Why We Sustain President Johnson. When, on the death of Abraham Lin coln, Andrew Johnson was suddenly elevated to the high position of Presi dent of the United States, he found himself standing face to face with great and grave responsibilities. The armies of the Republic had triumphed over armed rebellion; the work of the warrior was done, and the labors of the statesman about to begin. The position was one which demanded great wisdom, experienced statesmanship, more than ordinary prudence, and the most exalted and disinterested patriotism. All our readers will remember how anx jously the nation listened to every word which fell from the lips of the newly made President. The dangers that threatened the country were plainly seen and duly appreciated by the people. The war had been sustained at the most enormous sacrifices of blood and treasure by the masses, because they were resolved that the Union of the States should not be destroyed. When the armies of the South had surrendered, the great body of the people of the North were ready and willing to grant fair terms to the conquered. They had been fighting to restore the Union, and they wished to see the speedy consummation of their cherished desires. They waited in anxious expectancy for an enunciation of the policy which President Johnson intended to pursue. When it was made public, in the proclamations to the different States recently in revolt, fanatics and interested political managers tried in vain to suppress the hearty approval which was given to it by the Immediately thereupon the Demo-

cratic newspaper press of the country, with the exception of a few papers which have since seen the error of their course cordially endorsed the policy of President Johnson. The Intelligencer was among the very first to do so. In an editorial prepared and published as early as last June, we reviewed the reasons for giving our support to Andrew Johnson, and indicated the extent to which we were prepared to go in our approval of his acts. That article was copied, with approving comments, by nearly every prominent Democratic newspaper in the North: thus showing that we were leading in a direction in which the party were fully prepared to follow .-The conclusion of that editorial was in the following words:

the following words:

In every move which President Johnson may make to restore law and order, and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, he will have the warm sympathy and the hearty and earnest support, not only of the Democratic press, but of the Democratic masses throughout the whole country. This support and symthy will be given freely; the more freely because it could never be extorted, except through the honest conviction that his acts through the honest conviction that his act through the honest conviction that his acts are right, and his policy calculated to pre-serve the Constitution, to re-cement the Union, and speedily to restore permanent peace and prosperity to our war weary and much distracted land.

The support which we then promised to President Johnson has ever since been freely given. While we may have differed with him as to some of the minor details of his plans for the mere temporary government of the States, we saw that he was always moving steadily in the right direction. could not help giving him credit for disinterested patriotexalted and ism. His every act showed that he had in view the best interests of the nation. and that he was laboring with consummate wisdom, and with far seeing and statesmanlike sagacity, to accomplish the great work of restoration which and been committed by Divine Providence to his hands. Unmoved by selfish considerations, uninfluenced by the ties of party association, unawed by threats and unseduced by the offer of almost supreme power, he has steadily pursued the even tenor of his way.

Step by step, slowly, wisely and sure-Iv he has advanced in the only true path of national safety. He has done much already toward the accomplishment of the great task assigned him. Despite of the most bitter opposition from such traitors as Stevens, Sumner and the many who follow them, he has succeeded in restoring permanent peace to a land lately tossed to and fro in the wildest political commotion. Had he been aided, as he should have

been, by Congress, we might have been able, even thus early, to rejoice, over the pleasing spectacle of a perfectly restored Union The opposition to the great and wise plans of the President has not come from the rebels of the South, When they laid down their arms, they felt that they were arms, they utterly powerless. They accepted the situation, and declared themselves ready to adapt themselves to the old order of affairs. Willingly, cheerfully, with an alacrity that was not expected. they adopted the policy of President Johnson and entered into his plans for restoring each revolted State to the

In the meantime, the radical revolutionists, led by Stevens and Sumner. seeing that they could not long retain power in a restored Union, and finding that they could not turn the President aside from his wise policy, devised a scheme for thwarting him in his great and patriotic designs. They set up a despotic Central Directory, known as the Committee of Fifteen. By this means they hoped to be able to keep the Southern' States out of the Union for years to come. They were disunionists in the beginning, and they are/so still. They have always shown themselves willing to sacrifice the best interests of the nation in order that they might carry out their mad designs.

