

The Republican Party Dead.—A Lively Funeral Discourse by Don Platt.

Don Platt, a well known Western radical politician, writes as follows to the Cincinnati Commercial, under date May 17:—

I wish to make a few observations of a philosophical sort touching the late Republican party.

I ascertained some twelve or thirteen years since at the birth of the party just deceased, having travelled from the Maca-beek valley to Buffalo, carrying a plank for the platform on which the newly born was to be cradled, and my affections were grown with its growth to such an extent that its sudden death threw me into a state of profound grief, disturbed by indignation. I passed from lamentation to an indignation meeting, and from an indignation meeting to deep grief. But with reflection came consolation. I came to the consoling thought that I was not the only sufferer, and handing out my surplus affections to my beloved country at large, I found my share could be carried without much trouble.

This immediate cause of its death was dyspepsia, aggravated by whiskey.

But the seeds of weakness and disease were planted in its birth. We began a party of reform, of agitation, of aggression, and we took into our embrace the old whig party, that was a party of conservatism, aggravated by great dignity and timidity. The result has been internal dissensions. The ultra reform party could not digest the conservative lump, and we have been afflicted with cholera, so to speak, that will sigh destroyed our usefulness. Our actions, in consequence, have been contradictory. While at one time we create a John Brown, and glory in John Brown as our greatest and best beloved, organized huge armies, fought out big wars and liberated a race, on the other hand we have been busy smoothing our wrinkles with the decayed plasters of past wrong doing. It is called a compromise—which means to give the devil your soul in a disguised, peaceful manner.

The last internal convulsion exhibited with great clearness the different elements. On the one side we had Butler, Stevens, Bingham, Logan, Sumner and Drake; on the other stood, in calm repose, Fessenden and Trumbull, while between floated another element, born of the revolutionary times, that had its marketable value, and fluctuated as either party bid.

Now, I am prepared to admit that Messrs Fessenden and Trumbull were actuated by the highest and most honorable motives. I do not believe they could be bought with money or swayed by prejudice. They felt that they were jurors, under oath, answerable to their God for the verdict they rendered. Nor do I blame them for responding as they did to the solemn question asked them by the Chief Justice. I believe that the thirty-five voting "guilty" were honorable, honest men. But in political life a blunder is worse than a crime, and Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull blundered in belonging to the republican organization at all. They should have gone over to the party of Stanberry and Grossbeck, where the old whig dignity is preserved intact, and where conservatism is so intense that an ancient wrong is preferred to a new right, and where official position is so glorified that a halo is thrown around an inebriated mule, that an all-wise Providence, through some inscrutable reason, has set on end and made our President.

When impeachment was first broached the evidence was as well known as it was at the end of the trial. At the beginning Messrs Fessenden and Trumbull should have made their fight. Falling to defeat it they should have resigned their positions, as honorable men, and washed their dignified hands of the responsibility. But they chose to renege themselves for a conflict when their triumph would be our death, and are somewhat astonished at the popular howl of wrath and indignation that comes up over their dignified, honest, honorable stupidity.

We could have survived a blunder great as this had it come alone, but it is the concluding act of a long series. Through the unsettled condition of a country suffering from civil war we have developed more rascality than any organization ever called into existence. We have filled the offices with thieves and their pockets with stealings. We have organized rings that in turn create office holders and control the government. Men go in poor and come out millionaires. For one dollar paid to the government from hard earned taxes, hundreds stick to the dirty fingers of official scoundrels. We have whiskey rings, Indian Bureau rings, manufacturers' rings, national bank rings, railroad rings, land-grabbing rings, and internal improvement rings. From the lowest officials up to Senators and Cabinet officers, the tent of corruption runs, until the people, dazed and confused, confound the right and listen with indifference to the threats of exposure.

When charged with all this they have responded, "Andy Johnson is corrupt and appointed scoundrels to office. Well, Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull have, under oath, pronounced him not guilty, and let him go scot-free."

At the end of a fearful war the people had a right to expect that the expenses of the Government should be brought back at once to a peace footing. They demanded a reduction of the army to what it was in 1850; that the useless monitors should be sold for old iron; that the hundreds of thousands of dollars called office-holders should be dismissed, and the appropriations cut down to a reasonable expenditure.

