The New York Press upon the President's

The leading daily journals of New York speak well of the President's Message, with here and there a word of dissent from some portion of that important document. The Herald regards it as a "conclusive vindication of his course." The News welcomes it as plaeing the President "in direct epposition to the foolish and vindictive policy of the Republicans, as developed by the representatives of that party in Con-The Times regards its vie ws as "full of wisdom and conveyed with great force and dignity." The Journal of Commerce pronounces it "able and vigorous," and destined to "take rank among the noble documents of our history." The Evening Post finds it "frank, dignified, direct and manly." The Tribune "doubts whether any former Message has, on the whole, contained so much that will be generally and justly approved with so little that will or should provoke dissent." follows this up by a half column of dissent from the President's "assertion that, if he had assumed to extend the Right of Suffrage to Blacks in the States lately in revolt, he must have done the same with all the States." It says that "to talk of referring the Suffrage question to the States, is to darken counsel by dexterous phrases,"-the plain meaning of which is that the President is more dexterous than honest in his treatment of the new phase of the negro question. The World, after stating the leading points of the Message and alluding to the hostile attitude assumed by the Republicans in Congress, says: "It is for Mr Johnson now to choose whether he will push on vigorously the work of restoration, by him so well begun, and in which he has had the moral support and hearty approbation of every Northern Democrat, or whether he will lie down as tamely as the conservative Republicans have done, and submit as pusilianimously as they, to the rough-riding hoof of Thaddeus Stevens and his Radical crew." It adds that "those who have thus far stood by him in his work of restoration will, to the end, stand by him unfalteringly, if his choice shall be to make for himself the great name of the Restorer of the Union. But to carry on this work he must have no traitors in his cabinet, no enemies to officer his ranks."

A Merry Christmas for the South. The New York World, of yesterday, has an article which shows most clearly, that, if the negroes of the South have been seriously and on any extensive scale ill-treated since their liberation the responsibility rests not with the Southern people, but with our own commanders and with the officials of the Freedmen's Bureau. In no part of the South have the relations between the blacks and the whites been surrendered to the operations of the local law. In all the States Northern officials have assumed control of all the relations between the freedmen and their former masters. Liberated by the force of our arms, they have been controlled by Northern agencies up to the present time. We, therefore, and not the people of the South are responsible for their present condition, and to a fearful extent for their future conduct.

Rumors of preparation for such an insurrection as that which prevailed in Jamaica, have been coming, now from Louisiana, now from Virginia, to-day from Arkansas, to-morrow from Geor-Christmas has been fixed as the time when the outbreak would occur. Should the nation and the world be horrified by any such terrible events the whole blame will rest upon the shoulders of those who have assumed control of the negroes. The Southern whites will stand before the world as the innocent victims of a harbarian race maddened into fury and precipitated into revolt by a set of meddling fanatics. Ever since the emancipation of he negroes these northern officials have been omnipotent both to act and control the acts of the blacks, while the people of the South have been left perfeetly powerless. The World concludes its article as follows:

There is a singular accordance be-tween the dreams and visions of the revolting negroes in Jamaica and those negro populations in many parts of the In both cases a division of the landed property of the whites appears to be the millennial boon for which these deluded creatures are looking, and in both cases the season of Christmas and the New Year to have been fixed upon as the time of the coming of this agrarian jubilee. In the case of Jamaica there is no reasonable doubt that these notions, which strangely recall the delusions of the Jack-Cade move ment in medieval England, and of the Jacqueries in medieval France, had their origin in the preaching of white clerical demagouges. The negro's love of idleness and his proneness to superstition, the most strongly marked of his savage traits, and the last to be eradica-ted from his nature, have been the easy vehicle of these impressions: and it is but rational to infer that the like result n America must be traceable to the like causes. It is unnecessary to say that we regard General Howard, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, as quite inca-pable of tolerating, still less of encouraging, the dissemination among the "freedmen" of influences lead-ing to such an end. But the Freedmen's Bureau was organized as a sort of war measure, in war times. Vast numbers of its agents were selected with no ref-erence at all to their fitness, either in-tellectually or morally, for dealing with so stern a problem as the maintenance of just relations between a nonylation of just relations between a population lately enslaved and a population lately slaveholding. They were recommended to office, on the contrary, in a majority of instances, by the extreme vehemence and bigotry of their personal opinions on the abstract question of slavery.-Civilians for the most part, or officers little familiar with actual service, they entered into the conquest achieved by others with a predisposition, shared by most human beings in similar circum-stances, to magnify their functions.— Instead, therefore, of maintaining a semi-judicial and impartial attitude be-tween the two races, the Freedmen's Bureau has really, on the whole, been administered as if it were a secondary engine of subjugation brought to bear upon the whites. In this way, even when its functionaries here not extually when its functionaries have not actually when its unctionaries have not actuary made themselves the missionaries of an approaching doomsday for the whites, they have encouraged the negroes to regard the whites as doomed, and themselves as the destined inheritors of the land and fatness thereof."

Tried already as few people in our times have been tried, by defeat, by pri-vation, by financial ruin, and by politi-cal disfranchisement, the Southern people, it is sadly possible, may be destined to be still more sorely tried by the name-less calamities of a social convulsion. It is sadly possible that the blessed Christmas bells, which should ring in peace and good will to all men everywhere, may sound for them the tocsin of hous hold murder, of midnight conflagration of death, and miseries worse than death Most earnestly and devoutly do we trus that this crowning curse may be spared to our country; but alike to a just indemnity for the past and a firm security for the future it is indispensable that this curse, if it falls upon us, should be carried swiftly and with avenging em-

phasis home, by the public conscience and the public arm, to those who, by heir fanaticism and their selfish lust o ower, are daily inviting and impreca

Making Up the Record.

been in session for two days. The radi cal majority in the House and Senate is overwhelming, and upon their heads nust, therefore, rest the responsibility for such legislation as shall be had. Short as the time has been since they assembled, these men have already made up a record for themselves which ought to be regarded as sufficient to lamn them to eternal infamy. Not only have they placed themselves in direct antagonism to the wise and healing policy of the President, and pledged themselves to such a course of action as must keep the Union disunited; but, they have rushed to the extreme of folly in their proposed legislation in favor of the negro. Whateverdoubts may have been entertained with regard to the future intentions of the leaders of the Republican party, it is now clear that they

do not intend to rest satisfied until the

negro is made by law the full equal of

the white man. A short review of their

course of action during the brief time

which Congress has been in session is

sufficient to convince any man who

does not willfully shut his eyes to the truth. On Monday, the first day of the Se sion, the following action was had. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, a distinguished Republican leader in the Senate, introduced a bill conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes in the District of Columbia, and making it a penal offence for any one to impede or interfere with them in the exercise of such right. Mr. Sumner, introduced a bill providing, that, where negroes compose one

whites, and the other half negroes. The same notorious Republican leadr, proposed for adoption a new test oath, to be taken by every white man in the States recently in rebellion, requiring each one of them to swear that he will discountenance and resist all laws making any distinctions of color or race.— This they must do under severe pains and penalties.