Against these bold, bad men Andrew Johnson has stood up firmly and manfully. He has adhered to his policy because he believes it to be right, and calculated to restore the Union, to preserve the Constitution and to advance all the political and material interests of the nation. Because they could not use him as a supple tool for the accomplishment of their infamous designs, the radicals have made open and unrelenting war upon him. He has not shrunk from the encounter. Armed with all the panoply of pure principle he has met them in the onset and completely routed them. In this contest he has the sympathies of every true patriot in the nation. The masses are overwhelmingly against his enemies, and they will speedily be driven from the positions of power which they have abused, by the righteous indignation of an outraged and indig-

SUMNER had the meanness to expose the weak and vacillating character of the late President, whose friend he professed to be. in the Senate yesterday During the delivery of Mr. Sherman's speech, as we learn from the published proceedings of the Senate-

Mr. Sumeor interrupted Mr. Sherman, to say that immediately after the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln respecting the veto of the Wade and Davis bill, he had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, and he (Lincoln) expressible meant that he (Lincoln) expressible meant that he (Lincoln) with Mr. Lincoln, and he (Lincoln) expressed his regret that he had not approved it.

The Report of the Directors of the Poor. In the last Presidential election 8.448 otes were polled for General McClellan

in Lancaster county, and 13,469 for Abraham Lincoln. Thus it will be seen that, large as the Republican majority is, two-fifths of the voters in this county are Democrats. No one who knows anything about the matter will deny that the Democratic vote represents fully two-fifths of the taxable property, and of the taxable inhabitants of the county. Of course they subscribe for and read Democratic newspapers. Most of them take no other paper than the Intelligencer, and but few take either of the Republican papers published in the county. Common justice to them as tax-payers would seem to require that all public statements of general interest, which are paid for as advertisements, should be published in the Intelligencer, it being the only Democratic newspaper in the county. The refusal of public officers so to do is a gross outrage on the rights of the tax-payers. Have not the men who pay two-fifths of all the taxes of the county a right to know how their money is expended? Have they not a right to demand that every statement showing how the public money has the dangers which threaten, and warns been appropriated shall be published in | us of the revolution which is impending the newspaper which represents so large | over our heads. He speaks the truth a proportion of the tax-payers of the county?

so far as to refuse to publish all such statements in at least one newsaper of nearly so great as it is in the county, Democratic officials publish all such documents in the Republican daily paper. The Commissioners of the county, and the Prison Inspectors publish their reports in the Intelligencer. In so doing they do their duty, and pay a proper respect to the very large proportion of tax-payers who take our paper o the exclusion of others. We are sorry to be compelled to reflect upon the Directors of the Poor. They seem to imagine that Democratic tax payers have no right to know what becomes of that portion of the public money which passs through their hands. We publish their statement in our daily without charge. We shall ask to be paid for publishing it in our weekly. If paynent of a reasonable bill is refused, we shall ask why it is done, in the name of at least nine thousand of the tax payers of Lancaster county. We represent that proportion of the people of this county, and we shall not suffer their rights to be disregarded without entering our earnest protest.

Attend to the Spring Elections. We would earnestly urge upon the

Democracy of Pennsylvania the grand importance of attending to the Spring elections. Proper and prompt organization in the different townships will enable us to obtain control of very many election boards which carelessness will give into the hands of our opponents.-The contest upon which we are about entering will be one of the most exciting ever witnessed. The bold bad men who are now in power will scruple at nothing which may be calculated to ensure their have so much abused. The experience of some years past ought to be sufficient to teach us that they will not hesitate to resort to the most bare-faced and unblushing frauds. The Democracy should take immediate steps to secure the election of their most competent men in the different townships in the State to the important positions of Judges and | Congress, the delegation proceeded to and Inspectors of Elections. Let us be- the White House in the afternoon, to gin the campaign aright by carrying the | call on President Johnson. township elections this Spring. There is time enough to do this important work effectually, and barely time enough. We hope all our country exchanges will urge this matter at once. Let the best men of the party be put forward as candidates, and let a vigorous effort be made to carry every township where we have any possible show for it. A little of the right kind of effort can effect wonders in this respect. Let it be attended to at once.

