

Africanizing America.

Amid the intense excitement caused by the bold attempt of the Radical party to depose the President and change our whole form of government, we must not forget that the scheme of the same dangerous faction or Africanizing a portion of the country is being pushed forward with untiring industry in all the Southern States. Loyal Leagues are busily at work collecting the negroes into societies, administering to them such baths as will influence their action, inflaming their passions against the white race, and thus fitting them for action at the polls and elsewhere. Large sums of money have been collected and appropriated by the Congressional committee at Washington for expenses incurred in manipulating the negroes of the South, and promises made to them of the distribution of the lands in their favor when the proper moment arrives. Artful agents of the "Ramp" are now in the South procuring to the negroes that one effect of deposing Andrew Johnson, and placing Mr. Wade in his place, will be to hasten the period when they can take possession of what property still remains in the hands of white men in that section, and rule supreme, as they do in Hayti and other places where they are in the ascendancy.

The effect of such a course of action as that pursued by the party in power with reference to the negroes of the Southern States, can be seen in the condition of that section. In all the conventions negro delegates have been admitted, and their action has brought disgrace and ridicule upon the nation. Propositions of the most indefensible and monstrous character have been submitted and argued by these men, while all the material interests of the States are suffering, trade, commerce and agriculture languishing for want of proper attention. Two ideas seem to control the negroes. One is hatred to the white people among whom they reside, the other obtaining a living without labor. These they are preparing to make the foundation of the negro policy of the South. At the ballot box they set upon this plan, in the constitutions formed by them, it is the vital element, and in every life they carry out this platform, outrages upon white men, women and children are common in all the Southern States. Scarce a paper that comes from that section that does not contain accounts of the commission of offenses by negroes, at which the heart sickens and the blood runs cold: Lesser crimes such as petty larceny and assault and battery, are multiplied tenfold since the inauguration of the negro equality policy. Bands of idle, worthless negroes pass through all the South, plundering, destroying and burning. They cannot be controlled or punished. If resistance is offered, they add insult, violence and murder to the catalogue of their crimes. Behind these desperadoes stand the Loyal Leagues, and then comes Congress and the radical party. Clothing and food are supplied them by the Freedmen's Bureau, and thus equipped, they are prepared to act as the ready and willing tools of the conspirators at Washington.

In the meantime, no business can be done in the South. Laborers cannot be procured, and capitalists are afraid to invest their funds where the civil law affords no security for life or property. The few negroes that would labor are deterred from doing so by the threats of those who are in the plot against the white people of that section. If a negro votes the conservative ticket, he is mobbed, perhaps murdered, if he labors for his old master, the dissolute of his own race appropriate the proceeds of his industry. As the inevitable result of this state of affairs, the crops of the South are falling off—cotton, rice, and tobacco are diminishing in quantity and increasing in price; the North is losing the vast trade of that section, and many of the farmers, planters, and merchants, are preparing to seek homes in some other locality. Each year the area of land put under cultivation is becoming less, while mills for grinding grain or cutting timber are unproductive, on account of the difficulty of procuring hands, and the falling off in the demand for what they produce. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande the ruinous effects of this Africanizing scheme can be plainly and painfully seen, and yet the radicals are determined to push on the negro column over all obstacles and in defiance of all facts.

Why? Because the need the negro vote to sustain their plan for destroying this form of government. The North is preparing to cast off the chains of folly and fanaticism. All the elections taking place show this fact. In Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, and in many of the western States the altered tone of public opinion in of the most convincing character. But white men are to be trodden down by negroes. The votes of the Africanized Southern States are to be counted for Wade or Grant, or some other candidate of the radical party, for President, and thus the voice of millions of intelligent white freemen in Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, made of no effect.

This is the radical scheme. It is a twin brother of iniquity with the impeachment project. They need Wade in the white South to make the conspiracy perfect. This part of the plan is now being developed, but while gazing on the new horns of the beast, the white men of the nation must not forget that negro equality is one of the issues in the present contest.

