# EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. A WORD FOR OURSELVES

We this week present the American VOLUNTEER to its patrons in an enlarged form and in a new dress, which we and beauty, with any paper in the State. most modern and tasty styles, just is sued from the foundry of Messrs. L. Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia and; the paper is printed upon one of Campbell's improved power presses, which for neatness and accuracy of execution has no editors, the services of a reliable correspondent have been secured at Washington city, and we hope to secure the services of a similar correspondent at the State Capital. With these advantages at our hand, we hope to be able to publish such a paper as the Democracy of be proud of.

dial and united support of our political friends. As a general rule, Democrats | The poor demagogue, SUMNER—the man do not properly sustain their party organs, and if their local papers are sometimes not all that they should be, the fault is with the party and not with the poorly paid editor. In a large Democratic county, such as this is, our subscription list ought to be twice as large as it now is. There never was a time "hen it was more vitally important to scatter Democratic truth broad cast among the people, in order to combat the heresies of the fanatics who are tearing up the very foundations of our system of government. The decision of the questions now before the country depends, in a great measure upon their discussion in the public journals; and unless all men have suitable reading matter placed within their reach how can it be expected that they shall act intelligently upon public issues. We trust our friends will see this important subject in its true light, and lend their influence to swell our subscription list in every town and township in the county. Let one and all do their duty, and in return we will try to give them the best Democratic paper ever published in Southern Pennsylvania.

ABOLITION INCONSISTENCY. .Abolitionism is daily involving its followers in worse and more perplexing inconsistencies. But a few years since they opposed the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton constitution because, as they alleged, that constitution was not ratified by the voice of the people. Now they pass a bill allowing negroes to vote, in the District of Columbia, when the people of the District, at a public election, decided almost unanimously against negro suffrage. Are the people of the District of Columbia less able to take care of themselves than Kansas border? If they are not, then are not their wishes in regard to their own local government entitled to some slight respect at the hands of the abolition fanatics in Congress? The truth of the matter is, this action of Congress in regard to the District is but the entering wedge to prepare the way for universal negro suffrage and equality; and these same radicals are already declaring that as liberty to the slave was first secured in the District, followed by his liberation throughout the whole country; so will his enfranchisement in the District be followed by congressional legislation compelling all the States to confer upon him the right of suffrage. In securing this end, they will pay no regard to conlistency, law, justice or decency; their main object being to secure every possible advantage for the negro and to curtail and destroy the rights of the white man. Already, in the District, this law conferring the right of suffrage upon every ignorant and thriftless negro, has been followed by another law disfranchising certain white citizens! It is high time white men began thinking of this matter earnestly. We assert our solemn conviction, when we say it is the purpose of these abolition fanatics to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro everywhere and to take the same right away from the poorer class of white men.

# OUR TERMS.

We refer subscribers to the terms of this paper, to be found at the head of this nightmare to last? Will not the the first column of the first page. We people—the mechanic, farmer, and laintend to adhere to these terms strictly, and, as near as possible, conduct or that made him that this fanaticism, and business on the cash principle. We have to pay as we go for everything we use in our business, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that we adopt the same eash rule. We therefore hope to be able to dispense with ledgers and day-books, and at the end of each week have in our drawer the amount the office has earned.

We again request those who were indebted to the Volunteer at the time it was united with the Democrat (December 1st, 1865,) to come forward at once and make settlement. We must square up our old books, and we hope those knowing themselves indebted will call on us very soon.

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT. The jobbing department of our office is pared to execute all kinds of job work, from the largest poster to the smallest faney card, at short notice and at reasonour office, and he feels confident of his Pennsylvania. We are prepared to meet ability to execute his work in a manner that cannot fail to render full satisfaction.

Ashland, the homestead of Henry Clay, was sold on the 12th instant to the the sum of \$90,000.