Washington's Birthday.

For some years past the 22d of February has not been celebrated by the American people as it deserves to be.— In the midst of angry partisan strife, and with the booming cannon of a civil war sounding in our ears, we have almost forgotten to do proper reverence to him who is so justly styled the Father of his Country. This day is being properly celebrated in many of our cities. Here, in Lancaster, no public demonstration is being made. This is not as it should be; but we believe the people feel the influence of the auspicious occasion, and remember with gratitude and rejoicing him who has made the 22d of February a holy day

The great characteristic of George

to every true American.

Washington, his chief merit, that which most clearly distinguished him among statesmen, was the stern moral courage which enabled him to stand up for the right, no matter whence opposition come nor how powerful it might be. To-day, as the American people reflect this, the great distinguishupon ing characteristic of the first and most revered of our Presidents, they will not forget the recent act of Andrew Johnson. They will recognize in him who now happily presides over the destinies of this Republic, the same devotion to principle, the same resolute determination to do what he believed to be right. which marked him who first sat in the chair now occupied by President Johnson. They each came into power at the end of a great revolution. Each had committed to his hands the great work of restoring harmony among discordant States, of building up anew a nation whose very existence had been in immediate peril. History tells us of the patriotism of George Washington, and the world bows before him in involuntary homage. Andrew Johnson is even now engaged in forging out the facts which must make his history. He has shown himself to be a statesman of too true a stamp to yield to the demands of party a single conviction of the requirements of public duty. To-day the American people, without respect to party, will couple his name with that of Washington, of Jackson, and of all the purer men of our past history.

A SPECIAL despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Ledger says Mr. Seward has written the President from New York, congratulating him on his speech delivered in this city on Thursday last. The position of the President is therefore fully endorsed by his able Secretary. This gentleman has now no party ends to serve, nor is he ambitious for further honors. All he desires now is to stand by the whole country and those who stand by it. His speech before the Cooper Institute meeting is invested with additional interest and significance by the fact of his receiving two or three despatches from Senator Nye, and others in Washington, stating that the President had made a terrible speech -one that he could not possibly approve or endorse, and one that must inevita bly break up the Republican party. Mr.

-----OCCASIONAL of the Press by no means accepts the facts of the President's speech. He is especially disgusted, however, with its "dead-duck"-tions.—

Seward was not deterred.

The President's Great Speech. We have put ourselves to some con

derable inconvenience in order to be able to lay before our readers a full report of the great speech delivered by to the vast as President Johnson semblage of people which waited on him yesterday at the White House. It is the fullest and freest expression of his opinions which has yet been given to the public. He speaks out with characteristic boldness and energy. Having dared to do what he conscientiously believes to be right, he adheres to his position with a firmness that is a fitting accompaniment of his well recognized honesty of purpose. He meets the great wants of the hour, proves himself entirely equal to the occasion, and confronts the issues forced upon him with the air of a man who never knew what fear meant. He lays bare the infamous and revolutionary designs of such disunionists as Stevens and Sumner, and those who stand by and support them. He holds these, the traitors of the present hour, up to the scorn of an outraged and indignant people. He shows the masses how artfully they are plotting the ruin of the Republic. He points out without any attempt at concealment. His speech will be read with intense In very few counties of Pennsylvania, | interest by the honest masses. They nd in no Democratic county that we know and appreciate the man; and in know of, does political prescription go Andrew Johnson's policy they will recognize the true plan for reconciling all conflicting political elements, reeach party. Here in Lancaster city, storing the Union on a permanent basis where the necessity for so doing is not and preserving the Constitution of our country unimpaired, as it came from the hands of the fathers of the Republic.