The same bright and shining light in the camp of our political opponents, introduced a series of resolutions, imposing certain conditions, without a compliance with which no one of the States lately in rebellion is to be permitted to return to the Union. One of these conlitions is "the complete enfranchisement of all citizens, so that there shall be no denial of rights on account of color or

ace, and all be equal before the law." Mr. Wilson, another prominent Republican leader, introduced a bill conerring the right of suffrage on the negroes of the South.

On the same day, the disposition of the majority of the Republicans in Congress to break down and destroy all disinctions between white men and negroes, was equally as plainly manifested in the House as in the Senate. The lower branch of Congress was led by Thaddeus Stevens, and he is its ruling spirit. Under his guidance and direc-

ion all attempts to get a hearing on the subject of the right of Southern members to their seats were rudely crushed. The programme laid down at the Republican caucus was rigidly adhered to and put through by force of number under the

Mr. Stevens, as soon as the House wa organized, offered the resolution adopt ed by the caucus of his party; which gravely proposes that a committe of fifteen radicals be appointed to inquire into the condition of the States recently in rebellion; and to determine whether they, or any of them are entitled to be represented in Congress. This resolution was passed by a strict party vote of one hundred and thirty-three to thirtysix. It is meant to retard the restoration of the Union, until the radicals can force the adoption of their ideas upon the subject of negro equality. On the same day Wm. D. Kelly, of

this State, offered a bill conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes of the District of Columbia. So much for the first day. On Tueslay the same line of action was followed. Mr. Foote, of Vermont, a distinguish-

ed Republican Senator, offered a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of his State, urging the extension of the right of suffrage to the negroes of the South. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, also a noted

Republican leader, and the author of the present tariff bill, offered a bill repealing all laws in the District of Columbia, which make any distinctions on account of color: and extending the law to all the territories of the United States. By his proposed bill it is to be made a penal offence for any officer of any territory to-violate said law. That would prevent a territorial legislature. or a constitutional convention, from de nying equality to the negro, and would thus fasten negro equality upon all States to be formed in the future.

Such are a few of the acts of the pres ent Congress. We think the mere summing of them up is sufficient. Surely they are plain enough. Comment upon them would seem to be superflous. The man who hereafter denies that the leaders of the Republican party are fully committed to the doctrine of negro equality must be possessed of more than ordinary mendacity.

Butler Smoked Out.

Grant's report has had the effect of smoking out the hero of Big Bethel, New Orleans, the Fort Fisher Powder Boat, and the dogs of Norfolk. Beast Butler has resigned his commission in the army, and his resignation has been promptly accepted. A telegraphic despatch from Norfolk announces that there is great and joyful bow-wowing over the news among the canine fraternity of that city. Massachusetts is in tears, but all decent States and people are rejoiced. Let his friend Stanton follow suit. Exit the hero of corked bottle notoriety.

The Admission of Southern Congress-

men. There are some slight signs of returnng reason even among the radicals in Congress. It is said that many of them are alarmed at being placed in an attitude of hostility to the President. It is said to be certain that the Senate will not pass Thad. Stevens' joint resolution without considerable amendment. The latest rumor from Washington is to the following effect :

The Republican Senators have agreed to pass, in an amended form, the resolu-tion of the House for a joint committee to examine into the condition of the late so-called Confederate States, and as to so-called Confederate States, and as to whether any of them are entitled to representation in Congress. The Senate will not agree to refer all matters in that body without debate, but will lay on the table the credentials of the Southern Senators elect until the subject of inquiry shell be settled

uiry shall be settled. As each House is the sole judge of the ection, qualifications and returns of its wn members, it is not considered by senators that they can be referred to a ointcommittee. The resolution will be further amended so as to make it conurrent, without requiring the President's signature, as it would were it passed in the form presented by the House.

COMPTROLLER CLARK, of the Curency Bureau, has decided that ladies cannot act as directors of national banks, citizens.

Greeley on Southern Unionists. During the continuance of the rebel lion very strong temptations were held out to induce men to profess loyalty in such portions of the South as were in the possession of our armies. By so do-The newly elected Congress has only ing they escaped the penalties of treason, were treated as friends by our armie and government officials, were put into positions of power, and were afforded

many and very favorable opportunities

ofmaking money. Thus cowardice, ambition and selfishness in every phas were strongly appealed to. That under such circumstances many miserable scoundrels should be loudest in their professions of loyalty is not to be wonlered at. Beyond a question there were high-minded and honorable men throughout the South who repudiated the doctrine of secession from the be ginning and remained devotedly loyal but, in most instances, these were not of the class of men who were brought prominently before the public during the continuance of the struggle. Most of those in the South who made the loudest professions of loyalty were of the class which always follows the armies; greedy harpies ready to prey indiscrim nately upon friend or foe. They were petted and praised, lifted by force of our bayonets into positions of power, and afforded ample opportunities to make money by fleecing their neighbors and the Government at the same time. That scoundrelism should have succeeded in gaining the ascendant under such

circumstances was only what was to be expected. Maryland and Tennessee are ooth fair examples. Brownlow, since he has been Governor of the latter, has disgusted all decent and right thinking men in the nation. He has been denounced time and again by Democratic newspapers, but mendacious Republiean journals have still praised him.sixth of the population, Grand and Petit We are glad to see that the N. Y. Trijuries shall be composed of one half oune at last refuses to cover up his rascality and blackguardism any longer. In its indignation against the loyal Tennessee Legislature for refusing to grant the negroes the right to itestify

