President Lincoln, in his inaugural address of 1861, said : "I declare that I have

auterior and subsequent to the commence

ment of hostilitiessi:

Mr. Seward, in his instructions to just the same, whether it succeed or fail." "There is not even a pretext for the comrevolution shall succeed or fail."

It is not necessary to add to this inconnew President, as well as the citizens, lately in rebellion ha "conquered province," through whose suffrages he has come into and that Congress shall "establish territothe administration, has always; repudiated rial governments for them," and in that all designs, whatever and wherever imputed attitude hold them, should Mr. Stevens's stitution and laws.

effort on his part would be unconstitutional sing the emancipated slaves; though they were assented to by Congress

and the people.
In July, 1861, Congress

"That in this national emergency Con a unit against it, and I have entire configuration of the negroup of a make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for make the majority overwighing, and others by an insatiable this for the whole country, that this war is not that noble old party at the mead of which is situation of the negro question, he's hope to the have rampled the majority at the mead of which is situation of the negro question, he's hope to the have rampled the majority at the mead of which is situated. The way to indicate the mead of which is situation of the negro question, he's hope to the have rampled the majority of the condition or of overthrowing or interfered the majority of the condition or of overthrowing or interfered the majority of the condition or of overthrowing or interfered the majority of the condition of the negro of the condition of the major of the condition of the negro of the condition of the majority of the condition of the measure which places in the hands of the major, of their friends did derived the partial of the way to define any of the condition of the negro of the condition of the negro of the condition of the measure which places in the hands of the major, of the condition of the negro of the condition of the negro of the condition of the measure which places in the hands of the major of the condition of the negro of the condition of the whole country, that this war is put to the whole

Upon the faith of these solemn assurance the patriotic mentof, the country, without distinction of party, flooked to the stinidard of their insulted flag, until they swelled the ranks of our army to such vast proportions, that the authorities were abliged to exclaim; "Hold, enough." Tour at your - or or off

torally incompetent to comprehend the most seed, and have appeared the result with all Gen. H. H. Wife, on Monday pight of simple provision of any of the statutes, are its Applicate, sourcequences, with a best of last breek; made a specific of the Minmond capable of exercising such a right.

They have been that been statutes, too, this side.

They have been in all, the requirestion of the General California.

to the late elections: Lues the word whom the ray of light and tops. Some two or orable exception; technical for the dominant party have orable exception; technical for the dominant party have on the dominant party have of contract to avow openly that they were also according to the dominant party have of contract to avow openly that they were also according to the dominant party have of the dominant party have of contract to avow openly that they were also according to the dominant party have of contract to avow openly that they were also according to the dominant party have of the dominant party have of contract to avow openly that they were also according to the dominant party have of the dominant party have dependent to the fact that the had surrounder, they would do not have the fact that they have allowed the part according anything and party allowed the fact that they have allowed the fact that they have allowed the fact that they have allowed they are required and they have allowed they are allowed to the fact that they have allowed they are allowed to the fact that they have allowed they are required and they have allowed they are allowed to the fact that they have allowed they are allowed to the fact that they have allowed they are allowed to the fact that they have allowed they are allowed to the fact that they have allowed they are allowed to the fact that they have allowed they are allo

What matters it, though the land should patriotism and humanity. It will, besides, go farther? Was it for this that the lives o ficed? Was it for this that the tens of thousands of our gallant men, who are maimer for life, legless, armless and eyeless, entered the service of their country ! Was it for this

And, sir, the polloy I have here beer are told that under the "war power" the is proposed, to apply it, but sit is, also, against the wishes of a large majority of the people of the Northern States, as line been demonstrated in every State save one where a vote has recently been taken. Even Connections, Wliere Bepublicanism roigns supreme, the majority against it was about twelve thousand, and yet, sir, in the face of these unmisiakable evidences of popular disapproval on the part of the people, we find almost the entire Republican anchor of our liberties, by which every and that, too, in direct opposition to the expressed will, as has been seen, of the

The resolutions before us prospose, that we shall endorse this act of bad faith, which outrages every pledge held out to the peoslave owners so accept it themselves, and adquiesce with becoming grace. If this shall result in the improvement of their ne will rejoice more than myself. Would that not only these, but also that their intellectual improvement should be speedily developed.

