

John Hickman Proposes to Amend Our State Constitution—The Salary of Legislators to be Reduced—The Word White to be Stricken Out—His Speech on These Questions.

The special order in the lower House of the Legislature, on Wednesday, was John Hickman's joint resolutions proposing the following amendments to the State Constitution:

Be it Resolved, &c., That the following amendments be proposed to the constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the sixth article thereof.

1. The eighteenth section of the first article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, but in no case shall the said compensation exceed one thousand dollars a year to each Senator and Representative during their respective terms of office, together with fifteen cents per mile in going to and returning from each regular and extra session, to be computed by the usually travelled route between their places of residence and the capital of the State.

2. The first section of the third article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, having paid a State or county tax within two years, assessed at least ten days before the election, and able to read this constitution, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote if residing in the State six months.

Mr. Hickman, having the floor, said, in regard to the first amendment, that formerly legislators were satisfied with five hundred dollars. But legislators had gone on increasing their salaries until they had at last proposed to pocket \$1,500. He wanted some uniformity. If the amount were fixed in the Constitution there would be no change in the "value" of "shrieks" here during one winter. He had originally inserted \$700 in his resolutions. But the gentleman from Potter (Mr. Mann) had moved to insert \$1,000. The members should be saved from themselves. He appealed to the "reformers" who had come here at the opening of the session brilliant of economy. He presented the following statistics: Maine has a Legislative session averaging seventy-five days, and its members receive \$150 for the whole session; in Massachusetts the members receive \$3 per day; in New Hampshire, with a session averaging thirty days, they receive \$2.50 per day; in Rhode Island, \$1 per day; in Connecticut, \$400 for the whole session; in Vermont, with a session averaging fifty days, \$3 per day; in New York, with a session averaging one hundred days, \$1 per day, and in no case shall a member's salary exceed \$300 for any session, except it be an extra one; in New Jersey, with a session averaging ninety days, \$2 per day for the first forty days, after which \$1 per day; in Delaware, with a session averaging sixty days, \$3 per day; in Maryland, with a session averaging sixty days, \$4 per day; in Kentucky, with a session averaging sixty days, \$4 per day; in Ohio, with a session lasting from one hundred to one hundred and twenty days, \$5 per day for actual attendance; in Michigan, with a session of forty to seventy days, \$3 per day under the existing Constitution, and \$4 per day according to the new Constitution just about to be submitted to the people; in Indiana, with a session of sixty-one days, five dollars per day; in Illinois, with a session averaging sixty days, two dollars per day for forty days; in Missouri, with a session averaging ninety days, five dollars per day; in Wisconsin, with a session of ninety days, three dollars and fifty cents per day; in Iowa, with a session averaging eighty days, three dollars per day; in Minnesota, with a session of from sixty to ninety days, five dollars per day; in Tennessee, with a session of from one hundred to one hundred and forty days, four dollars per day; in West Virginia, with a session of forty-five days, three dollars per day; in Nevada, with a session of from thirty to fifty days, three dollars per day; and in Kansas, with sessions greatly varying in length, four dollars per day. In Pennsylvania the legislature was supposed to sit for one hundred days, but its actual sittings were for but sixty days. Every Thursday, or Friday, members went to their homes, and did not return until Monday or Tuesday. For each of these days, gentlemen received a fration over twelve dollars, three or four times what is paid for the best skilled toil. Our predecessors had voted themselves seventeen dollars per day, and they actually proposed in committee to vote themselves a daily pay of twenty-six dollars. Was it at all astonishing that a general outcry should have been raised about the extraordinary pay of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature?

What can be done? What Shall we do?

To stop the outrages of the Rump in Congress is a question that greatly agitates the minds of all true patriots at this moment. The lips of patriots quiver, and their blood boils as they hear of one pillar after another of the temple of liberty, which the fathers of the Revolution built up, torn down by the wicked, sacrilegious hands of the Rump at Washington. Almost the first enquiry of every true patriot that comes to our office, or that we meet on the street, is, What must be done to check their wicked machinations? We answer, "the Bayonet and the rope are the only sovereign remedies." The time for speaking and writing has passed. The usurpers are impervious to all but leaden and hempen arguments. The people have too long been sleeping at their posts. The captives are tumbling from the temple of liberty, and the thunders of its crash have not sufficiently aroused them. Time is precious, and every hour pregnant with momentous events. Let us have public meetings in every town, village and neighborhood. Form committees—raise contributions to feed and equip the citizen soldiers—at all public meetings and on all public occasions, denounce the traitors, and make short work of the scoundrels as fast as hands can be laid on them. The Rump have made a terrible grasp at the throat of public and individual freedom, and they must be hurled back by extreme measures.—Argus.