The Delegation of Tailors.

We had a pleasant chat this morning with the Lancaster representatives of the delegation of Merchant Tailors, who recently went to Washington to secure possible, some change in the form of the law by which all makers of wearing apparel are taxed so heavily. The taxes paid by this class of the community eem to be most disproportionately heavy, and it is thought that Congress cannot fail to grant relief on a fair rep resentation of the case. The delegates from Lancaster con-

sisted of Messrs. John Metzgar, Thomas Coleman and S. S. Rathvon, all well known to our citizens as being promi nent among our most enterprising and successful business men. The whole leputation, comprising as it did delegates from all our principal cities, consisted of some forty-six of the largest manufacturers in the country. Mr. Metzgar having written to Thaddeus Stevens in regard to the matter, the delegation on assembling at Washington on last Wednesday, found him ready and willing to aid them in securing a hearing from the Committee of Ways and Means. They were introduced to that Committee by Mr. Stevens, who facetiously remarked in doing so, that he had the pleasure of presenting fire men-alltailors. There being just fortyfive of the delegates present, the members of the Committee saw the point of the joke, and enjoyed it accordingly. Mr. Stevens then left the delegation in the hands of the Committee of Ways continuance in the positions which they and Means. Their statement of the cause of their grievance was politely heard by the Committee; and many questions lasked and answered. The delegation left favorably impressed and hopeful that their wrongs would be

righted. After having interviews throughout the day with numerous members of introduced as a body by Mr. Owens, of Washington, himself a prominent tailor of that city. Mr. Milligan, of Philadelphia, made a short speech on behalf of the delegation, to which the President replied in his usual happy manner, alluding to the fact that he had himself began life as a tailor. The members of the delegation were at once put at their ease, and some half hour was spent in friendly conversation with the worthy and affable Chief Magistrate of the nation. All left deeply impressed with the integrity, the firmness, the intellectual power and the disinterested patriot-

ism of Andrew Johnson. The War Upon the President.

Thaddeus Stevens does not shrink from making open war upon President Johnson and his policy. For days a rumor has prevailed that the members of Congress from Tennessee would be admitted to seats. It was known that the President was anxious that they should be. He had so expressed himself openly. Had he signed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill Thad. Stevens, and the radical crew whom he leads, would have agreed to the admission of the Tennessee delegates. So soon as Andrew Johnson saw fit to veto that most infamous bill, the fate of every Southern Representative to Congress was sealed. Mr. Stevens vented his spite at once by forcing the following resolution through the House:

Resolved. That in order to cease agitation Resolved, That in order to cease agitation upon a question which seems likely to distract the action of the government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States until Congress from any of the said States until Congress. from any of the said States until Congre shall have declared such States entitled to

such representation. It was a concurrent resolution from the Committee on Reconstruction, and was a direct stroke at the President, and it was put through under the operation of the gag law by a strict party vote of, yeas 109, nays 40. The war between the radicals and the President must go on; but the people will sustain Andrew Johnson, as they sustained Andrew Jackson in his veto of the United States Bank Charter.

