

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 21st (5th) day of March, 1866, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The headquarters of this committee are in the Democratic Club Rooms in Harrisburg which are open day and evening. Democrats visiting this city are invited to call.

By order of the Dem. State Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLACE. Chairman.

BENJAMIN L. FORSTER, Sec'y. Harrisburg, Jan. 9, 1866.

HOW TO SAVE FIFTY CENTS!

Our subscribers will find the date to which their subscriptions are paid, immediately after their names on the address of their papers. This represents the state of their accounts with the press firm, and has no reference to the accounts of Mr. Corman, or of the printer, prior to December 31, 1865.

Our neighbor does us great injustice in thinking that we intentionally misrepresented his assertion that "no qualification was insisted on." His language was, "That they are not qualified to vote, is no argument against the measure. No qualification is insisted on for any one."

RETRICHINGS OF THE HERALD.

Last week's Herald affords conclusive evidence that Dr. Stevens' prescription wouldn't "stick," after all. The dose was too nauseating even for the Herald's stomach; and after the severest retching and internal agony, the "American citizen of African descent," swallowed two weeks ago, was most unconsciously ejected.

The Herald thinks it has been "materially misrepresented once or twice," but if there has been any misunderstanding of its position on our part, it has arisen from the Herald's own inconsistency; and we must beg it hereafter to be consistent with itself for at least one week at a time.

"The great bulk of those who voted with the Republican party were hissed and abused by the negro race. They never did nor do they belong to the original school of Abolitionists. They opposed extension of slavery, not the interests of the negro were the only or even the prominent consideration. The injurious effects of the system on the interests of the white man, and opposition to the schemes of personal aggrandizement of the slaveholders, contributed almost entirely the force that gave the anti-slavery party power."

As to the future of the Democracy, we would simply say that we are abundantly able to take care of ourselves; and that if the intense dissatisfaction manifested by large numbers of its party at the recent exhibitions of radicalism in the Herald, be one of "the indications of popular opinion," its "political grave" is already dug.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette—a paper full of treason and the negro—is violent in its assaults upon the President and the "conservatives," as it calls those who refuse to go the full length of the negro-equality programme. It speaks of the President as a "dictator," and hints that if the blacks are to be denied their "rights," a second St. Domingo massacre may be the consequence.

"If the blacks, so encroached upon, should strike back, at whose door would rest the blame? They may seek by violence what was withheld by force."

The negro "rights" about which the Gazette talks so sippantly, is negro-equality in its length and its breadth. It favors negro suffrage, and desires to see the negro in the jury box and endowed with all the privileges of the white race. It would see the States regulated by Congress, and the laws what are to govern them such as his gigantic majesty, THADDEUS STEVENS, might dictate.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

What has that to do with the principle; principle must be the same in South Carolina as in Pennsylvania. The Herald itself says, in the very quotation we have given, that in all the previous combats of the Republican party with slavery, "the interests of the white man and not those of the negro were the ruling motive of the great majority of its members," and then it triumphantly asserts: "In the present instance there

can be no such motive." The interests of the white men of this country, then, have nothing to do with this question of negro suffrage, according to the Herald's view of the case. Whether there be rebels in South Carolina or in Pennsylvania, has nothing to do with the question as the Herald presents it; it is simply a question of "placing the negro in a position where he would be heard in making the laws," and of "elevating him to the standard of good citizenship?"

On these issues the Herald has unequivocally declared itself on the side of the black man. If we have again "misrepresented" the Herald, then we confess we are unable to understand the English language.

In the face of all this, the Herald has the audacity to declare itself in favor of a "white man's government." Now let us see what kind of a white man's government it wants, and where it would have it. It says: "We are always in favor of a white man's government, except when it imposes a government of felons."

Of course the Herald regards the white men of the South who participated in the rebellion as felons, for it tells us "they have been guilty of crimes which in strict justice would forfeit their lives," therefore it is not in favor of a "white man's government" of the South. Nor is it in favor of a "white man's government" in the District of Columbia, for it favored the passage of the district negro suffrage bill, and declares that "the negroes were about the only loyal resident population there during the war."

And it moreover declares itself in favor of the general principle of "placing the negro in a position where his voice would be heard in making the laws which are made to govern him," and of "elevating him to the standard of good citizenship."

The fact is, the Herald, from its own showing, is in favor of a "white man's government" just nowhere at all.