The Mississippi taniets want the Rump to order Gen. Gillem to collect the tax authorized by them, so that they may fill their pockets.

The South California taniets want Gen. Canby to abolish the district Court. Like all of the Radical breed they are afraid of courts.

does they please; we were not responsible for their faults. He would have gentlemen sustain a living principle, rather than a dead dogma; the truth rather than a lie; loyalty rather than treason. There was a stain upon the name of the good old Commonwealth, and it should be obliterated. We had duties to perform. Let us begin, and God would aid us. Congress had committed the Republican party to its policy. Every act for the reconstruction of the Rebel States was grounded upon the political equality of color, black and white, and the South was compelled to accept those measures, or remain unrepresented in the Government. We had accepted the situation. Referring to Johnson and Butler, he said they were nearly alike—one was a Peter Funk, the other a quack. He would keep away as far as possible from both. The financial schemes of the General did not suit his taste. It was a pity these two men were so widely separated. They ought to co-habit.

In the overwhelming light of the nineteenth century, ought the negro to vote? This was the all-absorbing question. It could not well be dodged. Should the polls be open to the blacks in Virginia and other Rebel States? Let Republicans be cautious in their reply, or they might place themselves in an unpleasant position before the people. We said to the citizens of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and Mobile, you must allow the negro to express his choice in all matters of government. Did we mean what we said? Was there no demagoguism about it? No selfishness? No meanness? Were we in favor of placing the negro on a perfect equality with the white man in Philadelphia, in Pittsburg, in Reading, in Lancaster, and in Harrisburg? Aye, you baggals! The principle carried into operation in Richmond, he thought, would not be out of place in Philadelphia. Christianity never changed places. It was immutable, unchangeable. So was any moral principle. And as we had professed to be guided by principles, we should treat all persons alike in all places.

He had felt deeply the unparadonable injustice of excluding from the franchise native born citizens. The negro was a natural man, born to immortality. He, too, was made in the image of God. He was not a brute, nor destitute of reason. Had not a negro eyes, hands, arms, senses, affections, passions? Was he not fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapon, killed with the same disease, warmed with the same sun, as the white man was? If you prick him, do you not hurt him? If you tickle him, does he not feel it? If you wrong him, shall he not revenge himself? Let us beg that our sins may be covered up. The negro was neither blind, nor deaf, nor insensible. He heard our expressions of ingratitude or unthankfulness. How much rather he should hear and feel in love than in hate! Take heed! the mildest creature may become furious. We must acknowledge the fitness of human nature. Some important principle of action should be decided upon, on which the Republican party could stand united. The National honor must be vindicated. First we had the abolition of slavery. The second stage of progress had yet to come. There was no living man—not even Wade, or Chase, or Colfax, or Sherman, or Grant, who could be elected President by the Republican party in 1868 as they now presented themselves before the people. They (the people) did not understand us. Why should they, when we did not understand ourselves. Were we to have a candidate for the negro, or against the negro? Ah! what dodging there was! What little dispositions to face principle! It was a nice thing to carry elections, but were we for the negro or against the negro? Gentlemen might smile. Smiling would not do in October. The question was, were we for the negro or against him? Did we intend to cheat? There were many men disposed to cheat—to take up a candidate whose position on the only question involved in this grand controversy should not be known to the people. They wish to make us like seed sown on stony ground, and having no earth, to grow up and wither away. We were chaotic as a party, and an early agreement was indispensable for success. It was mean in the country to trample upon the hearts and brains of those who saved the country. He was not prudent, many might think him rash. But amid the timidity of time servers, he heard a still small voice promising the accomplishment of the grand, sublime work before us.

The Political Horoscope.

The look of affairs at Washington is very gloom for the peace of the country. We cannot share in the selfishness expressed by active partisans of the Democratic party, because they are deceiving themselves with the people. The danger is that they will greatly damage the people before the people can detect them.

We have the spectacle of the General of the United States Army, openly and formally disobeying his Commander-in-Chief—the President. We have the spectacle of that Commander-in-Chief fulminating long political letters at his subordinates, in place of giving him peremptory orders, and putting him in arrest if he did not obey them. We have the spectacle of an incomplete, and a repudiated Congress, at once whooping and seeking to control and direct the action of this General of the Army—who has, already, shown himself capable of disobeying orders lawfully given him.