in the Courts. Greeley strips the cloak

of pretended loyalty from the back of that set of mercenary scoundrels in the following rude manner. He says: The telegraph has informed us that the bill allowing Blacks to testify in the Courts of Tennessee, which passed the Senate by 10 to 9, has been defeated in Senate by 10 to 9, has been deteated in the House by 30 to 27—the East Tennessee Unionists generally opposing, while many of the ex-Rebels supported while is what we had been led to it. This is what we had been led to expect. Those East Tennessee Union ists have been permitted, by a weak andworthlessUnion General Command-ing and a Reverend blackguard who is styled Governor, to murder from two to

hree negroes to balance each of the pa-oled and returned Rebel soldiers whom they have seen fit likewise to dispatch until they have good reason to deprecate the admission of Negro testimony; for it would hang hundreds of them if there was any semblance of law or justice in that region. According to our infor-mation, not less than a hundred Rebels and negroes have thus been butchered since June last in and around Knoxville alone; and there will of course be more if the strong hand of authority be not tretched over them. Tennessee has many staunch Unionists and worthy men among her citi-zens; but she is nevertheless a Pande-

ionium of passion and crime, and no more fit for self-government to-day than The time must come, and that before long, when all manner of meanness and every description of crime can no longer e covered up under the cloak of pretended loyalty. That will be a sad day of reckoning for the Republican party, and

for many who adhere to it. The President's Bridle.

Fortunately the President has a brithe mouths of those who oppose his policy. Since the publication of the President's Message there has been considerable quaking among radical Republican Congressmen, and their courage is said to be rapidly oozing out at their finger ends. Numbers who voted for Stevens' Resolution are said to regret it. They have discovered all of a sudden that the possession of the appointing power by the President puts them at his mercy. The following conversation which took place a day or two since between a high official and a Re publican member, will serve as an illustration: The member referred to was boasting

how he was going to oppose the President's policy, and that he did not care what Mr. Johnson did.
"Stop," says the official, "are you sure you are independent of the President, and can sustain yourself at home if you oppose him? Your district is very

"What has the President to do with my district? The people elected me, and expect me to carry out their views. I represent them, not the President, and

"But," adds the official, "how many oostmasters have you in your district "That has nothing to do with it," replied the member, "they are all friends of mine. Besides, it is always understood that the Representative in Con-gress entitled to those appointments for

"But," replied the official, "suppos that the President should take it into his head to remove all of your friends and appoint men in their place who were friends of his and did not careanyhing about you, what then would be

your position at home?" This opened the matter in a new light to the enthusiastic member. After a little hesitation he asked in a tone show-

ing that this was a new phase to the question, "The President will not think of doing that, will he?"

"I don't know," replies the official, "what the President will do, or whether he has thought of this matter. I only know what I would do if I were in his place and that would be to place, and that would be to remove every one of your friends if you opposed the policy of my administratior."
"W-e-ll-well," drawled out the nember, "I don't know but the Presipolicy is right, after all, and I hink I will support him."

---The Southern Applicants for Congressional Seats.

Considerable speculation is being in-dulged in as to the manner in which the Senate will treat Thaddeus Stevens' resolution for reconstruction, already passed by the House of Representatives. It is generally supposed that Senators Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Dixon of Connecticut; Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and Trumbull, of Illinois, will oppose it steadily; and of those who are consid-ered doubtful are Fessenden, of Maine; Foster of Connecticut; Harris, of New York, and Anthony, of Rhode Island. Should all the doubtful ones join the Democrats there will still be a radical majority of five.

Raily!

The Kansas papers boast that during the war there has been more lands fenced in, by one hundred per cent., than was fenced in previous to that time, To this a Missouri paper replies:

"No person traveling through the corder counties of Missouri will doubt the truth of this assertion. Stealing rails is a small business, but one county of Missouri has lost more than forty miles of fencing, and one county of Kansas has found fully an equal amount of good seasoned rails, which have evidently seen service."

THERE IS SAID to be a very decided disposition on the part of members of Congress to increase the number of National Banks, most of the members being interested in securing such favor for different parties. The probabilities are, therefore, said to be that an additional issue of one hundred millions of currency will be authorized.

THE Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, are about to apply for the issue of additional bonds in payment for the construction of another twenty miles as the laws do not recognize them as of the road. At \$16,000 per mile it amounts to \$320,000.

Grant Showing Up Butler. The pricking of a bubble shows utter hollowness at once. Human bubbles sometimes manage to float for a ber, 1864, to the 30th day of November, long time before they are pierced by the

sharp point of the keen spear of truth and their utter emptiness exposed to the public view. Now and then, however, uction Duties..... ax on Bank Dividends. ome pretentious character is disposed of by a single rude thrust. Butler, the beast, as he has been aptly termed, has been blown into a kind of meretricious notoriety by means of the pens of mendacious reporters for radical newspapers. General Grant in his report, which all ax on writs, wills, deeds, &c..... men will receive as truthful, most effectually disposes of this would-behero. eral inheritance tax.... The New York Herald, in its review of General Grant's report, very forcibly Grant's references to Butler put that

doughty personage before the country in the proper light for the first time. They show how a praceal, sincere man regards such an empty, blatant pretender, and justly hold him up to contempt. Butler was instructed from the first in the campaign against Richmond that that city was his objective point, and that was to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac, and to seize or invest the rebel capital while Meade engaged Lee on the Rapidan. The plan was perfect, and no person with less ingenuity than Butler would have found it possible to spoil it. Butler, however, managed wonderfully not to what was requisite. He was shown that Richmond could not be reinforced from the south or from Lee's army, and was at his mercy; but instead of seizing it he sat down at Bermuda Hundred and wrote despatches and "suffered th my to as completely shut him off from further operations against Richmond as if he had been in a bottle strongly corked." Such is Grant's contemptuous disposal of Butler's co-operation against the rebel capital. Subsequently, when Grant was crossing the James, the enemy left the road from Richmond, to Petersburg on Butler's front undefended

says:

failure could have put a climax to these achievements. Grant shows how the order for Weitzel to act against Wilmington mington was smothered by Butler how Butler went where he was notsent and came away when there was not sent son; and then how Terry, with nearly the same force, accomplished what Butler had declared impossible. As the second that the complex could be the complex of the second that the complex of the quel to this Grant merely says: "A my request Major-General B. F. Butler was relieved, and Major-General E. O. . Ord assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Car-olina." Butler in this report and But-ler before the Committee on the Con-