DEMÁGOGUES IN HIGH PLACES. A MAMMOTH NEGRO BOARDING When our country was in its infancy

the people were jealous of their rights and particular in the selection of men for high positions. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, Madi-SON, JOHN Q. ADAMS—these were the first six Presidents of the United States Great, glorious names-men of giant minds, statesmen and patriots. JAY. ELLSWORTH, MARSHALL, TANEYthese great lawyers succeeded each other as Chief Justices of the United State think will compare favorably, in taste | Supreme Court. Their talents, learning and purity of character attracted the at The type now used upon it are of the tention of the civilized world. In the United States Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the State Legisla tures of the several states, could be found only the pure, the talented and the honest; demagogues and rogues were not then to be found occupying these honorequal. In addition to the labors of the able positions. No, no-the people them selves were pure, and their public ser vants, State and National, were selected because of their integrity and greatness. But, we are speaking of our country

in its infancy. Let us come down to later date—to a date some thirty years ago, when "old Hickory" occupied the Cumberland County will have cause to Presidential chair. How did the United States Senate of that day compare with To do this, however, we need the cor- the present Senate? Who now occupie the seat of the great DANIEL WEBSTER with one idea, and that idea the negro Who is in the seat once occupied by the learned and powerful debater, SILAS WRIGHT of New York? MORGAN, a man noted for his demagogueism and knavery. Who in the seat of that man of power, LEVI WOODBURY, of N. Hampshire? CLARK, the negro-worshipper. Who in the seat of the great BENTON, of Missouri? Brown, a little man of little mind, who considers the negro "the coming man," Who in the seat of the great statesman, and patriot, WILLIAM ALLEN of Ohio? BEN WADE, a man of vulgar mind, who, a few days ago, thanked God that "the black man had brought the late rebellion to a close." Who are found in the seats formerly occupied by Southern statesmen? Alas! nobody. They are empty-empty because such creatures as Sumner, Wade, WILSON and other disunionists, prefer anarchy and desolation to peace and un-

> Look over the House of Representatives and we see the same melancholy change. That little, dishonest, creeping thing, BANKS, occupies the chair once occupied by John Quincy Adams; and STEVENS—old Thad, the revolutionist, and whose cold heart never felt a patriotic emotion, squats like a toad in the chair of the great INGERSOLL. Heav-

ens! what a change. In the Supreme Court how is it? Who occupies the post of Chief Justice, so long filled by the pure, the noble and great TANEY? CHASE, the man who puts in most of his time in delivering revolutionary speeches to ignorant negroes, telling them that they are entitled to the lands of their former masters, and that they must have the right of suffrage. This pretty politician, and thirdrate lawyer, who when in the Senate were the outlaws and murderers of the voted three times for a dissolution of the Union, now soils the judicial robes of the lamented TANEY! "Oh, what a

fall, my countrymen!" Are we retrogading as a people, or why is it that knaves and demagogues occupy the places that but a few years ago could only be reached by the learned and the pure? This question is often asked, but some appear puzzled when they attempt to answer it.-But to the observing man the cause of this melancholy change must be apparent. The fault is with the people themselves, for it is by their votes that men are elevated to high and responsible positions. The Know-nothing and Abolition parties, we contend, are responsible for having foisted into place and power men devoid of honor, or patriotism. These factions advocated each one idea. The first opposed foreign residents; the second contends for negro-equality. No man of enlarged views, no statesman, could, without dwarfing his mind, belong to a party having but one single idea to govern it. But such a party is the fit place for the they found that 93 such votes had been venal, the corrupt and the persecuting demagogue. And these are the kind of men we now find in power. Hence it is that the very air stinks with corruption; defalcations, thefts and robberies are daily and hourly perpetrated, but yet the people appear listless and careless, and many are willing to cover up the doings of scoundrels because they fear an exposure might injure their party. In the name of sense, how long is borer—join hands, and swear by the God ignorance, dishonesty and scoundrelism, shall cease? Let the yeomanry reflect,

and then let them act. The Radicals have thrown their banner to the breeze, and declared their purpose to go before the country, on the | The transaction, by some means, leaked great and final issue of universal negro suffrage. But they will realize the overwhelming truth that "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." It is one thing to punish the South, and quite another thing to use the same scourges upon the backs of their own constituents. All this arbitrary legislation-this party tyrrany, tending to the destruction of the rights of the states at the North as well as the South--all these daily outrages which the radicals really imagine are now complete, and equal to any outside | helping to preserve their organization, are of Philadelphia. We have added to it an only hastening its destruction; and no one immense assortment of new material, at | can be more anxious to see the radical para very heavy expense, and are now pre- ty stand upon this universal negro-suffrage basis than those who are anxious to see the party and it's leaders politically destroyed and swept from off the face of able rates. An experienced job printer the earth. Let them bring the issue bewill have charge of this department of fore the people in the coming campaign in