Greely is compelled to acknowledge that the Democracy at the next Presidential election will poll more votes than any party ever yet did in a Presidential election. That, they will go, and then God by radicalism. Better times and a better day will then dawn. God speed it.

When the President was "swinging round the circle," in 1866, we were told by the Radical press that General Grant got "disgusted" at Cleveland and swung round on the Lake of Detroit by himself. It turns out now, to put it in plain language, that the General was on a "big batter."

Timely Warning.

The Democratic party has been accused with favoring Repudiation, and it has been very stoutly persisted that if the Democratic party were to get control of the Federal Government, the Public Debt would, beyond a doubt, be repudiated. The success of the Democratic party in the ensuing Presidential contest will alone save the country from the humiliation of repudiation. When journals like the New York Herald take hold of Repudiation and discuss it familiarly, it is time for the people to put on their thinking caps. The Herald utters but the truth, when it says that "nations, like individuals, may be driven by the stress of circumstances to take advantage of a bankrupt law, or—what is the same thing—practically make such a law for themselves." The Herald makes the following inquiry, which it follows up with pertinent remarks, which we commend to our readers for their consideration: "Why is it that real estate in this city and elsewhere is being purchased so eagerly at extraordinary prices while Government bonds are falling? Evidently there is a want of confidence. The reduction of the revenue by the passage of the Manufacturers' bill, to favor a certain class and for political effect, and of other bills reducing the revenue, while enormous expenses for the army, navy, reconstruction, Freedmen's Bureau, pensions, Pacific railroads and numerous other things are kept up, threaten us with a bankrupt Treasury. Had the dominant Radical party in Congress desired to bring about repudiation they could not very well have done more to accomplish that object. By the time the next report of the Secretary of the Treasury is made out, and perhaps before, we may expect to see a large amount of our securities sent back from Europe and consequently a rapid decline in them. It is all very well if we are a rich country and able to pay the debt. This or any other country, however rich, may soon be ruined by incapacity of the government, extravagance and mismanagement of the finances. The present ruinous financial policy, or rather want of policy, cannot be followed long. The American people are peculiar in this, that they bear evils patiently to the limit of forbearance, and then, as we saw in the uprising of the war, they move suddenly, like storms, and sweep all before them. We wish our reckless and extravagant Congress, the grasping bondholders, greedy manufacturers and national bank monopolists, against provoking the overburdened people beyond the limit of endurance. Let us have Penfield for President and the successful inauguration of his Greenback theory, and all will be well."

Stand by the Tried Constitution.

The New York World publishes a new Radical Constitution—a Constitution to authorize Congress to do everything, one, outside of which, Stevens and his followers could never find such an instrument is hardly necessary to men whose ferociousness respects no bounds, and who have already broken every legal and moral restraint. Stevens was cut out for a revolutionary leader, and has always been seeking opportunities to gratify his ruling passions. In quiet times he was of no account—a mere cypher in Congress, treated with universal contempt, or abhorrence. Civil commotions cast up to the surface a new class of men, of base nature, fitted to follow such as Stevens; men who have no public cause at heart, but are solely bent on private gain, of whom Corvode, Moorhead, Ashley, are specimens. They can, at best, work only as mere mercenaries. With few exceptions, like Cameron and Butler, they have not been guilty of great crimes, but it is only because they have not energy of mind to rise to any height of wickedness. They are not hawks or kites, they are only a rabble of miserable fowls whose fight is not above their dunghill or hen roost. But they tremble before the superior audacity of the authors of the sufferings now oppressing the country. They admire, and they obey them with servile officiousness, and gather spoils on all sides, with insatiable greed, unobserved amid revolutionary commotions. They are of mean and abject nature, forged for sycophants to audacious conspirators like Stevens. There never was a mean or abject mind that did not admire an intrepid and dexterous villain. In the bottom of their hearts they believe such hardy miscreants to be the only men qualified for great affairs; they are made to be the jackals for such lions, and are content to follow them and to batten on the public carcass torn by them. Considerations are no hindrance to the onward march of these destroyers, who are the fungus growth of a diseased community. Let the nation be restored to its wonted health, and they will be suppressed, and superseded by men who will respect the boundaries of the Constitution framed by Washington and Franklin, and find within those boundaries all the powers needed for the conduct of a free enlightened government. We are, therefore, opposed to the new Radical Constitution, as entirely unnecessary. The good old instrument—the sacred shield of liberty—is big enough and good enough for this nation; whilst it was obeyed the people were prosperous and happy, and such evil men as would wish to do anything outside of it, will not be long permitted to take part in the management of public affairs.