Let the Test Oath Be Repealed. the oath of allegiance to the

We want to see the test touch it... Congress repealed as soon as it can be. In wholly unadapted to the time. In It is wholly unadapted to the time. In the light of recent developments, the country cannot fail to see that no delegations can be sent by the Southern States to Congress, no delegations fit to be called such, that could conscientiously take the test oath, for all of the men of any consequence in the South have, for one or another reason, aided, necessarily, the rebellion and the rebels. We say, then, repeal the test oath! Repeal it at once! Let the men elected from

the South take the oath of allegiance, if they have not done so already, and take their seats in Congress, without being required to swear that they have done nothing to help the rebellion. If all those who have directly or indirectly helped the rebellion are to be forever shut out from the great rights and privileges of their fellow-countrymen, no such thing as pacification can, at present or for a long time, come within the

with them in their return to allegiance would be persecution, to require of them that they shall either go unrepresented

in the Congress of the nation or elect men, if such they can find, who were against them throughout the whole of their awful conflict.

We know what Congress ought to do, but not what it is likely to do. We wish that it were a much wiser body than wethink it is.—Louisville Journal.

Stanton.

The executive documents are full of contrasts—Stanton's vulgarity, as revealed in his report between the calm dignity of the President's Message, and the soldierly moderation of General Grant's letter to the War Department. have been a regicide if he had a chance it be his friend Butler's, put together It is not unlike a stanza which we have lately seen, from the pen of a poe whose pent up valor since the war i over thus bursts forth:

And now the quaking air Roars with repeated thunder, And the fiery sobs of the cannon tear Their brazen lips asunder. agents, or that Mr. Davis was guise" when he was captured. Mr. Stan ton knows that neither of these is true As indecent is his reference to the resul of the Presidential election of 1864 as a es," a reliance quite worthy of Holt of detective Baker, but hardly fit for a Cal

Finances of the State of Pennsylvania. Summary of the receipts at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of Decem-

\$ 39,521 17,648 68,249 205,911 1,237,933 1,969,206 315,505 143,073 29,925 5,930 6 388,933 mmutation of tonnage, Act March 7th, 1861 360,000 9 x on brokers and p: ivate bank-46,742 46 71,407 79 17,313 55 294,365 94 249,644 19 303,848 73 760 00 2.451 00 Eating-house, Restaurant, and Beer-house Heenses atent medicine licenses.... stillery and Brewery licenses..... litia Tax.... oreign Insurance Agencies.... emiums on Charters..... mphlet Laws... les of Pub'ic Property..... emiums on Loans....

nnuity for right of way... ines and forfeitures... ess of the public officers... ses of conscience.... Total....alance in the Treasury Nov. 30th, 1885, available..... Depreciated funds, unavailable....

ree banking system.. ounsel fees and Comi

Canada, says:

antile Appraisers.....ndment to the Constitution

epreciated Funds, unavailable

Escheats
Dividends on Bridge Stocks...
Free Banking System.
Pennsylvania Raliroad Company,
bond not rede med...
Accrued interest...
Refunded cash.......

80.00 1,155 24

100,000 00 13,320 33

\$6,219,989 6

and Butler seized it. Grant, seeing the advantage, sent the Sixth corps to enable Butler to hold what he had taken, and Butler kept the Sixth corps in idleness, while the enemy recaptured the road. Nothing but Butler's Fort Fisher nna. State Agricultural Society. rmers' High School, of Penna,... te Normal Schools.... nool of Designs, for Women..... mmon Schools ers of the Sinking Fund nterest on loans...

Gettysburg..... chuylkill Co. rlots, May, 1862. pecial Commissioners..... duct of the War-or making speeches at Lowell-are very different persons.

We insist that the best course and in-leed the only proper or rational course to be taken toward the South in regard to her elections is to tolerate her as freely and fully as we safely can in having just such representatives as she wants. Let the people of every Southern State elect whomsoever they please. If the persons elected cannot or will not take States Government, of course they cannot be permitted to perform any official functions, but, if they take that oath, nothing else should be required of them beyond the strict and faithful fulfillment of its obligations. If, aftertaking it, they violate it, they should be punished in any mode deemed the most salutary and expedient.

We want to see the test oath law of

range of mortal ken.

Certainly the masses of the South have been in rebellion, and that fact cannot be made anything but a fact. And it is natural, that, having returned to their allegiance, they should prefer to elect to office those who were with them a their dreadful struggle and who are If conscious of rectitude, they can have reason to doubt the rectitude of such their prominent fellow-citizens as have pursued the same course that they themselves have pursued. It would be intolerance, it would be oppression, it

This modern Carnot, as his admirers call him, and we doubt not he would seems unable to control the evil pas-sions of his nature; and now, when success has crowned the Federal cause, and his enemies lie prostrate before him, he is as coarse and truculent as he was on the trial of Sickles, or when he was superintending the tying of Mrs. Sur-ratt's legs. While the President and General Grant, with the instincts of gentlemen, abstain from nick names and ugly words, whilst, indeed, the and ugly words, whilst, indeed, the General speaks respectfully of the heroic valor of his enemies, Stanton rails and valor of his enemies, Stanton rails and scolds at them like a very drab. He repeats the words "rebels and traitors" some fifty times in his report. He objurgates the captive. He shakes his fist at the exile. His manifesto is ten times as warlike and vehement in tones as all the reports of the fighting men, unless it be his friend Butler's, put together.

And "brazen lips" they are which repeat, as does Mr. Stanton, the exploded calumny that the murder of Mr. Lincoln was the work of authorized Confederate element of military success ascertained from "intercepted letters and despatch inet minister.—Age.

The President of the Senate.

The President of the Senate, Mr. For ter, of Connecticut, now occupies, to all intents and purposes, the position of Vice President of the United States. In the event of the death of President John son, therefore, in the interval to 1868, Mr. Foster, as he now stands, would become President of the United States. He is understood to be a sort of semiradical, semi-conservative old line whig; but it is probable that this is not enough for the leading register. for the leading radicals. Hence therema be some truth in the report affoat that "there is some talk of a change in the presiding officer of the Senate." Charles Sumner may be the coming man Who knows? In any event, we trust that the life and health of President Johnson may be spared to the country to the end of his present term of office, and for many years after its expiration

PATRICK FLEMING, a murderer in jail at Chicago, under sentence of death, has sold his body to a medical college for the sum of fifty dollars. He will buy a suit of clothes to be hung in, with the proceeds of his repulsive bargain.