But what I profest against is, that their emancipation shall be followed up by enforcing upon the whites of the District of Columbia and of the Southern States, of number of our own brave men, fallen in the States, where it exists, I believe I have no measure against which they so unitedly and, so carnestly remonstrated.

To this point my remarks have been chiefly directed. We are called upon by foreign ministers, under direction of the these resolutions to approve of the action children, Union, as well as disunion, who President, said, in refering to the revolted of the House of Representatives at Washonce onjoyed all the necessaries of life, and States; "The Territories will remain in all ington in passing a bill obnexious to all respects the same, whether the revolution the objections I have pointed out, and beshall succeed or shall fail," "the condition sides which will in my judgment have of slavery in the several States will remain tendency to prevent the Southern States from returning to the Union with all their "dignity, equality and rights unimpaired," plaint that the disaffected States are to be in accordance with the solemn pledge given by all the departments of the Government, vhenever they would lay down their arms. the condition of every human being in them The resolutions also propress to instruct will remain subject exactly to the same laws our Senators to vote for this bill, which and forms of administration, whether the establishes a principle utterly revolutioniring our whole system of government, as established by its founders. Those who testable statement the further fact that the favor this bill propose to held the States to him or them; of disturbing the institu- avowed policy prevail, until an antendment the perpetual ascendency of the Hopublititution and laws.

The case now would not be fully presented, if I were to omit to say that any such us, can only be maintained by enranching

and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the proper authority, even held until they submit to the humiliation ing voice in the election of President; and

members of Congress, ayin of heaven shides upon us, it will lead to

a "war of races." Room the contemplation of the scenes which wand follow such a direction of the scenes which wand follow such a direction of the scenes which wand follow such a direction of the scenes which wand follow such a direction of the scenes which wand follow such a direction of the trial of Jeffer-strinks back in very horror. attrinks back in very horror. God grant that in my day at least, that qurtin may not rise."

In the name, then, of the memory of our Revolutionary fathers, who formed our mencement of our late struggla; in the name of the brave and lamented dead, who

volley; fired by Infantry in the great god ly prouded to invest these degraded people tions amendment abolishing slavery; an in flot that closed the war in Virginia. The with the declive franchise, and thus suable stitution of which they were supposed to be General then maid to this wer have grounded with 19s elegating armaquing and and an armania partners would be a surrous and armania an Governor, members of the Legislature spirit is not content with the impoverish his happars, those who had cough! It the judges of the control President of the Control President of the United States and members some two thousand millions' worth of prop- General to issue his less orders, he would

young men talking about ging away to other countries, deserting their ful, mother Commonwealth, when she had the sovest need for the seftices of her sons. As for himself, he would live and labor, and dis by her, and be buried in her maferilal box som: He had beard some young hien talk dipputitly about the prospects of a foreight war, stith as might result between the United States and Prance, in regard to Mexico, in which event, they said, they would take sides with the enemy. List siich spurn adeliani idea from their thoughts, as

> that they would live to see the day when the country would be precipitated into another revolution. At is idle ! the mad who talks disturiber feristence is a fool ! As for myself, I pray God to spare the ountry another war-especially a civilwar. Boys, inke back the old flig of your forefathers. You have looked upon its folds, floating from the battlements of the enemy's works, until you linve dome to bate it! Take it back; its the only flag you have flow. I never haled it, when young like your-selves; I love it now, and I will yield to no man living in the earnestness and sincerily of his love for the old starry flag. You my young friends, can make we old men happy 'yet before we die. Go to work:

inworthy of American billeins. Never did

to unite with these who whispered the hope

an't got a dollar a day, take half of it! If

you can't get a quarter, take a cent i if you

onn't get ment and bread, get bread alone; And if you dail't get a whole lost, take a

half lout. Bill go to work! work! work! The General firelist said ! It always made him feel sorry when he heard despondent

HORRIBLE.

perfect your organization ; he good, loyal

and useful ditizens, and labor for the pros-

perity of your State, and her restoration to

her aboient glory and renown.— Hz.