Our neighbor does us great injustice in thinking that we intentionally misrepresented his assertion that "no qualification was insisted on." His language was, "That they are not qualified to vote, is no argument against the measure. No qualification is insisted on for any one."

We were under the impression he was sufficiently well acquainted with the law to know that there were certain "qualifications" invariably "insisted on" in the case of every white voter; and when he used the language quoted, we could only take the latter sentence as applying to the "colored brethren."

The Herald puts this question to us: "In this connection may we ask our neighbor whom he would bestow his favors—the white man who would attempt to take his life or the black man who would rescue him from danger?"

In reply we would ask the editor of the Herald on whom he would bestow the hand of a daughter in marriage—"on the white man who would attempt to take his life, or the black man who would rescue him from danger?"

He may reply, "an neighbor," but he should remember that the question of bestowing the right of suffrage upon white men is not in issue. The white men of this country own the government—they are part and parcel of it—and until largely deprived of citizenship by due course of law in punishment for crime, the white men of the South have as clear a legal right to the elective franchise as the editor of the Herald has.

It is not a question of "bestowing favors" upon the white men of this country; they ask none at the hands of the Herald or its negro friends. The white men of the South do not claim to be restored to citizenship. They have already exercised that right in the reorganization of their State governments. If they did not succeed in seceding from the Union, they must still be citizens of the United States. If they destroyed their citizenship, then must the rebellion have been a success.

The Herald thinks the reports of President Johnson, Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman, on the condition of the South, are not of much account. Well that is a matter entirely between those distinguished gentlemen and our neighbor over the way. They would no doubt feel very much hurt, did they know what a poor opinion the Carlisle Herald has of them.

VIOLENCE COUNSELED.

The Pittsburgh Gazette—a paper full of treason and the negro—is violent in its assaults upon the President and the "conservatives," as it calls those who refuse to go the full length of the negro-equality programme. It speaks of the President as a "dictator," and hints that if the blacks are to be denied their "rights," a second St. Domingo massacre may be the consequence.

"If the blacks, so encroached upon, should strike back, at whose door would rest the blame? They may seek by violence what was withheld by force."

The negro "rights" about which the Gazette talks so sippantly, is negro-equality in its length and its breadth. It favors negro suffrage, and desires to see the negro in the jury box and endowed with all the privileges of the white race. It would see the States regulated by Congress, and the laws what are to govern them such as his gigantic majesty, THADDEUS STEVENS, might dictate.

What has that to do with the principle; principle must be the same in South Carolina as in Pennsylvania. The Herald itself says, in the very quotation we have given, that in all the previous combats of the Republican party with slavery, "the interests of the white man and not those of the negro were the ruling motive of the great majority of its members," and then it triumphantly asserts: "In the present instance there

the rebellion sooner than shoddy thieves wanted it put down, would scent out the disturbers of the peace and hang them higher than HAMAN. Let that day arrive—a day of massacre by the blacks—a second St. Domingo war—and the SUMNERS and WADES, and STEVENS, and CHANDLERS, and WILSONS, and CLASSES, will be sent to eternity with halters about their necks.

They are the men who are plotting mischief with the negroes, and they, and not the negroes, would first suffer should a war of races break out. The people of Pennsylvania and of the whole North say that the negro shall not be the white man's equal, and in saying this they take away none of the negro's rights.

The white man, as a general thing, has no ill-will for the negro. God made him black, but yet white men will see that he is protected in all his rights. When the Republicans, however, ask white men to give the negro the right of suffrage, the right to hold office, and the right to be considered on an "equality with the whites," an emphatic no is the response.

Let the negro-equality advocates threaten as much as they please, they will not frighten the people. This fall will test the question in Pennsylvania. Our opponents cannot shrink the issues they did in 1865. They elected their negro-equality candidates last fall by lying and denying their colors. They cannot repeat that game, for they are now committed. We court the issue, and after the election, if the vanquished negro-equality advocates desire to get up a second St. Domingo affair, let them try it!

FORNEY ENTERTAINS THE NEGROES.

Col. John W. Forney, Secretary of the United States Senate, proprietor of the Press and the Washington Chronicle, shoddy contractor, &c., gave a party to his "colored friends" at the District of Columbia, at his residence on Capitol Hill, Washington, a few evenings since. His spacious parlors, we see it stated, were filled with sweet-scented negroes of both sexes, and the entertainment was got up without regard to expense. Dancing, music, games, and specifying were the amusements of the night.

