OUR WASHINGTON LETTER PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. doubt justly appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to faciliate its ultimate accom-MISCELLANEOUS. COMING!! RADICAL DEFEATS-1862-1867. "Have we no right to punish traitors at all? Androw Johnson says no. They have rebelled, seceded from the Union, and since they have failed, let them do as American Volunteer. - An American weekly newspaper is to be started in Paris. military force in that region. Instigated the Impeachment Fizzles-It is Defented by an Overwheiming Jajority--President overwheiming Jajority--President Jajoritheiminge-Mew 14 Jade the Radient Pack Howis-A Duth Ression. During a recent debate in the U.S. millitary force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the In-dians occasionally committed acts of bar-barous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements; but a general Indian war has been providentially averted.— The Commissioners under the act of 20th July, 1867, were invested with full pow-er to adjust existing difficulties, negoti-ate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote plishment. On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that Treasury notes with-out interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of \$30,000, less stipulated expenses, accrues to claim-ants under the Convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passare of that get have been wid in plishment. enate, Mr. Hendricks and Mr. John--Two American vessels were lost in the West Indies during the late storm. CARLISLE, PA., hey please. This is his unlicentring to-day."-Herald. The President's Measure 11 New Astimony Indicat Pack Howless Bull Resident Washinggrow, D. C., Dec. 9, 1867. The impenchment farce has ended at last. The "Impenchers" struck their colors and surrendored at discretion on Saturday afternoon. The ball was open-ed on Thursday by a speech from Bout-well, who also occupied an hour on Fri-day. His speech was nothing more than a rehash of the silly charges that have been made against the President, every one of which was disproved by the evi-dence taken before the Committee. He read from a tremendous pile of manu-script, and his speech, though carefully prepared and intended to be over whell-ing in the force of its argumont, failed to awakton the least enthusiasm, and fell like a wot blanket on the loopes of those who wished to depose the President and overturn the government. He was fol-lowed on Friday by Mr. Wilson, Chair-man of the Judiciary Committee, who though a strong Republican, took the ground that the evidence was not sull-cient to base impeachment on. Wilson is one of the best lawyers and ablest speakers in the House, and his stern logic for the majority report and the defense of Boutwell into tatters. In concluding he moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. The impeachers their com-menced "fillibustering," by motions to adjourn and other tactles usual on such occasions, and did succeed in staving of a vote until Friday afternoon, when the previous question was ordered. The vote stood : for impeachment 57; against im-peachment 108. So the great bugdoo died on the spot which gave it birth.-The vecent elections were too much for the weak knees of some of the Radical brethren. The handwriting on the wal was user used and Ashley swore, but all to no purpose. The craven hounds, who had done so much honsting, wereafrial to carry out their threats. They felt that a square back down was prefe-able to an ignominious defeat, and joined the ranks of the Democracy in voting down the measure. So this treasonable scheme to get possession of the Exec S THE LINDA on, (Md.) reminded Radical Senator Braticas Field American Foluntcer, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1867. Chursday Morning, December 12, 1867. that the people of most of the Northern When will the Herald learn to tell the -About 150 German immigrants arriv States had condemned the Radical PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. trnth? The one who said "no" was the ed at Charlestown, S. C., last week. 'policy" at the late elections. Messrs. very individual whose name the *Herald* UNUNUNUN UNDS -The people of St. Thomas have voted in favor of annexation to the United The annual message of President II, and J, expressed the opinion that it floats at its mast-head as its candidate for ate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mis-sistippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national import-ance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the ma-terial interests and the moral and intel-lectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentraohnson will be found in' our paper of would be well for certain extremists not President. In his evidence before the im-States. o-day. It is a paper of extraordinary -An ex-Confederate Colonel of Cavalto continue to outrage public opinion peachment committee. General Grant tes Splendid Victory he passage of that act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insist that merit. The temper of it is particularly and insult the people by their persistent tified as follows: Q. Did you ever give your opinion to the President that his proclamation in-terferred with the stipulations between yourself and Gen. Lee? A. No, sir. I frequently had to intercede for Gen. Lee and other paroled officers, on the ground that their parole, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest and trial. The Presi-dent contended that they should be pun-ished. I told him not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulation. This was the ground I took. Q. Did you not also insist that that applied as well to the common soldier? A. Of course; it applied to every one who took the parole, but that matter was not canvased except in case of some of ified as follows: y, now resident in Mobile, has drawn \$10,000 in the Havana lottery. such notes. The claimants