Thursday Morning, January 23, 1868. DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 8, 1868. The Democratic State Committee o Pennsylvania have fixed WEDNES-DAY, THE FOURTH (4th)DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 12 o'clodk M,, as the time, and the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, as the place, for holding the annual Convention of the

party.
It is ordered that this Convention composed of one member for each Senator and Representative, who shall be elected in the usual manner, and they will meet at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Auditor General, and Surveyor General, and of selecting Delegates to the National Convention for the nom ination of candidates for President and Vice President.

The members and committees of the or ganization and all conservative citizens who can unite with us in the support of constitutional principles are requested to proceed to the election of the delegates in their respective districts.

By order of the Democratic State Com-WM. A. WALLACE, G O Drise See'v Chairman

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, will be held at the Committee Rooms in the Court House, in Carliste on Saturday February 1st, 1868. A full attendance FRANK GILLELEN, Chairman Dem. Stand. Com.

"UNBECOMING AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN."

Pending the discussion in the Senate to reinstate that man of infamy, Stanton, in the War Office, Gen. Grant pledged his honor(") to President Johnson that he would not surrender the keys of the office to Stanton, even if the Senate should declare him reinstated. without giving the President due notice. But he violated his word, and in doing so he committed an act "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."-No sooner had Grant been told of the action of the Rump Senate, than he left the War Office, leaving the keys with his Adjutant General, with instructions to place them in the hands of Stanton. Stanton took the keys, unlocked the doors, and at once entered upon his duties (receiving negro delegations,) without molestation, as d without the knowledge of the President.

Gen. Grant, it is now very apparent, is a mere tool-a ball of wax-in the hands of the conspirators against the country. He has surrendered his own opinions, and is now guided in his course by agitators and demagogues .-By breaking faith with the President he fixes an indellible stain upon his character. It will be a sad day for the country, should this weak and vacillating man be elevated to the Presidency. But that calamity, we feel sure, will never happen. The people, whose Coustitution has been trampled under foot by Grant's sauction, and by his friends, will rise in the majesty of their power and crush their oppressors. They have submitted too long to the unblushing treason of men who work "outside the Constitution," and they will submit no longer. We sincerely hope, now that Grant has afilliated with the conspirators, that he may become their candidate, for we believe be is the weakest man of their party. With Chase as the Radical candidate, we would at least have a man of brains to contend against, but with Grant as their candidate, the Radicals could only appeal to the foroverlook Grant's notorious unfitness .-Let them nominate Grant, then, and the Democracy will defeat them, horse, foot and dragoons.

ALARMED AT THE ACTS OF THEIR LEADERS.

Republican journals all over the country show a nervous uneasiness over the doings of the conspirators who compose a majority of the Rump Congress. The attempts to declare Grant dictator in ten States, to upset the Supreme Court, to deprive the President of his Constitutional prerogatives, to place the War Department in the keeping of a man who has been a spy and conspirator, and who instiguted the New Orleans riot, to place the negroes over the whites in the Southern States, to continue that sink of iniquity, the Freedmen's Bureau, are measures so fearfully revolutionary, that even Republican editors stand aghast of the spectacle. No wonder: for these editors know very well that the people of this country will not remain quiet and witness the Constitution of their fathers form into tatters by a set of Yankee adventurers and traitors. The measures we have mention ad and which appear to be supported by the united voto of the Radicals of both houses of Congress, are, one and all, in direct violation of the Constitu tion, and the members who vote for them know this, and desire to destroy the Supreme Court, which stands ready to declare its edict against the whole

Let the conspirators go on then in their work of treason. The people are watching them, and at the proper time they will administer a rebuke such as this country never witnessed. But these men should be more than robuked: they should be punished. They have violated their oaths and are atcompting revolution, and should be made to suffer for their sins. We hope man who is now engaged in these wicked conspiracies will be brought to a tribunal of justice.

A Secret organization known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," which Is made up of boss-politicians, sutlers and camp-followers, is now engaged in nominating Gen. Grant for the Presidency. We suggest that they take Lee, or Johnston, or some other rebel General whom Grant got President Johnson to pardon, as their candidate for Vice President. As the redoubtable Radicals appear to be ready to swallow any quantity of conservative dirt, they certain!y could not object to a pardoned rebel, especially if Grant had him par-

of Perry county, has been appointed Listrict Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic District composed of the counties of Perry, Juniata and Mifflin.

THE TRUTH WILL OUT.

"The vague and indefinite appropriations money by Congress, growing out of the vast ependitures during the war, can not longer continued without the utter destruction of the national credit, or such an increase of our tax as will bring back to these halls new faces a new names. It is idle to disguise the fact it the increase of our extraordinary expenses a weight of taxes have alarmed the people."

The above extraord from the report

The above extract from the report of Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, is highention of the people. He is the last man to be suspected of a leaning towant of information concerning the matters to which he refers, otherwise he would not have been placed at the head of that important Committee. And

what does Mr. Sherman say, in his report made to the senate of the United States, for the information of that body, and for the entertainment of the taxpayers of the country, just previous to the adjournment of Congress over the nolidays? He says, that "the vague and indefinite appropriations of money by Congress, growing out of the vast expenditures during the war, cannot longer be continued, without the utter des truction of the National credit." How often have Democrats asserted the same thing and been outrageously abused for

doing so? But Senator Sherman, knowing that longer concealment is impossible, admits that Radical legislation has put in jeopardy the credit of the Nation, and that a change in the mode of conducting its affairs has become indispensable. And, in making this mortifying confession, he leaves out of the account the enormous defalcations, frauds and thefts of the official scoundrels who have grown rich upon the bounty of the parwith which he has been acting, and harges the ruin of our National credit directly upon the Rump Congress of which he is a leading member.

HARD TIMES.