Cautious.—The New York Times, (Republican) in alluding to the rejection of negro suffrage in Michigan by 30,000 majority, says "it is a little singular that in spite of the very strong determination of the Northern States to impose universal negro suffrage upon the South, not one of them has voted as yet to accept it themselves. That they may be 'educated' to do so in time is quite likely, but it is clear that considerable training will be required meantime." "It is still more singular that, despite the fact that every State in the Union, North or South, East or West, is open to negro suffrage, Congress should endeavor to force upon all the people this odious measure."

The party in power obtained it on the Abolition hobby. They have abolished the Constitution—abolished nine States—and are now abolishing the President. The next step will be to abolish themselves.

Wages to a Pauper Standard.

The ultimate result of a triumph of Radicalism will be despotism—the few to govern, the many to obey. The ballot-box, corrupted and debased with negro ballots into a mere tool for demagogues, will be powerless for good; the taxes, wrung from the people, the soldiers of revenue officials with armed soldiery at their back will be used to buy power and corrupt the weak; whilst wages for labor will fall to the pauper standard of Europe. Every day of Radical rule brings still closer this disastrous consummation. Laboring men's incomes now are not proportionate to the increase in the prices of the necessities and comforts of life. Wages are mostly only double what they were in Democratic times, and rarely triple, yet four costs four times as much, meat, three to four times, butter from four to six times, and other things in pretty much the same proportion. The poor are rendered poorer, while the rich are made richer. Capitalists unite their wealth and not control the labor market, but they buy legislatures and control government. Public officials and lawmakers no longer regard themselves as public servants, but as rulers. Members of the Legislature and of Congress look to the capitalists for election and have no constituents but those who wield the power of wealth. The working masses may band themselves together to secure adequate wages for their toil, but capital makes common cause against them, and they are forced to succumb. They may select men to make laws for their benefit, but banded capital steps in and buys their legislators. Look on the statute books of your State and deny this fact, if you can. Thus every year of Radical domination in State and Federal Government shows an alarming downward tendency of workingmen's interests and prospects. New offices are created, salaries are raised, appropriation bills are swollen to gigantic proportions, fresh taxes are added, and the whole bill of expenses eventually comes down to be worked out by the toiling masses. How long will it be, under these circumstances, before the European pauper standard of wages is reached? How long before annual food will disappear from the workingman's table except on holiday times, and until children starve out of infancy will be laid into the stifling atmosphere of manure and filth to help eke out the scanty subsistence of the household? We ask the workmen of Pennsylvania to ponder these things. We ask them to compare the present with the past, and judge thereby of the future under the measures and political policies of the now dominant party.—Patriot and Union.

"Set a Rogue to Catch A Rogue"

In the U. S. Senate, a few days since, in the course of the debate on the bill appropriating one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars for the contingent expenses of the Senate, Simon Cameron, Senator from this State, rose in his place and charged that "Jurney, the Secretary of the Senate, was a defaulter to the amount of \$1,000." The charge created a flutter in the Senate. Finally a Senator attempted to defend the dead duck by trying to make it appear that Forney's confidential clerk, a Mr. Wagner, was the chief Cameron rejoined, defending Wagner, and repeating his first charge. After considerable debate the Committee on Contingent Expenses was ordered to investigate the matter. It is well known that Cameron and Forney have no love for each other, indeed, they are bitter enemies. Hence it is that Cameron is watching every opportunity to punish Forney. He now believes he has the "dead wood" on the dead duck, and in the face of the Senate and the people, he brands him a defaulter. Thus it is and has invariably been that whenever two radicals fall out, they at once brand each other as thieves. More than this, they generally prove their accusations true. It is much wonder that these robbers of the government are so anxious to retain power. Is it surprising that they desire to see ten States unrepresented in Congress? They fear exposure. From the very hour that Lincoln set foot in the White House, the so-called leaders of the Radical or Jacobin party have been fleeing the government. Every now and then they "blow," on each other but not one in a thousand of these defaulters and marauders have been exposed. So long as they hold both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, they are comparatively safe. Can it be that the people, by their votes, will continue to assist these thieving scoundrels to cover up their defalcations? Let them be unearched and exposed, and when this is done the people will be convinced that they have been supporting and sustaining as great a set of rogues as ever went unhung.—American Volunteer.

