

Negro Suffrage at the North.

Warned by the results of last year's elections, a portion of the Radical party now disclaim any intention to interfere, by Congressional authority, with the right of suffrage at the North. It may be well to remind these gentlemen and the people generally, of the views of Sumner and Stevens, who have never failed to control the policy of their party...

SENATE CHAMBER, 20th April, '67. MY DEAR SIR: You wish to have the North "reconstructed," so at least that it shall cease to deny the elective franchise on account of color. But you postpone the day by insisting on the preliminary of a constitutional amendment. I know your views to the good cause; but ask you to make haste. We cannot wait.

This question must be settled without delay. In other words, it must be settled before the Presidential election, which is at hand. Our colored fellow-citizens at the South are already voters. They will vote at the Presidential election. But why should they vote at the South and not at the North? The rule of justice is the same for both. Their votes are needed at the North as well as at the South.

Enfranchisement, which is the corollary and complement of emancipation, must be a national act also proceeding from the National Government and applicable to all the States.

And within the past month Thaddeus Stevens has introduced into Congress a bill to extend "universal suffrage" over the whole country.

We do not believe any serious effort will be made to accomplish this design before the Presidential election. The Radicals have learned that any accession of strength they might gain from the votes of negroes in the North would be more than counterbalanced by the votes of disgusted whites in the same section.

AN ACT OF CRUELTY - Mr. Bonner, of the New York Ledger, is certainly excusable for turning an honest penny by selling Mr. Grant, the father of the General of that name, at work, to puff into eminence his son. But Bonner has much to answer for, in beguiling from a respectable obscurity an innocent old gentleman, and inducing him to display his egotism and garrulity in the futile attempt to make a great man out of a very ordinary boy.

If the father had sufficient power of discernment to see in his son Ulysses, the germs of greatness, why did he not give him a better situation than that of a porter in his leather store in Helena, at a salary of forty dollars a month—a small pittance for a man with a family? The elder Grant boasts of having been able to give each of his children \$25,000, after retaining enough to support himself and family in at least comfortable circumstances. Why, then, did he not, out of that abundance, give to the great and brilliant Ulysses, the small sum of three hundred dollars, to enable him to purchase an outfit, when he was offered the commission of a Lieutenant Colonel?

BUTLER AND BINGHAM - Good Heavens, what a spectacle! Butler and Bingham walked into the United States Senate chamber on Friday last, arm in arm, with articles of impeachment against the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors. Less than one year ago these worthies charged each other with even higher crimes and misdemeanors than those they have manufactured against the President. Bingham charged Butler with being a thief, and Butler charged Bingham with being a murderer. And no doubt they both told the truth! What a party to charge the President with high crimes and misdemeanors!

Infamous.

A bill to prevent the Supreme Court from deciding that Congress was wrong in passing the Reconstruction measures and the President right in refusing his approval of them, was surreptitiously run through the Rump last week. It purported to be a bill relative to the revenue and its true object was not discovered until after it had passed. Of course the Democrats could not have prevented its passage, but the method adopted by the Radicals to get it through conclusively proves that they are afraid to permit a fair discussion of the infamous measures they have resolved upon adopting to enable them to retain power and continue their usurpation of the government. The President, however, need not return the bill for ten days and in the meantime it is hoped that a decision in the M'Arde case will have been reached. If this decision be against the constitutionality of the so-called reconstruction measures, the President will be vindicated for having vetoed them; yet it must be borne in mind that his veto did not obstruct their passage or prevent them going into effect, for they were passed afterward by a two-thirds vote over his objections. In the event of the decision being adverse to them, the impeachers will have nothing left them except the President's attempt to remove the dirty hound Stanton from the War Department. And here they are met by their own written recommendation to President Lincoln to remove Mr. Blair from his Cabinet, because his views did not accord with those of the "late lamented" Lincoln was "the government" then, now Congress is "the government." Then what was urged upon Lincoln to do as a duty is now charged upon President Johnson as a "high crime." The Tenure of office act will not justify their course in the eyes of the world, for Mr. Stanton himself pronounced it unconstitutional and urged President Johnson to veto it and several of the Senators who are to sit in judgment in the "High Court" declared when it was under consideration by the Senate, and before it had passed that body, that no "gentleman" would wish to hold a place in a Cabinet where he was not wanted and that every man with a sense of honor would resign such a position the moment he was made aware that his presence was not acceptable to the President.