A Republican paper, in an article on ard times and the consequent suffering of the people in the cities and densely populated districts in the North, says populated districts in the Averta, says:

"The Northern mechanic will live for a long while on one meal a day before he will beg. A northern mechanic wire wire was the endowned to be bone before on the will allow her children to be fed by charity. But pinching want begins to tell on the people in all parts of the North. Winter howls around many a cold hearth where women and children crouch suffering for

This is a picture, in many respects only too true. But who is responsible for this misery and wretchedness-this uffering among the mechanics and laborers? Who destroyed the industrial interests in the North? The Republian party, by laying waste the South, revolutionizing society, and her labor system: That party, and it alone, is responsible for all this misery. What were we before that party procured the ascendancy? Pro perous and happy.— Comparatively without taxation-comnerce second to no other nation in the vorld-the necessaties of life for the mechanic and laborer, cheap and plen ty. But now, look at the change. The Southern negro, then happy, contented and well-cared for, is now, in many in stances, starving for want of food and ming, and that day is not far distant.

In the Southern conventions the ne roes have passed laws forbidding the establishment of any school which will not admit the negroes. This practically forbids the advancement of white chil dren. The negroes can't advance and the whites dure not. Such is Radical

"progress." Resolutions forbidding the intermarriage of the races were voted down .-The big buck negro will not permit any impediment in his way to the marital ouch of white girls. Another stop in the great onward march of equality and amalgamation. Another evidence of

amalgamation. Another evidence of Radical "progress."

Unconstitutional.—In a speech at the 8th of January celebration, Attorney General Stamberry declared: "I do not hesitate to say that the whole of these Reconstruction acts of Congress, from beginning to end, first, second and third in the series, are unconstitutional and yoid. There are times when men self to twenty-two pairs seissors at the self-the self-

wives, and declaring that "all children begotten of such marriages between the 11th day of January, 1861, and the 21st day of July, 1865, are hereby declared illegitimate." Another Republican

RADICALS who have kept the South in a state of absolute disorganization, in order to produce certain political results, can see the legitimate consequences of their policy in the absolute destruction now coming upon the people Death by starvation stares the negroes in the face, and the daily record of acts of violence, crimes against persons and property, is a reproach to the pretence that there is any government of law.

THE State election in New Hampshire takes place on the second Tuesday in March. The reports concerning the political action in the State are very encouraging. Discontent prevails in the Radical party there as in other States party interests and party zeal. The prothe day is not far distant when every large numbers of that organization where elections have taken place, and are uniting themselves with the party

THE Democratic State Convention, to | (Ohio) Scatinet publishes a letter from nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and choose delegates to the next National Convention, is to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next.

Lev-In the Georgia monagerie, (called by the Radicals "The Convention,") a by the Radicals "The Convention,") a few days since, one negro "delegate" gave another negro "delegate" the lie, party to make a solid platform for the party to make a solid platform for the convention. during the session, in a quarrel arising out of the non-receipt of pay. Both nigs subsided without blood-shed.

Masonic.—Hon. C. J. T. McIntire, the taxes of the North. More Radical policy for you.

> EPAULETTES against principles,-Which are the best for the people?

540 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

We kept hearing of it all summer, and late into the autumn—how ten miles of track were laid per day, until the foot of the Rocky Mountains were reached, 517 miles west of Omaha, and one thousand miles west of Chicago. We had supposed that the contractors might stop here—that old Boreas would have ly suggestive and should arrest the at- blown such a frosty breath out of the bosom of the frowning Black Hills, and followed it up with such a snow blanwards the views and principles of the Democratic party, and the last one to utter a word to the discredit of the Radshine. But no: onward was the word, ket that railroad building would have cal party, unless constrained to do so and to-day the locomotive is within ten either by a sense of duty or the fear of miles of the highest summit in the exp sure. Nor will be be accused of a mountain-chain that separates the Atlantic and Pacific States, and during this year of our Lord, 1868, much more than half the distance between the Missouri River and the Bay of San Francisco will be spanned by a first class Rail-

road. The California mails and passengers have already been carried through to New York and Philadelphia in fifteen lious journey of twenty-two to twentydays by sea. The intervening stage trip between the two ends of the Pacific Railroad line will be but a romantic holi 'ay excursion, and we have no doubt that the passenger traffic in that direction this year will be a full earnest of the immense business that must follow the completion of the work perhaps two years later.

The Union Pacific Railroad is especially fortunate in many ways. It is true that, unlike any other line, it will be a monoply, but nothing less than a monoply could have commanded the large resources ne essary to carry it through. and as it was, -- all but a few far-seeing canitalists declined to state their fortunes

It is fortunate in having secured the nost generous government aid, and the government is still more fortunate in peing paid back with compound inter-

It is also fortunate in escaping all hose pecuniary embarrassments, that often checked and finally destroyed similar enterprises. The stock olders have already paid in eight millions five hundred thousand dollars upon the capital stock on the work already done, and this sum and the government aid, and their own First Mortgage Bonds, have given them ample means for the most vigorous prosecution of their great undertaking. We can preceive no reason to doubt that this greatest of modern works will go on as vigorously as it has been begun, and that 4870 will see the two sides of the Republic for the first time really united, to be, -- let us hope, forever ineparable.

AN ANDENSIVE "RUMP." If anybody doubts that the present Mon-

grel Senate is a patriotic body, sparing of the people's money, let him read the following items of "supplies" with which shelter. There is a day of reekoning the fifty-two members of that body have furnished themselves during the year:

For Pocket Knives, 50t in number, For Pen Knives, 40t in number, Making 90 knives for these fitty-two gentlemen, in one year about 17 cach; average cost 52.3, am-ounting to, 763 pairs of Shears, about 11 pairs each, cost

Diaries, Portfolios, nearly 6 each, about

\$1 aptece, 46 Pocket books, 2 each, at about \$2.50 andres

To this we might add a list of much

third in the series, are unconstitutional and void. There are times when men must speak out. I will not attempt to school myself into reticence upon these great questions, and I could not, if I would."

