The Democratic Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APIL 3, 1868.

Mr. Jay Cooke's Last Letter.

Jay Cooke, Esq., has felt called upon to write another letter with the obvious purpose of reassuring the purchasers of Government bonds which he sold to them with such excellent results to himself. Surely, Mr. Cooke's was an easy way to accumulate a fortune estimated in millions; and to prevent all envy and jealousy on that account it is equally easy for Mr. Cooke to write a consoling letter now and then, for the benefit of his old customers.

We have received a pamphlet copy of Mr. Cooke's last letter (for which we thank him), accompanied by a "private" note, in which he pays to us what we admit to be a well deserved compliment to our course in regard to the attempted (and partially successful) repudiation of the railroad debt of Allegheny county and the city of Pittsburgh.

We learn from Mr. Cooke's letter that Mr. Sherman takes the "greenback view of the question [of redeeming the 5-20's], and that Mr. C. has lectured Mr. Sherman on that heresy. Leaving the merits of the question out of view, Mr. C. may rest assured that the Senator from Ohio will insist on "the greenback view" as long as Ohio is in favor of it—for if he did not, how could the Senator ever hope to be re-elected from that State?

Mr. Cooke gives us some "points of law," in favor of his expensive notion of paying the 5-20's in gold. He says the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means "distinctly stated at the time the bill was pending that the bonds—principal and interest, were payable in gold." We think Mr. Stevens corrected that huge mistake, in Congress, and also in a letter of his some months ago.—But Mr. Cooke seems to have almost forgotten this.

It was meant to pay these bonds in coin, Mr. Cooke says.

"Because a provision was inserted in the bill for a sinking fund in coin, to be annually applied to the purchase or payment of the bonds." Of course the government would keep this sinking fund "in coin"—(it does not keep "greenbacks" on hand at all)—but that does not prove that it meant to *pay* in coin for 5-20's—no money, of any sort, has yet been "annually" or even occasionally applied to that purpose.

Another of Mr. Cooke's points is that as *he* said in his advertisements, and induced certain editors to say, that the bonds he sold were payable in gold that therefore, they are so payable, because Mr. Cooke, the agent, chose to say so and nobody called his statement in question. We do not believe that Mr. Cooke's *promise* that the bonds should be paid in gold is the Government's promise,—nor that it supplies the *omission* of Congress to specify gold payment—nor that the flash advertisements of any agent, were binding, if that agent were doing business for a commission, as Mr. Cooke was. The government issued, which it *did not* specially promise to redeem in gold—and it issued legal tenders which it *did* promise to receive for bonds: we therefore conclude that Mr. Cooke's advertisements are not law, and if he cannot convince Senator Sherman and Thad Stevens that they take the place of law, we fear his case will fail.

Mr. Cooke kindly reminds us that he is a patron of ours, (he don't threaten to "discontinue," neither) and that he subscribed to the *Post* because it was *the only paper* in Allegheny count that stood up for *the right* when the wicked and disgraceful deeds of repudiation were being enacted in Allegheny county—and anxiously asks if the *Post* will now spoil his noble record?

The *Post* is glad to be able to answer No! a thousand times No! We believe that the five-twenty bonds are redeemable in greenbacks, and we spurn the imputation that to pay in greenbacks is to repudiate. In this opinion we are sustained by millions of voters, as honest as Mr. Cooke, and much more disinterested,—for *they* made no promises nor no profit in selling the bonds. Besides, Sherman, Stevens and Butler and other men of bad eminence in the Radical party, take the same view—this is nothing to us but it ought to be a good deal to Mr. Cooke and his Radical friends.

And we can further assure Mr. Cooke that while we are "thrice armed" in the opinion that paying in greenbacks is *not* repudiation, no one can deny that the taxing of the bonds, as proposed by the Radicals, Logan and Sherman, is repudiation—[Mr. Cary's plan is square repudiation of half the debt] To tax the bonds is a violation of contract, by which they will be reduced in value over fifteen per cent according to Mr. Sherman's plan, and over thirty per cent. according to Mr. Logan's plan. And yet, Mr. Cooke has no thunders for these violations of the public faith? Why Mr. Cooke's own advertisements dwelt loud and long on the fact that the bonds were not taxable; longer and louder if possible, than they did upon the promise to redeem them in specie, and yet he "roars you very gently;" against the outrages that Logan and Sherman propose to commit upon his customers. Does he mean to spoil his "noble record," &c., &c.?