Now, with the reconstruction measures pronounced unconstitutional, the petition of the Radical Senators to Lincoln to remove Mr. Blair from his Cabinet staring them in the face, the record they made for themselves when the Tenure of office bill was being discussed, and Stanton's own opinion, of the infamous measure, how can they with the eyes of an enlightened people upon their actions persist in this conspiracy to depose the President? To continue this persecution of the sworn defender of the Constitution, with his official actions sustained by the highest judicial authority in the land, they will richly merit and surely receive the scorn and condemnation of the civilized world, and if Andrew Johnson submits to be thus deposed by a fragment of a Senate, through the mockery of a trial, by bitter partisans who have pre-judged his case, he will exhibit a pitiable weakness and an utter unfitness for the discharge of the duties of his high and responsible position, and the lamentable fact will be made manifest to the world that these times of this country have for nearly three years been in the hands of an incompetent. It is rumored that when it becomes apparent that he is not to have a fair trial that he will resign. If this be true he may as well hand over the keys of the White House to Wade at once - Perry County Democrat.

UNDER WHICH KING? - The "green back" question, says the Milwaukee News, the policy of high protection, the abolition of the national banking system, and the reorganization of the supreme court largely into the presidential campaign. But the vital issue we suspect will be neither of these. The people will be called upon to decide at the polls whether the government of the so-called un-reconstructed states shall be given to the blacks or whites. Stripped of verbiage and irrelevant matter, the plain and unmistakable purpose of all the reconstruction acts of Congress is to give the domination of these states to the negroes. But if it were granted that such was not the intention of the party in power, it must be conceded that this will be the practical result. By means of troublesome registry laws, unreasonable test-oaths, and iniquitous military interference at the polls and tampering with the ballot boxes, the whites as a class are disfranchised in all these states, and every man with a black skin allowed to vote. The domination of one of these races will be settled by the presidential election, and upon this question party lines will be drawn, and party hosts marshalled to the polls in November.

The Mongrel destructionists at Washington are afraid of the law, as a mad dog is of water. Last week, when Stanton had Gen. Thomas arrested and taken before the Mongrel Judge Carter, that functionary, boiling over with "loyalty," placed him under unusually heavy bonds for his appearance. After consulting with Stanton, and finding that holding Thomas to bail would bring the test before the Supreme Court, Carter and Stanton backed square-down, and discharged Thomas. They are afraid of the law, and dare not meet the issue like honest men. This seems to be the ruling feeling in Congress. Hence every means will be resorted to, in order to prevent an expression by the Supreme Court. It matters not, however, the verdict of the people is already made out, and it will be delivered to the utter dishonour of the destructionists, in November next. - Jeffersonian.

The Democratic gains at the spring elections in Maine so far have been very cheering. The following are some of the gains: Last fall a vote of which time the Democracy gained 15,800 out of the aggregate vote of the Senate. Forward 1,000, Lewistown 450, Gorham 86, E. South 200, Winslow 76, Cape Elizabeth 75, Bethel 104, New 118. Nowhere in the State have the Radicals made gains or held their own.

Prentice on Grant.

The Louisville Journal has a severe criticism on Gen. Grant's military record. It says he was "highly distinguished" at Belmont, "ably" at Shiloh, and would have been annihilated but for an event which he had no right to expect, and that at Vicksburg he expended more money, time and life than were ever before sacrificed in taking so small a town. As to the Virginia campaign, we quote:

"We think the whole country understands the truth that Grant's march from Washington toward Richmond in the face of Gen. Lee, was one of the most disastrous campaigns ever undertaken. He was brave, or rather obstinate enough. He would, whenever and wherever Lee chose to stop and throw up battle-works, advance and attack him at a terrible expenditure of life, and in every case he was repulsed. And at each repulse he would walk his army round, make a flank movement, giving another disastrous battle, getting another most bloody repulse, and then go again into the flanking business. At last he got to City Point, on James River, after losing a hundred thousand men. There he stopped. There he squatted. He didn't do anything. He didn't propose to do anything. He said that he would 'light it out on West-dino' though it should take him all summer." They was not the first sign of aggression about him.

The senior editor of the Journal was in Richmond in the Winter and Spring of 1865, and we know that the Confederate officers, soldiers and citizens had no more apprehension of Gen. Grant than if he had been on the other side of the ocean. His proximity did not keep a man or woman awake a single minute. He was held in contempt. The whole terror was in regard to the march of Sherman, and it was Sherman's march, and only that, which conquered Lee's army and all the other Confederate armies.