Changes such as these, in our organic form of government, may work less or more rapidly; but they work surely.

When the ancient Republic of Rome fell, it fell at the feet of its Generals. The Consuls held the position of our Presidents. The Senate, and Knights, and people, were, in a strong form, the exemplars of our Congress. Imbecile Consuls, and corrupt Senators, Knights, and people, demanded the General's aid, now for one side, now for the other. At length, when the thing had become chronic, and the men, and the ancient morals, had disappeared—more ancient, virgine—Rome craved its Generals to take command; and to preserve order. The Roman word for General of the Army was Imperator. Octavius Cæsar, Vespasian, and the rest, did not take any other title. It was as Imperator, or General, that each wielded absolute power over the luxury ruined remains of the stern old Republic. As Generals, or Imperators, they did what they pleased, and this was obviously recorded by the Senate, Knights, and people. "Quid placuit Principi," ran that shameful surrender of power by the Roman people, in the Vespasian Act: "What our chief commander wills, shall be esteemed as ratified by us as law—because the Empire is so extended that the Senate, Knights, and people cannot know what is best to be done in all these regions." And the distant Provinces were glad of the change, and helped it on; because it was easier to satiate one military tyrant, than to appease the passions of a whole demoralized and corrupt Roman Congress. Just so we find it, now, in the Southern States. Conquered and trampled on, they prefer military rule, and wisely to any reconstruction by a debauched and lawless Congress.

This is the natural bent of affairs with us. We do not think that Grant has either the capacity or the disposition to make himself Absolute and permanent Monarch over these States. But, if the lawless acts of this bogus Congress are much longer submitted to, there will be makings and unmakings of Generals. Grant, who is utterly stupid in politics, has been betrayed into losing his position—if he had the talent to achieve permanent and absolute command. His game ought to have been to play off Congress against President, and President against Congress—he, all the while, holding the winning card. But Stanton, and the Radicals, have fooled him. He has lost his control of the antagonist forces, by obeying Congress, against the President. Were he clever, he could get back again to the controlling position, by some piece of stage-heroic obedience to the orders of his Commander-in-Chief. Two things are in the way. First, President Johnson has, through ill advice, hurled offensive political arguments at soldier Grant, in place of transmitting to him formal and peremptory orders. In the next place, President Andrew Johnson has not the courage—neither physical nor moral—to put Grant's obedience to peremptory orders, to the test. If he did so, we believe Grant would obey him! First, from the old inbred habit of obeying orders of his Commander-in-Chief. Next, friends more cunning than him would put him up to it, by way of emancipating him from his present slippery position as the tool of a lawless and desperate Congress.

This bogus Congress does not trust Grant. If it only succeeds, as it has done pretty thoroughly, in destroying the vulgar fame and popularity he has enjoyed, not a month would pass till a "moral" Committee of the Senate, composed, perhaps, of Senators Sprague, Chandler, and Yates, would be appointed to investigate the personal habits of Gen. Grant, and to cite a hundred or more witnesses to the fact that this "great arbiter of our political fate" has been seen on the streets of Washington in the last stages of semi-ambulatory drunkenness.

The moment that Grant has his hold on what is called "public opinion" destroyed, and that he yields to obeying the unlawful dictation of this bogus Congress, that moment his doom is sealed. He will be kicked out of sight, and Stanton, or Butler, or some other such hero, will be put in his place, as "General of the Army." Grant is preparing this for himself in his gross and infamous—irresponsible does not begin to express it—disobedience to the President; and his idle, and lawless, listening to Congress, for Executive orders.

But, what are we to do. Are we to put our hands in our coat-pockets, and look on, while the last elements of our liberties are destroyed? For shame! Does our American lineage, then entail on us a fated degeneracy from the courage shown, in other days, and now, by our European co-relatives? Enough of our ancestors lie buried in American soil to give us a right to speak. By the bones of our grandfathers, and of a great-grandfather that rest in the earth of Pennsylvania, and by all the political traditions, we have received, through them, we swear this thing ought not to be! We ought to have enough of courage, and self-sacrifice to say it shall not be! Trust not President Andrew Johnson! We assure you, he is a talking politician—a windy demagogue. He could have prevented our present calamities, if he had not been as cowardly as he is ignorant! He is clothed, by the Constitution—that the great bulk of the people still wish to abide by, with the most potent powers of the three branches into which our Federal Government is divided. Whatever shall be the result of interpreting Constitutional law, will look into that somewhat inconsistent

document—the United States Constitution—will be, in it, that of the three distinct functions provided for—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—the far greater preponderance has been conceded to the Executive.