The war between those "twin relics" of radicalism and rascality, John W. Forney and Simon Cameron, promises to be interesting. In the Senate on last Wednesday, in a debate on the condition of affairs in Mr. Secretary Forney's office, Senator Cameron made known the fact that a few months ago Forney's books showed a defalcation of \$40,000. Mr. Cameron said he knew it had been said that Mr. Wagner, one of Mr. Forney's relatives, said at that time his confidential clerk, was the guilty person, and it had been said that Wagner had confessed it, and that Forney had made restitution. He did not believe this, however. He knew Wagner very well, and he knew him to be an honest and upright man. He was confident that a proper investigation would fix the crime, if there was any, upon some one else. Two Senators spoke in behalf of Forney and said that Wagner had confessed in writing that he had used the missing money for speculative purposes, that Forney had made good the loss out of his own pocket. But Mr. Cameron insisted that such was not the fact, and as stated yesterday, the investigation was ordered. "When rogues fall out," &c.

The Radical conspirators are scarcely more hostile to President Johnson than to Chief Justice Chase. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin makes the private secretary of the Chief Justice say that the "hounding" of Mr. Chase by the Radical leaders had forced him and other friends of the Chief Justice to determine never again to vote the Republican ticket.

The History and Fate of Perjured Witnesses—A Warning to the Holt-Stanton Congressional Tools

In noticing the recent indictment of Holt, one of the witnesses against the President in the impeachment trial, for perjury, occasion is taken by the press to refer to the fate of Conover, Baker, and others who were concerned in the perjuries gotten up by Stanton and Holt, by which to use the words of one of the managers of the impeachment toward another of the managers, "an innocent woman was hung." History is here, as in other important events, in the shape of Puritan rule and fanaticism, but repeating itself in its most horrible shape. All readers of English history are familiar with the events of that period, about two centuries ago, when perjury produced the deaths of many innocent persons on account of a fabulous "Popish plot" against the State, (which had about as much foundation as the lies "plotted" of the present time) which originated with one Tompkins. The witnesses in that day, by whose perjured testimony so many innocent victims were sacrificed to partisan malice, were five in number, named respectively, Gates, Bellor, Dugdale, Carstairs, and Dangerfield. Of these, Bellor alone died a natural death in his infancy, unpunished on earth, without one sting of shame or remorse. Dugdale was driven mad by the furies of an evil conscience, and died, with loud shrieks, imploring those who stood around his bed to take away Lord Stafford, whose his perjury had murdered. The end of Carstairs was also one of horror. He begged with his last breath, says Burnet, to be thrown into a ditch. Like a dog, for he was not fit to sleep in consecrated ground, Gates was convicted on two bills of indictment for perjury, (then only a misdemeanor) found against him by the grand jury of Middlesex, and because his offense was, in a moral light, murder, sentenced to the striped of his clerical habit, pilloried in palace yard, led round Westminster Hall, with an inscription declaring his infamy over his head; pilloried again in front of the Royal Exchange; whipped from Oldgate to Newgate, after an interval of two days whipped again from Newgate to Tyburn, kept a close prisoner for life, and five times every year brought forth from his dungeon and exposed in the pillory in different parts of the capital. Terrible as the sentence was, it was rigorously executed, and a man who counted the stripes at his second whipping said he received as high as seventeen hundred!