insist that the Government ought to require pay-ment in coin. The subject may be deem-ed worthy of your attention. No arrangement has as yet been reach-ed for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the promosition of arbitracommendable. It is calm and courtedemands for negro suffrage, negro su -An ingenious Frenchman, it is said, ous, in spite of the atrocious and perpremacy, the intermatriage of the races, Democratic Mayor Elected in illuminating sistent villification with which he has &c. The great Massachusetts buffoor achelors who return home late at night. Pittsburg ! been pursued by the Radical Republi-Wilson, replied to Messrs. Hendricks -A black man and a white woman wanted to get married in Providence (R. I.), a few days ago, but couldn't find a elergyman to do it. can party, in and out of Congress, since and Johnson. We quote from the pro-[Special to the Patriot & Union] he last had the honor to send a like adcedings: PITTSBURG, Dec. 10-11:30.--Pittsburg duty to decline the proposition of arbitra-tion made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations incompatible with the rights, interest, and honorof our country. Cccqlings: "Mr, Wilson. I think Senators should be mod-est in predicting anything on the results of the recent elections. In 1862, after the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, they had claimed that the Republican party was condemned by the people, but that party went on with what it believed right, and was justified in it. There was, it was true, and had always been, prejudice against negro suffrage. There were slow men in the Republican party. Congress had long been alead of the septiments of the country, but flue would displate those prejudices, and real democ-racy would yet obtain throughout the country." No negly uses mode to Wilenen's cally dress to the Federal legislature. But be citadel of Radicalism, elects Blackthe clear and for tible language in which -A recent railroad accident in Ala-100:e, Democrat, Mayor, by 2,500 ma-Mr. Johnson declares his views of the bana let loose a menagerie of wild ani-mals, and there was a lively time between the bear and tiger for a while. lectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentra-ting them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our high ways and encroaching white settlements. Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of read have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Moun-tains, whills the terminus of the last sec-tion of constructed read in California, ority. present situation of the country, and rights, interest, and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britian will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred princi-ple of non-intervention — a principle benceforth not more important to the United States than all other commercial nations. also expresses what, in his judgment, is SUMNER'S NEGRO BILL PASSED! -An organization of Southern ladies the only true means of restoring nation-Intermarriage of the Races! in reduced circumstances has been form-ed at Houston, to do sewing, and has undertaken several large contracts. al peace, unity and prosperity, ought to In the U. S. Senate, on the 5th, the command the respect of the people in In the U. S. Senate, on the 5th, the following proceedings were had: Mr, Summer moved to take up the bill intro-duced by binn on the first day of the late session, to provide further security for count rights in the District of Columbia, striking out the word "white" where it occurred in the charter, and removing disabilities from office and the jury-box. He stated that the bill was the same as that passed last session, and not returned by the President. He had read a letter from the Secre-tary of State in reply to an inquiry by him, sta-ting that no such bill had been received in that lepartment. Mr, Pomeroy, (Radica), would support the bill who took the parole, but that matter was not canvassed except in case of some of the leaders; I claimed that in surrender-ing their armies and their arms, they had done what they could not all of them have been compelled to do, as a portion of them could have escaped; but they surrendered in consideratin of the fact Il parts of the land, irrespective of par-No reply was made to Wilson's sally, A school of theology after the Book of Mormon was opened in Salt Lake City on the 2d of this month, and called the "School of the Prophets." ations. The West India Islands were settled izan prejudice. We have not space to and at this we are a little surprised, for comment on the documentas we would he could have been answered most triand colonized by European States simul-taneously with the settlement aud colo-nization of the American continent.ike to do. But this is to be less regretumphantly. It is true that in 1862 the I tancously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent.— Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which, at one period, were colonies of Great Britian, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Island of Hayti, bave neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defence. Although possessing considerable commercial value, they have been held by several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and hesigns in regard to this continent. In our Revolutionary War, ports and harbors in the West Indies were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embrasment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies -A foreign paper thinks that Russia may show its designs on Turkey by Christmas. That is exactly what the United States will do whether Russia does it or not. ed, for the reason that the Message Democratic party was successful in most tion of constructed road in Californi. surrendered in consideration of the fact that they were to be exempt from trial so long as they conformed to the obligations they had taken; and they were entitled to that. Q. You looked on that