

The Democratic party, worse than the Tory party of England, seems determined to set itself sternly against every progressive movement or idea, without regard to its nature, whether it be intellectual, moral, physical or political, its bitter opposition is all the same. This peculiar characteristic of that party was demonstrated by ignoring absolute facts and the stern logic of events, in its most absurd form by the obstinate refusal to pass the Constitutional amendment in those States, which it controlled. It is being demonstrated now by the most disgusting toadyism toward the leading rebels, whether pardoned or unpardoned. They poured out their lamentations in the most lugubrious of jérémiades while the war was in progress, because they could not act as old bow to the Southern slave drivers and receive small pensions, of such offices as were not considered desirable by their Southern lords, for doing their dirty work. Now that they once more have an opportunity of displaying their abject servility, they have set about it with an energy worthy a better cause, and seem anxious to make up for the lost time. They have not yet, and likely never will, perceive that their miserable flattery, engendered the proud overbearing spirit in the South, that carried it into rebellion, but set themselves to do their old works over without regard to consequences, and that with a blindness and determined ignoring of facts and experiences that puts to blush the more sensible of the rebels themselves. They worship slavery and all its concomitants as of old; its chief advocate Jeff. Davis has long been canonized, while in the late rebel chieftain Lee they see all the attributes that go to make up the ideal gentleman and immaculate Christian soldier. They parade his new oath of allegiance as if they had forgotten his late perjury and publish ceremonies of his late installation of President of Washington college with a minuteness that must of itself put to blush the pardoned traitor if he has a spark of manhood left in his bosom. Incapable of an original idea, they either hunt up the mouldy record of the dead past and endeavor to resurrect some doctrine long since consigned to oblivion, an attempt which feeble efforts to bolster up and carry along in the march of the grand and progressive present the effete carcass of a defunct party. Their efforts now to resurrect the organization of what was once a proud and honorable party, but which by the treason of its leaders and the defection of its honest men has been left a disgusting mass of all that is vile and despicable, are by no means flattering in their prospects. The repentant rebels who have been pardoned by the President, are far in advance of these would be parasites. They have learned many things in the school of adversity of which they never dreamed in the days of their unblemished pride. And while their once servile worshippers, too blind to see, too stupid to learn and too stubborn to yield to the progressive spirit of the age, are once more playing their disgusting adulation as of old, they accept the changed condition in which they find themselves to work like men, to not only repair the damage they have done but to make up for past delinquencies by devoting all their energies to the development of the resources of the country so long paralyzed by a blind policy. This is most strikingly indicated in the letter of Reagan to the people of Texas. These indications should suffice to open the eyes of the would-be leaders of a defunct party, to the fact that by the neglect of its opportunities, the perversion of its powers, and the abuse of its privileges the party has committed political suicide and is now dead beyond redemption.

THE RUSSELL-ADAMS CORRESPONDENCE.
Quite a number of sensation journals profess to see a speck of war in the correspondence between our Minister at the court of St. James, and Earl Russell. To such as feel any nervousness at the prospect of another war we would say, there is not the slightest cause of fear. A war with England at present is about as improbable as anything in the range of possibility can be. In the first place our own people are as little desirous of war as is consistent with our national honor. Our position and strength, as just demonstrated in the rebellion, are such as to secure us our rights and the respect of all civilized nations. England knows this as well as we do, and though she may bluster and endeavor to evade or delay she will not risk a war for all the just demands that we may make upon her, and none but just ones will be made. England also knows too well the amount of danger she would sustain in case of a war with us. The example of the destruction of our own commerce by a few privateers is too striking a warning to England of what she would be likely to experience in a similar case. Besides our patronage is too valuable to English manufacturers to permit it to be lost for the sake of a few paltry millions, and a principle, which, if carried out, would virtually result to England's own detriment in any future war. Her extraordinary fright at the Fenian demonstrations evinces the insecurity she feels even now. But the destruction of our own commerce is no criterion of the extent of the injury that would accrue to England in a similar case. We had many indirect advantages which went far toward balancing our losses. In proportion as our commerce was injured and our communication cut off, importations were checked and our home manufactures were built up. The capital turned from commercial interest was turned to the development of our internal resources. This would be utterly impossible to England. Her interests are abroad, her commerce is at once her wealth and strength. A war with us would at once deprive her of her best customer and destroy her commerce, while it would still further hold up and strengthen our manufacturing and mining interests and internal commerce, that the United States would cease forever to be a customer of British manufactures, and instead become their most formidable rival in foreign countries. These facts are as obvious to British Statesmen as to ours, and indicate too clearly for them to disre-