Learned European publicists have thus remarked, that really, the United States Government, so far as it was a Government of all, was a Government of all, was a Government of all. And they were right. By the powers of the United States Constitution, the President has far more right to summon the aid of the District Marshal, or of the Military, if needed, to put in their legitimate places the duly elected Congressmen of the Southern States, than Congress has to meddle with any Executive functions, as it has done. This is a fact! Greeley's Tribune has been piously quoting the decision of the venerated Chief Justice Taney, giving the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of the "Dorr rebellion," in Rhode Island. The Tribune quotes it as deciding that the Judiciary must always follow the Political power. If the Tribune has read that decision of the Supreme Court, and is able to understand correct legal argument, it ought to have said: that the decision came far short of that, but ran in this wise: "There are some duties imposed on the Federal Government, which were not fully explained as to how they were to be performed. The securing of a 'Republican form of government to each State,' is among them. The duty, supposes some one to see it accomplished. But, this decision of the Supreme Court, so greatly lauded by the Tribune, goes on to say that there is no power in the United States Government to which this so properly belongs as to the Executive. Had we the volume at hand, we would quote Chief Justice Taney's words, in giving the opinion of the Court. But we are certain of its purport. The decision, quoted by the Tribune as an authority beyond dispute, as it may be considered, says that it is the prerogative of the President of the United States, among conflicting claimants to State existence, to recognize one, or the other. This recognition, by the Executive, of contested State Governments, is binding on Congress, according to the Supreme Court decision, cited by the Tribune as conclusive.

But, what is the use of writing or of talking? We have a President elected by the Black Republicans. He seems worthy of them. He has the Constitutional right, that Congress cannot take away, of displacing all United States officials, and supplying their places with others. President Andrew Johnson, like an ass, standing between two stacks of hay, because he has not free will to choose one or the other, is no object for Democratic respect.

The only other resort we have is to the people! Rise in your power, freemen of America! Say to your oppressors that you will not submit to their tyranny! This has, long been the style of our kinsmen, all over Europe, whenever they had half our opportunities. We are freemen born. We have arms in our hands. We must be ready to fight, or the intrigues of our political enemies will make slaves of us, and of our dear children. Let us meet them with a laughing countenance—determined on recovering rights, or on a bloody settlement with those that would enslave us!—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The Presidency.

We must again caution our Democratic friends against the mistake of overconfidence. The results of last year's elections were grand, and extremely gratifying in revealing a deep re-action of public sentiment. But that re-action did not progress far enough to ensure the success of the Democracy in 1868. We are by no means "out of the woods." And we have moreover before us the comparatively recent warning of the Democratic successes of 1862, followed by the severe reverses of 1863.

The Radicals will secure the electoral votes of the ten slave States,—we call them so, because their citizens are enslaved,—through the agency of the negroes and the bayonet. They hold Tennessee, Missouri and West Virginia by the disfranchisement of a majority of their people. The Radical majorities in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas, are so immense as to preclude any reasonable hope of a change in them.—The Democracy will, therefore, require the electoral votes of nearly all the remaining States to elect their candidate.

It is almost certain that Gen. Grant will be the candidate of the Republicans, upon a radical platform. He will command the support of both wings of their party, and will draw materially upon the floating vote of the country. The alacrity with which both factions of the party flocked to the standard of Grant is an example to be recommended to the Democracy, as the Lord commended the conduct of the unjust steward.

We therefore entreat our Democratic friends to direct their most disinterested efforts to the choice of unexceptionable and popular candidates for President and Vice President. It is desirable that these should be positively popular, but it is essential that they should be free from objection. As we have already said, our candidates must not carry weight in the race. It is not enough that they should be thorough Democrats; they must likewise be Democrats who can be elected. The Eighth Congressional district of Ohio, in which the Democracy have lost 600 votes since October, utters its warning in this connection. It is a sad response to the proceedings of the recent Democratic Convention of that State.

A single remissness and we have done. In 1862 the Democracy carried Ohio by about four thousand. This encouraged them to nominate Mr. Vallanigham for Governor in 1865. They went on to the very day of election with the utmost confidence of success, and were beaten by a majority of one hundred thousand.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

The negro government, of Hayti, has been grossly persecuting an Antislavery citizen—deprive him of his property and imprisoning him—for an unreasonable or just cause.