We have replied that Andrew Johnson, who came in through assassination, has organized assassination at the South, and an army of at least fifty thousand men is necessary to keep the peace. Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull have voted not guilty, and let Andrew go scot-free.

The people have expected that in our hands reconstruction at the South would progress with reasonable speed, and that the unhappy region restored to a state of

quiet and prosperity. The expectation might not be reasonable, for the blind bigotry that hurried us into a bloody war has developed in hate that, with stupid fury, casts aside all social and legal restraint. But we answer that our wise acts of legislation have been rendered null and void by an Executive that plants itself squarely in opposition to the law-making power. Now, Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull vote "not guilty," and the accused goes scot-free.

We awaken to the unpleasant fact that not Andrew Johnson, but the Republican party, has been on trial, and the sentence is a sentence of death, rendered by our own Senators, who have grown fat, rich and great through our organization. To have such a trial, with such a result, (and Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull knew it as well as the beginning as they did at the end), is a great blunder—a blunder worse than a crime. It may be that the disgust felt by the country at large for the democratic peace party may call into existence a new organization, but the Republican party is dead, and we may as well gracefully admit the fact and accept the situation.

Costly Laurels.

We have no desire to pluck one honestly earned laurel from the brow of the Radical nominee. But he is presented as a military candidate, without political opinions other than those prepared for him by his keepers, and this fact challenges an investigation into his skill as a military leader, and the cost at which his successes were obtained.

It is certainly just to credit Grant with the capture of Lee; but there is a debit as well as a credit side to the account. What General Scott called "the economy of life by means of hard work," will be sought for in vain in the campaigns of General Grant. His successes have been won by a prodigious expenditure of his soldiers. In his last and greatest campaign he pitted an enormous army against a small one, and sacrificed twice as many men as General Lee had under his command. It is not justice but adulation, to praise him as if he had conquered an army as large as his own. It is not justice but an affront to humanity to give him as much credit as if he had achieved the same result without such wholesale sacrifices of men. The following is an authentic statement of the respective forces and losses of General Grant and Lee between the Rapidan and the James.

Grant on assuming command May 4, 1861, had of effective men besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.

Lee at the same date had an effective force of 52,000.

Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.

Lee's reinforcements, up to the same date, were 18,000.

Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000.

Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000.

Returns to their respective Governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put hors du combat was 117,000.

Up to the same date the number of Lee's men who had been put hors du combat was 19,000.

The two armies then met in front of Petersburg. — *Saturday Post*

No Protection.

The Radical leaders profess to be the special promoters and protectors of American industry, yet their platform does not contain a syllable in relation to a tariff or the working interests of the country. The people understand these tactics perfectly well. The New England manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics and the Pennsylvania iron kings are in favor of a high tariff on foreign goods, wares, iron, &c., whereas the people of the Western States are utterly opposed to tariffs of all kinds. A "plank" could not be constructed—even on the double-edged principle—to suit both these conflicting interests, hence the managers at Chicago slyly turned their backs upon all the productive interests of the country. Is such faithless and cowardly conduct worthy of a party calling itself great and "loyal"? Is it great and "loyal" to wriggle out of a dilemma in that way? Is the "party of grand moral ideas" so hard put to for votes as to feel unable to take a bold and definite stand upon those questions, which most vitally concern every business man in the land? Let us hear no more now from the Radical organs of Pennsylvania about "protection to American industry against foreign pauper labor." That piece of humbug has been most effectually laid upon the shelf by the Chicago managers, and can never again be brought forward to gull the people of the Eastern and Middle States. A party that expresses itself prepared to "foster and encourage" emigration of foreigners to people and build up the great West, and declares its sympathy for all the oppressed of other nations, and yet cannot find a word of sympathy and encouragement for our home industries, is entitled to no respect, no confidence and no votes from the enterprising and industrious citizens of Pennsylvania. — *Patriot & Union*

BRUCE.—Thirty odd years ago, when news came to this country of the system of espionage in opening private letters, practiced in the post offices of Italy, and once in the British post office, the whole country denominated such conduct as infamous. But there are worse practices going on in Washington to-day. The telegraph offices of Baltimore and Washington are ransacked for private telegrams and the managers consent to obey the summons of a committee constituted by a party and for the worst of party purposes. No business, no message, no letter, no dinner-table, no bed-room, no library, no kitchen even, is sacred from the intrusion of these vagabond impediments, set on by Ben Butler. His detectives, paid for by the government, are in New York to-day, as they are in Washington City and elsewhere. They use not only the post offices of the country, but all its machinery. They demand that Senators shall be arraigned, and seek to destroy their good names by holding them up as examples of corruption. No wonder that Bingham is sick. If he had in him a particle of manhood he would hang his head in a very shame if, indeed, like Judas, he did not even hang himself. — *N. Y. Evening Times*

Pennsylvania Sold out to the West.

