

ANOTHER DAY IN THE RUMP.

Those two celebrated political high-waysmen—Bingham and Butler—took another tilt in the loyal bear-garden on the 26th ult., rather more highly flavored with personalities than that of the week preceding.

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capture and abduction of Mr. Lincoln, and that he changed his purpose and resorted to assassination. Mrs. Surratt may or may not have known of the change of purpose.

These are the reasons why I say I am glad the blood of that woman, whether she were innocent or guilty, is not on my head.

The point which I made, and the point which should stand made before the country, is that all the testimony was not before that tribunal.

When Booth was captured by Lieutenant Colonel Conger there was, said Mr. Butler, taken from his pocket a diary like the one I now hold in my hand.

The diary was not produced. That diary appears now before our Judiciary Committee, and let me say here that I did not obtain my information from that committee.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, asked leave to reply to Mr. Butler. Mr. BROOKS, of Pennsylvania, inquired as to the length of time he desired.

Mr. BINGHAM said he only wanted the same time that was given to his assailant and accuser. The House granted him fifteen minutes.

Mr. BINGHAM commenced by calling on Mr. Butler for the book. Mr. BUTLER, holding up the report of the assassination trials, asked was that the book?

No, sir, said Mr. BINGHAM. I mean the diary. Oh, said Mr. BUTLER, the gentleman cannot have that.

Mr. BINGHAM said—And I do not. He then went on to say as to the report furnished to me of the hurried and excited debate which took place between myself and the gentleman.

I charged him with having assailed the official conduct of men who were his peers in the field. And yet the gentleman is driven to such straits, after making this assault upon me, and tries to get out of the difficulty into which he has put himself by getting up this mutilated report of my remarks.

What charge is he complaining of? That I said he had condemned without knowing or caring for the evidence; isay so yet. If he is the lawyer he is reputed to be, then he is to be pitied for coming here and arraigning his peers for not consenting to admit the testimony of a man accused, made after the fact.

Mr. BUTLER tried to get in a remark, but Mr. BINGHAM would not let him, adding that the gentleman from Massachusetts had no right to ask favors at his hands.

Mr. BINGHAM continued—I never saw any memoranda by John Wilkes Booth which indicated any plan or motive by which he was to carry out his projected conspiracy.

Mr. BUTLER again essayed to make an explanation, but with no better result than before.

Mr. BINGHAM said—No, sir, I do not care about it. Having refused to let me inspect the book on which he based his charges, he may now imitate the example of the vision seen in the Apocalypse, and turn round and eat it.

Mr. BUTLER, holding up the report of the assassination trials, asked was that the book? No, sir, said Mr. BINGHAM. I mean the diary.

Oh, said Mr. BUTLER, the gentleman cannot have that. [Note by the reporter—Mr. Bingham supposed that Mr. Butler had Booth's diary, while he only had one which he said looked like it in outward appearance.]

This misapprehension caused Mr. BINGHAM to say, sir, that is another exhibition of fairness and manliness. Mr. BUTLER tried to explain, but Mr. BINGHAM would not permit him, and requested that he should sit down.

Mr. BUTLER said—And I do not. He then went on to say as to the report furnished to me of the hurried and excited debate which took place between myself and the gentleman.

to offer a resolution recognizing Montgomery Blair's declaration that Mrs. Surratt was improperly convicted, and Mr. Butler's declaration to the same effect, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER: The broad proposition before the Senate is, whether, in all the public business of this State the black man shall be the equal of the white man.

Our amendments to distinguish between white and black, in regard to this matter, have been voted down; and it only remains for us to stand by our record.

The Senator from Bradford [Mr. Landon] asks the question, why shall they not have these rights? I answer him in the words of the Senator from Allegheny.

You might as well attempt to remove mountains. Sir, penal statutes never worked a conversion. As legislators, we must recognize the existence of things as they are.

What are we here for? Is it to compel people to do what they think is right, or is it, sir, to follow the bent and genius of those people? Is it, sir, to frame laws adapted to their ideas, or to mould statutes to compel them to hate and detest the Government under which they dwell?

It is a leading governmental principle, that whenever the spirit, and the wishes, and the bent of the men of the nation lead in one direction, it is the duty of the rulers of that nation to follow that lead, unless it be directly in opposition to the form of government under which the people live.