We publish below an extract from an address, delivered by the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, to the Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College, at the annual commencement, September 17, 1856, and entitled "Religious Liberty." In view of the events of the past four years and of those that are now crowd ng upon us, the truthful exposure con tained in the following lines, of the big-otry and intolerance of the Yankees, may be of service to our readers, in their efforts to detect the secret springs and discover the original source of those mutual alienations, that resulted in the temporary dismemberment of the Union of the States. What blood and treasure might have been spared—what destruc-tion and devastation; how many hus-bands and fathers might have been saved to their loving wives and dependant offspring, how many sons to their fond and anxious parents, had Abolitionism never got hold of the

machinery of government! After be-stowing a just meed of praise upon Ce-cilius Calvert and William Penn, the one a Catholic and the other a Quaker for the enlightened and liberal spirit in which they founded the institutions that were bequeathed as a rich legacy to their posterity, Judge Black, in that easy, eloquent, clear and forcible manner, that distinguish him, both as writer and speaker, comes to speak of Roger Williams, a Baptist, and the third of the pioneers of American civilization In this part of the address it is, that the Puritan character is shown up with the skill and truthfulness of a master hand The address proceeds as follows:
"The other man of that illustrious

\$8,203,225 30 \$5,788,525 16 \$2,373,668 14

\$8,203,225 3 A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from the city of Montreal, The Davis family are living in this city, and in poor circumstances. It consists of Mrs. Howell, Miss Howell

and "Willy" Davis. Margaret Davis is at the Sacred Heart Convent, and young Jeff. Davis is at the college at Lenoxville. The family, while living on Richmond square, in this city, was visited by Colonels Johnson and Sutherland and Captain Richardson, of the late rebel army, who showed great respect to the family of their chief, and are described

The Family of Jefferson Davis.

as gentlemanly men, &c.

Owing to the sudden fall to nothing of the rebei paper money the lamily found themselves five thousand dollars less in funds than they expected to be, and were in consequence very much straitened in means—so much so that of the rebel paper money the famil they had to leave a house where the charge for living was small, to go into another one where it was still smalle Mrs. Howell is a fine old woman of ixty-four years of age, tall and stately. Miss Howell is a fine, tall young woman, quite Southern in look, &c. She is rather

Master William Davis is a fine boy of four years or more of age. He looks a little like his father, the nose promising to be aquiline. His forehead is a very good one Of Miss Margaret Davis and Master Jefferson very little is seen in this city. They are both described as fine children

the girl being nine years of age and the boy about seven, the latter resembling his father in some features.

As may be imagined, the family are very warm on the matters of the late rebel cause. The young lady is particularly so; and the two boys, with boyish boldness, speak very freely, and now and then indulge in little ebullitions of anger, saying what they would do if they were men, &c. In regard to this "Willy" one day placed a row of apples on a table, and with a violent sweep of his hand sent them all rolling on the floor, shouting at the same time, "That's the way I would make the Yankees fly." All the family attend the Episcopal Church, going to the cathedral (the

Church, going to the cashionable church here.) Emigration From East Tennessee. If the violent partisans in East Tennessee do not change their course that part of the country will be depopulated. The Kingston East Tennesscean, of a

late date, says: Scarcely a day passes but what our streets are filled with wagons, moving through our place toward the Far West. The exodus of population from all parts of East Tennessee is now said to be very great. What part of the world they intend settling in, we are at present unadvised, but judge Kentucky is at present the point to which they are gravitating, and which bids fair to very soon become very densely populated, if not entirely overrun, by our citizens, who are leav-ing East Tennessee for various reasons best known to themselves.

The financial editor of the New York

One Fallacy in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Terald, says: One fallacy stands out prominently in the midst of the general good sense of the Secretary's report, and that is that "the public debt of the United States represents a portion of the accumulated wealth of the country." On this principle, if our national debt were a hundred thousand millions, we should be as a nation very wealthy and prosperous as a nation very wealthy and prosperous, after the manner of the enterprising in-dividual who indicated the extent of his prosperity by saying:—"Five years ago I wasn't worth a cent, and now I owe a hundred thousanddollars." How loes he reconcile this view of the case does he reconcile this view of the case with what he correctly says of it elsewhere?—namely, "It is an encumbrance upon the national estate. Neither its advantage nor its burdens are or can be borne equally by the people. Its influences are anti-republican. It must be distasteful to the people because it fills the country with informers and tax-gatherers. It is dangerous to the public virtue because it involves the colic virtue because it involves the col-ection and disbursement of vast sums of money, and renders rigid national economy almost impracticable. It is, in a word, a national burden."

Invaded by Crows. The Journal published at Towsontown, Baltimore county, Maryland, complains that the region thereabouts has been invaded by huge armies of crows. It says:

Immense flocks of crows are now Immense flocks of crows are now roosting in this vicinity. In the morning this army of black republicans sally forth for the purpose of comitting depredations upon such fields of corn as have not yet been housed, returning at night to roost. Judging from the very frequent reports of fire arms in the direction of their roost, in the evening, generally, (Sunday included,) we think Baltimore county will be "right smart" taxed for "crow heads" this year. The boys have found out that six cents is alboys have found out that six cents is alowed for every crow head brought before a magistrate and sworn to. There is, consequently, a slight rise in gun-powder.

Testimony of the Past.