STEVENS ON LINCOLN - No wonder the Radicals have stopped building their proposed "monument" to the late lamented Lincoln! Here is the way in which their king and captain, Thad Stevens, talks about the martyred dead.

Yet Andrew Johnson, assuming to establish an empire for his own control, depriving Congress of its just prerogative, did direct North Carolina and other conquered territories into States and relations, giving them governments of his own creation, and appointing over them rules unknown to the laws of the United States and who could not by any such laws hold any office therein.

Of course, says the World, the substitution of "Andrew Johnson" for Abraham Lincoln in this paragraph must be a blunder of the reporter. The leader of the Radical party, the "great commoner," cannot be presumed to be ignorant of the political history of the year 1865. As it was Abraham Lincoln who "assumed to establish" the North Carolina empire in question, and as "impartiality" is the besetting sin of the Radicals, we look to see a resolution introduced requiring the remains of the late "usurper" to be dug up and hung in chains as were those of Cromwell and Bradshaw and the rest of them after the restoration of the Sidarts.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE - We believe it is an admitted fact that there are none so suspicious of the honesty of others as thieves and robbers. The Radicals have given us an exemplification of this fact in their recent attacks upon the Chief Justice of the "High Court." As long as they had no doubt of his total subservience to party, he was praised ad nauseam, but their faith, having from some cause, received a shock, they have become fierce in their denunciation of him, and no term of reprobation seems too base for application. The Chief Justice has a chance to set the part of a man, and to render his name something to be remembered with honor, and from the complaints of his party we think he intends to avail himself of the opportunity. We may be mistaken, but for his own sake, we hope not. That Justice Chase sees the dishonesty of those who are pursuing with unrelenting ferocity, the President, is evident, and should he be able, we think, will show the conspirators that political vengeance is not law. At any rate the howlings of the wolves against him are indicative of something hopeful and we do pray that their fears may have a foundation in fact.

In 1860 the words "citizens of the United States" meant white men only. In 1868, since the passage of the Rump civil rights bill, "citizens of the United States" may be either white, yellow, brown, "ohaw tobacco" color, or black, as circumstances may determine. The Legislature of 1860 did not dream that negroes would, in 1868, bear the title of "citizens of the United States," hence they used that phrase only to designate foreign-born men, who could become voters in Pennsylvania only by virtue of their naturalization, under the laws of Congress, as citizens of the United States. Had they foreseen the doings of Radical negro-lovers in these later years they would have varied their phraseology very much, we imagine. Certainly we cannot hold them responsible for the fact that Radical politicians of this day have trailed United States citizenship through "soot and lampblack." Under the 1860 bill negroes cannot vote as citizens of the United States; but who dare say that under a bill passed in 1868, giving all citizens of the United States a right to vote, negroes may not vote by virtue of such citizenship as conferred by the Rump?

The Press, a Radical paper published at Nashville, Tennessee, declares that the negroes in that State will be sure to vote the Radical ticket and "not perplex their heads about taxes, foreign wars, bonds, or any other question which may interest white voters." Of course not; as long as the Radicals continue to feed them through the President's Bureau, and Bureau agents keep them organized into local leagues, the expenses of all of which are paid by the white people of the North. But will not the overtaxed and oppressed white men of the North, tired of supporting negro idleness, and living under a government controlled by negro votes? We think so.

The country is in the hands of Congress, that Congress is the Radical majority, and that Radical majority is Old Thad Stevens. Government by the people has its glories - New York Herald.

Among enlightened friends of true liberty and lovers of the American system of self-government, it is a sad reflection that it necessarily implies within itself the germs of despotism, which demagogues, under circumstances favoring their purposes, have taken advantage of to nurse into a terrible growth that is now overshadowing our whole land. One thing seems to have been made clear during the events of the last seven years, which have been crowned with important political acts affecting the vitality of the American system - that our people will long take it for granted that their representatives will not purposely injure either the people or their form of government. This could only result from an intelligent or abiding sense of justice in the minds of our people, which if it were wanting, as it is among the ignorant masses of the Spanish American Republics, would render us an easy and constant prey for bold and unscrupulous political leaders, who would then merely quarrel among themselves for the mastery in tyrannizing over the people.