gard, that a war with us would be the end of British commercial supremacy, and the speediest way of reducing Britain to the status of a second rate power. With such a view of the case, we feel justified in assuring our readers that of all things possible, a war with England at the present moment is the least probable.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL LAWS.

Their Inconsistency—A Reform Needed.
While the enlightened statesmen who enacted our common school laws saw the expediency of making the rich man assist in educating the son of his poorer neighbor, thereby promoting the welfare of the rich and poor alike by an increased intelligence, they strangely overlooked the necessity of making the richer sections of the state assist the poorer in educating their people. The same principle applies in both, but the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the latter are as much greater than those derived from the former as the state is greater than a county or a county is greater than a township. The advantages will be of a two-fold character, first such a system alone can give our school system the efficiency it was designed to have, in diffusing general intelligence, and second it will by proper application not only equalize taxation but lessen the expense. Under our present system there are an almost innumerable number of assessors and collectors and the rates of taxation and diversity of management are the greatest possible. If the rate of taxation were equalized and the state and school tax collected together, it would be with much less expense to the school fund and the amount thereby saved would go far toward balancing the increased weight of taxation on the richer sections of the State.

A FORMIDABLE GHOST.

Wendell Phillips says: "The Republican party does not exist. There is a specter walking over the country in its shroud, but there is no such party." "Wendell is right."—Gazette Oct. 27.
Wendell may be right sometimes, but it is a notorious fact that he is often wrong, and was never more so than in the present case. But the Gazette seems to view all Phillips' opinions, as if they were through a camera which invariably get things upside down, so that it is constantly making right, wrong, taking facts for myths and changing the real into the ghostlike, as in this case. Now we never did believe in ghosts, but we very well know that those who do, are very apt to mistake the real and material, for the weird and ghostly. We also know that they are apt to get badly frightened by the imaginary ghost and the result is that the believer not unfrequently gets crazed or dies outright from his fright. Now our diagnosis of this case is, Wendell Phillips always has been a monomaniac; the Gazette has certainly been frightened out of its wits, and the Democratic party about out of its existence, not by the ghost of the Republican party, but by the living acting, moving reality, which Democratic fear had shaped into all manner of ghostlike hobgoblin forms. If any one doubts the material existence of the Republican party, he can inquire in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Vermont, California, Maine, &c., and the Gazette might be edified by inquiring in Cumberland Valley.

FOOTSTEPS IN OUR CAREER OF PROGRESS.

Whatever differences there may be upon other questions, President Johnson and the Union party have always agreed upon the following important points: that the constitutional amendment must be ratified by the returning States and slavery thereby forever abolished; that the act of secession must not only be repealed but declared null and void. That the rebel debt must be repudiated; that they shall enact such laws as will put all their citizens upon an equality before the laws and secure every man, white or black, in all his rights of person and property and redress for all his wrongs. And lastly, Andrew Johnson has said that as a private citizen he would advocate a gradual enfranchisement of the negroes; that he has no power to delegate such privilege to them but that Congress can control those States until they come up to these requirements.

DON'T MIX WELL.