Forney's Free admits Grant's duplicity, but defends it as only a Forney would or could. With what whatever is wrong in it, and whether it be so or commensurate.

Alabama to be Reconstructed at any Rate.

The vote upon the proposed Constitution of Alabama, seems to have been too small to secure its passage under the reconstructed law, which requires a majority of all the registered voters. The number of voters cast will considerably exceed this requirement, notwithstanding the time for voting was extended to give a day. It was generally supposed that the military authorities down there would have taken care that the Constitution was carried, and members of Congress elected, on so declared it, votes or no votes. But the process has been too closely watched and published to admit the penetration of the requisite frauds, such as prevailed during the registration in all the States for the purpose of swelling the negro vote. This has returned to plague the inventors by swelling the registered majority and increasing the difficulty of making up the vote.

But notwithstanding these hindrances, Congress, who care no more about their own laws than they do about the Constitution, show a disposition to dispense with all such trifling lawlessness and vote for the admission of Alabama at once with its mongrel Constitution, and of the negro elected members from that State. Thus the fruits of usurpation are about to be realized immediately, and the people will be called upon to decide whether they will ratify such wanton mockery of free institutions, and recognize a State where intelligence has been put under foot and heathenism placed in control by the sword, as the Alabama with whom the compact of Union was originally formed.

The New York Times (Rep.) takes decided ground against this new revolutionary purpose of Congress, and says, "we have got on so long with ten States excluded from the Union that we are in favor of keeping them out until they return with the consent of their own people. Any special enactment vesting the power of governing in the hands of an ignorant, untrained minority would be despotism as gross as a military dictatorship, without its advantages. If the South must be ruled despotically yet longer, let the despotism be pure and simple. For that purpose the sword is best. When Congress is prepared to substitute genuine reconstruction for soldierly rule, we shall hail the advance, whether it take the form of special enactment or not. Till then, let the Reconstruction Law now on the statute book run its course. Its results will be instructive, though they may not glorify its authors.—Ez.

Mr. James R. Doolittle, Jr.

At the recent very conservative meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, the young gentleman whose name heads this article read a letter from his father and made a very neat little speech, the entire text of which we find in that staid old whig sheet, the National Intelligencer. The "son of his father" denounced in severe and fitting terms, the radical rumpers and their infamous treason. Of them he said:

"It is impossible for them to turn back. Of themselves they must lead us to revolution. They cannot change. Like the besotted drunkard, they will 'drink the cup which their folly has prepared for them. No salvation can come to the country—no peace, no prosperity, no respect for law, until they have been beaten in the elections—and thrust from power."

Had Mr. James R. Doolittle, Jr., stopped here, then would Mr. James R. Doolittle, Jr., been wise, but Mr. James R. Doolittle, Jr., did nothing of the kind, but forth proceeded to serve a notice on the Democratic party, restraining the nomination of Hon. George H. Pendleton, and offering Sherman, Hancock and Johnson as available Democratic candidates for Presidential honors. Now, while we have no particular objection to a part of the ticket proposed, and while we will accord a hearty support to whoever the Democratic National Convention puts in nomination, nevertheless, we advise Mr. James R. Doolittle, Jr., to "attend to his knitting and permit the Democratic party to regulate its own domestic concerns," in the way it likes the best. The talk about losing "twenty-five thousand conservative votes" in the State of New York, in case of a straight out Democratic being nominated, is all bosh. There is not half that number of "conservative" votes in the whole country, and Mr. James R. Doolittle, Jr., knows it. The Democratic party took the conservative bait in 1866 and was beaten in every Northern State; last year it fought the battle within its own organization, and victory everywhere perched upon its banners. That lesson is not forgotten. One dose is sufficient. We guess the Democratic party don't want any more of that kind of medicine.—No, thank you, not any more!—Cincinnati Democrat.

Where will all this have an end?

From the closing remarks of a speech delivered at a Democratic meeting in Mansfield on Saturday evening last, by Andrew Stevenson, a young and rising member of the legal profession in that city, we extract the following:

From over the tomb of the brave soldier in the valley of the South; from the sick bed of the orphan, whose prayer goes up from the hill-side of the North; from the wall of the widow, whose tears, like the rain of heaven, have fallen on the "just and on the unjust." I hear the solemn inspirations go up like a thick cloud before the throne of the Almighty, "When will all this have an end?"

And bending with grateful ear and noiseless breath, there comes across the ocean of centuries, and zealous admonition from the tombs of departed Republics.