It is sad to think that human nature is so imperfect and erring that no possible form of human government is, or can be, exempt from the danger through which we, as a people, are now passing. But our sadness is not hopeless; for there is one thing more, equally clear in the history of mankind - that a people intelligent enough to know their rights and courageous enough to assert them before the world, cannot long remain enslaved by any man or any set of men. An intelligent people who have ever fought for and secured for themselves the principle of self-government, will not be likely to yield it but temporarily either to an outward or an inward foe.

The world has witnessed the spectacle of two vast divisions of the American people, unfortunately rent asunder by a geographical line and a spirit of fanaticism, fighting to the death - for what? For liberty, and self-government. The South fought, and fought terribly in defence of what they conceived to be their liberties. The North fought, and fought terribly in defence of their American Constitution and the liberties of the people protected by it, believing truly, that division was ruin and that union is no necessary to all of us as one people.

The South yielded after a fierce conflict, to the superior military force of the North, but they did not yield under the idea that they would subject themselves to a despotism. The people of the North did not fight them for the purpose of subjugating them, but in order to maintain them in an unbroken Union. The people, North and South, are one, in the possession of that spirit of independence which leads men to dare every thing that true men ought to dare in defence of their sacred rights and their liberties.

Demagogues have, for a time, got the upper hand, and they are now controlling the legislation and public affairs, not for the good of the people, but for the benefit of themselves. Such is the inherent weakness of all human constitutions, and this is irremediable. No constitution can be so framed as to guard against temporary despotism such as is now afflicting our country. It is a sad reflection. But on the other hand, we know that it can only be temporary, because we are not a people who can live long under despotic rule.

Revolution is the last resort. This the radical party has chosen. They have determined to revolutionize the form of the American government. But the Radicals, as a party, have been fond of saying that revolutions never go backward. Probably it is so. The revolution inaugurated by Radical demagogues may ultimately lead to an improvement in the form of our government. As surely we will not rest easy under any form of despotism.

Our government must fall into a shape that will satisfy an intelligent, and spirited, and free people. Individuals must give way when the masses come up, and the masses will insist on a distinct form of government which shall look primarily to the welfare of the masses, and not to the aggrandizement of the few Democratic principles which must and will rule; because only through them can the people hope to be secure either in their rights or property, or in their persons, or in the enjoyment of the privileges which our noble ancestors secured for us. It is therefore sad to think of the degeneracy of Radical politicians, but cheering to believe that the people have remained uncorrupted and will yet enforce their authority and restore the Constitution with all its safeguards of freedom. - Pittsburg Post.

Should a reign of terror be brought upon the country like that of 1793 in France, its leaders are ready prepared. The New York Herald points them out. It says:

Thad Stevens is a fit leader in organizing a reign of terror here. He has the boldness of Danton, the bitterness and hatred of Marat, and the unscrupulousness of Robespierre. Ben Wade is a suitable ally of Stevens in the revolutionary work, though a subordinate actor. He has the coarse and vindictive character of Marat, too, with all the agrarian and leveling theories of the most advanced revolutionist! Sumner, another fit ally, is a visionary and sentimental theorist, concocted as Robespierre, as weak as Marat. The lesser lights of the Jacobin revolutionary party are the Chandlers, Wilsons, Boutwells, Butlers, Bingham and others - while equally vindictive and destructive, they are all of the same stamp, however, and are all bent on usurpation of power, and the destruction of the old government handed down to us by the fathers.

Good news from Maine - President Johnson, on Monday night, received the following telegrams: "Imprecations rebuked - Augusta gives sixty-one Democratic majority. It is the largest vote thrown. The Democratic gain is 500 of the vote of 1860." Also "The names of Morrill and Blair respond to impetuosity by a Democratic victory, the first in twelve years. Mayor and Aldermen elected on the largest vote ever cast. Have confidence in the people."