A NEGRO delegate in the Alabama Constitutional Convention recently introduced a clause dissolving the marriage relation between all men who took part in the late rebellion and their wives, and declaring that "all children in the late rebellion and their wives, and declaring that "all children in the late rebellion and their wives, and declaring that "all children in the late rebellion and their wives, and declaring that "all children in the late rebellion and their wives, and declaring that "all children in the late rebellion and their wives, and declaring that "all children in the late rebellion in the late rebellion and their wives, and declaring that "all children in the late rebellion and their wives, and declaring that "all children in the late rebellion in the series of the warm African cline.—The five hundred and forty-six pin cushions divided among fifty-two economizing patriots may have gone the same way. The \$264.76 worth of sponge we confess to be a necessary and needful expenditure, not only on the score of cleanliness, but because sponging is the normal condition of a Mongrel politician—he could not possibly live without it.—Day Book.

THE PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF GEN. HANCOCK .- A bill is now before the Rump Congress to reduce Gen. Hancock below the military rank necessary to enable him to act as a district commander. By such despicable means the traitors in Congress expect to bring back a reign of terror and military tyranny in Louisiana and Texas. In regard to this infamous scheme, the New York Times (Republican) says:

"Congress proposes to degrade Gen. Hancock from the rank of Major Gene-ral, because his course in the Depart-ment of New Orleans does not meet the approbation of the majority of the body. Gen Hancock won his rank by such service to his country in the battle-field as few vice to his country in the battle-field as few men ever perform, and such as it is a disgrace for any public man in this coun-try ever to forget. The men who pro-pose to take this action in regard to Gen. Hancock are the very men who insist most loudly on the duty of gratitude to the soldier; but they keep their gratitude to the soldier strictly subordinate to their party interests and marty cel. The proposed measure is utterly unworthy of Congress and discreditable to the party which brings it forward."

GARFIELD ON GRANT,-The Ashtabula the Radical Gen. Garfield, from which the following important extract is ta-

but pleasing. The current for Grant seems irresistible, and if it be not check-ed or controlled it will result in nominating him without platform or pledge.
Indeed some of our friends are so mad a nominee. There are many half-hearted Republicans who would drop the negro. If your party shall dare to be so unutternigs subsided without blood-shed.

MILLIONS to make voters of the freed negroes of the South, fo be paid out of the taxes of the North. More Radical policy for you.

If your party shall dare to be so unutters to a burned the despect political damnation ever visited upon men. If the negro is abandoned he will, before ten years are past, explode our party as he did the Democrated the onward one. Let us live or die by the onward one. Let us live or die by the onward one.

grace.

APPROPRIATE AND PITHY SPEECHES

In the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, a few days since, a Radical member offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania to the Rump Senate for having ro instated the brute Stanton in the War Department. Messrs. Linton, Chalfant. Cornman and Maish, Democratic members, delivered short but pithy speeches in opposition to the resolution. copy from the official proceedings as

Mr. Linton, of Cambria, contended tha

this resolution was an attempt to endorse the United States Senate in attempting oree an unconstitutional enactment, the Tenure of Office bill was un-That the Tenure of Office bill was un-constitutional was conceded by Stanton, and shown by contemporaneous construc-tion of the framers of the Constitution— by the opinion of all elementary legal wri-ters who had discussed the question—and by the uniform usage of the government by the uniform usage of the government ever since its organization. Besides to endorse an net which placed a man in a position where he would be a spy-an in-former on his official superior—would be showing ourselves devoid of those sentiments and principles which actuated all who have a proper appreciation of the dignity of true manhood. And, in addi-New York and Philadelphia in fifteen dignity of true manhood. And, in addidays, and it is expected that during the coming season the regular time will be reduced to nine days, and that more than half the Pacific coast travel will take this route, instead of the long, telling in the resolutions were false, in fact.—The war was a success, not because he ruled in the War Office, but in spite of his ruling there. His intermeddling the army was a success, not because he ruled in the War Office, but in spite of his ruling there. His intermeddling the army was only victorious. thwarted our Generals, extended the war, and the army was only victorious when he was deprived of the right to in terfere. Again Stanton was the leader among those who disgraced the country and violated the Constitution by arbitrary and tyrannical arrests. He, too, was the responsible party upon the Union side for the deaths and misery in the Southerto prisons. By preventing the Southern prisons. By preventing the exchange of prisoners when urged upon him, he caused the death of thousands, and surely none of the comrades of those en, thus sacrificed by the cruelty and men, thus sacrificed by the crucity and inhumanity of this war minister, will approve his acts or endorse his re-instatement in office. For these and other reasons the gentleman contended that this resolution should not be adopted.

Mr. Chalfant, of Montour, spoke as

> During this debate I have heard-many anathemas hurled at the head of Edwin M. Stanton, but not all of them can sink him lower in the estimation of every fair, every justice-loving man, than his own base and tyrannical acts, and these have gone into history. By them he will be judged, and all the flattery you may heap upon him will not have a feather's weight with posterity in making up their verdict. Like Sejanus, the minister of Tiberias, he will be known as one who made friends only to betray them, and used the power of the State to oppress verdict. Like Sejanus, the minister of Tiberius, he will be known as one who made friends only to betray them, and used the power of the State to oppress the weak and persecute the innocent.— Cringing, fawning, designing, cruel, ambitious and treacherous, he is the very counterpart of that has as the very counterpart of that has as of the Daman As has justly been said, he urged others to embrace secession, and then deserted them when they committed the overt act. He fawned on Gen. M'Chelian until, through the influence of that generous and noble soldier, he was appointed War Minister: then, ingrate like, he joined the Radical conspirators to strip him of his command and drive him from the army. To Lincoln he was deferential and obsequious at first, but knowing the weakness of that Executive, he soon became his master. No autocrat of all the Russias ever played the despot to a greater extent. True, public opinion would not allow him to use the knout, nor erect the guillotine, but he used the would not allow him to use the knout, nor erect the guillotine, but he used the bastile chains and the dungeons to crush his victims. We know he hates the Democracy with the hate of an apostate.—It is characteristic of the class, from the first who was hurled over the battlements of Heaven into his seething hell, down to the apostates, who have left the

ments of Heaven into his seething hell, down to the apostates who have left the Democratic party within the past decade of years. History will write accursed over the name of Edwin M. Stanton. In his own district some forty innocent farmers were dragged from their homes and thrown into the dangeons of Fort Mifflin by the command of this ruthless despot, kept there in damp casemates, where some died, others became invalids and after being kept there one hundred and after being kept there one hundred days were sent forth without trial, with

out redress, and as yet in ignorance as to out redress, and as yet in ignorance as to their accusers.