It will have an end when a brave and generous people, forgetting the wrongs of the past, shall have pressed the hand of slavery; and over the sites of a common country shall have sworn fidelity to a common Constitution. When the poor man's humble cottage shall be no more from the tread of the tax-gatherer; and when the "widow's mite" shall echo its grateful praises from the coffers of the God of Peace. When the memory of Washington and the blood of the Revolution shall thrill the heart of a united nation, and when

among the proudest aspirations of man shall be a foremost love for the flag of the Republic. Ours is the blood of the institutions over which it triumphantly waves, and the Constitution it has protected.

When the storm clouds of political persecution shall have passed away, and while the sun of fraternal affection shall have softened the memories of contending strife, when men, proud man, in assigning his position with his fellow-man, shall not glory to be wiser than his Creator, look down upon a people happy, prosperous and free.

From a scale of magnanimity given to one created "a little lower than the angels," let us look down in charitable kindness upon the errors of our fellow-man.

Let us cherish with grateful remembrance the memory of the heroic dead; let us alleviate the sorrows of the helpless living; and as a mighty band of brothers let us go forth to meet the grave responsibilities which devolve upon us. Let us resolve to:

"Act—act in the living present, Heart within and God o'er head."

The Number of Electoral Votes in the Union.

A correspondent asks us to publish a list of the electoral votes now possessed by the States, as they are cast in the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. Here it is.

Table listing electoral votes for various states: California (5), Connecticut (3), Delaware (3), Illinois (16), Indiana (11), Kentucky (11), Maryland (10), Missouri (9), Nevada (3), New Jersey (7), New York (36), Ohio (21), Pennsylvania (29), Oregon (3), West Virginia (5), New Hampshire (3). Total: 170.

These States are most likely—all of them—to go Democratic. The Republicans have the best chance in the following States:

Table listing electoral votes for various states: Iowa (5), Kansas (5), Maine (3), Nebraska (doubtful) (3), Massachusetts (12), Michigan (12), Wisconsin (doubtful) (13), Rhode Island (1), Vermont (3), Minnesota (doubtful) (4). Total: 46.

The Southern States which are now called "military districts," in Radical parlance, have the following electoral votes:

Table listing electoral votes for various states: Alabama (8), Arkansas (7), Florida (5), Georgia (7), Louisiana (7), Mississippi (7), North Carolina (7), South Carolina (6), Tennessee (10), Texas (10), Virginia (10). Total: 100.

Extremes Meet.

A nation cannot conquer its territory if it may suppress a rebellion upon its own territory, but the territory remains unchanged in its national status during the rebellion, and is not changed until the rebellion has proven successful, and the failure of the Government to establish its supremacy has become an admitted and accomplished fact.

The Southern States were once part of the territory of the United States. They did not cease to be so, and become conquered territory by an unsuccessful rebellion, for the rebellion was unsuccessful.

That they are regarded as conquered territory by the Radical Congress, is manifest from its legislation, and is not denied. The question then presents itself, when and how did they cease to be part of the territory of the United States? Not, certainly, when they pass from a colonial or territorial condition into States in (or off) the Union. There is only one act or time by and at which they could have ceased (territorially) to be a part of the United States, and that is the act (or acts) of secession. It is impossible to refer it to anything else, for this is the only occurrence which had any reference to a severance of the States later in rebellion from the United States.

A war, then, for the Union and against secession, has resulted in establishing the political right of a State to secede, and makes the question between it and the Government simply one of might between contending nations. If the State is able to maintain its position, it becomes lawfully an independent nation. If it fails, it becomes conquered territory.

This is a political theory which is embraced now by Radicalism, to answer present selfish ends, but which may serve as a dangerous precedent in the future.—When traced to its sources, it demonstrates that this is a Government not of choice, but of force, not of constitutional law, but of despotic power. So extremes meet.—(Va) Sentinel.

The Radicals in the Rump Senate have just spent nearly two whole days in loud speech-making over the case of a young and comely mulatto wench who, with a dusky bean, was subjected to the extreme hardship of being compelled to ride in a railroad car set apart for the people of her color. The storm over this outrage was furious indeed, and nothing could be done until the case was finally disposed of by being referred to an appropriate committee. It seems that this tan colored damsel is employed in some capacity about the Senate Chamber. What her duties are, we do not know.

The Florida taniets are still divided and waxing in bitterness. One branch has declared that the members of the other branch deserve death.