After the rich foreign wines had been freely dispensed, and the entire party felt good and mellow, Col. Forney was called upon for a speech. "Matilda Jane," who was at that moment leaning lovingly on the arm of the valiant Colonel, relaxed her hold, and our whilom friend was delivered—of a speech. After telling his sable hearers that Mr. Lincoln had ascended from a theatre to the side of God in heaven, he went on to apologize for former opinions expressed, and to recant and repudiate them. We quote from his remarks:

"When the rebellion closed I was not of those who believed that the Union party of this country would make the civil enfranchisement of unaminted millions part of their policy. In other words, I did not believe that we were strong enough to take ground in favor of the negro. I was a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by it, if we find the counterpart or the duplicate of the same spirit that played in this feeling of the Constitution, has taken this other extreme, which stands in the way, must get out of it, and the government must stand unshaken and unmoved on its basis."

As to the future of the Democracy, we would simply say that we are abundantly able to take care of ourselves; and that if the intense dissatisfaction manifested by large numbers of its party at the recent exhibitions of radicalism in the Herald, be one of "the indications of popular opinion," its "political grave" is already dug.

"If the blacks, so encroached upon, should strike back, at whose door would rest the blame? They may seek by violence what was withheld by force."

The negro "rights" about which the Gazette talks so sippantly, is negro-equality in its length and its breadth. It favors negro suffrage, and desires to see the negro in the jury box and endowed with all the privileges of the white race. It would see the States regulated by Congress, and the laws what are to govern them such as his gigantic majesty, THADDEUS STEVENS, might dictate.

What has that to do with the principle; principle must be the same in South Carolina as in Pennsylvania. The Herald itself says, in the very quotation we have given, that in all the previous combats of the Republican party with slavery, "the interests of the white man and not those of the negro were the ruling motive of the great majority of its members," and then it triumphantly asserts: "In the present instance there

can be no such motive." The interests of the white men of this country, then, have nothing to do with this question of negro suffrage, according to the Herald's view of the case. Whether there be rebels in South Carolina or in Pennsylvania, has nothing to do with the question as the Herald presents it; it is simply a question of "placing the negro in a position where he would be heard in making the laws," and of "elevating him to the standard of good citizenship?"

On these issues the Herald has unequivocally declared itself on the side of the black man. If we have again "misrepresented" the Herald, then we confess we are unable to understand the English language.

In the face of all this, the Herald has the audacity to declare itself in favor of a "white man's government." Now let us see what kind of a white man's government it wants, and where it would have it. It says: "We are always in favor of a white man's government, except when it imposes a government of felons."

Of course the Herald regards the white men of the South who participated in the rebellion as felons, for it tells us "they have been guilty of crimes which in strict justice would forfeit their lives," therefore it is not in favor of a "white man's government" of the South. Nor is it in favor of a "white man's government" in the District of Columbia, for it favored the passage of the district negro suffrage bill, and declares that "the negroes were about the only loyal resident population there during the war."

And it moreover declares itself in favor of the general principle of "placing the negro in a position where his voice would be heard in making the laws which are made to govern him," and of "elevating him to the standard of good citizenship."

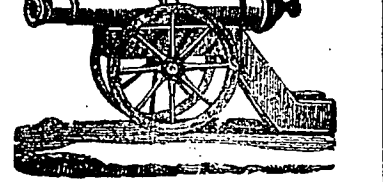
The fact is, the Herald, from its own showing, is in favor of a "white man's government" just nowhere at all.

Our neighbor does us great injustice in thinking that we intentionally misrepresented his assertion that "no qualification was insisted on." His language was, "That they are not qualified to vote, is no argument against the measure. No qualification is insisted on for any one."

We were under the impression he was sufficiently well acquainted with the law to know that there were certain "qualifications" invariably "insisted on" in the case of every white voter; and when he used the language quoted, we could only take the latter sentence as applying to the "colored brethren."

The Herald puts this question to us: "In this connection may we ask our neighbor whom he would bestow his favors—the white man who would attempt to take his life or the black man who would rescue him from danger?"

DAYLIGHT BREAKING!



THE DISUNIONISTS REBUKED!

THE PRESIDENT VETOES THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL!

Hail to the Second "Andrew" of Tennessee!