Mr. Cooke says that Butler and Pendleton made a mistake in saying that he advertised the ten-forties as the only bonds payable in gold, and the eminent broker explains, that when he advertised it, he said it was *then* the *only bond to be sold at par*, the principal and interest of which were alike payable in gold, &c. We give Mr. Cooke the benefit of his denial, though really we don't see that Butler and Pendleton are so woefully mistaken, after all.

We lament, as Mr. Cooke seems to do, the fact that people are becoming more "disrespectful"—indeed the general decline in the respect paid to age, to office, to virtue, is morally perceptible. But we plead not guilty to any individual wrong, or disrespect to him. Surely, mere wealth has about all the "respect" it deserves—indeed we may say all the "respect" that is going. And if Mr. Cooke has that, as we see he has—(and we know he can buy it if he has not enough of it)—he must not complain that he cannot, in the name of wealth alone, command the tribute of "respect" for all other qualities, virtues and habits.

Why "disrespectful" conduct, language and demeanor is the prevailing mode. Congress treats the President with great "disrespect"—and it is said by the "managers" that the President has treated Congress with answering "disrespect"—and then Congress shows no more respect for the Supreme Court than it does for the President. There are people who have no respect for Thad Stevens, the Dictator. Butler has no respect for the conscientious Butler, and nobody has any respect for the confident Sumner. In fact, Mr. Cooke will find there has been little to respect and nothing respectful or respectable since the Radicals came into power and created a debt of two thousand five hundred millions—except the debt aforesaid.—*Pittsburgh Post*

Lo! The Poor Tax Payers.

Do the poor tax payers understand the extent of stealing that is practiced upon their little earnings under the name of "supporting the government?" We note that in the "loyal" State of Tennessee, where that sum Brownlow, piously administers the government, one district, which raised $13,000, the Collector only paid over $1,000 into the U. S. exchequer, pocketing $9,000 or 69 per cent as his share. In another and fat district, which did better, 17 per cent. was taken out for collections. A third instance shows $9,500 to have been retained and $5,800 paid to Uncle Sam as his share. In California collectors have pocketed $8,000 to $12,000 per year on gross receipts of $20,000 to $25,000, extracting 50 per cent. for services. It is safe to say that it cost 25 per cent to collect the revenue of the country, when it ought to be done for 5 per cent. What is the result? Instead of the industry of the country keeping up the interest on the debt and supporting the administration through the terrible taxes levied, the vast sums thus raised go into the pockets of the remorseless knaves, who are the full appointees to handle this money. The Government Treasury gets but a small portion of it, and the great debt increases in the meanwhile. Look at the situation! The expenses of the administration and the interest on the war debt, costs at least $500,000,000 per year. Will you see the figures? The internal revenue receipts the present fiscal year are at the rate of $180,000,000 to July 1st, 1867 $135,000,000, or at the rate of $15,000,000 per month. If we add the supposed customs returns of the country about $250,000,000 we have, at the highest possible figure, $430,000,000 per year, to pay $500,000,000. Result—an increase of the national debt of at least $70,000,000 per year. The workingmen are robbed by the officials who collect the taxes, and the great debt swells bigger and bigger. The remedy is in your hands workingmen. Go to the tax collector, deposit your votes, see that they are counted. If you are in a majority and desire honest rulers, as you value your social and political freedom, put in your new men *cost what it may to do it*.—*Brookville Herald*

Bonds and Greenbacks.

The Republican State Conventions of Ohio and Indiana passed resolutions demanding that U. S. Bonds shall be paid in greenbacks. This is Mr. Pendleton's doctrine, for which he has received a great deal of abuse from dead duck Forney and other Radical *patriots*. These "simon pure" Radicals have said that to pay the Bonds in greenbacks is repudiation—that greenbacks are "trash," &c. Now, everybody knows that the people at large are required to receive greenbacks in payment for everything; the soldier, the soldier's widow, the farmer, mechanic, laborer and trader are now paid in that currency—that "trash," to use Forney's language. Why should the Bondholder be an exception? Why should he alone be paid in gold? These questions every man—even the least informed—can ponder.