The Western State delegations in the Grant-Colfax convention, with the aid of the Southern negroes and carpet-baggers, ruled the nominations and dictated the platform. Both candidates are Western men—with western notions and western sympathies—and the platform is a mere reflection of western desires. Western agriculturists want foreigners to do their labor and enhance the value of their lands by peopling the vast prairie; hence a plank was inserted favoring emigration. Western agriculturists are opposed, however, to tariffs on foreign productions for the protection of the manufacturers of the Eastern and Middle States, hence the platform is silent upon all those questions of trade and manufacturing industry which so vitally concern the people of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and the New England States. The Radicals of those States keenly feel the disgrace of the inferior position in which they have thus been placed, and in various ways, are showing their feelings. We quote at random a specimen from the local morning Radical organ:

"The United delegations of the West and the North-west, were moving for the welfare of their States and the honor of their locality. We lost, that men might serve their little interests, and the west gained, that she might insure benefits for her communities. It will be a long time before the East and Middle States will be able to regain their lost political power. As the Southern States return to the Union rejuvenated, they will make political alliances which will still further strengthen the ring against the East, until the corrupt politicians who have been ruling in politics in this part of the Union get their share of the evil effects of rings by which they have heretofore controlled official affairs. In the meantime the removal of the National Capital to the West will be gradually accomplished, until on the shores of the Mississippi and the Missouri, will lodge all the political power of the American Union."

This being true, it is clearly the duty of the people of Pennsylvania and of the rest of the middle and Eastern States, to prevent the disastrous result of the action of the "ring" of corruptionists, by overturning the platform erected at Chicago and burying beneath its ruins the candidates who are now upon it. Shall our people through Grant and Colfax lose everything merely to "insure benefits for Western communities"? Sure! It is going far to demand that they shall join hands with the Eastern corruptionists, (who sold their votes to the western monopolists), in a scheme to remove the National Capital to the West, and to make that the centre of all political power. Where is the Pennsylvania or New Englander so stupid, so mean, or so corrupt as to cast a vote against the interests and power of his State and section, by voting for Grant and Colfax, who has above confessed, are the candidates of a "ring" of Eastern corruptionists united with Western monopolists, and whose election will undoubtedly result in building up the West at the expense of the East? — *Patriot and Union*

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—The Hon Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, whom the Whigs once run for the Vice Presidency, in a letter recently published, thus depicts the condition of the South:

"The situation of the States of the South is indeed melancholy. We are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr. Fox, that 'the most dangerous of revolutions is a restoration.' The idea of constraining the States by military domination into the adoption of constitutions for local governments, with the right of suffrage extended to negroes, without any qualification except being of the male sex and over twenty-one years of age, and by the Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States at the same time disfranchising all men of experience and influence among us, is the most solemn farce that has been enacted in all history. It is to roll back the tide of civilization two centuries at least, and place the ballot in the hands of a constituency less qualified for the office of government than has ever before exercised it in any Republican country."

—President Johnson now owes it to his friends everywhere who stood by him in the fiery ordeal through which he has passed, to have every Radical office-holder throughout the country kicked out, where he has the power to do so, and Democrats, or Republicans who opposed impeachment, appointed to their places. Let him commence by ridding the Departments at Washington of all obnoxious subordinates; for we are correctly informed, there are still a larger number of salaries being pocketed there by individuals who are openly hostile to the administration. For example, what right has such a blatant, red-mouthed Radical as John A. Doyle (formerly of this place) to hold a lucrative clerkship in the Treasury Department, to the exclusion of some honest friend of the administration? We repeat it, kick them all out. — *N. Y. Union Herald*

COLFAX A KNOW-NOTHING.—Colfax, the Radical candidate for Vice President, is a politician by trade, and has always been notorious in Indiana as a chronic office beggar. He was an original Know-Nothing, and at such was elected to Congress, being one of the most bitter and loud-mouthed defamers of Catholics and of our foreign born fellow citizens. Like others of his class, he naturally allied himself with the Republican party, when the fusion between the Know-Nothing and the Abolitionists took place. The resolution in reference to naturalized citizens adopted by the Chicago Convention was merely a tub thrown to the whale; and when that it quored every naturalized citizen will recall the antecedents of the party and of its nominee, Schuyler Colfax, the Know-Nothing.