The telegraph brings the glorious tidings that President Johnson has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The veto was sent to the Senate on Monday last, and fell like a bombshell into the radical camp. We regret that the message comes to us too late for insertion in this week's issue, for it will be read with intense interest by the whole American people, and will exert a powerful influence on the public opinion of this country.

A hundred guns for our honest, fearless, patriotic President, who has had the courage thus to breast the advancing tide of fanatical disunionism! Let the conservative people of the country rally as one man to the "support of the Government" against the disunionists who would overthrow it. Let meetings be called everywhere to endorse the wise and statesmanlike course of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Thank God, daylight is at last breaking!

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

We are glad to announce, in the set phrase of the Republican papers, that "there is the completest harmony between the Executive and the friends of freedom." As an evidence of this fact we have only to refer to the recent speech of Wendell Phillips, at Brooklyn, in which he used the following language:

"The campaign of Virginia was fought against the representative rebel Lee. The present campaign is fought against Andrew Johnson, who leads the hosts of the Confederacy. (Applause.) The question has shifted from the camp into the forum; it has shifted from the cannon into the words of the tongue. The great struggle needed to-day is where the party lines run. Camps fight well when they are drawn up opposite each other; the difficulty is when they are mixed. The difficulty of the present moment is that men are confused as to where the lines run. I will tell you my idea. Grant headed the army of the Union; Lee the Southern. Lee has been whipped, and the battle settled. To-day Grant heads the Northern host, and Andrew Johnson the Southern."

"We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

So much for Phillips' opinion of the President; now for Mr. Johnson's opinion of Phillips! In his recent address to the Virginia Delegation, he spoke as follows:

"The Government, in the assertion of its powers and the maintenance of the principles of the Constitution, has taken an extreme and, with the strong arm of physical power, has put down the rebellion. Now, we swing around the circle of the Union with a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by it, if we find the counterpart or the duplicate of the same spirit that played in this feeling of the Constitution, has taken this other extreme, which stands in the way, must get out of it, and the government must stand unshaken and unmoved on its basis."

As to the future of the Democracy, we would simply say that we are abundantly able to take care of ourselves; and that if the intense dissatisfaction manifested by large numbers of its party at the recent exhibitions of radicalism in the Herald, be one of "the indications of popular opinion," its "political grave" is already dug.

"If the blacks, so encroached upon, should strike back, at whose door would rest the blame? They may seek by violence what was withheld by force."

The negro "rights" about which the Gazette talks so sippantly, is negro-equality in its length and its breadth. It favors negro suffrage, and desires to see the negro in the jury box and endowed with all the privileges of the white race. It would see the States regulated by Congress, and the laws what are to govern them such as his gigantic majesty, THADDEUS STEVENS, might dictate.

What has that to do with the principle; principle must be the same in South Carolina as in Pennsylvania. The Herald itself says, in the very quotation we have given, that in all the previous combats of the Republican party with slavery, "the interests of the white man and not those of the negro were the ruling motive of the great majority of its members," and then it triumphantly asserts: "In the present instance there

can be no such motive." The interests of the white men of this country, then, have nothing to do with this question of negro suffrage, according to the Herald's view of the case. Whether there be rebels in South Carolina or in Pennsylvania, has nothing to do with the question as the Herald presents it; it is simply a question of "placing the negro in a position where he would be heard in making the laws," and of "elevating him to the standard of good citizenship?"

On these issues the Herald has unequivocally declared itself on the side of the black man. If we have again "misrepresented" the Herald, then we confess we are unable to understand the English language.

In the face of all this, the Herald has the audacity to declare itself in favor of a "white man's government." Now let us see what kind of a white man's government it wants, and where it would have it. It says: "We are always in favor of a white man's government, except when it imposes a government of felons."

Of course the Herald regards the white men of the South who participated in the rebellion as felons, for it tells us "they have been guilty of crimes which in strict justice would forfeit their lives," therefore it is not in favor of a "white man's government" of the South. Nor is it in favor of a "white man's government" in the District of Columbia, for it favored the passage of the district negro suffrage bill, and declares that "the negroes were about the only loyal resident population there during the war."

And it moreover declares itself in favor of the general principle of "placing the negro in a position where his voice would be heard in making the laws which are made to govern him," and of "elevating him to the standard of good citizenship."

The fact is, the Herald, from its own showing, is in favor of a "white man's government" just nowhere at all.