And this is the man you Radicals wish to crown with lays. He is worthy of you. A fatal leader to a fitful party.—You love despotism and therefore desire to honor the despot. If you desire to honor the despot. If you desire to honor the claims that have been thrown around you; if you wish to crown the tyrant who has riveted the fetters upon your limbs, do so but ask not the free Democlimbs, do so: but ask not the free Democ

limbs, do so; but ask not the free Democracy to aid you in your ignoble and degenerating work.

Mr. Cornman, of Cumberland, averred that the day of retribution would come just as sure as Edwin M. Stanton stood before that Great Tribunal, there to answer for his misdeeds during the last six years. He was not willing that the six years. He was not willing that the powers granted to the President by the Constitution should be trampled under Constitution should be trampled under foot by Congress. The time for that had passed. There yet remained sufficient spirit in the people to wipe out the tyranny and oppossion of the United States Senate. As a representative of a majority of the people, he pronounced the resolution infamous. Edwin M. Stanton had been a party to the dissolution of the Union. The word "traitor" was written on his brow. The skeleton fingers of thousands of dead soldiers pointed to him, who had deprived the orphaned child of its father, the widowed mother of her husband.

mother of her husband.

Mr. Maish, of York, referred to the as-Mr. Maish, of York, referred to the assumption of the gentleman from Potter, Mr. Mann], that the Republican party was par excellence, the only loyal party, and said, that there were men upon this floor, bearing upon their persons honorable scars, which attested the falsity of the gentleman's arrogant and impudent assertion, that the Democratic party was in league with traitors. He also referred to the fact that Edwin M. Stanton was the man who, first in every also referred to the fact that Edwin M. Stanton was the man who, first in sympathy with the conspirators, and secondyl, in defeating the military operations of Gen. McClellan against Richmond, was accountable above all other men for the immense amount of blood sacrificed and the wast any auditors of means. the vast expenditure of money made in putting down the rebellion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Napoleon has pulled down 22,000 buses in Paris, and put up 87,000 better

ood at eighteen degrees below zero on the 7th.

-A ninety-five dollar pearl was found in an oyster in Alexandria, Virginia, the other day. -An exchange thinks that whatever

may be said of an extravagant wife, she undoubtedly does her best to make home the dearest place on earth. -Fifty thousand Arabs have died of holera in Algeria, and now famine breatens the survivors. -Paris has a new style of 'ear-rings

They are little globes of rock crystal filled with water and miniature sea fish s and molluses. —A gambler recently arrested in St. Louis, testifies that five "holls" in that city had been paying \$100 per month each for "protection"—i. e., immunity from arrest.

-While Memminger was secretary of the rebel treasury, the joke went round that he had said the debt amounted to \$800,000,000 or \$8,000,000,000—he forgot

As a Tonic and Appetizer, nothing an equal the effect of Dr. H Anders' Iocan equal the effect of Dr. H Anders' Io- ment from any and every assailant; Do I dine Water. Unlike all stimulants its effect is permenent, building up the body, and giving strenght and vitality to all parts of the system. In old and chronic cases it may be used with almost a certainty of success.

MILLIONS to run the Bones and Banjo Conventions of the Negroized States, our principles. Either is honorable.— conventions of the regreized States, Life on any other terms is ineffable dis-Congress. Such is Radicalism

THE CRISIS.

mportant Interview with the President Opinion of the Existing Crisis and of the Real Designs of the Radicals—His Powers Duties and Intentions—Congress and the Supreme Court—The Hadleal Rebels and Intentions--Congress me Court--The Radical than the Southern Rebels.

[Special Despatch to the World.]
WASHINGTON, January 19. The following is a synopsis of a desul-tory conversation had by the writer with President Johnson last evening. As no an's utterances are so important or so eagerly sought at this momentous time as those of the Chief Executive, I am as those of the Chief Executive, I am convinced that the dignified tone of these unofficial remarks will be hailed with satisfaction by every true friend of the Republic and of constitutional govern-

tent.
I began by remarking the anxiety of the people to comprehend the present crisis. The position of Congress was never suffered to be in doubt. Econonever suffered to be in doubt. Every night there was sent by telegraph from Washington, to all sections of the coun-try where a newspaper is printed, a re-port of the day's debates in both Houses, port of the day's debates in both Houses, in which the purposes of the Radical majority were distinctly expressed. But the position of the President in respect to the pending measures which threatened to deprive him of nearly all authority in the government could only be inferred.

erred.
"It would seem," said Mr. Johnson
rery deliberately, "as if there could b
no doubt as to that position," He paused a moment and went on:
"Let us first briefly consider what has