The Democracy went to the polls with "This is the white man's Country," "President Johnson and the Democratic ticket." On the same day Johnson was saying to the colored soldiers in Washington, "This is your country as well as any body else's country." A slight difference! Can't the Democracy explain.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The last number of the Chambersburg Repository contains a letter from "Harace," its Harrisburg correspondent, who enumerates the different old and new candidates for Governor in this wise:

Naturally enough the overwhelming Union victory just achieved has brought out a large crop of candidates for Governor. Gen. Morehead, of Allegheny, Col. Jordan, of Bedford, Gen. Geary and Hon. J. M. Covode of Westmoreland, Hon. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, have been known candidates for some months, and the established supremacy of the Union party will make their friends increase their energies. In addition to these I hear the names of Hon. Thos. M. Howe and Hon. Jno. Penny, of Allegheny, General Lemuel Poole, of Cumberland, Mayor M. Michael, of Philadelphia, Gen. Hartranft, and Gen. Hancock, of Montgomery, Hon. G. A. Grow, of Susquehanna, Senator Lowrey, of Erie, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington, Hon. John C. Bedford and others whose names I do not now recall. The name of the chief editor of the Repository has also been pretty freely used in connection with the nomination; but as his own columns peremptory decline him, I presume that I am bound to obey and strike his name from the list. Of the new names suggested that of Mr. Cessna has the most vitality, and it is probable that he will be a powerful contestant in his favor. He has made a most gallant fight for the country since the day the war was commenced, and has never blotted his record by faltering under any circumstances; and the consummate skill and energy with which he won victory for the party in his late contest, gives him a prestige that courses to fortune with a strong tide. If a military man must be taken, Gen. Hancock would doubtless bear off the prize if he is willing to accept it; but a brevet Major General in the regular army would hesitate long before exchanging a life office in the line of his profession and in which he had won all his fame for the uncertain fortunes of political life.
It will be seen by this enumeration that two distinguished citizens of Bedford county are named for this prominent position. It is truly gratifying to us to know that the

leading men of our County are so highly appreciated by the State at large. And whatever the people determine to do in regard to these very worthy and able gentlemen will meet with our earnest approval, and the successful one will receive our ardent support during the canvass which is to follow.