Some of the negro persuasion in and about this place think it a horrible thing for Dome ocrate to be exclusive as to make parties and leave the opposition "out in the cold," Individually, though not proud, we don't care about associating to any great extent with those who consider themselves no bettenthan negroes, and we know that Democrats generally feel the same way. But aside from that consideration, Democrats have not forgotten that very few years age they hardly dare show themselves without having some vile abolition slang hissed at them. True, it was not so bad here as elsewhere ! but the abolitionists are not entitled to any credit on that account—they word restrained by prudential reasons. When did an abolitionist of Millersburg denounce the mobbing of Democratic printing offices, the arbitrary arrest of Democrats, or any other act of usurpation and despotism ?-Never. Even in Holmes county, Demograts have been assaulted, badges torn from them, and other indignities shown them by the more reckless and indecent of the opposition and no abolitionist was found to condemu it. We all remember with what joy, they, in 1863, gloated over the arbitrary arrest, mock trial and exile of our candidate for Governor. We have not forgotten the onehorse crators and quack preachers imported to abuse all who would not bow the knee to the negro dynasty!: Nor are we forgetful of the fact that whenever we have united with them in any public demonstration we have been badly sold.

To be candid and plain spoken, every Democrat feels in his heart that those who oling to the debauched, corrupt, diminion, abolition party are not so good citizens, nor are they entitled to the same respection those whose whole aim is to sustain (the white man's government our fathers made for us, and secure the prespecity, greatness and glory of our country.
That beautiful caristian charity, which

takes the repentant sinner by the hand, and upholds and sudtains him in his new pathway, is worthy of our imitation ; and when any one becomes disgusted with the negro and degradation of clevating, to perfect poly party and donsents to pitch his political tent and degradation of clevating, to perfect po-litical equality, the blacks, it will give to him join in bearing the old flag, with a star him join in bearing the old flag, lute control of the executive, legislative and for every State and a State for every star, judicial departments, as well as a control indicing homage to the old Condititition and ing voice in the election of President; and advocating those shortshad principles of the Vice President of the United States and early founders of the government which will! segure, natiqual prosperity and perpetual Peace and Union - Milleriburg (Ohio,) Rare

Louisville Udurnal says the considerations which control them in reference to the mate ! ter are easily understood by all who are asquainted with the record of Judge Chase, Prior to the war, he was an advocate of the care extreme State Rights doctring linded to the line of t matchless system of government; in the extreme Sinte Rights doctrine thideed name of the platfied faith of that Severn dulliner. When dovernor of Only, Judge ment, through its agents, after the common Chash Englishely, declared divide Oberlin case that he would call out the militia of the State to sustain the Superior Court in addition the fugitive shad the full room ord down to the communications of the war was nestrictly adocasion record, and when sitting in judgment upon Jefferson Davis be would be adjudicating the constitutionality of bis own life time political faith. The feleste of Judge Chase appreciate this fact and are anxious that he shall aviod a reanonalbility which might hivolve his own stultification) and and other have

In another article in the same number of the House of Proping Proping, who, we believe, was in Washington and had an interview with President Johnson not long ago, used the following algulficant lauguage:

"Nometter, dear reader, what fold see in the life papers; Jeff, Davis, want here a military trial, it said he won't be convicted. And if he peers one if joint, if it would be partored." Though no card player, we "speak by the card."

A sure bairor was recently married, and previous to scarting of his wedding tour, promised his readers that he world give them "a midute distill of his journey. There would doub less be a demand for