"Let us first briefly consider what has been and is the situation. Men, before now, have suffered much who were intrusted with or who took upon themselves the duty of defending a principle. Such a duty became very painful when, as in this instance, a President of the United States who was compalled by his United States, who was compelled by his oath to administer the government in oath to administer the government in strict accordance with the Constitution, found himself singularly opposed in so doing by another branch of the government claiming to represent a majority of citizens. For a long time it required firmness to act up to the conviction that the demands of the Constitution were more imperative than the partisan will of more imperative than the parcisan will of Congress and the transient desire of the deceived people of the North. It was like breaking thick ice to break through the crust of prejudice that intervened betwixt the perceptions of the multitude and the President's real motive. But, even in the worst period, faith was had in the ultimate good sense of ditizene even. ollows: During this debate I have heard-many in the ultimate good sense of citizens everywhere; and as it happened that, as the resistance of the Executive to the unresistance of the Executive to the un-constitutional measures of Congress be-came firmer, the tests applied to it by Congress became more aggressive, the the people did at last begin to be alarm-ed by the rapid rate at which cherished institutions were being subverted. A modification—perhaps I might say a decided change—of public sentiment in the ded change—or public sentiment in the North has been the consequence. One who held fast to a principle when a ma-jority was arrayed against him is not likely to loosen his hold upon it when so

much of the pressure has been removed."
"Yet," I observed, "the Radicals in Congress appear to take precious little warning from the Northern reaction.—One would think, from what they are now doing, that their pressure was increasing."
The President smiled grimly. "The Radicals in Congress are desported. They The President smiled grimly. "The Radicals in Congress are desperate. They have made of that body a political monstrosity. While they still seek to hide their deformities with the cloak of patriotism, or strive to distract public attention from them by specious manneavres, they are becoming more and more convinced that the people see through it all. Having gone farther than they intended, so far that they have overleapt all bounds so far that they have overleapf all bounds save those of party and personal ambition, retreat would be equivalent to harikari. They keep on now, hoping to obtain by conquest in the South this year a power more than equivalent to their loss of prestige in the North. Perhaps they trust by such a conquest to awe and subdue a majority in the North whom they are failing to lead. This extreme party, which is represented by men like so far that they have overleapt all bounds party, which is represented by men like Mr. Bingham, Mr. Boutwell and Senator

Mr. Bingham, Mr. Boutwell and Senator Sumner is in a worse dilemma than ever party was before in the Republic. Its vacillating legislation in respect to many vital matters, and the character of its late struggle for impeachment, prove a gross lack of principle. What kind of disposition and estimate of human nature was shown by the person Ashly and those who assisted him in getting up the assassination charge? They had simply to seek in their own natures for ample sunseek in their own natures for apple seek in their own natures for ample sup-port of their theory that human nature is

port of their theory that human nature is corrupt. They recollected the suspicions attached to the Vice-Presidents under Harrison and Taylor, and derived from those, and from their partisan enmity to an Executive who had consistently thwarted their unholy designs, a vague excuse for accusing me. How did they proceed tool dain their so-celled oxidance? proceed to obtain their so-called evidence proceed to obtain their so-called evidence? By ransacking brothels and slums, and accepting statements from the lips of a felon. After employing such means to compass the removal of a President, it is not surprising that, baulked as they are, they are capable of employing any means, constitutional or unconstitutional, to get ria of him or shear away his powers.

Well, sir," I suggested, "now to con-Well, sir, "I suggested," now to consider what Congress is actually doing."
"Why," responded the President,
"these measures are of course revolutionary. The arguments used to defend them are as clearly fullacious as the assertion that black is white would be. A propo

from the functions of the other. Yet, for a special and despotic purpose, the bill submitted by Mr. Bingham is being forced through the House to place in the hands of a military subordinate of the President, independent of the latter, an executive privilege which can only be lawfully removed from the President's hands by the people themselves voting the requisite amendment to the Constitution. This bill assumes a right of Congress to do away with the President ditogether, if it chooses, and make itself executor of as well as legislator for the Government.—Could any assumption be more arrogant, more dangerous and destructive in its tendency? Could any assumption so completely annul the indictment against the President that he is in a position to thwart the administration of the law? the President that he is in a position to thwart the administration of the law?—
Truly enough the fallacy was not needed to prove that the Executive is not, though it clinches the proof that Congress is the aggressive one of the three governmental departments. When our fathers framed the Constitution, the greatain of the unjority in the Convention was to avoid whatever there was obnoxious in a kingly government. By carefully delegating whatever there was obnoxious in a kingly government. By carefully delegating
to Congress many legislative powers
which the King of Great Britain had
been accustemed to exercise without consulting Parliament, they rendered the
Executive rerely an executor of the law,
without the right to originate measures
except in sudden emergencies and in defence of the Constitution. Congress, vested with such exclusive prerogatives, and
composed of numbers of individuals or divided into parties between whom there
were always general and specific differwere always general and specific differences of opinion, has ever had a tendency to encroach outside of its proper functions. The attitude of the Executive has weaklen one of deferments.

tions. The attitude of the Executive has ever been one of defence or resistance.—
It is his plain, simple office, while seeing that all laws are put in force that conform to the Constitution, to see that no law obtains, so far as his veto or authority can prevent it from obtaining, which does not conform to it. I repeat that he is obliged by his solemn oath to defend that instrument from court and corre way love. make myself understood?"
"Perfectly, sir."
"Well, now, to proceed in this connection a little farther: Congress, or at least the present Congress, claims to be the only national representative of the will of the people. Yet the President is electional and its present to the people.

said that a member of Congress is nearer to a particular constituency, or that a Senator is nearer to a particular State than the President, because each has been selected to represent the citizens or dominant party of that particular constituency or State, it may be said of the President that he is selected by a broader constituency than either—that is, by the people or dominant majority in the Union, who, it redesting him are presumed to suborin selecting him, are presumed to subor-dinate local considerations to those of the dinate local considerations to those of the general welfare. A President's office, after all is said, is one that, in a crisis like the present, should be held superior to cre-rything except his fealty to the law."

"Then you regard the Supreme Court as equally independent of legislation by Courts."

ongress?"
"Unquestionably it is. The Supreme Court is as much a separate and distinct branch of the Government as Congress or the Executive. What right has Congress to usurp the prerogative of the people in his case, more than in the other "Pardon me—am I right in suggesting that no clause in the Constitution actu-

that no clause in the Constitution actu-ally prescribes what number of judges shall decide a case in the Supreme Court?" "The provision was not necessary.— Time-honored usage—nay, the regulation of the Court itself—was and is sufficient. A majority of judges have always prevailed in all courts, in England, France and elsewhere, as well as in the United States. This is an attempt to strip the judicial branch of the government of a right which it is competent to define and excitate.