Speaking of the charge that Chief Justice Chase had left the radical party, Mrs. Cady Stanton says: "Why not follow a good man with the Democratic party, rather than, with Republicans, help to place a drunken soldier in the White House?"

Cheating the Government.

Every since the radical party came into power in 1861 the principal business of their leaders has been to make money out of and cheat the Government whenever they could. We had supposed that when the war was over, and the opportunity for the enormous big stealings had passed they would try to reform and endeavor to be more honest with the Government that they had robbed in the manner they have. But it appears the robbing and cheating is still to keep up. We judge this from the character of the men that they have nominated as their standard bearers during the coming Presidential campaign. As an example of their propensity to cheat the Government, we copy the following which we find in the *Pittsburg Commercial* of May 29, a radical paper:

The Grant and Colfax big game story has got into the papers incorrectly, and this is really what occurred: The speaker, at the headquarters the morning before the nomination, reading to the General his Chicago telegrams up to midnight, which the General had wished to see.— Both were smoking, and the General asked, "Where do you get these cigars that are named for you?" They suit my taste exactly." The speaker replied a Republican German, named Henry Berd, at Danbury, Conn., had named them for him, and he, with other Congressmen, used them exclusively. The General immediately wrote a letter ordering a thousand, and as he has not the franking privilege, the Speaker said as the letter was for Colfax cigars, he would depart from his usual rule of not franking letters for others, and franked it. When it reached Danbury, the German had the Republican candidates for President and Vice President on the letter.

It is an old maxim that a man would cheat you out of more if he had an opportunity. In the above extract we have the radical nominees coming together to cheat the Government out of the small amount of three cents. Is not that beautiful work for a candidate for President to be engaged in? Are such fellows fit to have any Government office, much less that of President and Vice President?

Greely ought to get up another dissertation on the necessity of abolishing the franking privilege. He will certainly see the necessity of it when he sees that his candidates for President and Vice President will stoop so low as to use the franking privilege in the unlawful manner that they are represented as going in the above extract from the *Commercial*. Grant and Colfax have never shown themselves to be anything else than "very small potatoes, and very few in a bill at that." They are very good representatives of the leaders of the radical party. They are the kind of men that the radical leaders can use, by robbing the Government, and tearing no vapors from them. — *Steuensville (Ohio) Gazette*

Words of our Copperhead Fathers.

Those who are laboring to overthrow the Constitution—who boast that their policy is wholly outside of it, and who are seeking to abrogate the power of the Supreme Court to interfere for its protection, will do well to read and ponder the following words of the Fathers:

The constitution, which at any time exists, unaltered by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.—[George Washington]

I have repeatedly laid myself under the most serious obligations to support the constitution. I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it.—[John Adams]

The preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor is the sheet anchor of peace at home and safety abroad.—[Thomas Jefferson]

To hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness, to support the constitution which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities.—[James Madison]

By what means shall we contribute most to cement the Union and give the greatest support to our most excellent constitution?—[James Monroe]

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed in the fulfillment of those duties, my first resort will be that the Constitution which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend.—[John Quincy Adams]

The Constitution is a sacred instrument, which should be guarded with sleepless vigilance.—[Andrew Jackson]

I shall endeavor to preserve, protect and defend it, by anxiously referring to its provisions for direction in every action.—[Martin Van Buren]

Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the constitution clothes them.—[Wm. H. Harrison]

My earnest prayer shall constantly be addressed to the all wise and all powerful Being who made me understandingly to accept the principles of that constitution.—[John Tyler]

The constitution itself plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federal compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.—[James K. Polk]

My guide will be the constitution. For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decision of the judicial tribunal established by its authority.—[Zachary Taylor]

The constitution will be my guide. I regard all its provisions as equally binding.—[Millard Fillmore]

Judge Woodward Stirs up the Radicals.—Senatorial Coercion Case.