in the nature of a narale and hold that they could call needs no other comment than that of the States. The result of those accented by the Government on the 21th which every intelligent and candid day of October last, was but cloven mile elections was a calm verdict of the peolistant from the summit of the Sieri reader will make himself. To all who ple against the venality, corruption and Austant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the Companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omai a will not be long deferred. ipartment. Mr. Pomeroy, (Radical), would support the bill der the circumstances, though it was very im-refect. Intermarringe of the races was still un-cognized, as well as other rights of citizenship, uting it necessary to have piecemend legisla--At Clarksburg, Mass., ins week, a boy encountered a wild cat while out hunt-ing, and, failing to kill it at the first shot, was only saved from death himself by the read it with eyes unclouded by the film supposed treason of the Lincoln adminof party passion, it must be a convincing istration and the tens of thousands of of a parole, and held that they could only be tried when they violated the parole? recognized, as well as other rights of ellizenship, making it necessary to have plecement legisla-tion. Mr. Summer agreed that other legislation was required, and he promised that it should not be neglected by his committee. Mr. Hendricks was surprised to hear the Sena-tor from Kunsas (Mr. Pomercey) say that the bill should go further, in view of the recent decisions of the Senard's water and the senard second for senard second second second second for second second second second second for second second second second second for the second second second second second for the second second second second second for second second second second second for second second second second second for second second for second . They might be able for second for second second second second second second for second second second second for second for second for second second second second second for second for second for second second second second second for second for second for second second second second second for second second for second second second second second second second for second second second second second for second second for condemnation of the whole Radical thieves, shoddy contractors and dema-Yes: that was the view I took of the scheme of "reconstruction," and a powgogues who sustained it. It is true also During the last fiscal year seven milssistance of his dog. During the last fiscal year seven mil-lion forty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were dispos-ed of, and the eash receipts from sales and tees exceeded by one-half million dol-lars the sum realized from those sources during the preceeding year. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, w.s. sls,619,656, and thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pen-ioners on the That is your view still. A. Yes, rful argument in favor of a wiser and that in subsequent contests the Radicals Ο. -A San Francisco paper looks forward to the time when grapes from California, by the Pacific Railroad, will be retailed A. Tes, if: ungestionably,
 Q. Did you understand that to apply o Gen Lee?
 A. Certainly,
 Q. That was your understanding of he arrangement which you made with better plan of national restoration.-regained the States they had lost, and We, therefore, advise all persons to read retained po-session of them until this year, when the people again rein the Atlantic States at five cents a it attentively. buked Radicalism. But how did the --The entire population of Holyhead England, turned out a few days ago to see a man walk on the water. He wore large shoes, nearly the shape of snow shoes, and did not at any time sink be-low his these Hen. Lee? A. That was my understand-ng of the arrangement which I gave vol-"OR, SPEAK, AND SAVEUS !" Gen. Lee? A. That was my understanding of the arrangement which I gave voluntarily.
Q. You considered that the like terms were given by Gen. Sherman to the armies which surrendered to him? A.—Yes sir; and to all the armies that surrendered after that.
Q. And you held that so long as they kept their parole of honor, and obeyed the laws, they were not subject to be tried by courts? A. That is my opinion. Mr. Eldridge. Did you give these views to the President frequently, and, as I have said, he disagreed with me in those views. He insisted on it that the leaders must be punished, and wanted to know when the time would come that those persons could be tried. I told him when they violated their parole.
Q. Did the President insist that Gen.
Lee should be tried for treason? A. He contended for it. Radicals regain the States they had lost The Radical conspirators who have in 1852 ?—what means did they employ o accomplish their infamous ends ?been so signally rebuked by the people, The entire number of pen-ioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fity-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four. Eleven thousand six hun-By arresting, without warrant and withare now on their knees before Grant--r low his kness. out law, thousands of Democrats; by man they despise -- begging him to save --In Virginia the Reconstruction Con-vention met on Tuesday last, and, after electing a white man temporary presi-dent, and a colored man secretary, it adfilling the .ort and prisons of the coun-try with their fellow-men; by sending them from utter destruction. ' Oh, were issued during the year ending Sep-tember 30, 1867, and at that date the bal-nace in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was \$286,607. The report of the Secretary of the Navy inter that we have soven soundrome an opean policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies. speak-speak, Grant; for God's sake out spics and informers to persecute speak, and just say that you have confiourned.