"Quite superfluous. As I explained at the commencement, this so-called Re-construction bill is destined, if carried inconstruction bill is destined, if carried in-to effect, so to increase and consolidate the military tyranny which has already come nigh to ruin the Southern States, that no body of legislators not run nearly wild with a party idea could think of for-cing it through. The vast cotton intercing it through. The vast cotton interest, which used to pay an enormous reveent of the forest of the country of One-half the country, having spent its substance to fight the other half back in-to the Union, finds itself, now that it has

to the Union, linds itself, now that it has accomplished its object, the scape-goat of a political party which for its own interests prevents the defeated section from taking its rightful place again under the shelter of the Constitution. This is not all. The measures of that party will, in my judgment, tend to repress for an indefinite period such a development of the resources of the South as lad been accomplished before the war. It is grinding out and discouraging the property-holding and intelligent class of citizens, to place all power, the whole conduct of affairs, in the hands of the negroes and the few native whites and Northern ad-

"So," remarked the President, leaning back in his chair with another grim smile, "so it would appear."
"Which naturally leads us to the pros-

"A revolution, such as these headlon

civil war.''
"The President—pardon me—has been

added the Fresident, in a serious, but his at all threatening tone, "it might be nec-essary for the people to take the matter in-to their own hands."

nan. Long before the hour announced for Long before the hour aunounced on the commencement of the meeting the hall was jammed, not a sent was there for any late unlucky one, but the aisles and all the space unoccupied by benches were appropriated as standing room for the spectators, so crowded was the hall. They came to see and hear a statesman, who, spectators, so crowded was the hall. They came to see and hear a statesman, who, as an earnest Democrat, held such an important position in the political contest of the day.

As the party, consisting of Col. Page, President of the Association; Mayor Hoffman, and Hon: Carles Browne, entered the hall, and worked hard to pass through the around they was greated by a story.

hall, and worked hard to pass through the crowd, they were greeted by a storm of applause. Reaching the stand, the meeting was called to order by Col. Page, who said that they were honored by the presence of a gentleman who was a dis-tinguished citizen of our sister city, New York, and a distinguished citizen of the Empire State; but what was more and of greater importance to us and to the cover Empire State; but what was more and of greater importance to us and to the country at large, he is a distinguished member of the great Democratic party of the land. Col. Page then, in some happy remarks, introduced Mayor Hoffman, who, upon rising, was greeted with a storm of applause, and before he could commence his remarks, lusty voices cried out that at least two thousand auxious persons were waiting to get in. Being informed only national representative of the will of the people. Yet the President is elected as directly by the people, and is therefore as directly their representative, as Congress is. But Congress claims to be nearer to the people than the President. Yet, while members of the House of Representatives are chosen every two years, Senators are elected once in six years, the

President is chosen every four years. The President is chosen oftener by two years than Senators are chosen—a fact which throng, and be asked to address them on the control of the contro nearness are caosen—a met which seems virtually to equalize the respective the important topics of the times. He carness of the Executive and the Legisature to citizens at large. This point is lot of so much importance as it would be into the capital triang, and be asked to induces them on the important topics of the times. He continued: I have gone through your beautiful city, greater in the number of its comfortable residences than my own, seems virtually to equalize the respective nearness of the Executive and the Legislature to citizens at large. This point is not of so much importance as it would be if the functions of the Executive were less arbitrarily defined, or, let us say, more subject to the fluctuating demands of popular sentiment than to the stable requirements of the Constitution. If it be said that a member of Congress is nearer to a particular constituency, or that a Senator is nearer to a particular State than the President, because each has been selected to represent the citizens or dominant party of that particular constituency or State, it may be said of the President that he is selected by a broader constituency than either—that is, by the people or dominant majority in the Union, who upon the pictured countenances of the old and tried patriots of our nation's infancy I found that in that old building stand

> which tell of the times when men fought for a free and independent country, and of days when a Constitution was framed to be preserved inviolate for ages to come. As long as the American people take a pride in their national name, so long will that old building and its grand memen-toes be cherished in remembrance. As I stood there I thought of the scenes which were transpiring in a city not far distant
> --the capital of the nation—where a Conjuess, although elected by the people of
> the great North, and which did once repthe great North, and which did once represent them, but does not now, is attempting to override the Constitution of our forefathers, in their determination to oppose the President of the United States, and are essaying to override the Supreme Court, the great bulwark of the nation. When I feel like making a speech, I am impressed that the action of Congress to-day is the best speech which can be made for the Democratic party, and feel, also, that silence is better, when a funatical Congress is marching into the jaws of political adeath. A friend of mine, an eminent jurist of New York, but whose political affiliations are exactly in contradistinction with my own, said he was

glorious mementoes of a glorious past, which tell of the times when men fought

maintain."
"It is your opinion, then, that a majority of the Court can decide against the validity of the pending bill, and ignore it, if it should pass both houses." distinction with my own, said he was amazed and astonished that the Bar of

"That is my conviction."

"It may be superfluous to presume that the President is in no wise at fault respecting the partisan object of both the bills which have been alluded to?" America should remain silent when the Congress of the United States was under-taking to destroy this great Union. The organization of our government is made up of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Departments, each independent of the other, and each vesting its powers in the Constitution of the country. The in the Constitution of the country. The Executive Department is charged by the Constitution with the duty and responsibility of executing the laws; the Supreme Court is charged with the duty and responsibility of constraint the law responsibility of constraint the law responsibility of constraints the law responsibility of constraints the law responsibility. sponsibility of construing the law, and the Legislative Department is charged with the power and the duty of making the law. Not until now has it been claimed in this country, or any civilized country, that the majority of the Court did not constitute the Court. What is this Congress aiming at? It is now declaring that because the Supreme Court intends to ad judge certain acts of Congress as uncon stitutional, it should not be heeded as au stitutional, it should not be heeded as authority, setting forth by such action that a minority may control the country. If the men of America make up their minds to willingly submit to this declartion of Congress, that the Supreme Court shall be revolutionized, and that the majority of that highest Court of the United States shall not pass judgment on the law of Congress, they make up their minds that Congress, they make up their minds that Congress is a power absolute over both the gress is a power absolute over both the Executive and Judicial Departments of

Executive and Judicial Departments of the country.