DISUNION STATE CONVENTION.-The disunionists of this State have resolved to hold a Convention at Harrisburg, on the Regent of the Kentucky University for 7th of March to nominate a candidate for Governor. 

it, whether they are or not.

A bill has passed the U. S. Senate (the disunionists voting for and the Demograts against it,) which provides for the culargement of the powers of the mammoth national negro boarding house, called by some the " Freedmen'. Bureau." By the provisions of this bill the creatures entrusted with the management of the concern are clothed with almost unlimited powers, and are au thorized to draw on the Treasury for as many millions of dollars, as, in their wise opinion, may be necessary for the comfort of the tens of thousands of worthless blacks who are to be protected. by the Bureau. It provides for an agent | suffrage. in every county where freedmen are found—and in what county are they not found!—making 1,678 agents, for this is the number of counties embraced in the of the bill proposing to extend suffrage ceive a salary (independent of stealings) of \$1,500 a year. Seventy-two assistant agents, and three thousand two hundred clerks are also to be appointed, whose salaries are to be fixed by the union, Pa.) in favor of it. head superintendent or boss cook of the boarding house. The salaries of the officers of the concern alone (to say nothing of the scalings,) will amount to some three millions of dollars a year! Three millions of acres of "good

land" are to be purchased and set apart for the negroes, who are to be instructed how to work by white hirelings; in plain English, white men are to be hired to work for the negroes, who are to receive all the proceeds of the lands .-Every "pet lamb" found running at large is to be politely invited to the boarding house, where he will be clothed, fed, and educated for a time, and then a farm of "good land" will be presented to him, which he can move upon if he pleases, or if he don't please, he can remain as a permanent boarder. Ain't it something to be a "pet lamb" now-a-

Truly this is an enlargement of the powers of the "Freedmen's Bureau."-It is the most extensive boarding house ever heard of since the days of old NOAH. What a blessing to be a negro now! What think our white soldiers of this? We believe no land is to be given to them, nor is any boarding house fitted up for their &commodation. These favors are reserved for the "sweet scented negro," and his posterity, and the white men of this once favored land have to toe the mark in the way of

Another Abolition Outrage.

At the late election in the Franklin

and Adams district, C. M. Duncan, the Democratic candidate for State Senator. was elected over a Republican named McConaughy, by a small majority. This was too much for the abolitionsts to stand and as their party had a majority in the Senate, they felt sure that any kind of a charge would do to oust the duly elected Democrat, and so it has proved. At first they intended to put in a bogus soldiers' vote, but the soldiers

came home too soon and declared they did not cast any votes. Then they resorted to the deserters' vote—the votes cast by men who were said to be deserters from the army and under law of Congress disfranchised. Well, on this ground McConaughy went to Harrisburg and had his petition presented to the Senate, contesting Mr. Duncan's right to a seat and a committee was drawn. This committee consisted of six Republicans and one Democrat. First, this committee announced that they would submit the constitutionality of this law of Congress to the Attorney General of the State-also a Republican-and as the gentlemen composing the committee were presumed to be honorable men, who could rise above partisanship, it was hoped that justice would be done Mr. Duncan. But unfortunately it was ascertained that the Attorney General did not consider that Congress had the right to interfere with State election laws, and the committe changed their minds and concluded to make themselves judges, although a majority of them were not even lawyers, and resolved that Congress had a right to say who shall vote and who shall not, in Pennsylvania, and as east for Mr. Duncan-more than his ma-

jority—they threw him out of the Sen-

ate and gave the seat to McConaughy, a

man whom the district had repudiated,

Could party prejudice go further? Tru-

ly, elections are a farce when the will

of the people can thus be set aside by

unconscionable demagogues.