Dangerfield whose crimes were not so numerous as those of Gates, was sentenced only to be whipped from Oldgate to Newgate, and from Newgate to Tyburn. He suffered the execution of the sentence, and was finally killed by a man named Francis, who taunted him with his whipping and having received a curse in response, struck him over the face with a cane, injuring the eye, from the effect of which he is said to have died. From the time he received his sentence he was in an agony of despair. The punishment of both Gates and Dangerfield was "cruel and unusual," but considering the enormity of their crimes they have never been pitied, though in these days they have found imitators. But it has only been since Radical rule and malice has been in the ascendant. The chief conspirators and suborners of the perjury of the present times have not yet received their doom. But it will come, for "truth is omnipotent and public justice certain."—Civ. Enquirer.

Connecticut Representation.

The New Haven, Connecticut Register remarks, "the question will often be asked by our friends abroad and some at home, how it is, that Connecticut is able to elect a Democratic Governor by twenty five hundred majority, and is yet not able to secure both branches of the Legislature by a proportionate vote. The fact is that under the rotten borough system of representation, a minority in the state is at any elections as liable to get control of the Legislature as a majority. Here is an astounding fact that will scarcely be credited by persons unacquainted with it. New Haven has a population of over 50,000 yet has but two representatives in the House, while the countries of Winham and Tolland, with a population of only 65,453, have forty five representatives. Think of that! Fifty five thousand persons represented in a radical section of the state by forty five representatives while a Democratic section with over fifty thousand inhabitants, has but two representatives! And the radicals will not lift a finger to change this system, because they get so much advantage from it. Yet they daily prate of their devotion to manly suffrage and equal representation. The system is that each town, borough, or city, has two members; so that a little township with 1,000 inhabitants (or less) has the same representation as New Haven, with 50,000!

"The election in South Carolina has resulted in a great Republican victory," says the morning mongrel organ Good Lord, what shamelessness! A "great Republican victory"—achieved for negro candidates, with negro votes, and by the disfranchisement of a majority of the most intelligent and best white men of the State! Oh, how the Radical party has "stooped to conquer"—stooped to the use of all corrupting, diabolical and tyrannical machinery within its reach. Shame upon any one calling himself a man to glory in such a victory!

The Register board of Georgia have struck the name of Aaron A. Bradley, the Boston mulatto, from the registry, roll on account of having been convicted by the Brooklyn City Court in 1861 of felony and sentenced to two years imprisonment. This is the same Bradley who served as a delegate in the black and tan convention and assisted in drafting the Georgia "constitution," and the same who lately issued a manifesto to the "loyal" leagues to rally in arms against the "rebels." Of such is the leadership of the Radical party South.

Greely is of opinion that if Ben. Wade is placed in the President's chair by the Rump Senate, a great rise in the price of whiskey will immediately follow. No doubt of it.

The Perpetual Revolution.

There is a most uncertain and gloomy state of things on both ends of the Island of Hayti. Indeed such is the obscurity that it may be scripturally defined to be the blackness of darkness. It is as hard to tell what Mr. Sumner and Mr. Stevens' clients are actually doing as it is to lay your hands on a black cat in a deep cellar after dark. As near as we can learn, the military chief, Salnave after constructing cabinets and playing at Constitutions for several months, has concluded that it does not pay, and is about to have himself declared in name the dictator which he has been in fact; so Hayti will be ready to fraternize with us this year and next more strongly than ever. She will have set aside all pretense of law and constitution, and will have inaugurated the regime of the sword—pure and simple. Upon all which if we were wise, we might at least learn this lesson, that white people can not live in Hayti under the tragic and chronic incapacity of the negro for self-government. How long do we suppose that the Africanization of the Southern States can be endured by our own race and color and antecedents? But to return to Hayti, or rather to the Dominican Republic at the other end of the Island. We understood long ago that Cabral was put down and Baz was put up. The truth seems to be that Hungron the Baz General, had won a decisive victory, and after hanging his opponents, had invited Baz to come back; but the wary mulatto scholar and diplomat stays at Curacao and goes not to take possession of his new honors. He is as much afraid of his own island as a fly of a hot griddle. He will not set foot on it. How his anxious constituents get on in his absence, we are without circumstantial advice; but we will wager that they are going out of one revolution into another of all the whiffing, this effort to found stable and representative government among Africans, or any of the mixed races, is the most exorbitant. It will not stop over yet will it go on. The effort to give the benefit of our naturalization system in the Southern States, will prove the very same ignominious failure, because it is only a contest perpetually renewed, but never successful with the conditions of human nature, and the fixed laws we call Providence.—West & South.