Extract from an Address of the Hon. Jeremia S. Black.

triumvirate is also entitled to your special notice. Roger Williams was a hero in the highest sense of that much abused word. Of all the men that ever min gled in the good fight for freedom of opin on, he carried the most glittering weapon, fought the hardest battle, and won the most brilliant triumph. Single handed and alone, he strove against a tumultuous throng of enemies, who pressed upon him in front, and flank, and rear. And never yet was a hero so and rear. And never yet was a hero so magnanimous in victory: or in adversity so calmly steadfast in his cause.—
His character is invested with that period with the period wi culiar interest, which we all feel in a great injured man, whose merits are the glory, while the wrongs he suffered are the shame, of the times he lived in.— His intellectual vision saw the truth at a glance, and, his honest heart accepting it without hesitation, pushed it at once to its uitimate consequences. His eloquence was remarkable for its clear-ness and fervor; he had a steadiness of purpose which opposition only made firmer, and no danger that ever thickened around him could tame the audacity of his ourage. Thus gifted he came to Massa chusetts in the vigor of his early man-hood, and immediately took up the defence of what he called the 'sanctity of conscience.' It would have been a sa fer employment to denounce Mahome tanism in any part of Turkey. Mary Fisher made a fair trial of both. She went to Boston and she went to Constantinople. She publicly administered to the Sulton and to the elders of the Puritan Church the rebuke, which in her opinion, was needed by each; and her report of the comparative treatment she received, gave a decided preference to the Turks. The intrepid spirit of Williams, however, was not to be quelled; his denunciation of tyranny became more unsparing in proportion as the threats against himself grew louder.— Such a man could not fail to have friends among the people; but those who wield-ed the political power and the ecclesias-

tical influence of the colony were against him in a compact body, and hated him with that bitter intensity of hatred, which religious bigotry alone can inspire. At first they tried him in debate, but that was soon ended; for

his irresistible logic went through and through their flimsy sophistry, as a bat-tering ram would go through a wall of pasteboard. It was not at all safe to silence him, as they silenced Robinson, Mary Dyer, and others, by hanging him; for his character was known and and honored, and Would plead like angels, trumpet tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off.

But, they anxiously took counsel among But, they anxiously took counsel among themselves, how they might destroy him without incurring a responsibility too great. They made a law on purpose to catch him: Whosever would deny their which to runish men for having a their right to punish men for having a creed different from theirs should be banished. They disfranchised a town forgiving him shelter; they confiscated the lands of a congregation for hearing him preach; they maligned his character in every possible way; they so poisoned the minds of his own wife, that even she for a time deserted him. Then
—when he was all alone—when every
one who should have aided him was cowed into submission—when no friend dared to stand up beside him—when his life's life had been lied away—then they set their human bloodhounds upor him, and drove him forth to perish in the wilderness. For fourteen weeks in the bitter depth of winter, he knew not, as he himself declared, 'what bread or bed did mean.' But the Indians remembered him well, as the bold, just man, who had more than once interposed himself between them and the wrongs meditated against them by the whites. His quick intellect had already caught their language, and he spoke it with a fluency which surprised and flattered them. Miantonimoh, the chief of the Narragansetts, received him with open arms, loved him like a brother to the last, and gave him a large tract of his country, including a beautiful island in the sea. There he became the founder and lawgiver of a new province, which was, in reality and in truth, an asylum for all who were

oppressed.

It is impossible to give any just idea It is impossible to give any just idea of this singular man (or his opponents either) without calling your attention to a subsequent fact. Not long afterwards, Massachusetts was threatened by a danger which appalled the bravest of her defenders. The Indians were burning for vengeance. All the neighboring tribes and those who dwelt in the far interior, were forming a league to exterminate the colony by an indiscriminate massacre of all ages and sexes. On the day when this terrible truth was realized at Boston, the name of Roger realized at Boston, the name of Roger Williams trembled upon every lip. His influence could dissolve the league Innuence could dissolve the league; except him there was no power on earth to save them. But would he do it? Strange to say, they never doubted for a moment that he would fly to their rescue. They had basely injured him; but they knew that Christianity had lifted him far above the vulgar feeling of revenge. It was perilous, too, to rush alone between the enraged savages and the victims of their wild wrath: but in the victims of their wild wrath; but in that noble nature there was no taint of selfishness—no touch of craven fear. The breathless messenger of the Massachusetts authorities reached him at his sland home in a stormy winter's night. island home in a stormy winter's night. He heard the imploring appeal, and without a word of reproach for all they had made him suffer, and without a moment of unnecessary delay he girded up his loins and started on his dangerous mission. He reached the main land in a crazy boat, and thence he bent his steps through the trackless former to the in a crazy boat, and there he belt his steps through the trackless forest to the camp of the Narragansetts, where the hostile chiefs had already assembled. They were fairly infuriated by his pres-ence. His throat was not safe from ence. His throat was not safe from their knives for a moment, protected though he was by the influence of Miantonimoh. Nevertheless, this bold apostle of brotherhood and peace stood ip with his life in his hand, surrounded by raving savages, and for three suc-cessive days pleaded the cause of their enemies and his own, with all the pathetic eloquence of which he was so great a master. He prevailed at last; the league was dissolved; and Massa-chusetts was saved. husetts was saved.

It would be unjust to the memory of the 'Pilgrim Fathers' not to mention the Plignim Fathers not to mention what gratitude they bestowed on their illustrious benefactor. They showed it, not in words, but in actions. Somehow they got hold of his fidus Achates—his depend on the triple friend Mignites. devoted and faithful friend Mianto-nimoh. Him they delivered up to a rival chief with the distinct and clear understanding that he was to be basely and brutally murdered; and the deed was done before the eyes of their com-missioners. A confederation of the New England colonies was formed for mutual protection against the savages; but they refused to admit Rhode Island, and thus did all that in them lay, to expose Williams and his people to that very fate, from which he had saved them by an act of heroic magnanimity, such as no other man in millions would have performed. They tried to extend their tyramical jurisdiction over the free conscience of his province, and to prevent it, he was compelled to cross the Atlanmutual protection against the savages

tic and get a charter from the Parliament. When he returned he landed ment. When he returned, he landed at Boston; and though the hearts of the common people leaped to the greeting of their great deliverer, his old persecutors scowled on him with all the malignity of former days.

tors scowled on him with all the malig-nity of former days.

Such was Roger Williams. How grandly his humane and generous spirit contrasts with his cotemporaries of the opposite school, with their sour tempers and their evil passions nursed by habits of persecution! History has painted no picture of manly virtue which stands out in such clear and heartiful relief out in such clear and beautiful relief from the gloomy background of a dark and bigoted age. The American who can hear his name without emotions of respect and gratitude, like the man,

'Who hath no music in himself, Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils: Let no such man be trusted.'