A committe of the State Senate appointed last winter to investigate into alledged fraudulent transactions by certain Philadelphia "borers," made report a few days ago. By their report it appears that three men, viz-Wm. H. Witte, George Northrop, and Albert S. Scoffeld, all of Philadelphia, had received some \$30,000 from a western rail-road company, for the ostensible purpose of bribing members of Assembly to vote for a bill in which said railroad was interested, out, and Mr. Hopkins, the Democratic loved the negro character, and he warn-Senator from Washington, exposed it before the Senate, and at his suggestion a committee of investigation was appointed. After the committee had been appointed, \$25,000 was returned to the rail-road officer who had advanced it. the three "borers" retaining \$5,000. It seems that no portion of this money was ever paid to any member of Assembly for his vote, and that money was not necessary to secure the passage of the bill in which the rail-road was interest-

We hope to see the men who were engaged in this fraudulent transaction punished to the full extent of the law. Their conduct was most infamous, and we are glad they have been exposed. The fact that they are Democrais, will not induce us to attempt a palliation of their conduct. We favor the exposure of all fraudulent transactions, and we repeat that these men deserve punishment.

It is said the claims of Hon. John M Botts, for wood taken by the Union armies, will not be paid.

and a substitution of the THE RUMP CONGRESS.

In our last we published the proceedngs of the U.S. Senate for one week. House of Representatives for the same week. We compile from the Washington Globe, the official paper, viz: House.—Prayer by the Chaplain in

behalf of "our colored brethren." Mr. Broomall. (disunion, Pa.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of ordering an election, at which the blacks of the District shall decide by ballot whether, in their opinion, the white men of the District should be allowed the right of

A vote was taken and the resolution

tabled. The House resumed the consideration United States. Each agent is to re- in the District of Columbia, by striking out the word "white" wherever it appears in the laws and ordinances. Mr. Kasson, (Union, Iowa,) spoke against the bill, and Mr. Kelley, (dis-

> Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, rose to a point of order, saying the hall was very dark, especially in the galleries, and it ought to be lit up. [The galleries were filled with grinning negroes. ] Four or five short speeches were made

by disunion members in favor of negro suffrage, when the House adjourned. The morning following. House met. Prayer by the Chaplain for the freed

Mr. Conklin (disunion, New York,)

offered the following: Resolved, That in re-establishing the Federal relationships of the communi ties lately in rebellion, so as to permit them again to participate in administering the General Government, the following are necessary and proper re-quirements on the part of the United States and ought to be secured by such measures as will render them, as far as possible, inevitable: First, The absolute renunciation of all

the pretensions and evasions of secession as a doctrine and as a practice. Second, The repudiation, both by the State and by the National Governments. of all public debts and obligations, in cluding State and municipal liabilities contracted or as in aid of the late rebel lion, and including also all claims by or on behalf of those who were in the mil itary or naval service of the insurgent bounty, pay or pensions, and all claims by persons not loyal to the United States for damages or losses suffered by reason of the rebellion, or for advances made in its aid.

Third, The assurance of human rights to all persons within their borders, regardless of race, creed, or color and the adoption of such provisions against barbarism, disorder and oppression, as wil relieve the General Government from the necessity of standing guard over any portion of our country to protect the people from domestic violence and out-

Fourth, The impartial distribution of political power among all sections of the country, so that four millions of people shall no longer be represented in Con gress in the interests of aggrandizement

and at the same time be excluded from political privileges and rights.

Fifth, The election of Senators and Representatives in truth loyal to the United States, and never ringleaders in the late revolt, nor guilty of dastardly betraying their trusts which preceded the war, or of atrocities which war cannot exténuate.

utions lea to a depate. in which Mr. Conklin, their author, took strong ground in favor of negroes holding office. No vote taken. The House resumed the consideration

of the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Julian (disunion, Ind.) made a set speech in favor of the bill. He agreed with Mr. Stevens of Pa., that if the negro is not permitted to vote the Republican party will be defeated and go down. Give the colored man the ballot, he said, and we (the Republicans) will carry two-thirds of the Southern States, and canthenfeel secure and laugh to scorn all efforts the copperheads may make to regain power. He spoke severely against President Johnson, and denounced his policy.

Several Democratic members replied to Julian's speech. The galleries were again filled with negroes. The House adiourned.

Next morning. Prayer by the Chaplain for Sambo.

Mr. Wilson, (disunion, Iowa,) moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill to extend the right of suffrage to colored men in the District of Columbia. The bill was taken up and debated for some four hours—the Democrats opposing, and the disunionists supporting it. The House adjourn-

Next morning. House met at the usual hour, when a prayer was offered for the "pet lambs." Mr. Elliot, (disunionist, Mass.) offered

a resolution, giving more power to the Freedmen's Bureau.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to give the blacks of the District of Columbia the right to vote. Mr. Clark, (disunionist, Kansas,) was the first speaker. He denied that this

is a white man's government. The ne-

gro had more rights here, he said, than the white man. He confessed that he ed Republicans to adhere to the colored man, and make him a brother, or defeat to the Republican party would follow. Mr. Johnson, (Dem. of Pa.) replied to Clark, denouncing his sentiments as monstrous and absurd. Mr. J. said that now, for the first time, it was sought to confer upon the negroes a part in the management, direction and control of this Government. For this there was no foundation in right and justice.-Never yet on the face of the earth has a popular Govern<u>me</u>nt been organized and maintained by the African race.-When a black man becomes a voter he

becomes a part of the Government. The right of suffrage belongs only to those to whom the Government belongs, and he maintained that we can have a republic without conceding to all the privilege of the elective franchise. The man who votes is eligible to be voted Grant and the President on the subject. for, and this is the very foundation of popular government. Machine voting was to be introduced here, such as prevailed in Baltimore in "Know-Nothing" times, when a certain amount of has been greatly improved by his trip.

money was placed in a precinct to procure a certain amount of votes, and if votes enough were not furnished they We now, give the proceedings of the were supplied by return day. The conferring of suffrage on the negroes here looked very much like the continuation of the substitute system-not, however,

> under the conscription law. There was a large floating population here, having no permanent residence, being clerks in the public departments, who go home once a year to renew their allegiance to the candidates of their district, in order that the candidates, it elected, shall keep them in office all the time. Therefore, they seek negro voters as substitutes, just as they used negroes for substitutes during the war.

Severál Republican members followed in answer to Mr. Johnson, all taking strong ground in favor of the bill.

Finally, a motion was made by a Democratic member to lay the whole subject on the table. Voted down—yeas 46, nays 123.

Several amendments were proposed -one requiring a property qualification, another requiring the voter to be able to read, and another giving the right to vote to those only who served in the army. They were all voted down by a party vote.

The previous question was then called and the bill giving the negroes the control of the Capital of the Nation, passed the House—yeas 116, nays 54.

When the result of the vote was announced, the negroes in the galleries gave yell after yell, and clapped their hands and danced like monkeys. Hundreds of them rushed from the galleries to the floor of the House to shake hands with Stevens and other prominent negro-worshippers. Business could not go on, and the House adjourned.

Next morning. The Chaplain, during the prayer, thanked the Almighty for the result of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. Deming, (disunion, Conn.) addressed the House, taking ground that the Union was dissolved, and that the President was wrong in his views, &c.

Mr. Green Clay Smith, of Ky., proceeded to address the House at length on the assumption that the States were within the Union, declaring that he held position with the President, that the Southern States were not now and never had been without the Union. He alluded to finding but one man in the Congress of the summer of 1861 who declared that the States were not in the Union, and that was the gentleman from Pennsylvania. (Mr. Thad. Stevens.)

Mr. Kelley, (disunionist, Pa.) presented the petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the abolition of all laws making distinction on account of color. Referred to the Committee on the District.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, so as to make it independent of the President or any other authority, was taken up and discussed for two hours.

During the speeches the most fulsome flattery was bestowed upon the negroes, and one member declared that to the black man we are indebted for the victory we gained over the South in the late Rebellion. The white soldiers, in his opinion, did not amount to much.-Adjourned.