The speaker said further that the men of the North should not trust a General Grant, or any other soldier, who is allied to a party and a Congress whose object is to overthrow a great and time-honored government like this. The question now pending in Congress as to wether or not the Supreme Court shall be overthrown, should be met with the just indignation of an earnest and honest constituency in the Northern States. Why is it, that looking about us, we see such prostration in our business circles, when factories are closed, and store clerks are idle, and when our business circles, when factories are closed, and store clerks are idle, and when each laborer looks with fear as to whether on the few native whites and Northern adventurers who would share it with them. Look at Tennessee, the reconstructed and megroes, and twenty thousand whites who will be an early thousand megroes, and twenty thousand whites who will be made? State! There are fifty thousand megroes, and twenty thousand whites who hundred and seventy-five thousand. But there are one hundred and thirty thousand white citizens, representing a white population of more than eight hundred by said seventy-five thousand. But there are one hundred and thirty thousand white citizens, representing a white population of more than eight hundred said white citizens, representing a white population of more than eight hundred st there are one hundred and thirty thousand—the property-owners, the business and professional community of the State—who are practically excluded from participation in the government. How does it work?"

"But we come back at last, Mr. President, to the first thought—that Congress is determined not to allow this happy consummation."

"Bo," remarked the President, leaning back in his chair with another mane for liberty and true mationally."

neet of continued and perhaps wo

spirits seem determined to precipitate, may have, if it is suffered to go on, an effect more damaging than that of the last

SECOND WEER OF THE STATE LEGIS-LATURE.—Another week has possed since I wrote you last. The Legislature is now in running order, and different parties are trying to force the passage of their "bills" under a suspension of the rules, but from the spirit manifested in opposing a suspension of the rules, we think the action of the last Legislature has taught the present one that it is not wholesome for the Common wealth to run bills through without careful scrutiny.

Spirited discussions have been entered into by both sides in the House on the following resolution, offered by Mr. understood to express his intention to ex-orcise all the authority vested in him by the Constitution to repel these revolu-

the President of the United States of any portion of the authority vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Arny and Navy, is a proposal to do direct violence to the Constitution. There are three separate but co-ordinate branches of the United States Government, the Legislative, the Judicial and the Executive branches, Each of these branches, or departments, has its special functions, which remains, has its special functions, which remains as the assertion that black is white would be. A proposition to deprive, but no the Constitution of the United States of any portion of the Arny and Navy, is a proposal to do direct violence to the Constitution. There are three separate but co-ordinate branches of the United States Government, the Legislative, the Judicial and the Executive branches, and the provisions of these branches, and the provisions of that instrument are so farmed as that no one or two of the departments obtain any power to subtract from the functions of the other. Yet, for into by both sides in the House on the following resolution, offered by Mr. Cleckner, of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania do hereby heartily endorse the action of the United States Senate in reinstating as Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, whose successful administration of his whose or War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, whose successful administration of his department during the memorable and gloomy period of war and national peril, has endeared his name to every lover of liberty and Union throughout the land.

In the discussion attending the passage of the above resolution we were pleased to hear the member from dear Old Mother Cumberland, myold home, give expression to their principles which are ever true to the Constitution and the Union. In connection with these remarks, allow me to say that the Cumberland Valley is ably represented in the persons of Messrs B. F. Winger, of Greencastle, Franklin county, and your townsman, Theo. Cornman, Esq., and I feel assured that the interests of the Valley will be carefully guarded during this winter.

Mr. Speaker Davis elected as a free Rail-road advocate, has appointed the following Rail-road committee, which, if you look over the list carefully, you will find that he has consulted the interests of the Penu'a. Railroad in forming the

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF THE

HONORABLE JNO. T. HOFFMAN. The Hon, John T. Hoffman, Mayor of The Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New York, was tendered a public recep-tion, last week, at the Club Rooms of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania, No. 901 and 903 Arch street, Philadelphia. The hall was beautifully decorated with American banners, which hung in grace-ful festoons upon the walls. Many of the partraits and decorations which or purpose. portraits and decorations which orname ed the hall on the memorable night of the 8th inst., when the anniversary of the New Orleans victory was so enthusiastically celebrated, still remain. Beneath the portrait of Jackson, over the speaker's desk, hung a large-sized and life-like picture of the honored guest, Mayor Hoff-

in is that the Fehri's, R. R. R. has the control. The committee is as follows:
Railroads.—Messes, Wilson, Watt, Strang, Adaire, Herr, Rethoehl, Clark, (Philadelphia), Ford, Kisekner, Duncan, Foy, M'Junkin, Holgate, Weller, Stokes, Philips, Miller, (Allegheny) Jacks, Josephs, Jaces, and Westbrook.

After the appointment of the committee the discussion of the vendstieves. After the appointment of the committee, the discussion of the resolution relative to Stanton was resumed, but after forcible and spirited speeches the "Rads" called the previous question, which had been amended, thereby showing that the guis fired by the Democratic side of the house were too heavy, and after having their arguments sifted they were willing to show the "white feather" and discontinue further discussion. More anontinue further discussion. More anoninve further discussion. More an

Caust Ithou not minister to a mind disceased And, with some sweet, oblivious antidote, Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff, That weighs upon the heart?"

ests of the Penn'a. Railroad in forming the committee. The opinion around the hill is that the Penn'a. R. R. has the con-

JOTTINGS AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

SECOND WEEK OF THE STATE LEGIS-

uccessful administration of his depart-

stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is sure cure. There is no mistake about it : Dyspepsia, Headache, Dullness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the healthgiving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say

price.