Washington, May 15. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Woodward rose, and submitted a resolution as a question of privilege. The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to inquire if the above communication has been received addressed by the members of the House to the Hon John B. Henderson, and if it be, what is the legal character of the offence, and what penalty, if any, the House ought, in vindication of its own dignity, to inflict, as well as to what provisions of law are necessary to prevent a recurrence of the same wrongs, with a power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The chair decided this was not a privileged question. It was modified by Mr. Eldridge with the consent of Mr. Woodward, but was still ruled out. After a little wrangling between Eldridge, Logan, Woodward and others, the Speaker ruled the question out of order, and the House then proceeded, as regular order of business, to the consideration of the bill for the relief of Wm. McGonshan.

After some minutes the proceedings were interrupted by Mr. Woodward, who was understood to ask what the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Pile) meant by making gesticulations and grimaces in an offensive manner. [The reporter did not witness the incident, and therefore cannot state from his own knowledge what the offence consisted of.]

The Speaker intimated to Mr. Woodward that his remark was not parliamentary. If the gentleman had a charge to make against a member of the House, he would have to make it in the usual form. The Chair did not see what the gentleman complains of.

Pile (who had walked to another part of the hall) said: "I intended no insult, or grimace, or anything of the kind to the gentleman from Pennsylvania."

Woodward.—The gentleman stood here making cabalistic signs (laughter). As he belongs to a party that claims to have all the moral decency in the country I inquire what he means by standing on this floor in presence of the Speaker and making these grimaces at me?

The Speaker.—If the gentleman presents a question of privilege the Chair will rule on it.

O'Neil.—Do such remarks go into the Globe as part of the transactions of this House?

The Speaker.—They do. The gentleman from Pennsylvania rose, claiming to have been improperly treated by the gentleman from Missouri, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania used language which the Chair thought was out of order as applied to a fellow member. If he has cause of complaint, he should submit the matter for the action of the House.

No further notice was taken of the incident and the House resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Wm. McGonshan, reported last Saturday from the Judiciary Committee.

A more infamous and scoundrel than the leaders of the Republican party never disgraced and cursed any country. They profess anything and everything, as circumstances may suit to accomplish their ends. They are temperance men among the advocates of prohibiting liquor laws, and the reverse when among such as did approve of such stringent laws. They are great religionists among the professedly pious, and infidels when among their own kind. In short, they are all things at times, to suit all. The Saturday before last, a delegation of Germans, of Washington City who are opposed to prohibitory liquor laws, called on the Republican candidate for Mayor, Sallies I. Brown, at the approaching City election, to ascertain his views upon the laws prohibiting the sale of beer, &c., on Sundays.

Liquor in general. This Radical Yankee candidate, although a loud-mouthed prohibitory advocate before, assured his German visitors that he was opposed to all prohibitory laws; that his administration would give them full sway in this matter; that there would be no objection and no opposition to a full exercise of their customs on the Sabbath. Here is a specimen of the Yankee office hunter in the South. Of such material are the Republican leaders made. And yet, strange to say, and disgraceful the fact, that many of our pretended ministers of the Gospel pray and preach for the success of these men. Read the proceedings of the late Chicago Methodist M. E. Conference where they pray, for the impeachment of Johnson, and at the Conference of the same denomination at Boston, where they endorsed such men as Stevens, Sumner, and the like. Out upon such hypocrites and down with a party that tolerates such leaders.—*Hanover Citizen*

WESTERN OPINION OF COLFAX.—Out in the West, where Schuyler Colfax is best known, the people have no exalted opinion of him. The Chicago *Times* says: "The American people—those that inhabit the West, at any rate—need not to be told who Schuyler Colfax is. He is a politician of the smallest calibre of that ever gained, by toadyism or good luck, a newspaper puff beyond the equator he lives in. With Grant, the man of no principles, at the head, and Colfax, the man of no brains, at the tail, the Jacobin ticket is a very perfect arrangement."