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

The Republican canvass which closed a few weeks ago with a brilliant victory of 25,000, has brought out many warm and just tributes to our townsman, Hon. John Cessna, for the masterly manner in which he conducted the campaign. We are free to say that no man in Pennsylvania is better constituted for this position than Mr. Cessna, his energy, his untiring exertions, his tact, all combine to make him a most formidable political leader. We copy the following capital tribute from the York Republican:
No word of commendation is too emphatic to express the obligations of the Union party of Pennsylvania to this gentleman, who acted as Chairman of its State Committee during its recent canvass. Active, able, energetic, indefatigable, with equal tact and talent, he assumed a task of special difficulty, and that he has accomplished a magnificent success. The times were very unpropitious—the public spirit was languid—there was no perceptible ground-swell of public interest to buoy up the efforts of the organizing head in the political contest. It is comparatively easy to carry a party through a canvass when the popular feeling is aroused and willing hands tender their most active services to help on the cause. But when General Apathy or Indifference is in command, then, to use the pet quotation of an eccentric friend, *hic labor, hoc opus est*. No one knows the power of the *vis inertia* until he is brought into contact with it, under such circumstances. Mr. Cessna encountered the lazy giant, and conquered him. His hand was felt everywhere in the canvass. He spared neither time, trouble nor labor from the work. His voice and pen were unceasingly at work, and his success is such as to cover him with the laurels of a well-earned victory. We notice that he has been serenaded in Philadelphia last Saturday evening in recognition of his valuable services. He deserves a far better tribute to his honor, who never yielded to party what was due his country, and pursued the honorable path of patriotism defying the sneers and calumnies of co-partisans and traitors.
Again we clip from the *Lancetown Gazette*:
To no man in Pennsylvania does the Union party owe so much for our late glorious victory over treason and its sympathizers, than to Hon. John Cessna, the able, talented and efficient Chairman of the Union State Central Committee. He was untiring in his efforts, both with his voice and his pen, throughout the campaign. In Bedford, his own county, the Union gain, in a great measure through his individual exertions, in quite a full vote is over 500. Mr. Cessna was formerly one of the great lights of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but like President Johnson, Edwin M. Stanton, Daniel E. Dickinson, Generals Grant and Sherman, and others, when it joined with the friends of the rebellion, he broke down this glorious fabric of Free Government, and rear in its stead a great Slaveholders' Confederacy, he left it. No man in the State is hated more by the Copperhead Democracy, on account of the heavy blows he has given that treasonable organization, and their malignity will not amount to much as the fame which has been extracted from the reptile. Mr. Cessna is yet in the prime of life, and Pennsylvania is proud of him, and will honor him if his life be spared a little longer.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Union State Committee, has issued the following congratulatory address to the Union men of the State:
Another political contest has been determined by the freeman of Pennsylvania. The Union cause has again triumphed at the ballot-box. The rebels, who have been driven from sixty-two counties of the State in the State. Of these, fifty-four show gains for the Union cause over the vote in 1862. The aggregate gains over all losses are nearly twenty five thousand. This will give to our candidates on the home vote alone majorities exceeding that given by army and home vote to our late lamented President, Abraham Lincoln. Of the seven Union Senators whose terms of office expired, we have not lost one. The home vote has gained us one from the opposition in Luzerne, and the army vote will gain us another in Bradford. In the lower House we have retained all of our members, three members of last session. The home vote has added three to this number, and the army vote will give us one more. The Senate will stand twenty-one to twelve, and the House sixty-seven to thirty-three, thus giving us a majority of forty-three on joint ballot.
For these results, so gratifying to the friends of our cause in Pennsylvania, and to all patriots throughout the nation, we are deeply indebted to the returned soldiers of the late Union army, who have taught their friends and their own that they know as well how to vote intelligently for the cause of the country as they know how to fight bravely and heroically for the same cause.
Much praise is due to the press of the Union party throughout the State for its patriotic efforts in the good work.
To the secretaries of the State Central Committee, Messrs. H. M. Benedict, of the loyal men of Pennsylvania are many of our obligations. Upon them devolved arduous and responsible duties. Many of their labors are not witnessed or even known to the public. They labored assiduously by day and by night for the success of the Union cause, in which they are both most devotedly attached.
Every member of the State Central Committee performed well his part and co-operated cheerfully and cordially with the chairman in promoting the success of the Union ticket. To the chairman of the several county committees, and the members of those committees, it is conceded that much of the credit of our triumph belongs. To all the true and faithful men of the State, who so effectively discharged their duties, and made our triumph easy as well as overwhelming, our most earnest and hearty thanks are extended.
The defeat of our opponents is thorough and disastrous. To them it was unexpected, although well merited. Having opposed the war so happily and so gloriously terminated, they changed their policy, nominated officers, and assumed to be the especial friends of the soldier. They were confident and defiant. When we were silent, they clamorously and impudently demanded our views. When we spoke they charged that it was "puerile invective." They told their followers "that we were endeavoring to turn their flanks," and called lustily upon them "to pierce our centre." Some of them retired with both flanks turned, and their centre pierced. The balance were made prisoners.
Last year they assured their followers that the election had been carried at the point of the bayonet; that military rule had interfered with the freedom of the press, and that our country was fast becoming a military despotism. That shallow pretext cannot avail them now.
Supporting soldiers, they became the champions of deserters and refugees from the draft. To rally their desponding and