JOHNNY LOOMING UP.-Little Johnny Cessna, of Bedford county, who has been a leech upon the Democratic party for years, and who left that party two years ago because they would not give him the nomination for Governor-a place after which he has hankered for years-is now asking his new made friends to confer that honor upon him for the dirty work he has performed in the Abolition camp during the past year. We see that he has beaten Frank Jordon for the delegates in Bedford county and that the delegates in Franklin are instructed for him. Johnny is a slippery politician and the old stagers in the abolition party who want to be governor, will have to keep their top eye open to keep up with him. What an incorrupti-

ble executive he would make! TIME WORKS WONDERS.—One year ago the men of the South were in arms to destroy the Union. Now the same men are doing all in their power to restore the Unon. One year ago the Republican party held Union meetings, made Union speeches, and were willing that their neighbors should die for the Union. To-day the Republican party sneers at the Union, and all measures looking to its restoration. They insist that the States lately in Rebellion shall not be considered States, but shall stay out of the Union and hold only a sort of territorial relation to the government. If this position be the correct one, then the war for the Union was a failure.

A HARD .HIT.-A gentlemen recently returned from the South called on the President and told him that at Richmond there were in a single school two or three hundred white children as poor and ignorant as any blacks to be found in the whole of the South, and urged that they needed the aid of the philanthropic every where. President Johnson replied that he was very glad one Northern man had discovered there were any white people at the South.

In the debate in the Rump House on the 23d, upon the question of suffrage, Thad. Stevens interrupted Mr. Brooks, of New York, by asking him if he was in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women. Brooks replied that he preferred his own color and white women above the negroes. The whites in the galleries applauded this retort vociferously. It is not stated whether the old negro lover took the reply as personal.

THE FREEDMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA. -Ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, arrived at Washington a few days ago, and gives an unfavorable report of the condition of the negroes in that State. He says that large numbers of them refuse to work, and the next cotton and rice crops are likely to prove a decided failure. He has been requested to confer with Gen.

RETURN OF GOV. CURTIN.-Gov. Cur tin and family reached home on Friday last, from Cuba. The Governor's health OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Negro Suffrage in the District--Cuffy and Dingh in the Galleries-A Grand African Jubilec--Another Constitutional Amendment--The · Lords of the Lash"--Koontz and

Washington, D. C., t Jan. 27, 1866. Messrs Editors Volunteer: - So" we are to have the new paper out next week" are we, and I must fulfill my promise of thought that no debate was necessary furnishing you with a weekly letter. | a matter which he and his committee Here goes for number one, but where in | decided. But the House, even the Rad. STANDI the world shall I begin? What point of side, thought otherwise, and the bill small to the the mountains of iniquity of the present Congress shall I attempt to scale? I could not think of recording the one hundredth part of their villianies in the limits of a weekly letter. Such hair-brained madness was never before presented to the of Thad. Stevens in forcing his joint gaze of the American people, as seems to rule the hour in both halls of Congress during the present session. Over seventy amendments to the Constitution of the United States have already been presented and the wildest fancy cannot estimate how many more are to follow. But more of these hereafter.

I was up on the hill, one day last week

and it may interest your readers to know

what I saw there. The bill confering the right of suffrage upon the negroes of the District was under consideration, and of course "Sambo" and "Dinah" and all the little "nigs" were on hand, or rather in the galleries. This was their grand gala day, and they were determined to make the most of it. "Dinah" nodded approvingly to "Cæsar Augustus Hannibal." as she passed him in the rotunds and informed him that "Dischile is gwine to git in de front seat." To the front seat she was shown by a polite usher from Massachusetts. "Cuffy" was pointing to the incomprehensicle painting on the dome, representing the "Spirit of America," and informing hiś gaping and astonished hearers that it represented "Massa Linkum in Heaven," and that the eagle therein portrayed was "de bird of Paradisc"; while the aforesaid "Hannibal Augustus Cæsar" was informing his "Melinda Jane" that the large painting on the right of the door leading from the rotunda to the Senate wing was "de landing of Massa Sumner and de pillegrine fathers." They crowded to the hill in thousands-they thronged all the corridors and stairways-and before the hour of noon arrived the galleries of the House were a compact mass of ebony, interspersed with a few white ladies and gentlemen, who had been admitted, as an especial favor, by the ushers.should be such a large expenditured The "darks" occupied no particular portreasure of the nation to provide for with y tion of the galleries, but were scattered necessities? promiscuously around the entire "gilded amphitheatre," as Sumner calls it; and so greatly did they preponderate that they cast a sombre hue over the entire audience. Infactone of the members suggested that the gas be lighted-stating that it was already growing dark in the galleriesthough it was but little more than four o'clock in the afternoon. There they satthese thriftless, lazy creatures, most of them maintained by the Freedmen's Bureaubeneficiaries of the public-drawing their means of livelihood from the treasury of the nation, while the whitepeople of the country are taxed to pay the expense. How many honest, thrifty, hardworking white men are there who can afford to come to