THE RECENT POLITICAL SCENES THROUGH WHICH we have passed—the impeachment of the President of the United States, and its failure—the extreme malignity with which it was conducted by the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, and the wrath which its result has excited from the politicians and organs of the Republican party; all these remind us of what we have read of the death bed conduct of incorrigible sinners. We have read of men who, in their dying agonies, fearless or reckless alike of Heaven and earth, cursed everything above and around them, even while the death-rattle was in their throats, and their time was measured to the smallest span. Such is now the condition of the party which has ruled the country, for the past eight years, with a rod of iron, and whose every instinct seemed to be mercenary, brutal and sanguinary. Malignant in all their conceptions and relentless through out their whole course, there has not appeared, in all their actions, one gleam of magnanimity, or sympathy, one solitary ray of true christian feeling, one trait of genuine manhood, philanthropy or patriotism, to screen them from the universal execration of mankind. All that the worst of despotisms has done since the world began, they have successfully accomplished within a few years. They have trampled upon the Constitution, and outraged every right which it guarantees to the people or to the States; they have invaded the rights of the Executive and of the Supreme Court, two independent coordinate branches of the government; they have wanted the public domain and revelled in corruption, they have, in short, prostituted themselves, from first to last, for partisan or mercenary purposes. And now, having failed in their last and basest object, the impeachment of a President of their own choice, because, unlike themselves, he chose to reverence his oath and do his duty, they rave like the dying sinner whom they represent, and curse all that, pure and holier than themselves, stood as obstructions in the way they had chosen in their case, as in the case of the sinner, this very raving is evidence that they have given up hope, that despair has seized upon their souls, that the death-rattle is in their throats, that their last hour is at hand, and that—Heaven be thanked!—the country will soon be rid of the greatest curse that ever was permitted to threaten its existence and blemish its fame.—*Bedford Gazette*

The Republican Party in its Death Throes.

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Salmon P. Chase for President.

Mr Chase ought to run for President on a bill from the Black Republican ticket, carried at Chicago for *Utan Sumner, Ulysses Grant*. The *Johnson Republicans*, if there is any manhood in them, ought to run him.

But, as a Democratic nominee, the idea does not rise to the dignity of being ridiculous. It is entertained only by those that have their heads addled by the plan of gold for the Bondholders and paper money for the Tax payers.

Mr Chase, as Chief Justice, in place of respecting the purity of the Judiciary, ermine, neglected his weighty duties to canvass the negro element of the South, in a political tour.

Mr Chase, as Chief Justice, permitted the infamous Dan Sickles in the Carolinas, to set at defiance the United States courts by military edict.

Mr Chase, as secretary of the treasury was the man who devised the fraudulent plan of paying gold debts with greenbacks, not worth forty cents on the gold dollar. And now he is for paying these unscrupulous Bondholders' gold, principal as well as interest for the bonds they bought at less than forty cents on the gold dollar.

Mr Chase, certainly, ought to run for President—but, on his own hook, as a consistent Black Republican. The Democratic party, this time, are in earnest in meaning to have a candidate inside their party. They have been beaten, often enough, by trying to get the vast Democratic party, at the whistle of the managers, to run for somebody because *he wasn't a Democrat*. — *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*

ARMED SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.—A resolution has been adopted by the Ohio House of Representatives inquiring by what authority the Quartermaster General, by the direction of the Governor and Adjutant General, had drawn from the State Arsenal arms belonging to the State, and distributed them among a secret military order called "The Grand Army of the Republic." The wording of the resolution takes it for granted that such distribution of State arms has been made, the only matter of inquiry being the authority for it. This is an eminently proper movement. The people should know, and we hope they now will, how much truth there is in the reported military and treasonable character of the secret political organization entitled "The Grand Army of the Republic." Such a society is scattered all over the North. It is led and controlled by active politicians of the Radical party, who are willing to use power in any way for the purpose of clubbing office and plunder. If the Radical officials of Ohio have distributed arms among this class of politicians, may not the same thing have been done in this State? The Radicals are desperate. They feel the ground shaking under their feet, and bold, bad men may prefer the abodes of revolution to those of the ballot box. With such surroundings, it is well to understand the meaning of "armed secret political societies." We hope light will be shed upon the subject by the Ohio investigation. — *Apr.*

MAKING THINGS EVEN.—The Radical National Convention of 1824 was presided over by Rev. Dr. Brockbridge, a leading Presbyter, and the Radical convention of 1868 elected as one of its presiding officers Carl Schurz, the head and front of the Red-Republican infidel organization of the United States. Spiritualism, freemasonry, and infidelity are such important elements in the Radical party of New England and the North-west, that the Radical National Convention bowed to their demands, and made one of the most blatant "free thinkers" in the country its temporary chairman. — *Exchange*