It will not do then for radical Bondholders to say that Mr. Pendleton's proposition to pay the Bonds in greenbacks is repudiation. The fact that the Radical Republican State Conventions of Ohio and Indiana, speaking for their party, adopted Mr. Pendleton's idea, is ominous and should forever silence the men who have been assailing the great Ohio statesman. More than this, Thad Stevens and Beast Butler, reading the "signs of the times," have also taken hold ground in favor of the Pendleton proposition, and both in able arguments, deny that it is repudiation to pay the U. S. Bonds in greenbacks; on the contrary, they declare it the true and only policy.

Forney and other slang-whangers, therefore, who have been throwing dirt at Mr. Pendleton, will find themselves in "a split stick" on this question. When so many of the prominent men of their own party sympathize with Mr. Pendleton's views, it will be difficult to denounce them as repudiators and at the same time to point to them as "*very loil*" patriots. Truly, the Radicals are getting into deep waters. May they drown, every *mother's son of them*.

——We hope the people of this section will take it upon themselves to make the few Radical thieves who pollute our society feel their own littleness and filthiness. It should be the work of every white man to teach them, that they are obnoxious and that their presence is disagreeable, offensive and distasteful.—The remedy is in our hands. They should be socially ostracised and politically ignored and avoided. Let the lash of public scorn be frequently applied and visited upon them in every condition in which we find them. It is our duty to teach these Radical curs that they live by our grace, that we consent or permit their presence in our community as an act of courtesy for which they ought to be thankful. Such instructions would be wholesome to them. The degraded skunks would then respect us for tolerating them at all. They should be made to feel uneasy—that their stay among us is uncertain—depending on their keeping their filthy carcasses out of decent society. Hight them on every inch of ground—it is the only antidote.

The Scene and Some of the Actors.

A Washington correspondent sketches the appearance of things at the last sitting of the "august tribunal," in a style quite animated and picturesque. He says just as the Sergeant-at-arms to-day announced the Court as opened Conover Ashley appeared at the door of the Senate, looking the happiest man in town, and located himself in one of the front seats. During the recess, and while the Senate was out, a close observer from the Reporter's Gallery could discern some highly interesting grouping of prominent characters. The tableaux, however, changed with the rapidity of a kaleidoscope, and these changes and new combinations furnished a study for the curious. Garfield, of Ohio, conversed earnestly for some minutes with Mr. Evarts of the President's counsel.—Presto—he is with the managers, and seems to be communicating something of importance. Stanberry and Curtis are soon surrounded, and Groesbeck is entertained by Schenck. Stevens, the moral element in the Board of managers, is the centre of attraction on the Radical side. Butler retires for dinner. Bingham, Boutwell and Wilson are here and there and everywhere. Poor Logan! he is left sitting in the corner of the table, beating a tattoo on the table leg with his boot heel. One of the most interesting groups noticed was Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, who had just entered and who was surrounded by Bingham, Groesbeck, Colfax and others.—The Hon. James Hotchkiss, of Connecticut became oblivious to all the vexations of a political life and slept soundly at his seat. George Wilkes of the *Spirit of the Times* was admitted to the floor through the special favor of his friend Forney, and was bob nobbing with Congressmen no doubt. In a word the scene through the protracted recess was varied, picturesque and suggestive. We have a rumor that the trial is to be burlesqued by a writer here, and will be put on the stage at the Chestnut for the special benefit of those who have been unable thus far to procure tickets of admission. The vote in secret session was 28 to 21 for allowing the additional time to the President.—*Post*

—In reply to the expressed regret of "an eminent and respected citizen," that the Democratic party does not espouse the cause of President Johnson with a greater show of zeal and more vigorous and demonstrative manifestations, the New York *World* says "nothing is farther from the intention of democrats than to tamely abandon the President to his fate." There is no need, it thinks, of spasmodic demonstrations to convince anybody that the democratic party believes that the President has done nothing to deserve impeachment. It asserts that the Democratic members of Congress have shown no zeal "since these infamous proceedings were commenced." The gag of the previous question was thrust down their throats, but they carried dilatory parliamentory tactics as far as they could, and then drew up an energetic protest and vainly endeavored to have it inserted in the official record. The democrats of Tammany Hall and the Assembly at Albany would have displayed equal activity, if there was the remotest chance that it would be of any avail.