The Earthquake. When Thad. Stevens heard the President's veto message read he exclaimed: there is an earthquake all about us."-The rumbling of it seems to have been plainly heard in Lancaster. Certain prominent individuals, publicans and other officials, have been seized with a sudden trembling. They stand together on street corners, and in the market places, wearing a distracted look, whispering together like conspirators, and gesticulating wildly. The alarm which agitates the soul of their guilty master has cast its shadow upon their lives.— Ever and anon they feel about carefully to see whether their official heads are still safe on their shoulders. They are in terrible trouble. Where they can find consolation we know not. If they go to Forney's Press they will read this most unwelcome injunction: THEY (the friends of Thad. Stevens,) et id omne genus,) MUST ABANDON ALL ASPIRATION FOR PLACE." Oh, intollerable lot! Oh, burthen too grievous to be born! What shall these affected officials do? Let them imitate the wise steward in scripture. Let them get up a mass meeting, and denounce that miserable old revolutionist, Thad. Stevens, right here in his own home: let them pass a string of long resolutions endorsing Andy Johnson. By so doing they might save their official heads from the axe. For this advice to Lancaster county officials, the creatures of Stevens, we charge nothing.

JOHN W. FORNEY, D. D.-dirty dog or dead duck-you pays your money, and you takes your choice. In the one as one of the influential organs quoted case he is canine; in the other, canard. by Forney.

Authoritative Repudiation of the Presi-

The Republican Legislatures nowin ession in the different Northern States action of the revolutionary majority in Congress, and repudiating the policy President Johnson. nnounces the action of the Radical members of the Legislature of Ohio, in the following strong language:

The Union members of the Ohio Legislature have the honor of being the first to indorse the House resolution for the exclusion of Rebel Representatives claiming seats in Congress. On the evening of its passage, Ohio resolved: "That in the action of the Union Representatives in Congress we recognize an exposition of the principles that made has party and sayed our country. that made us a party and saved our country through the late Rebellion, and we tender such Representatives our hearty support. That is but one expression of the feeling which sweeps over the country like a whirlwind, and which seeks out its honest and honored representatives in Washington with a declaration of profound gratitude The Republican majority in the Leg-

islature of Maine have passed similar resolutions.

While the Radicals are thus showing heir approval of the acts of the revolutionary faction in Congress, the Democracy everywhere staud firmly by the President. Resolutions endorsing his acts and his policy have been passed by the Democrats in the Legislatures of Ohio, of Maine, and of New Jersey. They stand by Andrew Johnson because they believe him to be right, and they will continue to sustain him with all the moral and material power at their command, so long as he does what

Defeat of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill in the Senate On Tuesday, Mr. Trumbull, of Ills, called up the Freedmen's Bureau Bill in the Senate, with the design of passing it by a two-thirds vote over the veto of President Johnson. He made a lengthy speech in its favor. When he had concluded, Senator Cowan remarked that he was willing to let the speech of Mr. Trumbull and the message of the President go to the country together. There was no further debate. The question being called for, the Chair announced that it was, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding? Upon which the yeas and nays were required. The vote was is follows:

YEAS--Messrs, Anthony, Brown, Chandles YEAS-Messrs, Anthony, Brown, Chandlet Clark, Conness, Crazin, Creswell, Fessenden Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, How-ard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wil-son, Yates—30. NAYS-Messrs, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis Dixon, Dodlittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, John Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, John son, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton,

son, McDougai, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle, Willey—18.

Absent, Messrs. Foot and Wright.

Mr. Polad, of Vermont, said his colleague, Mr. Foot, was confined to his bed with sickness, but if present would have voted for the bill. The bill was thus negatived, less than

two-thirds voting for it. The Republican Senators who voted to sustain the President were Cowan of Pa., Dixon of Conn., Doolittle of Wis., Morgan of N. Y., Nesmith, of Oregon, Norton of Ill., Stewart of Nevada, Van Winkle and Willey of West Va. All the rest voted against him.