Self-advancement, party ascendancy and perpetuation of power are the great things to be attained. Is this your purpose? Or is it to benefit your species? I trust it is the latter.

Senators talk of God-given rights. There are God-given rights, I grant you—the right of life, of liberty, of property, the right to the enjoyment of the fruits of a man's own labor—all these should be possessed by all; laws may be passed for the protection of all these; but when we attempt to step below them, and enact laws to mould the manners and customs of the people, to engrain ideas, to coerce instincts, to forcibly remove prejudices, we are traveling far beyond our power and

our duty. The equality of these classes does not exist. There is no such equality, and the Senator from Erie [Mr. Lowry] admitted it.

Genuine Democracy does not justify us in calling for this extreme equality; but it seeks, on the contrary, to give the largest liberty to the largest number, in accordance with the condition in which the population of the nation is found at the time the law is made—the largest liberty to the largest number, in accordance with the existence of things—that is the test and true purpose of real Democracy.

Compulsory laws for regulating the manners, customs, instincts, or prejudices of a people, never bring the results desired. Moral suasion on the one side, and penal statutes on the other, are presented to us. On the one hand you have that which will tend to ameliorate the condition of this class, and wipe out this prejudice against race; and if you are their friends you will attempt to educate them up to our standard, and remove the prejudices of our race by Christian argument, by moral suasion, by moral training—if you can affect it, it is by those alone; and when you have done so, then the time may have come for you to pass laws to bring about social equality.

Sir, there are two sorts of tyranny: one is that in which the government lays a heavy hand upon its subjects, and presses them down; but another form is that of tyranny of opinion, in which the governing power undertakes to force upon men the will of that governing power in control or restraint of opinion.

A short time ago, at a school in Newark, during a lesson on the animal kingdom, the teacher put the following question: "Can any boy name to me an animal of the order edentata—that is, a front tooth toothless animal?"

A NEW TURKISH BATH.—It is said that a new company is to be formed in New York, with a million and a half dollars, for the construction and operation of a large establishment for Turkish baths, capable of accommodating one thousand five hundred bathers per day.

FAITH.—A negro in Massachusetts lately gave his idea of faith in God's promises in the following words: "Dar is a brick wall, and de Lord he stand dar and say to me: 'Now, I want you to go to de other side.' I ain't going to say, 'Lord, I can't.' I get nuffin to do about it. All I have to do is to butt against it, and it's de Lord's business to put me through."

An amusing story is told of a cunning exhibitor at a recent agricultural fair in Connecticut, who divided a bushel of peaches, and entered one-half in his own name, and the other in the name of an influential man in a neighboring town.

A French officer, quarreling with a Swiss, reproached him with his country's vice of fighting on either side for money; "while we Frenchmen," said he, "fight for honor."

A person asked an Irishman why he wore his stockings wrong side outward. "Because," said he, "there's a hole on the other side."

whom the chains of bondage have just been lifted. If he be fit to govern great States, what means the assertion that slavery was a curse? Sir, these men are unfit to rule, and yet you would consign three-fourths of your fairest territory to their control.

I have discussed this proposition with a view to present some of the arguments in opposition to your finely drawn theory. But, for myself, I have to say that I believe, and shall vote upon that belief, that this race is not the equal of our own, that the government created by Washington, Jefferson and Madison was placed in the hands of white men, and that it should continue in the hands, and under the control, of the white race.

Radical Morality.—Gov. Stone, of Iowa, is in a pretty fix. Last year a committee of the Iowa Legislature was appointed to investigate the deficiency of \$35,000 in the Governor's accounts, and took the testimony of Stone. Recently the same matter was brought before a referee, and the Governor again called as witness, when he swore to the contrary of what he had previously testified before the committee.

The Preservation of Fruit Trees.—The Farmers' Club of the American Institute of New York, recently held a meeting, at which a discussion took place on the best method of destroying curculio on fruit trees.

A boy whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good mark, replied, "I can."

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Estate of A. D. [name], late of Pike township, Clearfield Co., Pa., deceased, is hereby being administered in the undersigned, to which persons desiring to make application, with any additional information desired, Hill Street, Washington, Pa.

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