By a lavish use of money and the importation of votes, the Radicals succeeded in retaining power in New Hampshire. But they cannot stop the long lines and pens of men who are suffering from the effects of hard times produced by the action of the "Rump" Congress. In a late number of the "Pioneer," a Journal published in New England, we find a letter, dated from Worcester, Massachusetts, in which the writer, a laboring man, says, "hundreds of persons are out work in this city, and we are no exception to the general rule through the country. Our large factories and mills, and they are very numerous in this section, for we are strongly devoted to manufactures are either still, or running on fractional time. If this state of things continues much longer, the result will be fearful. The working element enters largely into the population of New England States, and as a class, dependent on their weekly wages as a means of subsistence, it is a logical conclusion that they must either obtain bread or starve. Many of them will resort to crime rather than accept the latter alternative. The increased work placed upon our police, and the constantly recurring burglaries and even highway robberies, fully attest that statement." The writer then declares that relief must come from Congress, and urges the people to rally around that body which is in favor of an early settlement of the questions between the North and South, and such a union of the States as will infuse fresh life and animation into the trade and business of the nation. With such a feeling abroad in the community a change may be postponed for a short time, but it will come, and in such a manner as to sweep all impediment from the path of constitutional reconstruction.

In order to vote either for or against the Southern negro constitutions every white man required to swear to "accept the civil and political equality of all men," that is, he must swear to make the negro his equal in every respect. If he refuses to take the oath he can't vote, and he if takes it and should afterward, by word or act, make any distinction in favor of his own race, he will be liable to prosecution for perjury. In Alabama the whites staid away from the polls, and thereby defeated the "constitution," because the old "reconstruction" acts required that to carry it there must be cast a majority of the registered voters. Since then, however, another act, so called, has been passed, by which if only one-half, one-fourth, or any other fraction of the registered voters, shall cast ballots, and a majority of those cast shall be in favor of the black crook Constitution it is to be considered as adopted by the whole people. This is the sort of republicanism put into practical operation in this country by the Radical leaders, who call themselves Republicans.

New Hampshire Election - The Radicals have re-elected their Governor in New Hampshire, by less than 3,000. They were certain of 5,000 major, and used an immense amount of money to reach those figures. Last year the Democracy made considerable gains, reducing the Radical majority to about 3,200. Next fall, when the money if the Radicals will be required in so many different quarters, the State can be carried by the Democrats - and the belief is confidently entertained that they will carry it. The name of Grant, which was prominently thrown into this canvass, did not help the Radicals, and it cannot in the next.

New Hampshire has gone for the Radicals every year since 1851, and now, notwithstanding their immense advantages in patronage and money, they simply hold it - losing ground rather than gaining. The New York World remarks:

Let the Radicals take warning that the fight will not be closed until the old Granite State wheels into the Democratic line, and joins the party that carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union. That consummation is nearer now than it was last year. Only a few months are needed for its accomplishment.

We trust we shall not be accused of an attempt to impair the influence of "glorious" Dick Yates, of Illinois, by copying the following article from the Central Christian Advocate, Methodist Episcopal, of St. Louis. Dick has heretofore been a great favorite with that journal but is no longer. It pitches into him after this vigorous fashion: SENATOR YATES, OF ILLINOIS. - It is with the deepest pain that we learn that this trusted servant of the people has fallen almost hopelessly into the bewitchment of the drunkard. It is a great public calamity and a great shame. We rejoiced to see him honored; we hoped for his reformation, but has chosen the way to death and ruin, and the Senate which endures him, we cannot consistently stop our mouths when he brings such reproach upon the nation. He and Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, should resign, and go quietly to the dishonored grave they are so eager to gain. Sad and terrible as the thought is there is scarcely a ray of hope for either of them in this world or the world to come.

A Mongrel paper says the Democrats are the cause of hard times. It says: "When our Democratic friends talk about laboring men and mechanics being thrown out of employment, they should preserve the truth of history by stating that the direct cause of this idleness is to be found in the Democratic policy." The writer of the foregoing must have a strong belief in the ignorance of his readers. When and where had the Democratic party the power to shape and direct the affairs of our government in any of its departments, for the last eight years? Has not the general government at one time all, and even yet nearly all, the State governments, with all their officers, been in the hands of Republicans ever since the hard times began? We repeat, the Republican leaders must calculate largely upon the ignorance of their party.

STANTON, of the War Office, received only one vote for Vice-President in the late Radical State Convention, whereas an enthusiastic journalist threw up his cap and announced with great gusto that "the hearts of the people are the real best-works of the War Office." Was the editor poking fun at the American Carnot?