The report of the Sceretary of the Navy states that we have, seven squadrons ac-tively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in pro-tecting the persons and property of Amer-ican citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and pro-moting the commerce and business inter-ests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the presthirty-eight vessels composing the pres-ent navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are thirteen less on squandron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in the course of construction when the war terminated, and although Con-gress had the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for merchinery much with writer a cablish vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establish-lishments. The total expanditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year end-ing June 30, 1867, were \$31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or requir-ed since the close of the war for the con-struction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the criedit of the Department that, besides asking no It should also be stated to the criedit of the Department that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dolars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations. The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Post Office De-

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Post Office De-partmert and the condition of the post service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its prac-tical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1837, including all special appropria-tions for sen and hand service and for free mail matter, were \$19,978,933. The ex-ponditures for all purposes were \$19,935, 153, feaving an unexpended balance in

way with Great Britain. The same Eu-ropean policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the rebels, and their piratical and blockade-breaking al-lies, found facilities in the same ports, for the work, which they too successfully ac-complished, of injuring and dovastating the commerce which we are now ongged in rebuilding. We labored especially un-der this disadvantage-that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection, and supplies in West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpoat be-tween the Atlantic coast and Europe.— The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and hawfally, while neither doing normenacing injury to other states, earnestly engaged the attention of the Excentive Department, before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dis-similar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Em-peror of Russia, and it now seems imper-ative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less care-fully provided for. A good and conveni-ent port and harbor, capable of easy de-fence, will supply that want. With tho poses-ion of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other Ameri-can nation need longer approhend injury or offonce from any Trans-Atlantic ene-my. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies maturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, in-cluding run reast. dence in us, and that you forgive us for our treason; speak, Grant, speak!"-This is the language of the poor supplicauts for Grant's endorsement. In renly to one of the conspirators a few days since, who was begging Grant to speak. he said he had no objection whatever to speak when and as often as he pleased Now," said he, "these are my views take them down and print them if you please." Gen. Grant then said :

please." Gen. Grant then said: "As to my principles, I have not meant to leaventy one is doubt. I would save the coun-try; I would save it in the shortest way under, in constitution. If there he likes who would same the scountry, unless they could at the one the constitution, if there he likes who would same the country, unless they could at the source of the scountry, and as source. My what is to save the country, and as source of short or source and the States to their proper rela-tions, as such, and upon the principles of even-handed justice. Inover considered the southern States out of the Union. What I do in the pre-mises, I do because I believe it helps to save the country, and what I forbear, I forbear because I believe it helps to save the country. I shall do less whenever I believe that I am doing what thall cleave the work in courtry. I shall do less whenever I believe that I contend the pro-modification of my cit repeated personal wish that all official day, and I contend the pro-modification of my cit repeated personal wish and the occasions speak out what they think, if by so doing they can benefit monet when they save the country." This is her hurse the most consurables.

This is perhaps the most comprehensivo speech Grant ever made. He spoke with emphasis, and it is evident that he has no opinions in common that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, in-cluding our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorbtion to this process of natural political gravitation. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. John's, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Is-lands, seemed to offer us advantages im-mediately desirable, while their acquisi-tion could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the Radical conspirators who are attempting to "save their own party and their particular theories" by handing over the destinies of this country to the expectations or rather hopes of the Radical who had been sent to pump him, and he left the General's presence

IMPEACHMENT.

The nation can breathe freer. The Iouse of Representatives have voted. y a majority of one hundred and eight o fifty-seven, against impeachment of the President. We can now hope that Congress will attend to the practical

those who dared to differ with them in opinion : by stealing hundreds of milions of dollars from the people's treasury and appropriating it to the purchase of the venal and corrupt; by systenutizing a system of persecution that exceeded in brutal severity the Spanish quisition; by compelling soldiers to vote against their convictions, and by destroying the fallots of those who refused to be bullied or bought; by sackng one hundred and ten Democratic printing offices inside of eighteen months, the American Volunteer being one of them; by calling Lincoln "the government," and making it a penal offence to question his wisdom ; by corrupting the clergy, and using the pulit for the promulgation of sweltering ies and most wicked sentiments; by pretending to be in favor of "a whole nion ;" by preaching in favor of free

peech and a free press, and mobbing

every speaker and editor who dared to

condemn their damnable heresies; by retending to be loyal when they were in fact traitors; by denying most positively that they were in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality ; by pledging the faith of the Government (by a unanimous vote of the House,) that the war was prosecuted for no other pur- The passage of Sumner's bill, then, is a pose than the restoration of the Union; by professing to support McClellan in white citizens of the District of Columignorant negroes. The views of Grant his efforts to take Richmond, but be-did not, we see it stated, come up to traying him and depriving him of a unanimous endorsement of the Radical large portion of his troops at the very Senators, it goes to show that wherever hour he was about to take the city by they have the power they are ready hour he was about to take the city by torm ; by procrastinating the war pur- and willing to place the negro over the with a heavy heart,"

posely, so that Lincoln might use the white man, and to make him the guararmy to secure his re-election; in fine, dian and custodian of white men's proby all the scoundrelism, villainy, per-