----Conversion of the Express

There is a class of Republican newspaper editors whom we could sincerely pity, were it not that their course is of such a character as to excite universal contempt. Nearly every Republican paper in the country has boldly and bitterly denounced the Veto Message of the President. In this State there have been two or three prominent exceptions In our city the Examiner comes out fearlessly. At endorses Thad. Stevens and the radicals in Congress freely and fully. That is honest. The Inquirer is mute. We have yet to ascertain where it stands. The course of the Express has been such as to excite contempt. Its vascillation has been such as to make it an object of ridicule. On Tuesday, the day after the Veto Message was read in the Senate, it had an editorial condemning it, from which we take the following extract: The true friends of Andrew John

The true friends of Andrew Johnson those who stood by him when rebels and copperheads alike sought his ruin and defeat—wilf deeply regret that he should be so radically opposed to a measure which passed both Houses of Congress by a two-third vote, and received the approbation of loyal people North and South. In some of his objections the President is certainly in error, and the difference between him and Congress is so radical, on some important Congress is so radical, on some important points, that his veto cannot be sustained by

the representatives of the people That we regard as honest, and as strong enough. Bu, it did not stop with that. The next day it publishes, with fpproving comment, a long editorial rom Forney's Washington Chronicle in which the President was abused and ridiculed without stint. Among other strong passages in the article were the following:

If the President's reasoning is correct then all the legislation of the past four years—no matter how salutary and saving in its consequences—has been illegal, unconstitutional and arbitrary tional and arbitrary.

And again: This message of President Johnson will fall like the cold hand of death upon the warm impulses of the American people, who have given so much of their treasure and their blood to the cause of the Republic. and have reposed such unstinted and ur questioning confidence in the Executive. On Thursday it published in full the bitter radical speech of Senator Trumbull, denouncing President Johnson and his veto of the Bill, with the following approving comment:

On our first page to-day will be found Senator Trumbull's speech in review of the reasons assigned by the President for vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Let every one who wishes to understand the merits of the controversy between the President and Congross, carefully read the sneech. On Friday it had a long editorial in

the same strain from the Pittsburg Commercial, in which the following passage is to be found: If President Johnson has a sincere friend, and if that friend is himself sound in mind and heart, he will not fail, without loss of time, and without concealment, to tell him plainly that persistence in the part he has taken must lead to fatal estrangements.—

The President is not, wise, we freed of his The President is not wise, no friend of his

can lay claim to sagacity or wisdom, if he supposes that Congress does not truly rep-resent the fixed and unalterable will of the people. Differences in regard to details a to be expected and will be excused, but the nust be no sacrifice of principle That would seem to commit the Express irrevocably against the policy of Andrew Johnson. It is hard for us to conceive how it could manage low all it had said in opposition to the President. Yet it managed to do it most effectually. In Saturday's issue it had a long original editorial taking back all it had said during the week. How this marvellous conversion was wrought, we can only conjecture. It is our opinion it was the effect of a careful, and, it may be, prayerful reading of the great speech delivered by the President on the 22d.

There is still some hope for the Express.

It may, if it continues to improve, yet

be able to take rank as a decent and

loyal newspaper. FORNEY, in his Sunday Press, says: Nearly all the Republican Union newspapers of Pennsylvania have spoken strong and decidedly against the President's veto message. We notice that the influential journals of Chester, Delaware, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Langerter, Lehange, Predford, Theory caster, Lebanon, Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Columbia, Centre, etc., have taken this course. In view of a singular editorial in Saturday's Express we are led to ask

Thad. Stevens Thirty Years Ago. In Tuesday's Intelligencer appeared an account of the "Buckshot War," in which Thaddeus Stevens figured so are passing resolutions endersing the largely something like thirty years ago. Then, as now, he showed himself to be a bold, bad man. He was as willing then to override the Constitution of The New York Tribune exultingly Pennsylvania as he now is to destroy the Constitution of the United States. Age sometimes moderates passion and softens down the sharp characteristics

which make violent men notorious. Years have had no such effect upon Thaddeus Stevens. He is as overbearing in disposition, as reckless of conse quences, as regardless of law, and as ready now to risk the ruin of the nation for the sake of keeping his party in power, as he was to risk the best interests of Pennsylvania thirty years ago, for a similar base purpose.