Washington, and sit day after day, week after week, listening to the deliberations of Congress? They cannot afford to do it, but under the protection of the Freedmen's Bureau the galleries are crowded with these negroes who do nothing to earn an honest living, but are supported out of the taxes levied upon thewhole people of the country. The suffrage bill came up in its order, and then the radicals became frightened and wanted to postpone; but the Democrats were determined to force the issue upon them, and to place them fairly and equarely upon the record. Those who had their written but unspoken pieces in their pockets, were in hopes that further delay would afford opportunity for debate. But the issue was pressed, and the bill passed. Such a scene as followed was never before witnessed in the Congress of the United States. Male and female 'nigs'' rose to their feet, clapping their hands, and waving their rimless hats and soiled pocket handkerchiefs. Little 'nigs" threw their arms around their 'daddies'" necks and kicked up their ebony heels in a perfect ecstacy of joy.— "Melinda Jane" rushed into "Dinahs" embrace, with a "Bress de Lord." and wept whole pails full of tears. Old Sambo in a perspiration of excitement, rushed at once for the floor of the House, to press Stevens and Kelly and Williams and Ashley to his heart of hearts; while little

Sambo danced a jig on the front steps, or walked on his hands through the vestioules. Oh, you cannot imagine what a disgraceful scene it was! It beggared description. The whole spectacle would have made a splendid picture representing fanaticism gone mad. What evil days we have fallen upon, when judgment has fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason! District negro suffrage in the House is dead to debate; but there has never been a time, in the last four years, when the negro, in some shape, could not be used as a "substitute." He shouldered the

musket in the late war for more than onethird of the patriots of Massachusetts. And now that the House has disposed of the suffrage question in the District, the un iversal and irrepressible negro comes up in a new shape. Old Thad, Stevens rose ne morning and pulled out a amendment to the Constitution, which readily came to hand in his breeches pocket-where he has two or three dozen more in reservewhich proved to be a provision limiting the representation of States to their actual voting population. Of course it means a constitutional amendment which will force the extension of the elective franchise, without qualification, to the negroes in every State, North and South, and it menaces the refusing States by threatening to limit their representation.

How anxious these Radicals must be for universal suffrage," when they cannot present their favorite plan of enfranchisng the blacks without at the same time disfranchising whites, as in the District, or debarring them from representation, as the Stevens amendment proposes to do in the States.

Most singular of all the doings in this extraordinary session, surpassing in coolness even the gag, no-debate, generalbasketing business, was Old Thad's attempt to press this amendment to an immediate passage. It had not been printed.

when it was read. It was a propo change the whole organic law of thel with regard to the dearest popular right the right of representation—and, unput ed, unconsidered, Old Thad. Stevenshop he said, to bring it to a passage "be the sun went down!" The commit had decided upon it, and although mittee is not quite so supreme in House as caucus, yet Stevens evidence

ordered to be printed. A few years back, when the Democration party were in power, we heard a great urday. Ja from the abolitionists about "the cond The foll the slave-driver's whip," but the commonsty at lution through the House on the first Ward, B of the session, and in trying to come their repe of the session, and in trying to compon Satur vote on this amendment to the Cong Carlisle, I tion, before anybody knew fairly who'clock; E was, gave the country a taste of about the hours insolence, more imperious than that eight o'cl bred on any Southern plantation. Not hours of gang ever had the whip cracked hand ther their ears so haughtily as this leady them in "the party of great moral ideas" conto nomin the "Radical whip" about the ears of Resolv House of Representatives on Tue township morning. It is these abolition fant to imme who are now "the lords of the the Den who are now "the lords of the lah" Resol The ficticious insolence of Mrs. Stor. conduct slave drivers blushes to find how me except a is beside the imperious insolence of a