Gen. Grant's order to Gen. Hancock to restore the seven negro councilmen of New Orleans to the places from which the latter had removed them, has caused a depreciation of the bonds of that city to such an extent that great loss is sustained by the holders. Let it be remembered that Graveland Grant is the man who forced these negroes back into office, and is make room for them, ousted good Union white men, as Gen. Hancock avouches them to be. The gallant Hancock declares that he cannot administer the laws, when such appointments are forced upon him, and he asked to be released from the command of the fifth Satrapy. No decent white soldier could quietly brook such an insult as this put upon him by the founder of the Virginia Graveyards. Useless Grant.

THE TWO REBELLIONS - When the Tribune was working to elect Mr. Johnson, it made its boast for him that "if the Rebels were to recover Tennessee and capture him they would hang him before noon of the next day, because they had no more original, consistent, implacable foe, and not many more effective." Now that the rebels of 1861 are defeated, the Tribune is working with the Rebels of 1868 to hang Mr. Johnson for precisely the same reason, because these latter Rebels, with their theory of the death of States and the divine authority of the Republican party, have had "no more original, consistent, implacable foe, and not many more effective."

The President has the power, under the Constitution, to strike Gen. Grant or any other military subordinate of his from the rolls. He can do this without even asking for a court martial of the offending under strapper. If the conspiracy to depose Mr. Johnson continues, he should make a clean sweep of the high-southerned gentry who have planted their feet upon the necks of the people. Grant, especially, deserves punishment for disobedience of the orders of the commander-in-chief. He has been clearly guilty of insubordination and "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Thad Stevens makes a daily parade of himself by being carried to and from the Rump House by two "stalwart servants." If his feebleness is so great, he should require such assistance, he had better make his peace with God, and not like a blind Samson, continue his attempt to pull the temple of the people's liberties upon his own grave. If, however, those displays are merely for effect with the people, the cheat will soon be discovered and the "grand moral exhibitions" of the great Thaddeus will take their places amongst the "wax figures," woolly horses, Feejee mermaids, Joyce Heaths, and other impositions of Thaddeus T. Barnum.

Thad Stevens, the leader of the Radicals in Congress, has openly avowed that the House of Representatives was acting "outside of the Constitution." And yet, while that body has constantly violated the organic law they have the effrontery to arraign the President of their choice for high crimes and misdemeanors, because he exercised the powers accorded to all of his predecessors. How consistent!

Gen. Gilliam, the military satrap of Mississippi, is collecting the taxes from the impoverished and disfranchised whites of that State at the point of the bayonet, to pay for the expenses incurred in holding the Negro and Yankee convention of that State. This is truly a State with a Republican form of government after Stevens' plan. How will Pennsylvania like it? Stevens says so soon as they have gone through with the South the North must be conquered.

Rev. Senator Winters finds time occasionally to leave the Senate and pay a visit to the city of his adoption. Private business, and the pleasant converse of old friends, political, ecclesiastical and personal, constitute the motives which tempt him to leave for a season the Capitol. Political affairs in our humble hamlet, would hardly allure him away from the sublime interests of Rail roads and the companionship of the patriots of the Senate.

East Butler and Judge Bingham two of the "managers" in the impeachment business, walked into the Senate, we are stated, in arm in arm - A short time ago, during a heated debate in the House, Bingham branded Butler as a thief and a murderer by calling Bingham a murderer. They both spoke the truth, but now we see the thief and murderer arm in arm. God save the Commonwealth.

The Rump bill making a majority of the votes cast in the Southern States sufficient to ratify a "constitution," in stead of a majority of the registered voters, has become a law by lapse of time, without the President's signature. Constitutions, so-called, can now be adopted by a minority of the people. This is Radical, red hot, Republicanism. Mr. Radically rule is the big card of Sumner, Wade, Stevens & Co.

Governor Geary's organ tells us that "the prisons are so full in Tennessee that the Governor has found it necessary to pardon two hundred petty thieves to get prison room." And this is a reconstruction principle of the radicals. It is the only seceded State now fully represented in Congress. Tennessee has a Radical Governor, a Radical Legislature.

At the Radical delegate election in Lancaster county, last week, the words "for impeachment" were printed upon the Thad Stevens' faction tickets, but only two out of eight chosen stand upon the platform, and they succeeded only upon their own popularity. It is therefore argued that Thad Stevens and his measures are both killed in that region.

The New York Democracy have been doing wonders at the spring elections - making extraordinary and unexpected gains in almost every town and county. They have gained seventy-three supervisors, and got control of the municipal affairs of a couple of scores of towns and cities. Rump Radicalism is no where in the Empire State!