jury and theft that devils could devise. But Pomeroy, the Radical Senator These were some, and only some of the means resorted to by the Radical con- would "support the bill under the cirspirators to carry the elections in 1863 cumstances," reminded Sumner that it and subsequent years. Never in the did not go far enough. He complained world's history was a party guilty of so that "intermarriage of the races was world's history was a party guilty of so many crimes, so many files professions, such unblushing audacity. Wilson, we say, might have been answered trum-phantly by being reminded of these things. The attempt of Wilson and Radical journalists to take comfort from the fact that the Democratic victories, and that a like result may follow the Demothat a like result may follow the Demo- should not be neglected by his commitcratic victories of 1867, is merely tee." This was as much as to say that 'whistling to keep their courage up." the law which interdicted marriages We would remind these wiseneres that between whites and blacks, should be they can no longer arrest men and east wiped out before long. With this asthem into prison, nor can they sack surance and explanation, Pomeroy and printing offices with impunity. They the other Radical Senators voted solid no longer have millions of dollars in the for the bill reported from Summer's treasuries of their Leagues, to be used committee. Hereafter a bill will be inin corrupting the pulpit and the people. troduced permitting buck negroes to They have not a million of men under marry white women ! arms and under their control, whose Such is Radical legislation. Let white votes. without regard to how they were men and women ponder over these cast, were counted on the Radical side. facts, and then say whether they can No, no-fraudulent soldier votes can or will countenance Radicalism longer. no longer be counted. Geary, it is true, . attempted it on a small scale last full THE Radical talk about economy conbut it failed, and he is yet to be punishsists in the Rump Senate refusing to print the President's message. That ed for the fraud. The contest in the different States next fall, like that of distinguished statesman"-S i m o n 1862, will be fought on principle, and Cameron-made a speech against printwill result in the same way. The pcoing it: Howard, and others, did the ple, thank God, know the designs of same. Printing tons of impeachment the political freebooters who lead the reports and refusing to print the mes-Radical party, and that is all that is sage because it logically knocks the necessary to secure a Democratic tri-Radical scheme of usurpation into umph. The Radicals never suc-'smithercens," is certainly wise econoceeded, even when they had everything my. in their own hands, except by denying

perty.

The object of the above bill is to transfer the District of Columbia, (the eat of government,) to the keeping of contended for it. Q. And you contended that the parole which Gen. Lee had given would be violated in such a trial? A. I did.— I insisted ou it that Gen. Lee would not its negro inhabitants. Most of these egroes have collected in the District uring the last three or four years, and large majority of them have been ve had received.

> -While a Pennsylvania court de-sides it legal for public carriers to provide separate apartments for blacks and whites, notwithstanding the "Civil Rights Bill," a captain of asteamer play-ing between Savannah and Charleston has been fined \$250 by a military court for doing the same thing. A caucus of Republican Congressmen was held to-night pursuant to the follow-ing confidential circular issued a few days

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN)

-Some of the Virginia rads are getting alarmed at the insolent demands of their dark-skinned allies, and are declaring themselves in favor of re-investing the whites with the right of voting. They already see what an "elephant" they have upon their hands, but they will find it difficult to get rid of the animal. WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 1867. J SIR: A caucus of the Union Republi-caus, members of both Houses of Con-gress, will be held in the Hall of Repre-sentatives, on Wednesday evening, De-cember 4, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Executive Committee on the pres-ent condition of the Southern campaign, and to consult as to the measures neces-sary to continue and complete the or-ganization of the party in the unrecon-structed States. Your attendance is ear-neestly, requested, the object of the meet-ing being important. -Near Sherman, Texas, recently, Mrs. Beatty, a widow lady, met her death in a Beatty, a widow lady, met her death in a most singular manner. She was in the act of getting on a horse, when a com-mon sewing needle, which stuck in her dress, caught in the saddle and was driv-ed in her body near her breast, slightly piercing her heart. She lived only about half an hour. ng being important. By order of Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chair-

-A man in Sutton, Vt., hid \$500 in United States bonds in a straw bed, and when the straw was afterward changed, and the old bed flung into the pig-pen, he suddenly remembered his trensure— too late. The pigs had made litter of his bande

ever since he declined to endorse their traitorous projects: As a sample of this impeachment testi-mony, I give you the following, which was actually alluded to by Boutwell as a valid reason for impeachment-and from which you can see to what straits the im-peachers were driven to make out a case "-Mr. James Cox, a negro Secretary of the Loyal Lengue at Prattville, Ala. was arrested in Montgomery, for forgery.-The Maril'says the State Convention tried to raise a bond to get him out of juil but

the names of the combined concern were

-In the present condition of the Pa-cific Railroad, it requires but fifteen days to transport passengers and mails from New York to San Francisco. Between Omaha and Salt Lake, the time required for transportation is five days.

not good.

which are the set of t

The Radicals made a fierce attack upon the President's message, both in the Sen-ate and House. They poured out the vials of their pont up wrath, for the pur-pose of attracting attention from the im-peachment "fizzle." In the Senate, Drake, of Missouri, proposed a resolution to censure the President for sending such a message to the Senate. Summer re-peated for the hundreth time that An-drew Johnson was the legitimate suc-cessor of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Howard was opposed to extending the time-hon-ored courtesy to the Executive of even printing the message. Mr. Wilson also made his usual speech as to what Con-gress would do despite presidents and newspapers. Finally the other side was leard in a calm, dignified and carnest