After the trial became inevitable, it would have been alike indecorous and idle to hold public meetings with a view to stay further proceedings. Neither the democrats or anybody can ask that the President shall not be tried, now that he is impeached. The democratic press will criticise the trial as it advances, but the *World* does not think indignation meeting should be held during its progress. But, it says, "if the President is condemned by an iniquitous prostitution of legal forms," as is expected, "democratic indignation will blaze forth from one end of the country to the other." It is not expedient to make fruitless attempts to overawe the President's judges while they are sitting, "but if he should be condemned, the democratic party will move for a prompt appeal to the higher tribunal of public opinion."

Nothing which democrats could have done would have arrested the impeachment, prevented the trial, or have infused honesty and fairness into the minds of partizan judges. But the democrats will take good care that the Republican party shall meet the fate of Haman, and be hanged on the gallows it has erected for the President. Nothing is more certain than that if the President is condemned, he will be speedily vindicated by the overthrow of his prosecutors, and that this very impeachment trial will prove the chief instrument of their ruin.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE UNDERWOOD.—The Richmond *Dispatch* contains a letter from John Hawxhurst, of Alexandria, charges Judge Underwood with an attempt to bribe and control the Radical vote of Virginia for Judge Chase for President. The matter, we are informed by telegraph, was prominently before the convention yesterday, based probably upon Hawxhurst's letter. Hawxhurst declares that the following took place at a small private meeting to which the narrator had been invited:

"Judge Underwood said "We can have money enough if we are in favor of a certain man for President." A silence of a few moments was broken by some one asking who that man was? Judge Underwood replied Chase; that he had no money, but Sprague had, and would give one hundred thousand dollars for the use of the party in that State. I do not think any one expressed assent or dissent. After a short embarrassed silence, and a still more embarrassed attempt at conversation, the company broke up. I was afterward told that it was understood that if Chase should become President, Judge Underwood was to take his place as Chief Justice. With all justice to Chief Justice Chase and Senator Sprague, I will here state that I was never satisfied that they knew anything of this offer, believing rather that it came from the inordinate ambition of Judge Underwood, who thought to recommend himself to the good graces of Chase, and in this way might possibly get the nomination in the Senate for Chief Justice, or at least continue his almost unlimited control of (adam) appointments in Virginia.

JOHN HAWXHURST."

Gen. Cary's Vote on Impeachment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1868.

J. B. QUIGLEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your frank and manly letter dissenting from my vote on impeachment is at hand.—You have probably seen my reasons briefly given for my vote for that question. You say "voting on impeachment would have clearly placed you [me] with the Republican party," that you and others voted for me because I was a Republican, and intimated that my Republican friends in the Second District are mortified at my course. Did you understand when I was a candidate that I was to vote as I might be directed by the leaders of my party; that I was "to go it blind," and surrender my conscience to the keeping of others? If that was your understanding, I am sorry that you were deceived—that you did not know me better.

I suppose that my best friends, among whom I counted you, believed that I would think, vote and act for myself as my judgment and conscience directed.—The impeachment of the President is a very grave matter, and under oath I could not say that I believed him guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, nor do I suppose at this moment that one out of every ten of the Republican party believes him guilty. I am no defender of Andrew Johnson or his policy, but I cannot therefore pronounce him guilty of high crimes as charged.

If every friend I have deserts me, I shall pursue a straightforward, conscientious course, and preserve at least my own self respect. The more I see of public men the better I am satisfied that party slavery is the meanest servitude on earth. If consistent with your relations to the Republican Party, I wish you would suspend your judgment of my course until the results of this (which I believe to be ill advised and mad) action are fully revealed.

Truly yours, &c.,
S. F. CARY.

P. S.—You are at liberty to show this to anybody or make such use of it as you please.

An old Leader of the Opposition to the Democracy Prophesying.