Local Atems

THE POLICE.—In an article, last week, on the riot which occurred at the saloon of Philip Pritsch, on Louther Street, the expression occurred: "As there were no police to be found, the fight lasted some time," We have since been informed that the police were on hand and made several arrests. As it was not our intention to do injustice to the police, we cheerfully make the correction. We look upon our police system as one of the very best institutions of our borough government; and any one who contrasts the good order and security to life and property of which our town boasts, with the lawlessness, riot, arson and murder of a year ago, cannot fail to come to the same onclusion. Chief Burgess Campbell and his police force have been a terror to evil doers; and they deserve the cordial support and encouragement of the order-loving people of this community. There are those who complain of the expense of maintaining such a police system; but we would remind them that under the old administration scarcely a week or a month passed that property was not destroyed by fire in this borough whose value would more than support the police force for an entire year

GREAT WESTERN HORSE INSURANCE Co.-A few weeks ago Mr. W. W. Britton, of Strasburg, Franklin county, purchased an insurance on his fine horse, from Mr. S. K. Donavin, of Shippensburg, agent of the Great Western Horse Insurance Company. Soon after the horse died, and, as will be seen by the receipt below, Mr. Britton was promptly paid the amount for which he had insured. The Great Western is a solid Company, with assets on the 1st of July last, of \$171,679. Their Agent at Shippensburg, Mr. Donavin, is doing a large business in the way of insuring horses and cattle, and always pays losses promptly:

Received of the Great Western Hor Insurance Company, one hundred and fifty dollars, in full for loss of horse, insured in said Company.

W. W. Britton,
Policy-holder,
Strasburg, Franklin Co., Pa.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On Monday the 18th inst., our young friend Edgar Hastings, was, upon presentation of his diploma from the Harvard Law school, and on motion of Wm. M. Penrose, Esq. admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county. Ho is a young gentleman of fine abilities, has enjoyed the advantages of a thorough education and we wish him abundant success in the practice of his profession.

On Wednesday, John A. J. M'Cune. Esq., of Shippensburg, after passing a rigid and highly creditable examination before a committee appointed by the court, was on motion of F. E. Beltzhoover, Esq., also admitted to the Bar. Mr. M'Cune is not only well read in the principles of the law, but a long expirience in business and extensive travel will com-bine to render him a safe and reliable counsellor; while his efforts upon the forum give promise of no mean forensic ability. We wish him hosts of clients.

FIRE.-We learn that a large Coach factory at Shiremanstown, belonging to Messrs, Zeigner & Shuster, was totally lestroyed by fire on Saturday night last, logether with a large amount of material. We have not learned the origin of the fire, nor any additional particulars.

NEW RAIL-ROAD.-We learn that the ngineers in charge of the extension of the Cumberland Valley Rail-road fron Hagerstown to Williamsport have comoleted their survey and submitted the estimates. The construction of the read vill probably be commenced early in the

MURDERER SENTENCED. - Donovan, the murderer of the Sauthh family i York county, the details of which our liberty and true nationality, and against that Congress which seeks not to maintain our great Union intact, 100,000 votes! [Applause].—Age. tion, sentenced on Monday last to be

> We announce to our house-keeping friends that Wm. Bentz intend to sell off his entire stock of goods at cost by the first of April next. We know from experience that for every dollar invested with the Colonel, his patrons will get back the value and a little more.

> COURT PROCEEDINGS .- The January Term of Court commenced on Monday of last week-President Judge Graham and Associate Judges Stuart and Blair upon the bench. The following cases were dis-

posed of : COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Ahl vs. Foreman. Action in Debt, to recover the price of mules sold the de-fendant. Verdict for the defendant.— Penrose and Miller for Plaintiff; J. M'D.

Sharpe and A. B. Sharpe for defendant. QUARTER SESSIONS. Commonwsalth vs. John Henderson Fornication and Bastardy. Verdict guilty, and defendant, failing to give security for payment of maintenance, was comitted to county prison. Maglaughlin, Miller and M'Clure for Commonwealth;

Hepburn and Sharpe for defendant. Com. vs. James Smith, John Cramer and Lewis Faber. Assault and battery upon Policeman First. Smith plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs of prosecution. A noile pros. was entered as to Cramer and Faber. Maglaughlin for Com.; Hepburn for defendants,

Com. vs. Sophia Mathers. Larceny of wood-verdiet not guilty. Maglaughlin for Com.; Shearer for defendant. Com. vs. Thomas Baker-Stealing wood

-verdict not guilty. Maglaughiin Com.; Shearer for defendant. Com. vs. Mrs. Ann White, Adultery and Fornication. Defendant plead guil-ty. Shearer and Maglaughlin for Com.; Todd for defendant.

Com. vs. Henry Wolf. Larceny of \$10. Verdict guilty, and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for three months. Maglaughlin for Com.; Herman for defendant.

Com. vs. Daniel G. May. Assault and Battery upon his wife, and desertion.—Verdict guilty, and defendant sentenced to pay \$400 00 per annum for maintenance of his wife and child. Maglaughlin and Humrich for Com.; Hepburn and Hepburn for defendant.

Com. vs. Margaret Miller. Keeping Cleanse the foul boson of the portions stur, That weights upon the heart?

Certainly; Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, Depression, Hypochondria, Insanity, all spring, more or less, from a disceased stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is Com. vs. John B. Noble. Selling dis-

com. vs. John B. Noble. Selfing diseased meat. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$30, and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for 20 days. Maglaughlin for Com.; Shearer for defendant. Com. vs. John Hard. False Pretense. those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and half the price,

Jan. 16. 2t.

Defendant not guilty; and prosecutor W. H. Heberlig to pay two-thirds of the costs, and John Hard, defendant, one-third of the costs. Miller, Newshan and Williams for com.; Sharpand Rhoads for defendant.