disheartened forces they proclaimed that our President had become a convert to their views. They well knew the opinions of those who had elected him, and the principles of the platform upon which he stood. Yet they were bold enough to induce him to abandon his friends and his principles in order that they might be restored to power.
The spirit of secession and State sovereignty had assassinated one President within the last six months, and was striving to demoralize and steal another. The experiment failed. The effort to make it successful was rebuked by the people, and the result is the complete demoralization and overthrow of those who dared to misrepresent our Chief Magistrate in order to promote the success of their sinking cause.
The oft-repeated and well established truth of history has again been vindicated. No man in any country can take sides against his Government when engaged in war, whether foreign or domestic, and retain the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens after the termination of that war. And such is the unavoidable fate of parties. Either the party which antagonize the Government of every country for weeks past, or the nation must perish. Our nation is too young to die. Those who opposed our army on the field of battle have been defeated. The party whose leaders opposed the prosecution of our war for national existence has been beaten at the ballot box. Our people have given another example of self-government. The people at the ballot-box have declared their adherence to the principles which were made triumphant by the skill and bravery of our American officers, soldiers and seamen amid the storm of battle. Let all good Union men consider the words which were spoken by the people of Spain and Portugal must have convinced you of this truth. The prospect of impunity in such enterprises is all that is needed. Further than this, I might only venture to suggest to your lordship to consider which of the two parties if the world presents on every sea around the globe the most tempting prizes in an event no friend would more deplore than myself, of its being again, as it has so often been heretofore, doomed to be afflicted by the calamities of a war.—Wash. Chron.

THE ADAMS-RUSSEL CORRESPONDENCE.

It would take up nearly the whole space of the CHRONICLE to publish this voluminous correspondence. We shall merely glance at its marked features. Leaving aside the letters which began on the seventh of April last and ended on the twentieth of May, we come to the renewal of the correspondence beginning with Earl Russell's letter of August third. The British Foreign Secretary describes the formidable nature of the rebellion, alludes to its machinery of civil government, its armies, fortifications, the extent of territory claimed by it, and the number of people represented by it, and justifies the proclamation of the new Imperial Decree establishing the new express company, are likely to be made within a few days, and will fully show up the animus of the late Philadelphia dispatches, declaring the Liberal cause hopeless, and Maximilian's government firmly fastened on the people of Mexico. Several gentlemen are implicated who have hitherto held official and confidential relations with Mr. Lincoln's administration.
It is now positively known here that the trial of Jeff Davis has been decided upon, and the arrangements have been nearly completed. The trial will be for the crime of treason, and will take place either in this city or Richmond, and before the United States Supreme Court. The counsel for the Government have been selected by the Attorney General, and the friends of Mr. Davis have selected and retained counsel for him. Now that the trial is completed, it is interesting to know that the trial of Davis will immediately follow.
It is said that the Secretary of the Navy has directed that all the available steam vessels of war shall immediately be got ready for sea. It is supposed that it is the intention of the Government to be fully prepared for any eventuality in any quarter of the world.
The Naval Court Martial, with Vice Admiral Farragut as President, to convene in Washington on the 1st of November, will have before it Lieutenant Colonel Marsten, the oldest officer with one exception in the Marine Corps, on the charge of using profane language and losing bounty money deposited in his hands for new recruits.
The Court will also try Commodore Craven under the tenth section of the third article of war, which requires all officers to do their utmost to overtake and capture or destroy any vessel which it is his duty to encounter, and to make every effort to bring it to a ship from Boston with cannon and muskets, and the merchant ship being then armed were to take a part against Brazil in the war between Brazil and Paraguay.—Let me ask, I say, whether your Government would have been so ready to send you to the coast of Madagascar, and were there to meet a ship from Boston with cannon and muskets, and the merchant ship being then armed were to take a part against Brazil in the war between Brazil and Paraguay.—Let me ask, I say, whether your Government would have been so ready to send you to the coast of Madagascar, and were there to meet a ship from Boston with cannon and muskets, and the merchant ship being then armed were to take a part against Brazil in the war between Brazil and 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