-" Appletoddy" is the designation given one of the Alabama Convention ora-tors. He worked himself into a fine frenzy. His pants flew away up his legs, and his hair almost ore itself out at the ignified and earnes peech from Mr. Dixon, defending the nessage and declaring that the people yould read the document and form their

clothed and fed, ever since their arrival there, at the expense of the people's reasury. They are now so numerous that by coalescing with the New Engand Yankce squatters and hummers who have been attracted to Washington by the smell of corruption, they will be able to out-vote the real owners and residents of the District of Columbia. The District is worth many hundreds of millions of dollars in real es-

tate, and by the operation of Sumner's oill, the tax-payers and owners of this roperty will be deprived of a say in its management, and will be at the mercy of the vagaboud negroes and mean New England whites who infest the District. CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 1867. most intolerable outrage upon the

mai. Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary. Senator Morgan presided, and Repro-sentative Cullom, of Illinois, was elected secretary. Morgan said the objects of the weather wave to consider the last means

I insisted on it that Gen. Lee would not have surrendered his army and given up all their arms if he supposed that after surrendering he was going to be tried for treason and hanged. I thought we got a very good equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms and getting themselves under control housed by petting themselves under control, bound by their oaths to obey the laws. That was the consideration which I insisted upon RADICAL PLOTS.

-A portion of the former country seat of Joseph Bonaparte, at Bordentown, N, J., has just been sold to a milk-man for twelve thousand dollars. It was only a nucleus of the estate, with the man-sion, and belonged to Mr. Millard, a son of Count Bonapart's former Secretary. the Schemes of the Washington Radi cals to Africanize the South. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, December 4.

favor of the Department of 8713,210, which favor of the Department of \$7.18,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year... The increase of postal revenue, indepen-dent of specific appropriations, for the year 1807, over that of 1806, was \$550,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of stomps and stamped envelopes was \$785, 404. The increase of expenditures for 1807 over those of the previous year was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocenu mail service. During the past and occan mail service. During the past and occan mail service. During the past year new posted conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Irekand, Belgium, the Netherkands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial Government at Hong-Kong, re-ducing very largely the rates of occan and and postages to and from within those countries. The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the con-

of Agriculture concisely presents the con-dition, wants, and progress of an interest

eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year

Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers. The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended trade, travel, and commorce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department for foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States. The result and commorce abroad, have servel, and commorce abroad, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States. The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republies of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with a resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amignale adjuster of the government. with a resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on one side, and Paraguay on the other, and between Chill and her allies, on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly re-ceived, has in neither case been fully ac-cepted by the belligerents. The war in in Valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pracific States and Spain have been more than a year sus-pended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been al-ready made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesman-ship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to univer-sal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those penceful habits without which States and Nations enurot, in this age well expect material prosperity or social advancement. offices of the Government, with a view to

The Exposition of Universal Industry ness of the people, always furnish the The Exposition of Universal industry at Paris has passed and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allow-ance be made for the recent political der-angements of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this which the united States has borne in this which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction.— During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which in-convenience of commerce and social in-tercourse resulting from the diverse stan-dard of money value were fully discussed. diction." dard of money value were fully discussed, and plans were developed for establish-ing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These ing Dover, at the late town elections... States tot hither to represented. A re-port of these interesting proceedings will be soluritted to Congress, which will no

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ant in care of a military force awaitino business of the country. It should such civil organization as shall be direchenceforth bend all its energies to re-lieve the people from the crushing taxted by Congress. The annexation of many small German

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt sat-tlement of the long-vexed question con-cerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects natur-alized in the United States. ation that oppresses them to the last point of endurance. Let it not be forgotten by the people that this attempt to frighten the President has cost, in round numbers, THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! The

Radical conspirators were never in carnest in this impeachment business. It was only talked about for the purpose of holding Mr. Johnson in check. His enemics knew that they would not dare carry their threats into execution. It was a blind, a cheat and a fraud from the first. But yet the people's taxes to the amount above mentioned, were used in this base political transaction. More

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD .--- On Mon-

nan and a Gibson have presided.

ance to the British Crown is indefensible, and is not absolved by our laws of natur-alization. British judges cite courts and support of that theory against the posi-tion held by the Excentive authority of the United States. This conflict perplex-es the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I called at-tention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully ap-peal to Congress to declare the national will runmistakably upon this important question. day of last week, the Hon. George Sharswood took his seat as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.-On last Saturday morning, Judge Sharswood's long connection with the District Court of Philadelphia closed. question. The abuse of our laws by the clandes The Court room was crowded and an ine prosecution of the African slave-trad address of farewell was delivered by David Paul Brown, Esq., on behalf of

tine prosecution of the African slave-trade from American ports or by American citi-zens has altogether ceased, and, under existing circumstances, no apprehen-sions of its renewal in this part of the world are entortained. Under these cir-cumstances it becomes a question wheth-cr we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinu-ance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade. the members of the Bar, to which the Judge made a brief reply. He was held n high esteem by the members of the Bar of Philadelphia, and the separation of the relations in the Court over which Judge Sharswood presided for so many years will seem strange. He will make an able Judge of the Court to which he has been elected, over which a Tilgh-

In regard to the President's policy, tors must die t ten. Grant said : " Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments. I was present once before his murder, when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for his future action. I do not know that it was verbatim the same. I think. the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President was the one which was carried right essential to the prosperity and happithrough."