The Palace of the New York Brokers. The magnificent new Stock Exchange building of the Board of Brokers, which has been in course of construction in Wall, Broad and New streets, New York, for a year or two past, is now so nearly completed as to allow the busi-ness of the board to be done in it, and the regular opening took place on Friday.

The new Stock Exchange is one of the most elegant, commodious, and costly structures of the kind in the world.

The Wall and Broad street fronts are of white marble, and the front on New street is of brick, with marble trimmings and cornice. The Wall street front, which will be used as the main entrance for the members of the board, is three stories high, fourteen feet seven and a half inches wide, and fifty-six feet

deep.
The front on Broad street is forty-four feet seven inches wide and four stories in height. The measurement from the sidewalk to the cornice is ninety-two feet, and to the top of the balustrade, above the cornice, ninety-six feet.

The style of the architecture is the Cornicing of the members of the style Corinthian, and the marble is of the purest white. Overtheentrance, which is nineteen feet wide, is a beautiful projecting portico, supported by handsome pillars, twenty inches in diameter. At each side of the entrance is a window seven feet six inches wide and nineteen reet high.

The public stock room, on "open board," is forty feet wide, one hundred and forty-five feet deep, and extends from Broad to New street. In the centre of this recommendation.

tre of this room are iron columns supporting the ceiling. The window frames are of iron, the only wood in the rooms being the sashes, which are used to allow for the expansion of the glass Both of the stock rooms are floored with marble tiles, resting upon iron beamsthatareinlaid with bricks. These rooms are constructed so as to deaden sound as much as possible. No vibrating materials have been used in them.
Under the first floor is an immense vault for safes. This is one hundred feet in length by twenty feet in width, and nine feet high. It is constructed of great blocks of freestone, lined with steel plates, rendering it absolutely burgler. plates, rendering it absolutely burglar-

plates, rendering it absolutely burglar-proof and fire-proof.
With the most improved tools used in cutting stone and drilling iron, a man could not penetrate the sides of this im-mense safe in twenty-four hours. Each broker will be charged a yearly rent for the privilege of depositing his bonds, stocks, and other securities. It is ex-pected that a handsome revenue will be ected that a handsome revenue will be derived from this source.

The building is fire-proof throughout and will be heated by steam. It is estimated that when completed the building will cost nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars.

Up with the Negroes and Down With the

The Washington correspondent of the Sunday Mercury gives the following account of the estimation in which Irishmen are held by Republican officials: John Defrees, the soi-distant printer, has a brother named Rollin holding a lucrative position in the Government Printing Office, and who possesses no practical knowledge whatever of the art. Since his elevation from the black smith shop to his present position, he thinks he serves his 'boss' best, by traducing all who hold conservative political views. The other day he made the following impudent and barefaced assertions, dur tive to negro-labor: ed all the Irishmen at the Government Printing Office, and have employed nearoes in their stand, and find that the latter does twice as much work as the

ormer."
When it is remembered how nobly and bravely the Irish soldiers fought during the late war, and how deeply we are indebted to them for the prosperity of our country, a hired servant of the country should be more careful of his proscriptive remarks relative to a people who have so bravely supported the nation through its fiery ordeal. This man, Rollin Defrees, never possessed the courage to shoulder a musket, and seek ambition at the cannon's mouth, nor did he ever pass a night in a tented nor did he ever pass a night in a tented field, without it was at Camp Meeting.

The Fenian Brotherhood.

Important Action of the Senate---Presi-dent O'Malony deposed for Malfeas-ance--The Secretary of the Treasury also Superseded---W. R. Boberts Elect-ed President. New York, Dec. 9.—At the session

of the Senate of the Fenian Brother-hood, held in New York on the 7th inst. articles of impeachment were filed against John O'Mahony, President of the Brotherhood, for perfidy and malfeasance.

The charges and specifications, which are very minute and voluminous, were served on Mr. O'Mahony on the following day, with notice to put in a plea in response within twenty-four hours, under penalty of having judgment by default recorded against him.

Mr. O'Mahony having taken no steps to meet the indictment against him, the Senate to-day resolved itself into a Court of Judicature, according to the provi-sions of the Constitution, and, having investigated the charges, declared them proved, and deposed O'Mahony from the position of President.

A unanimous vote was then passed, calling on the Vice President, Mr. W. R. Roberts, to qualify by taking the oath of office, on which that gentleman was sworn into office, stipulating beforehand that no compensation should be attached to the position, while he oc-

cupied it.

The Secretary of the Treasury, R. D.
Killian, has also been deposed, on grounds similar to those advanced against Mr. O'Mahony.

An address to the circles has been issued by the Senate, and forwarded by

mail. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—John O'Sullevan, signing himself "late Centre from Marlow county, Cork, Ireland," has sent a card to the papers of this city, to the effect that Wm. R. Roberts declared to him that he (Roberts) would destroy the present organization, and substitute a new one in its place, and that others of the Senators whose names are published, asserted in substance that they would tear down the present Brotherhood and erect one suited to themselves. Propositions were made, he says, to various members of the Irish Brotherhood, now in this country, to join these conspira-tors and to preach a new gospel, which were indignantly refused them. The Irish, he says, recognized O'Mahony as the chief head of the organization next to the head in Ireland.

The Constitutional Amendment. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Official in formation has been received at the Deformation has been received at the Department of State of the adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution on the subject of slavery by the Legislatures of the following States:

Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Massachusetts, Ohio, Missouri, Maine, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Nevada, Minnesota, Kansas, New York, Connecticut, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Maryland, Vermont, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, South Carolina. Arkansas, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia. These make twenty-three

Telegraphic information has been re-ceived of the adoption of the amend-ment by the three States of North Carment by the three States of North Car-olina, Georgia, and Alabama.

No information of any kind has been received of its adoption or rejection by Indiana, California, Oregon, Florida, Mississippi and Texas.

Official Information of its rejection by the Legislatures of Kentucky Delayars

the Legislatures of Kentucky Delaware and New Jersey has also been received. REPRESENTATIVE Blaine's bill, which was referred to a special committee yesterday, to reimburse the loyal States for advances made and debts contracted in support of the war for the preservation of the Union, meets with much favor, as it provides for their liquidation without taking the money out of the public Treasury.

Comments of the Southern Press on the President's Message.