The Reaction Steady and Sure.

The result of the State election in Connecticut is most gratifying to the friends of free institutions, and unfettered, an taxed industry. It shows that Grant has no strength with the people which can successfully aid the Jacobins in carrying their load of iniquity, that impeachment is unpopular, that negro suffrage is unpalatable to a large majority of the white men of the North, and that the people will have relief from the heavy weight of debt and taxation from which they are suffering so severely. The municipal elections, wherever held are equally encouraging. Nearly every where the gains to Democracy are large and the verdict of the people is most emphatic against the Jacobin revolutionists.

But what shall we say of Michigan, which, at the last State election, gave a Jacobin majority of twenty-nine thousand, and has now voted against the proposed negro suffrage Constitution by thirty thousand. That State has been regarded by the Jacobins as sure for them on any question! They had no doubt of carrying negro suffrage at the election on Monday, without difficulty, and by a large majority. Behold the result! Such a verdict as that in Michigan, directly upon the vital issue of Mongrelism, involving its very origin and existence, opens up a bright future for the friends of white supremacy in this country. The Black Idol is overthrown. The country is Caucasian, and will be free! The people are, after all, sound at heart, and will stand by their own bright blood, and high-hearted, grand, imperial race—the conquerors, civilizers, rulers of the world!

The "tidal wave" sets strong, and rises high, for liberty truth, and justice. The people declare against negroism and bondsmanship. They will have back their freedom, they will have back the government and union which their fathers left them, they will have laws which will secure them the fruits of their industry, they will leave their children free from political and pecuniary bondage, instead of transmitting to them an inheritance of oppression, shame, and beggary.—La Crosse Democrat.

Wise Financial Policy.—Gold in the Treasury.—Secretary McCulloch, we observe by his April report of the public debt, continues to keep about \$100,000,000 in gold in the Treasury. This gold converted into legal-tenders, would take up \$138,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, upon which the people are now paying an interest of six per cent., which amounts to \$8,280,000 a year.—This would be a very handsome saving to the taxes of the people. But McCulloch prefers to keep his gold and let the bondholders have the interest on the bonds, which the gold ought to pay. This is called wise financiering by some people. It is wise, certainly, for the bonded interest.—Enquirer.

The Bond Debt.—From March 1 to April 1 the gold bearing interest bond debt of the United States was increased from \$1,926,000,000 to \$1,944,000,000. Upon these \$18,000,000 the annual increased interest will be over \$1,000,000 in gold. The debt bearing currency interest has been decreased \$10,000,000 in the same month, and the debt bearing no interest \$10,000,000. The policy of those who control the Government is to reduce as fast as possible the debt that costs the people no interest, or the debt whose interest is payable in currency, while at the same time they increase the gold interest debt. Thus the people continue to be robbed for the benefit of the money sharks of Wall street.—Enquirer.

Elections tickets in Ohio must hereafter be printed on white paper, as well as be voted by white men.

The New York Tribune, speaking of such an event as a President being of one party and Congress of another, says

"We defy any one to show how this is to happen, unless the President shall betray, desert, and turn his voice on or against those by whose favor and votes it was confided to him. And, whenever that shall happen, we trust the President will be impeached and kicked out—the sooner the better!"