"Q. What paper was that? A. The strongest inducements to peace and or-North Carolina proclamation." der. Crimes and offenses committed in Since the publication of this testimothis district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular ny, the Rads are pot so enthusiastic for civil authorities, and those tribunals his nomination for the Presidency. It will be supported in their lawful juris- is doubtful now whether he will be

There is a notable contrast their "chosen standard bearer." between this commencement and that of Grand Duke Philip. ONE of the darkies elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, last year, as an

NEW HAMPSHIRE is coming ! The example for the "stolid Dutch of Pennsylvania" and " half civilized people of the Western States," was a candidate ing Dover, at the late town elections.— Last year the former gave nearly 200, and the latter over 400 Rediced metry 200, defeated. Mr. Ebony proved to be a the man who did it.—Exchange. Last year the former gave nearly 200, defeated. Mr. Ebony proved to be a failure, both as a legislator and in the

matter of an example, Sheriff Funk,

Carolina "niggers?"

their principles and the objects they GEN. HANCOCK has revoked Mower's had in view. They have deceived and order removing P. R. O'Rourke from lied to the people, and the people in the clerkship of the Second District turn will crush them out of existence.-Court, New Orleans, and commanded The flat has been spoken-Radical traithe reinstatement of that officer. He doclores that "if any charges are set up

against the said O'Rourke, the Judicia-A number of families embracing ry department is sufficient to take whattwenty persons, from Albany and ver action may be necessary." This is Green counties, New York, lately landthe proper way to treat the acts of such ed in Richmond, Virginia, on their petty despots as Sheridan and Mower. way to King Williams county, where

A SCOUNDREL ARRESTED .- The nothey intend to settle upon about a thousand acres of land which they have purtorious Hunnicutt, of Richmond, one of the Radical delegates to the black and chased. The Richmond Dispatch says : 'We bid these New Yorkers a cordial tan convention, was arrested and held to \$5,000 bail, on Wednesday last, to apwelcome and a hearty God speed, trusting that they may prove only the piopear before a military commission at neers of an emigrant movement which Charles City Court House, ten days after the adjournment of the convention. will yet result greatly for the upbuild. ing of Virginia's fallen fortunes." to answer to a charge of using incendiary language, .

Somenow-or-other, the negroes in South Carolina failed to come up to the Radical scratch. Although outnumbering the whites two to one, they did not carry the Reconstruction Convention, a majority of the registered voters not being polled. Is it possible that General Apathy has got down among the South

_____ Sensible and thoughtful man is Ex-

roots as he metaphorically rept the lag of the Union? into tatters. The Con-vention was so affected that it adjourned before he had concluded his remarks.

the renewal of its best efforts so that the Republican party might get full control of the rebel States. He suggested that parties be sent down South to the con-ventions now in session, to see that they adopted the right kind of constitutions. All the information in the possession of the Executive Committee, he said, came through the Freedmen's Bureaus and the dhurches. He mentioned the Baptist and Methodist Churches particularly us very valuable aids. He recommended that the committee have \$20,000 mised imvery valuable aids. He recommended that the committee have \$20,000 raised immediately to be spent during the

that the committee have \$20,000 missed im-nediately to be spent during the winter and spring. Judge Kelly agreed with General Scheck, except as to the amount to be raised. He thought \$50,000 would be no more than enough for the great work that was yet to be done. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, thought the Re-publican party ought to buckle on its ar-mor for a big fight this summer, and he knew of no better help than money to do the work. Congress ought immediately to amend the reconstruction act so as to allow a majority of those voting to call a convention. As it now stands it required voters, and left it in the power of rebels and copperheads to keep the Southern States out of the Union. He wanted them all in to take part in the Presiden-tial election. Otherwise he wasn't so sure about success next fall. Another thing that must be done was the removal of every rebel now in office in the South.-If such men as Hancock were to rule the South there was no telling what it would lead to. So Congress must step in and put the rebels out if the generals wouldn't. Senator Chandler was the next speak-er. He said more had been accomplished than he thought possible with the amount of money expended. There was no use in talking, it was a question of money af-ter all, and the Republican party must walk up to the captain's office and settle very liberally between now and the next Presidential election or the South would go to the devil and the copporheads. He thought if necessary half a million could be raised. The party wasn't broke yet, nor no signs of it. and that the Whites in this respect vero at a great disadvantage. The propriety of taking some measures to prevent a dangerous use by the blacks of their su-periority in arms and organization was discussed, and it is probable that some plan will be agreed upon when the Gen-returns here from his visit to New York.