In glancing over the files of the Inelligencer we find the following pen and ink portrait of Stevens as he appeared in the sight of honestmen at the time he commanded his revolutionary gang in the "Buckshot War:"

Thaddeus Stevens, and we are glad to say

ry proves that he came hither a stranger

, is not a Pennsylvanian. His

tory proves that he came hither a stranger to her people, and has con inued, at all times, consistently adverse to her interests. He has been, since his unfortunate presence in the Legislature, Pennsylvania's evil genius, and if she has degenerated at all—and the three past years of her life prove that she has—he planned the misfortune.—We will not repeat here his utter destitution of reputation—for his career is one of that of reputation—for his career is one of that kind which could only have been run by a villain at heart. Pennsylvania has three blemishes on her escutcheon; the Masonic Inquisition; the chartering of the United States Bank: and the present outgraphs States Bank; and the present outrageous condition of affairs. The first it is not re quisite to say, he originated and completed. The second was the fitting offspring of his brain; for he read that infamous Bill before he Ritner House of Representatives. ast (the Buckshot war) is his own by ever law of right. He began the anarch the sad consequences of his own plans. He dissolved the Government. He is now urg dissolved the Government. He is now urging the Senate to go on in its path of destruction. He is emphatically "the power behind the throne." The last is a desperate and final plunge. It will either make or unmake him. If it is successful he can cover up the festering infamy of his life, and save himself and conventions from irreading himself and companions from impending ruin. If it is unsuccessful he will be spurn-ed, not only from the Halls of Legislature, but from the very State—if the laws permit his escape. That sketch of Thaddeus Stevens is

from the pen of John W. Forney. It was written almost thirty years ago-in the days when Forney was honest, truthful and trusted. Does he remember it? Does he ever call up the memory of those purer and better days of his life? What a contrast must they present when compared to his miserable present. Then he was not rich as he is now. He had not sold himself, his principles, his honor, his self-respect, all that men hold most dear, for the profits of office. He was not then the bired defender, the paid eulogistof men whose principles he hated and despised. He was a man then; not a mere cringing, fawning sycophant. His present baseness is in no way more plainly shown, than in the efforts he is now making to bolster up Stevens and his fellow conspirators in an attempted revolution infinately more infamous and dangerous to the United States than was the "Buckshot War" to Pennsylvania. And all men know that he is doing this merely for the sake of the spoils of office. Having betrayed the best friends he had in the world for filthy lucre, he shows that he would not hesitate to barter away the best interests

of his country for the sake of sordid gain. As soon after the delivery of the Pres ident's speech as the Radicals were able to collect their scattered senses, they rushed into caucus and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That one member from each state having a Union representative in either branch of Congress beappointed who shall constitute a General Congressional Committee, for the raising of means and distributing of documents, and other political information, to the people of the country, and that said General Committee shall appoint an Expensity Committee shall appoint an Expensity Committee of September 1. point an Executive Committee who, under their supervision and inspe-tion, shall attend to the specific objects in dicated.

The country is to be flooded with documents designed to still further embitter the Northern people against the South. We shall have tales of horror far transcending those related of " bleeding Kansas." Instead of "Good news from Kansas-Another man killed,"-which the Abolition papers heralded with so much delight in 1856, the Radicals will soon give us" Glorious news from South Carolina-A Rebel cuts off a Freedman's legs and compels him to run a foot-race for his life!" "Striking manifestation of Disloyalty-The Rebels Shearing the Freedmen and refusing to pay the Revenue Tax on Wool!"