Congressional Legrees. Aye, the pa THEO. of this country are to-day groaning a slavery far worse than that which

ed the slave on the plains of the sout you will A majority and minority report, "ITEMS' wmade yesterday, from the lighthand, in committee on elections in the conte and smil case of the Franklin and Adams dish Hereton The majority report favors Coffroth's sue the to the seat, and the minority report of the we clares Mr. Koontz entitled to it ton; bi House has not yet acted on the matter ment as The Senate passed the bill enlarging trate in line all jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Burg ing up t It is to be no longer confined in its he the tions to the Southern States, but the groes all over the country are to be clothed, educated and "elevated," a pathizir annual expense of several hundredmil dollars. What a rare chance for picks thing y and stealings this new project open engrali for the faithful! By the way does from the seem a little strange that if the me sufferin are intelligent and "elevated" cnow bringin vote beside their white brethren, and ag capable of taking care of themselve, in friend,

# CAUCASIA NEWS ITEMS.

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A bill is pending before the Legis of this to make eight hours a legal day's we home THE citizens of Allentown propa countie erect a wire bridge over the Lehight friends Ten men charged with murder awiting trial in the Cincinnati jail. The receipts of the city railways in! cago last year were \$656,000; numb

passengers, 13,000,000. It cost the Federal Government year, \$2,783,010,78 to do the publick

The new sensus of Illinois shows tal population of 2,126,000; an inc is abo of 414,000 infive years. THE WORK of constructing a mi posed

between Titusville and Union has he aft Rev. G. F. Stelling was on Sunday

installed pastor of the First English ing, eran Church in Harrisburg. Wm. Richardson, one of the early tinet develope the coal trade of Pennsyl en w died in Philadelphia last week.

Brigham Young proposes to put two of the Sandwich Islands and em thither with his flock. Albert L. Starkweather is on the Hartford, Con., for the murder of his

er and sister. The vote in sexes for delegates State convention was quite small. of the delegates chosen are consent

The grand jury of Mercer count, Jersey, has "presented" the stude Princeton College for their lawles; duct. MARRIAGE OF MRS. DOUGLES-

Stephan A. Douglas, was marriedat W ington, last week, to Brig. Gen. R. Williams. MARRIAGE OF MISS. LANE-

LANE, niece of ex-President Buch was married at "Wheatland," rece a Mr. Johnson, merchant of Baltim DECEASED.—Mr. W. D. Hays, 85 Superintendant of the Northern & railway, died at Philadelphia, reer

typhoid fever. It is stated that an appropriation 000 will be required "to replace #. the White House which have be moved by somebody."

Beauregard is in New Orleans Delta contains an appeal from him! delivery of fifty thousand cross-tie a Louisiana railroad of which he is al superintendent and chief engine

At Columbus, Mississippi, and mining company has been organi operate in that State and Alabama have made important discoverie have bought 9,000 acres of land.

Edward B. Ketchum, who was convicted of forgery, and sentenced. a term of four yerrs and six mon Sing Sing, has been placed in the shop of the prison.

DISSOLVED.—The bloody par that has existed between Stanton, Baker, at Washington, for the years, was partly dissolved on the nst., by the Rresident mustering out of the concern.

Hon. Oswald Thompson, Pr Judge of the Court of Common ! Philadelphia, died at his residence mantown, on Tuesday, from the a stroke of paralysis, received on day last.

THE PROPERTY of the late Douglas, in Chicago, which at the J his death was considered mortge beyond its value, increased so p value during the war as to pay and leave a large surplus for his help

a mysterious disease, from which a mysterious disease, from was cover. The disease appears like the cover. The disease appears like the cover. and by many is so considered; bly it is an epidemical disease the Not half the members heard it distinctly to be investigated.