There is law and wisdom in "solid chunks." A President ought to be impeached and kicked out for refusing to follow the gyrations of a political party. Does he not take an oath to "support, protect and defend" the political party which elects him to office? The Chief Magistrate of the United States is only the tool of a political caucus—a puppet to be moved about by the hands of the politicians who happen to nominate him. This is the "wisdom, virtue and intelligence" of the Tribune. And it virtually confesses that President Johnson's only crime is in refusing to follow the dictation of the African party. For that, and that alone, was he impeached and brought to trial. We confess we have very little respect for a President who would be impeached and brought to trial by such a body as the Rump. It is as much the duty of the Executive to protect his office from destruction and overthrow, as it is to discharge any other duty embraced in his oath to defend the Constitution of the United States. The Rump is the real criminal in this case, and the President should have so treated it from the very start of its usurpation. Does any one imagine that, had an Andrew Jackson been in the President's chair during these usurpations, the body illegally acting as congress would have been allowed to have carried on its revolution twenty-four hours? Not after its seditious hand had been fully disclosed, it would not have lasted twenty-four minutes.—Old Guard.

SERGEANT BATES AND HIS FLAG.—Sergeant Bates of Wisconsin, a returned Union soldier who undertook to walk from Vicksburg to Washington, bearing a Union Flag, without money, and to depend upon the kindness of the people on the route, arrived at Washington on the 14th.

He was met at the Long bridge by a large concourse of citizens. Among them was Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, who welcomed the Sergeant to the federal capitol. He subsequently visited the Executive Mansion, and was warmly greeted by the President on reaching the Metropolitan Hotel, he was again welcomed to the city by Hon. A. Eldridge of Wisconsin. After remaining a few moments he was escorted to the Capitol for the purpose of fixing his flag on the dome, but the radical police in charge of the building refused him admittance even to the rotunda, although a swarm of negroes who had followed the crowd, were admitted.

Thus, after being kindly treated all through the south by the former rebels whom he helped to defeat, he only finds enemies in the radical convention at Richmond, and among the impeachers at Washington.—A.

CALMNESS.—The people are calm. Very calm. Acting upon the hypothesis that this quiet indicates content, the radicals are playing a bluff game. They see the nation weary and exhausted, after a strife of eight long weary years, and trusting that this lassitude may last long enough to serve their purpose, they are bent upon binding us firmly in change cunningly, one by one, are they removing the safeguards of the people against despotism so that when the hour arrives, a coup d'etat may render us powerless for resistance—helpless slaves. It will not do to pooh! pooh! away the shadows that are in our path. The substance is at hand, and unless we remove that, we shall soon find ourselves unable to resist its power. The lessons of History are before us, we would do well to attend to their teaching. If we mistake not, the calm we speak of is not real. We think it is the lull that precedes the storm, and we be them who provoke the power of an outraged, deceived and oppressed people.—Columbia Herald.

SEVEN SENTENCES.—A corporal, named Henderson, attached to the garrison of Columbia, S. C., who was tried by Court martial and found guilty of striking Colonel Sumner, while on duty, was sentenced by the Court to be reduced to the ranks, drummed out of camp, to have his head shaved, to forfeit all pay, and to be imprisoned for three years at hard labor, in Fort Macon; and during the term of his imprisonment, to wear a ball weighing thirty-two pounds, attached to a thirty six inch chain.—Es.

The Income Tax is needed to pay for a standing army in the South. Remove that army, and the tax will cease. White men of the North, don't you think you have been burdened long enough with this odious tax, merely that the ignorant negro may be made a voting machine to continue Radical demagogues and adventurers in office? Remember that every dollar of income tax wrung from your hard earnings goes to bolster up this Radical outrage.

A Boston letter writer has been to see Henry Ward Beecher, and tells the public that he "never saw him in such good spirits before." That is probably because the unnatural wretch's father is dead. During the first year of the war he said: "The Constitution is the father of all our troubles." So now that that father is dead, the wretch feels himself free from all his "troubles."—Old Guard.

The negro party, Forney says, "The election in South Carolina has resulted in a great Republican victory." The blacks were victorious and the white men were defeated. This is the issue before us. Shall the black man triumph over the white? What say you reader?

It is said that Forney is met by the impeachers because they neglected to enumerate among the "high crimes and misdemeanors" of the president, his having called him a dead duck. The Chicago victory troubles the mongrels exceedingly. They dislike to white men's elections has grown proverbial.