THE LATE REBELLION—SENATOR WILSON.

In a speech delivered before the United States Senate, a few days ago, on the subject of the Freedmen's Bureau, by the unlettered Wilson, of Massachusetts, he said that the Republicans "have achieved what they have fought for, viz—the abolition of slavery."

He remarked, he was the object of the war, and he had triumphed. "But," he continued, "we have something more to do, and we mean to do it," and he went on to tell the country what that something is. It is negro-equality. Nay, it is more than this—it is to compel the white man to labor and pay taxes to support tens of thousands of blacks in idleness. The so-called "Freedmen's Bureau," which is nothing more or less than an enormous negro almshouse, is included in the "something more" that Wilson and his negro-equality-disunion party demand.

The object of the war, then, was the Abolition of slavery; but for this we would have had no war—that was what "we fought for," and "we have triumphed." So says Wilson, so say all the leading men of his pie-bald party. And yet, will it be believed, that for uttering this very sentiment—for saying that the object of the war was the abolition of slavery—hundreds of men, in all sections of the country, were arrested by order of Lincoln and Stanton, and incarcerated in loathsome dungeons for months and years. For using this very language—for saying that the war was an Abolition war—we knew a young officer of the army to be arrested, and tried by a military commission composed of Stanton's tools, and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for a term of nearly three years. He served out his time, doing manual duty for Abolition officers and scoundrels, and was released but a few months ago. The court that tried him considered his language "treason against the Government," and yet, now that the war is over and slavery abolished, Senator Wilson endorses the language of the young officer, and repeats, with emphasis, that the abolition of slavery was the sole object of the war.

For giving expression to this sentiment there was "applause in the galleries," but other men had to suffer imprisonment and some of them death, for having uttered the same words. During the war it was "treason" to speak the truth; now it is "loyalty."

Senator Cowan, (Republican) of this State, replied to Wilson's impudent assertions. From Mr. Cowan's speech we have only room for the following: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

And again: "We have crushed South Carolina and now the President means to crush Massachusetts. Well, we accept the war. If he succeeds he shall write his name higher than that of Burr or Arnold, for the treason which they attempted and failed in he carried; but we will write it side and side with them—the traitor that tried and failed."

who has not this dead Hoptour upon his back, carrying him out and pretending that he killed him. [Laughter.] If your father will do any honor so; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. I look to be either earl or duke, I can assure you. 'That is the language of this party after the battle of Waterloo, and they suppose you. By the by, they do not give us the same assurance that fat John did, for said he, 'If I do grow great, I'll grow less; if I'll purge, and leave sack, and live cleanly as a true man should do.' But Mr. President, instead of when growing great, growing less, they are swollen to such enormous dimensions under the pressure of this thing, which they suppose they have achieved that they are now well nigh to bursting. The honorable Senator says they are going on; yes, and let everyone get out of the road. That may do for people who can be frightened; but that party has not been given to frightening anybody heretofore, that I am aware of. It is coming to the point of a man's argument except by ridicule and by sneers, and all that kind of machinery which a weak man always uses against a stronger.

The honorable Senator may go on in his course, and we will go on in our course. We think that instead of his law victory, to carry us through the rebellion we have had to carry him; that if there was any load we had it to bear. I do not undertake to say that the honorable Senator did not intend well enough, but he has put himself out of the pale of receiving the benefit of that apology which might be made in his favor, by assailing the intentions of others. He has certainly been a ruler over Israel? Who authorized him to say that I despised the laboring man? I think I could prove by good witnesses that I do not despise the laboring man, and when he talks about me or the gentlemen with whom I associate, that I do not despise the laboring man and the friends of the humble he speaks without the book. By what right does he arraign me as not desiring the prosperity and well-being of the country? Is it not my country as well as his? Have I not as many interests at stake as he has, or any other man? Sir, when a speech requires such manly fighting, that to conduct it over a period of fifteen minutes, it had better not be made at all. Hereafter, when a question is before this body, and is to be met, I hope the question will be argued, and the question alone.

I have raised a simple question of constitutional law; and the Senator says that the Constitution has been in his hands for five years. Yes, Mr. President, and you might die in it for twenty, and I doubt whether he would appreciate a single article which is in his hands. Is the Constitution to be nothing? Is the oath we have taken to support it to be nothing? Is Constitutional learning to be sneered out of our schools? Is the conscientious desire on the part of a Senator to do his duty as a man should do it, and to carry out in spirit and in truth that duty which he has sworn to perform, and which his constituents, here to be made a subject of reproach upon this floor. And is a man not to be supposed to be orthodox, not to be supposed to be patriotic, unless he believes in all the vagaries and all the whims and the ethnology of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts who he has carried? I cannot tell how many times I have seen the honorable Senator make twelve or fifteen hundred speeches on one side, at one end of a house, where there was nobody to reply to him; I think you would become so confirmed in his crochets and in his absurdities by that time that it would be utterly impossible to teach him anything.

Who arrogated to themselves superior knowledge of the negroes? We did not; but I have and do again arrogate for the men of the South who live among them, who live with them, and who know the negroes and of negro character superior to that of a man who lives in a New England State, and sees a negro once perhaps in three weeks, and a negro once perhaps think it most extraordinary if such were not the case.

Mr. President, I come back again now to the question before the Senate, and I simply this, whether, in the place we have authority to create this body, we have a right to extend it to the loyal States. It may be said, I know, that it is to be extended simply for the relief of the freedmen. I say that the Freedmen of Pennsylvania ask no relief from the Freedmen's Bureau. Pennsylvania relieves her own destitute and her own poor. She has a system of relief for the United States Government for any number of that kind. I say, too, that if it is to extend beyond relief, and to administer to the necessities of the freedmen, Pennsylvania relieves her own municipal law, enforces her own police regulations between those who inhabit her borders, and she does not care any such contrivance as this, but would rather repudiate it and spew it out of her mouth.

Mr. President, I am aware, and I have long been aware, that it is so in the case with certain Senators to appeal to the Constitution. I know that it is no use to appeal to the past construction which has been put upon the Constitution. I know that there are Senators who think certain things ought to be done, and no matter what barrier stands in the way they think they are doing God service when they violate it. When war was raging over one half of the Republic, when it required all the energies of the loyal portion of the Union to sustain that war and to support the soldiers in the field, I have often kept silent, and have not, as often as I would otherwise have done, raised my voice against these violations of the Constitution. Now I propose to give a notice as well as the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and it is that henceforth I will resist as long as I can, in any lawful manner, any measure, no matter what it may be, that I believe to be a violation of the fundamental principles of the Union, and which I believe is sacred as the law of the American people. Sir, what is that Constitution which you are so ready to violate? Think of it, sir; packed into this small volume [exhibiting a copy of the Constitution] is the will of thirty million people; not the will of the party, but the will of the nation, and the will of all parties, the unanimous will of the American people. Who dares violate a provision of it? Who dares violate it? Who dares violate it? Who so arrogant as to assume that they will substitute their will for this great will, which is to be our guide and our law? We will not be trifled with, and we will not be trifled with. We will not be trifled with, and we will not be trifled with. We will not be trifled with, and we will not be trifled with.

The gentleman assumes that God is on their side, and that God is with them. So might a man assume that God was with him when he executed any arbitrary thing that took place in the universe, suppose the gentleman will hardly deny that whatever does take place in the universe, takes place in accordance with the will of God, as a whole. He is omnipotent, and it must be so. Whoever acquiesces in the decrees of destiny can very well boast that it is with him of course; but short-sighted, finite mortal eyes are, not knowing what destiny is to be in the future, are not authorized in making any such boasts.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1866.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania: The events of the past political campaign are yet fresh in your minds.

You announced your unequivocal endorsement of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and denounced the doctrine of negro suffrage.

Your opponents affirmed their support of the President, and evaded the issue on the question of suffrage. A powerful organization, large official patronage and an unscrupulous use of money, secured to them the victory.

The record of the past month strikes a mask from the face of the victors. They treat with derision the declared policy of the President. They have asked the Government to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and its legislative and executive functions are usurped by a cabinet man, who, in obedience to caucus, governs the nation through the forms of a rectory.

The right of each State to regulate the qualifications of its electors is denied; the will of the people of the District of Columbia is overruled; and by an almost unanimous vote, the Republican party in Congress and the State Legislature cord to the negro equal political rights.

The initial step toward a war of national reconstruction has been taken, and a consolidated government looms up in the distance. The events of the past month upon the points are our cardinal doctrines. In so doing we vindicate them.

Organize to sustain the President, maintain your principles, to restore the Union, to vindicate the annexation of your race, and