—Detective Baker, the veracity of whose -Detective Baker, the veracity of whose testimony before the Impeachment Com-mittee has already been questioned in va-rious quarters, has a new competitor in Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee. A despatch from Nushvillee announces that the Governor, in a published card, gives a flat donial to the testimony of Detective Baker before the Impeachment Commit-tee, wherein Brownlow is said to have been cognizant of a letter written by An-drew Johnson to Jefforson Davis. The Governor further says that he does not believe Mr. Johnson ever wrote a letter to Davis or any other man giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. or no signs of it. Senator Corbett, of Oregon, followed in a speech urging liberal assessments and prompt payments. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, came next

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, came next and to the same purpose. It was then proposed that a committee be appointed to raise funds, and that all employes about the Capitol and elsewhere, in the pay of Congress, be called on for a donation. This motion was carried, and the caucus adjourned. No other subject but that indicated above was talked of. Another Democratic Victory. Hon John T. Hoffman Elected by 21,045 Majority...-Dar-ling Defented by 44,406 Votes, and Wood by 40,090. NEW YORK, December 3.-Hon. John

NEW YORK ELECTION,

Hoffman,

Wood, Darling,

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Hon. John T. Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, was elected to-day by a large majority over both the other candidates. His majority over Darling is about 45,000; and over Wood about 40,-000; and his majority over both is over 20.000. The Democrats Still Voting in the Old Bay State--The Ball Keeps Bolling On--Roston and Newburyport Elect Democratic Maya

BOSTON, Dec. 0.—Dr. N. B. Shurtleff BOSTON, Dec. 0.—Dr. N. B. Shurtleff was chosen Mayor of this city to-day, re-ceiving 8,333 votes, against 7,875 votes for Otis Norcross, the present Republican in-cumbant Subset. Subset. The result for Aldermen and Counciltial count. Probably a portion of each

icket is elected. NEWBERYPOT, Mass., Dec. 0.—Nathan-iel Pierce, Democrat, was elected Mayor SUMNER'S bill transferring the Lis-trict of Columbia to the keeping of its negro inhabitants has passed the House, and is now a law. Hoffman over Wood and Darling, 21,634 WORDESTER, Dec. 0. – James B. Clark, Republican, was re-elected Mayor, to-day, by 1,440 majority.

-The County Treasury of Snyder coun-ty was robbed-of nothing, on Friday night a week. The burglars blew open the safe, but there was no money in it.fortunate, Snyder.

-There are at present in the State of Pennsylvania more than seven thousand lawyers. This makes one lawyer for every eighty of the voting population, and we think this is enough to answer every need.

-The store and offices of the Delaware and Lackawana railroad company, near Scranton, were burned on Sunday moru-ing, 1st inst. The loss is about \$10,00°.

-John Smith, a respect ble colored man of Pottstown, Mont Somery county, was killed on the Res ding railroad, a few days ago.

-A fatal disease, said to be the lung fe-ver, is prevailing among the horses in Closter county.

-At Swissvale, a station on the Penn-sylvania railroad, near Pittsburgh, Mrs. Sarah M'Munn and her little grand-daughter, were run over by the Cincin-nati express east, and instantly killed, on Tunsdev last. **Tuesday** last:

-Mrs. Flinn, of Woodville, Luzerne county, was run over and killed on the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad on Monday, 2d inst.

-Thousands of wild pidgeons have re-cently passed over Wilksbarre, going South.

20,000. NEW YORK, December 3-8 P. M. Hoff-man is elected by a majority over Wood and Darling. NEW YORK, December 3-10 P. M.-Complete returns of the Mayoralty elec-tion give the following result: Hoffman. -John Rumbaugh, of Mount Pleasant -John Rumbaugh, of Mount reasons, Westmoreland county, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn of Jacob Byers, on the 28th ult. He shaved him-self carefully, and dressed himself in a new suit of clothes, before committing the next sat 62,931 32,831 18,465 the rash act:

barling, 15,400 Hoffman over Wood, 40,099 Hoffman over Darling, 44,406 Hoffman over Wood and Darling, 21,634 Hoffman over Wood and Darling, 21,634 Hoffman over bolled, 104,228 -----ONE of the negro delegates to the Virginia Convention stole a horse and rode to the election in style. The Convention will miss him as he is now in jail.

FROM April 1st to Dec 4th the Radical National committee collected and spent \$40,673 in sending "stumpers" into the Southern States and organizing negro leagues. The leaders expect to steal it all back from the Goverment, with quadruple compound interest, in

case they succeed in maintaining con-

trol of the public offices. SUMNER'S bill transferring the Dis-