Thurlow Weed, the old veteran editor of the New York State opposition to the Democracy thro all the various names and changes it has assumed in the past half century draws new upon his stores of historic reading for the purpose of holding up to the public view the inevitable outcome of the revolutionary Radical measures of Washington. He cites the case of France, that only obtained repose by the extirpation of the leaders that had brought on and continued the civil war—the haughty Aristocracy and the blind, cruel, and vindictive Radicals—and by falling into the embraces of an Emperor. The Aristocracy and Radicals were both brought under the guillotine, as if retributive justice required that both should perish. He then passes to the leaders of our late war, and says:

"The rebellion provoked, for its leaders, the abhorrence of the American people. They will be held in enduring execration. The political excesses and rapacity of the radical leaders will both emphasize and shorten their history.—The leaders of impeachment are digging a pit large enough for the slain and the slayers. Davis, Slidell, Toombs, Mason, Benjamin, &c., are held in abhorrence now for four years of rebellion and war. Sumner, Chandler, Butler, Boutwell, Stevens, Ashley, loyal as they were during the rebellion, will be held responsible for the consequences of four years of civil strife—consequences fatal to the union, prosperity, and happiness of the American people. These men like the "Red Republicans" of Madam Roland's day, have been perpetrating outrages in the sacred name of freedom. If, as it now seems probable, the President shall be convicted, every member of Congress prominently responsible for his "taking off," may exclaim with Cardinal Wolsey "a long farewell to all my greatness," for not one of them will survive politically beyond their present terms."

But before the country can reach the graves of the radical leaders, what will it not have to endure of uncertainty, strife and convulsion—of confidence destroyed business deranged and honesty demoralized—consequences fatal to the union, prosperity and happiness of the American people."—*Cincinnati Inquirer*

HOW MUSKRATS SWIM UNDER ICE.—Muskrats have a curious method of traveling distances under the ice. In their winter excursions to the feeding grounds, which are frequently at great distances from their abodes, they take in breath at starting, and remain under the water as long as they can. They then rise up to the ice, and breathe out the air in their lungs, which remain in bubbles against the lower surface of the ice.—They wait till this air receives oxygen from the water and ice, and then take it in again, and go on till the operation has to be repeated. In this way they can travel almost any distance, and live any length of time under the ice. The hunter sometimes takes advantage of this habit of the muskrat in the following manner: When the marshes and ponds where the muskrats abound are first frozen over, and the ice is thin and clear, on striking into their houses with his hatchet for the purpose of setting his traps, he frequently sees a whole family plunge into the water and swim away under the ice. Following one of them for some distance, he sees him come up to renew his breath in the manner above described. After the animal has breathed against the ice, and before he has time to take his bubble in again, the hunter strikes with his hatchet, directly over him, and drives him away from his breath. In this case he drowns in swimming a few rods, and the hunter cutting a hole in the ice takes him out. Mink, otter and beaver travel under the ice, in this way; and hunters have frequently told me of taking otter in this manner. I have described, when these animals visit the houses of the muskrat for prey.

——A bill to regulate marriage in all the States has been introduced in Congress. That is a matter belonging exclusively to the States, but the Jacobins appear to think that might makes right. Well, go on with the show but, whop setting day comes, and you appeal for mercy, don't say you were not warned.

The Jacobin Leaders.

In his speech before the Jacobin State Convention, at Philadelphia, week before last, the valiant "Colonel" McClure attempted to hold up to ridicule the leaders of the Democratic party," as he called them. His speech must have been exceedingly witty, for we notice that he was constantly interrupted with "shouts of laughter," "cheers," "prolonged cheers and laughter," during its entire delivery. Beyond question it was *very* witty, and no doubt a number of buttons were torn from their places during its delivery.

And now as the Chambersburg "Colonel" has named the "leaders" of the Democratic party," it may not be out of place to give the names of the leaders of the Jacobin or Negro party. They have Fred Douglass (negro) and Charles Sumner; they have Alock McClure and Simon Cameron; they have Sanford Conover (now in the penitentiary) and Benj. F. Butler; they have "Gov." Brownlow and dead-duck Forney; they have "Judge" Underwood and the dog Stanton; they have nine out of ten of the inmates of every penitentiary, and nine out of ten of those outside the penitentiary, but who should be *inside*. Indeed, there is scarcely a noted villian in our land who has not been or is now a leader in the Jacobin ranks. According to Horace Greely, two thirds of the debt that is now upon the people is stolen money, and everybody knows that this money was stolen by so called "trooly loil" fellows.

Let Colonel McClure and other slang whangers attempt to ridicule such tried patriots and incorruptible Statesmen as Horatio Seymour, James Buchanan, Judges Black and Woodward, and Wm. B. Reed, if it gives them any pleasure but when we compare these men with the men of the Negro party, they appear as giants look down on pigmies. The least of them is a head and shoulders taller than any man of the mongrel party. The "statesmen" of the Negro party—the Sumners, Wilsons, Nyes, Chandlers, Wades, and others of like calibre—are the merest puppets that that ever aped greatness. They are fanatical gas bags, full of wind and deception. Horatio Seymour's head contains more brains, and his heart more honesty, than all the leaders of the Negro party combined.

We admire greatness in any man be his opinions what they may, but we cannot countenance a fanatical fool who may be flippant in speech just as an inmate of an insane asylum is flippant.—When Henry Clay and Daniel Webster died, the Whig party died, and the brains of that party lie mouldering in the dust at Ashland and Marshfield.—Demagogues and pretenders now occupy the places left vacant by Clay and Webster, but there attempt at statesmanship is like the attempt of the jackass to appear like the lion, when he covered himself with the skin of the dead king of the forest.—*Carlisle Volunteer*

——At Winchester, says a correspondent living in that place, on the second Sunday of April, 1865, while a congregation was at worship, it was greatly annoyed by two Federal brass bands at the door, each seeming to vie with the other in shrieking for Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia.

Finally, Mrs. Gen. W. S. Hancock, who was present, was seen to whisper something to some officer present with her, who not at once responding to her request, she was heard to say in an excited tone, "For pity sake, go out and say to the officer in command if he has no respect for himself, or the service of which he is an officer, at least he should have some for the day and house of God. If you do not go, sir, I will." At this the officer retired, and after some time the crowd left, perhaps to visit some other church.

It is but proper to say Gen. Hancock who was then in command here, was in no way to blame for this outrage, or the many other public annoyances perpetrated upon unarmed men and holpless women. His conduct was always that of a brave, high-toned, gallant officer. Should his beatiful and accomplished wife ever visit Winchester again, now that the war is over, she will find our population ever willing to testify their high respect and admiration for her.

IMPEACHMENT ON THE HALF SHELL.—While the grim farce of impeachment, says the Philadelphia *Daily News*, is progressing, that old reprobate, Thaddeus Stevens, converts the Senate Chamber into an oyster saloon, in order that he may indulge his animal appetite at the same time that he gratifies the venom of his malignant heart by the fond anticipation of a triumph over the statesman who stands like a rock between him and his ambitious desire. Who that visited the Senate chamber thirty years ago, when Clay, Webster, and their compeers, *gentlemen* as well as Senators, expounded the principles of the Constitution, and gave tone and character to the legislation of the country, can regard the spectacle presented in that hall on the 14th inst., without a feeling of burning indignation. Has every sense of manly pride, every sentiment of decency and self respect, departed from the Capital of the great American Republic?

Do the people of our country forget that the halls of our national legislature are their property, and that every desecration of them by brutal vandals inflicts disgrace upon the country? Surely a lynch-law trial of the President of the United States might be conducted without exhibitions of gross indecency.

——It is asserted, and with reason, that the principal object of the Jacobins in impeaching the President, is to prevent the detection of the enormous frauds perpetrated by Stanton, in which many of the Jacobins are implicated. An honest man in the war office would disclose the rottenness of Stanton's administration of affairs, and hence the necessity for retaining Stanton in office. They are only delaying the *expose*, however. It is sure to come.

——A celebrated lawyer once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

Can Ben Wade be President?

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

A question of some magnitude and one of especial interest to the Hon. Ben Wade, President *pro tem* in the Senate is now being privately discussed among the Radical Congressmen of the anti-Wade stripe. The sixth section of the second Article of the Constitution says that Congress may by law prove for the case of the removal by death, resignation or inability &c., both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, &c. A question is now raised by those opposed to Mr. Wade, whether the President *pro tem.* of the Senate is such an officer as is contemplated by the Constitution. They contend that the officer must be an officer of the United States, and not an officer merely of the Senate or House.

This same question was raised in the winter of 1793, and was debated during the entire session without a decision. The same discussion was continued in 1794, when Mr. Madison then a member of the House of Representatives, spoke and voted against the proposition that an officer of either House of Congress was eligible to the Presidency under the clause of the Constitution quoted above. The bill as from the Senate passed the House by a majority of only one vote, Mr. Madison voting against it.

The hostility to Mr. Wade in the Radical camp is very great and none will be left unturned to prevent his reaching the Presidential chair. It is a fact that eminent counsel have been consulted. Hon. Reverdy Johnson has given the opinion that the President *pro tem* of the Senate is such an officer as is contemplated by the Constitution, and in this opinion Judge Woodward fully concurs.

The question is undergoing a lively investigation by the parties in interest, with the advantage of the law as it now stands in Wade's favor. Nevertheless, from the facility with which laws are now altered or repealed, Mr. Wade will not feel secure until he is in actual possession of the much coveted chair.

——Mr. Sumner declares that the negroes are "progressing in education." We deny it. Let the gentleman bring forth and exhibit a single specimen of an educated negro, in the white man's meaning of an educated man. We know that five thousand years have produced no such specimen. It is twenty years since Mr. Giddeon made his challenge. "Let any one quote to me one single line written by a negro worth remembering." Mahommed refused the negroes the gift of prophecy on the ground that they were incapable of receiving or imparting education. He alluded that difference in the intellectual and moral nature of the two races was as great as in their physical characteristics. And history has abundantly shown that the great Arabian philosopher was right. All efforts to educate negroes have been time and means thrown away, or a worse, or more useless undertaking than in attempting to educate Indians. All the senseless platitudes of the Senate Chamber, on the subject of educating negroes, are proofs of the ignorance or the dishonesty of those who use them.

——It seem to us that the Supreme Judges have concluded that it is their duty to do all in their power to arrest the progress of revolution. This is indicated, we think, by the tone and force of their decision, in a recent case that Confederate war vessels were not pirates, and that seizures made by them having been made under the authority of a *de facto* government were within the terms of insurance. In this case that of Mauran vs. the Alliance Insurance Company of Boston—the supreme court also decided that the States lately in rebellion did not, therefore, lose their status as members of the Union. This indicates clearly that the court regards the Reconstruction laws as being unconstitutional. Judges Chase and Swayne dissented from the opinion, but we doubt whether they did so very strongly on the points above noted.

——The people of Callaway county, having repeatedly been denied representation in the Legislature, have resolved to set up for themselves. How this is proposed to be done, may be inferred from following from the Fulton *Telegraph*:

"Since we have no representation, we shall in the future oppose all taxation. Not a cent of taxes will this county pay until we are represented. We will elect no Sheriff or Collector, at the approaching election. The "Kingdom of Callaway" will run her own boat after this."

——The mongrel hounds keep up their howling at General Hancock. The last charge made against him is that he rode in the same carriage with ex-President Davis. For this terrible offence (which he didn't commit) they can hardly find words to express their indignation. Yet if Mr. Davis would avow himself in favor of congressional reconstruction these same mongrels would gladly take him to their sooty bosoms. This is not strange, but very true.

——The revolution in Mexico against Juarez, led by Martinez and other chiefs, is gaining headway and extending through every State. The troops of the former have been defeated in several engagements. The whole country is in a state of confusion. Radical measures have proved a failure; they have embroiled the people instead of bringing peace and tranquility to them.

——The mongrel State convention resolves to consign the President to the retribution of "that God who is the author of all rightful civil government." We are glad they did not include Him as the author of their pet *military* governments, but astonished to learn that Congress is not the author of all civil government. Their actions lead one to suppose it was.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The town of Westfield, Mass., on Monday, elected the Democratic ticket by 150 majority, revolutionizing the political character of the town.

——A Chelmsford lady has seven husbands living. Her address is care of jail.