From the Richmond Whig. Instyle, spirit and lucid arrangement, the message of President Johnson compares favorably with the State papers of the earlier Presidents, with whose theories, as to the nature of our Government, he seems to be deeply imbued.—After a careful perusal of this important document whose langth does not as is document, whose length does not, as is too often the case with American State payers, constitute an objection to it, we do not well perceive how he could have said less, or wherein he need have said

nore. * * * * * *

The attention of the reader will be Particularly drawn to the observations explanatory and in justification of the liberal and healing policy pursued towards the Southern States, and to the conclusion, distinctly announced, that the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution by those States ought to open the door for their return to their laces in the Government. Whatever may be the action of Congress, and however much the restoration policy of President Johnson may be contravened or modified by its legislation, it is due to that eminent statesman to say that in his measure—that grayest to say that, in his message—that gravest form of official utterance—he has fully met the highest expectations of the con-servative and patriotic classes of the country.

From the Richmond Sentinel. The message is not to us. It was sent to Congress, but our representatives were not there to hear, because they were not allowed to be there. It is a comfort that this exclusion is not in harmony with the views of the Design of the control with the views of the Executive; but long as it continues, so long as our right of participation in the Government is denied or withheld, we can feel but litthe inclination to indulge in what our space to-day forbids, the idle comment of a mere looker-on.

From the Richmond Times. The message is the production of sa statesman who has discarded all passions and prejudices from his breast, and dismissed all considerations of party from his councils. There is a calm, clear, dispassionate resolution in his views, and an utter ignoring of the temporary issues consistent. views, and an utter ignormg of the temporary issues engendered by fanaticism and kept alive by the passions inflamed by civil war, which showed that he feels that he is right, and that time will vindicate his wisdom and his patriotism.

What is set forth in the President's what is set forth in the President's annual message is also precisely what he has declared to every intelligent gentleman who has conversed with him upon the subject of his policy of reconstruction. His argument against the monstrous policy of establishing military governments in the Southmonstrous policy of establishing military governments in the South ern States is perhaps one of the most striking and forcible portions of his message. It will arrest public attention, and carry conviction to every breast which is not the abode of passions and sectional prejudices unworthy of our race.

To the South the firm, decided opining of the President way this continuous of the President way the president wa

ions of the President upon this subject will bring unspeakable joy. As the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, he can, at any moment, remove the military, and, as the President of the United States, he can, by the exer-cise of the veto power, prevent the con-summation of all radical schemes for garrisoning the South He is completely master of the position, and although a Radical Congress may exclude our representatives, they cannot make us the victims of unjust and oppressive

legislation.

The whole tone of the message con-The whole tone of the message convinces us that the present Congress can do nothing worse than deny us the representation to which we are entitled. Their power for mischief begins and ends with that causeless insult and af-front to the South—the exclusion of our delegates.

From the Petersburg Express Those who expected a calm, temperate, conservative discussion of the vaious questions which since the termi nation of the war have perplexed and isturbed the minds of the people, North and South, will not be disappointed. The President has, in every point of view, acquitted himself in the message in a manner to give general satisfaction. He goes for constitutional observances and for measures that will tend to restore tranquility, harmony and frater-nity to the nation at the earliest day.— His views of the mutual relation of the Constitution and the States are founded upon that broad national phrase in the preamble, "we the people of the United States," and upon those equally broad and national words in the Constitution which declare it to be the "supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the constru-tion or laws of any State to the contrary-notwithstanding." The President rea-sons with great force upon this head, and his conclusions will, no doubt, be ac-quiesced in by the people of the South after their disastrously vain attempt to establish the opposing doctrine of State Soverfighty.

Sovereignty. From the Petersburg Index. There is nothing to indicate that the President is dissatisfied with the plan he adopted on mature consideration, or that he conceives there is any just ground for a further continuance of disūnion.

In the present temper of Congress, lowever, it is apparent that all speculations in this matter must end, as the message does, with an interrogation point. Meanwhile we comfort ourselves with the reflection that the President is as alien as ourselves. Tennessee, like Vir-ginia, is not a State in the American Union. This is possibly what Phillips meant by "the South victorious."

From the Norfolk Virginian. From the Norfolk Virginian.
We publish a very full synopsis of the main points in the President's message, from which it will be seen that the positions of Mr. Johnson are in accordance with a just sense of his foreign and donestic responsibilities.

News from Mexico.

News from Mexico.

Sr. Romero, the Mexican Minister in Washington, has been officially advised of the issuance at El Paso, Mexico, on the 8th of November, by President Juarez, of two decrees, in one of which he announces the extension of his term of office, owing to the anomalous condition of affairs and the impossibility of holding the regular Presidential election, and in the other declares that General Ortega will be subject to trial deneral Ortega will be subject to trial on his return to Mexico, in consequence of having, without any special purpose, remained in the United States over eight months, he having only come here at first, as stated, because he was on his way back to his own country.

Prisoners Captured During the late War The number of rebel prisones captured and paroled by us during the war amounted, in round figures, to three hundred and twenty-nine thousand, of which one hundred and seventy-three thousand were taken during the last six months of the rebellion. The num-ber of Union prisoners captured by the rebels during the war is stated to have been one hundred and fifty-seven thousand. This would make a difference of but one thousand in the whole number taken on both sides previous to the final campaign which ended the war.

Prize Fight at Montana Territory.

A prize fight took place on the 5th of A prize fight took place on the 5th of last month at Helena, Montana Territory, between the pugilist Con Orem and Patsey Marley, in which ninety-seven rounds were fought without either man giving up the contest, when, night having arrived, the affair was declared adjourned till the next morning. At the appointed hour in the morning Maradjourned till the next morning. At the appointed hour in the morning Mar-ley made his appearance; but Orem did not. An admittance fee of five dollars to see the fight was charged, and there were present twenty-five hundred spec-tators, including several women.

In response to inquiries from Major General Pope the Secretary of War replies that the deserters whose regiments are still in service on the plains will be dishonorably discharged without pay or allowance.

IT is understood the constitutionality of the act of Congress presenting the test oath, is now before the Supreme Court, on the application of A. A. Gasland, of Arkansas. The whole question will be presented on Friday next.

THE committee of the Mississippi Legislature have reported against the passage of the constitutional amendment not from any objection to the first, but

to the second clause. The second clause reads as follows: Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate