

American Colonist.

DARLIS, E. P. A.
Thursday Morning, Feb. 21, 1867.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of the Legislature, in the Court House, on Saturday, February 23, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance was present.

THE COMING YEAR.

The Congressional proceedings of the past week present three measures—similar in their objects—which contain so much mitigated despotism that they have suddenly challenged the attention of the entire country. These are the bills recently introduced by Stevens, Elliot and Sherman, to destroy the governments of the Southern States, and remain them to a territorial condition, to be governed by military satraps; a "council of safety" to be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Under the bill proposed by Thaddeus Stevens, the Governors of the rebel States are to be deposed, the Judges hurl from the bench, the doors of their Legislatures closed, the people deprived of all voice in the management of their local affairs—the writ of *habeas corpus* to be indefinitely suspended, military courts alone are to dispense law to the inhabitants, and military commanders are to rule with absolute sway. The Elliot bill is confined in its operations to the State of Louisiana; and strange to say it provides for a *provisional Government* to be appointed by the President, while Stevens' bill provides for the chief executive of the State shall be a *Brigadier-General* appointed by General Grant. It is a fitting tribute to the statesmanship of the majority in Congress to notice the fact that these two bills, containing these glaring inconsistencies, were passed by the lower House on two successive days. The proposition of Senator Sherman is simply the Stevens bill with amendments providing that the military commanders shall be appointed by the President and not by General Grant, omitting the clause in regard to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and declaring that after the insurgent States have adopted the de-facto constitutional amendment and framed a state constitution, republican in form, they may be readmitted to the Union, if Congress so desire.

We have said these three measures are identical in their objects. Those objects are the exclusion of the Southern vote from Congress and from the electoral college until after the next Presidential election; the ultimate establishment of universal negro-suffrage and limited white suffrage in the South, as a means of cementing the ill-gotten power of the Radical majority in Congress; and if these fail, then an absolute military despotism. Can there any longer be a doubt that this is the programme finally agreed upon by the Radical conspirators? Can we have a military despotism over ten States of the Union and a republican government in the other twenty six States? If the States are once reduced to this condition, what guarantee is there that they will ever regain their statures? When in the course of time have despots ever given back to an enslaved people the sovereignty which they have permitted themselves to be robbed? If ten States of the Union are blotted from the existence of the country, how can the States under the control of the Congress be destroyed, under what form of government will they be living? If the present Congress can destroy the State of Louisiana, and of course he too had taken the path of the order. The conqueror thieves were to be kept in the rooms of the League, and banquets at the homes of the League were followed, at which the released thieves were congratulated on their good fortune.

The belief that taxists in the minds of many men that this last Radical dodge—this constant changing of venue from the country where the crime was perpetrated to another country—was one of the League's devices for the protection of its members, is a national conclusion to arrive at. Beyond all question or doubt, the men who belonged to the League during the war made stealing from the government a primary object, and under the oath they assumed, they were bound to protect a "brother" whose depravity was discovered. In the name of "loyalty" this infamous organization robbed the government of hundreds of millions of dollars; and now that the old government goes has lost most of its feathers, and can no longer successfully pluck, the members are committing their depredations upon the people, and are protected in their villainies by the Leaguers of the State Legislature and political courts. It is a conspiracy, repeat, against morality and law, as dark as the members of the place of torment, and the men engaged in it—the hought-up members of the Legislature—should have the finger of scorn pointed at them until the day when they shall shuffle off this mortal coil.

We are in receipt, says the St. Louis Times, of Judge W. D. Kelley's speech on the extinguishment of the national debt, delivered in the House of Representatives. Kelley is on the right track. If anything will extinguish it it is one of Kelley's speeches. Let him keep it.

Chief Justice Johnson, of the Erie county court, has ordered the discharge of the Democratic election officers, who had been arrested, on the complaint of Radicals for receiving the votes of so-called deserters. Of course no judge having a decent respect for himself or the laws of the State could do otherwise.

The Democratic Club of Boston, will celebrate its third anniversary by a dinner at the Parker House, on the 22d of February. Hon. Horatio Seymour and Hon. John T. Hoffman, of New York, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, Hon. Benjamin F. Curtis, of Boston, and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, have been invited to be present and address the club.

A RADICAL DODGE TO SAVE CULPRITS.

Those of our readers who take a Harbinger daily paper, and who go to the trouble of reading the proceedings of the Cameron's Legislature, it is notorious that old Winnebago owns and controls that detestable body—must not, almost daily, the bills are introduced and passed, changing the venue in certain cases, from the court of one county to the court of another. This is a new "wrinkle" in legislation—a Radical dodge—calculated and intended to defeat the ends of Justice, by shielding and white-washing Republican politicians who have been guilty of crimes. For instance, if a villain of the Radical school of politics is arrested in a Democratic county, charged with murder, assault, rape, burglary, horse-stealing, or any other infamous crime, his political friends in the Legislature are at once informed of the matter, and a bill is hurried through both branches changing the venue from the county where the crime was committed, to Bradford, or Lancaster, or Allegheny, or some other black hole, where the courts are presided over by a Radical Judge, who is more wedded to his party than he is to Justice, and who takes pleasure in releasing from the clutches of the law all "loyal thieves" and Radical outlaws.

A mock trial is had, before a full Radical bench and jury, and the culprit is set at liberty, and congratulated by his party friends.

Now, if of the villainities that this wretchedly corrupt, shameless, and treasonable Radical-disunion-negro party has been guilty of, this is the most heinous. It is a conspiracy against society, law, morality and right; a conspiracy intended to shield from the rigors of the violated law cut-throats of the Radical-negro party. Under this change of venue dozens of culprits have been set at liberty, and some of them (immediately after their mock trial) resumed their business of house-breaking, robbery, rape, and even murder.

It is the opinion of many—and we are satisfied the opinion is well-founded—that this plan for the release of Radical politicians who violate the law, is one of the "kinks" of the so-called "Loyal League," an organization got up by a set of lawless and some of them (stealing Uncle Sam's money) in the name of "loyalty." There are good grounds for this belief. It will be recalled that a few months previous to the surrender of the rebels to General Grant, a "loyal" gentleman was arrested in Philadelphia, charged with stealing many thousands of dollars worth of Government copper from the navy yard. He was a member of the city "Loyal League," (an officer in it, we believe), and his confederates in crime, five or six in number, were also members of the same political syndicate. On the trial, one of the men implicated was made a witness. He said, on his oath, that the copper had been stolen, and he gave an estimate of the amount stolen. The attorney for the prosecution then asked him the question, "do you know the men who carried away that copper?" "I do," was his reply. "Give us their names," said the attorney. "That I cannot and will not do; the oath of the Loyal League (of which I am a member) forbids me revealing the name of any member who happens to get into trouble; I cannot answer your request."

The case was being tried before whom the witnesses and decided that he could not answer the question without violating his Loyal League oath, and that would be perjury. The Judge, we may remark, was a member of the League himself, and of course he too had taken the path of the order. The conqueror thieves were to be kept in the rooms of the League, and banquets at the homes of the League were followed, at which the released thieves were congratulated on their good fortune.

The belief that taxists in the minds of many men that this last Radical dodge—this constant changing of venue from the country where the crime was perpetrated to another country—was one of the League's devices for the protection of its members, is a national conclusion to arrive at. Beyond all question or doubt, the men who belonged to the League during the war made stealing from the government a primary object, and under the oath they assumed, they were bound to protect a "brother" whose depravity was discovered. In the name of "loyalty" this infamous organization robbed the government of hundreds of millions of dollars; and now that the old government goes has lost most of its feathers, and can no longer successfully pluck, the members are committing their depredations upon the people, and are protected in their villainies by the Leaguers of the State Legislature and political courts. It is a conspiracy, repeat, against morality and law, as dark as the members of the place of torment, and the men engaged in it—the hought-up members of the Legislature—should have the finger of scorn pointed at them until the day when they shall shuffle off this mortal coil.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The National Democratic Convention of this city met last week, and for several days recommended the calling of a National Democratic Convention to assemble in the city of New York, on the 15th of July, 1868. The object of this step, as it is well understood, is to take the most effectual and permanent course for the re-organization of the party, and to take the most effectual and permanent course for the re-organization of the party, and to take the most effectual and permanent course for the re-organization of the party.

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WISCONSIN.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

Thursday, February 21st—John Newcomer, in Penn township, on the Walnut Bottom road, was killed by a horse, sheep, hogs and farming implements. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Friday, February 22nd—Peter Albright, in Middlesex township, adjoining Fox House—horses, cattle, farming implements, and household furniture. Wm. Deviney, Auctioneer.

Saturday, February 23rd—William Koller, in South Middleton township, two miles east of Papertown—horses, mules, cattle, hay, potatoes, &c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Saturday, February 23rd—Daniel Shoemaker, in Middlesex township, adjoining Fox House—horses, cattle, farming implements, and household furniture. Wm. Deviney, Auctioneer.

Monday, March 11th—Nancy Spangler, in West Pennsboro township—horses, cattle, farming implements, and household furniture. Wm. Deviney, Auctioneer.

Monday, March 11th—Matthew Wyncoop, in North Middleton township, on the Waggoner's Gap road—horses, cattle, and farming implements. John Keith, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 12th—Benjamin Handshaw, in North Middleton township, near the bridge over the creek, on the road to the mill—horses, mules, sheep, and farming implements. John Keith, Auctioneer.

Friday, March 15th—John Homan, in Middlesex township, on the road to the mill—horses, mules, sheep, and farming implements. John Keith, Auctioneer.

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REGISTER OF SALES.

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WASHINGTON BIRTH-DAY.

Washington, February 22nd—Friday, the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, would argue a strange memory of such a distinguished citizen respect by his countrymen. An enduring emblem of human character, as that of a noble and generous mind, and a noble and generous mind, and a noble and generous mind.

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