THE TRIBUNE says "it is impossible not to see in the recent utterances of our President a determination to make war on the advocates of Human Equality before the Law." It asserts that "his Veto Message is a declaration of warit can mean nothing else." The Tribunc seems to forget who it was that fired the first shot in this war. It conveniently fails to remember Thaddeus Stevens assault on "the man at the other end of the avenue." It altogether ignores the fact that Stevens, in his coarse and malignant way, asserted publicly that the President deserved to lose his life on the scaffold! This war was begun by the arch-traitor at the northern end of the disunion line, and the President has accepted it because he could not avoid it without delivering up his country to disunionists. He has entered upon it reluctantly, but his first defensive onslaught shows that he is resolved to make it "short and sharp,"

THE PRESS has redoubled its efforts. in behalf of John W. Geary, whose star has of late been waning. The cause of its activity in that direction is not hard o guess. Geary is a vain, weak man, who can be flattered out of his boots, and the editor of the Press is the prince of flatterers. The fleshpots of the National administration having been put beyond his reach, the editor of the Press is more than ever anxious to get control of the State administration. Geary being the only one among the prominent Republican candidates over whom he could exercise full and absolute authority, he s doing his very best to elevate him to the gubernatorial chair. Geary would be as much out of place in the Executive Chamber of Pennsylvania as a goose in an eagle's nest, but he would suit Forney's purpose admirably. With what a royal air the "Dead Duck," galvanized into life again, would dispense the patronage of the State administration. Happy the applicant who should secure his approving quack!

Trying to Head Him Off. As soon as it was known that President Johnson had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Ben. Wade introduced into the Senatea proposed amendment to the Constitution, to prevent any man from being re-elected to the Presidency. That blow is aimed right at Andrew Johnson. The radicals, fearing the spontaneous voice of the people would call him to preside for a second and full term over the affairs of the nation which he is doing so much to save, are taking this method head him off. We calculate the people will have something to say in regard to the adoption of any such amendment. The adicals will find that the days when they could safely ignore the will of the people are numbered.

FORNEY has now got a name which will last him a life-time. During Mr. how that paper ranks, Certainly not Lincoln's time he was a live dog, but now, according to President John he is only a "flead duck."

Forney Advertises for Beaders. The Philadelphia Ledger is the great popular advertising sheet of Philadelphia All the people who want serving men and serving maids, all clerks out of employment, all who have lost

pocket books, the very few who are honest enough to notify the public that such an article has been found, all whose cattle have gone estray, all whose dogs are missing, announce the fact in the Public Ledger. It is too the great medium for advertising public lecturers and popular preachers. But the very latest dodge we have seen is that of John W. Forney. In Friday's Ledyer, prominent among the new advertisements, the following appeared in

staring capitals: ANDREW JOHNSON AND HIS VETO ANDREW JOHNSON AND HIS VETO SEE THE PRESS TO-DAY. SEE THE PRESS TO-DAY.

It strikes us as being something new for the editor of one daily paper to call attention to his leaders by paid and displayed advertisements in the columns of a rival sheet. It looks queer, and a casual reader might argue, not without very good apparent reasons, that he who had to resort to such means to secure a perusal of his articles was rather hard up. As an act of courtesy to Forney we have concluded to make some extracts from the letter which he advertises so extensively. We do this the more readily, because we believe he echoes the real sentiments of the party to which he belongs.

He starts out with the announcement that a certain class of men in Washington, whom he designates as Copperheads, were serenading the President and rejoicing with exceeding great joy over the event of the day-the Voto Message. The letter, be it remembered, was written on the evening of the day when the document was sent to Congress. Forney says, and those who know him best know he never lies:

W him best know he here.
NO JOY AMONG THE RADICALS. NO JOY ANONG THE RADICALS.

Not a Union member of either House, and not even an officeholder, so far us I sould hear, took part in the demonstration. Very significant that. He then goes on to state the reasons why the Republican members of Congress refused to join in the general rejoicing, and to define their position in regard to the President. It will be seen that the rupture is not a sudden, but a very wide and permanent one. In Forney's opinion Andy Johnson has been coquetting with the Copperheads for many months past. Hear the ex-member of the Kitchen Cabinet:

EVERY REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL DOWN ON EVERY REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL DOWN ON THE PRESIDENT.

Up to this writing I have not conversed with a single individual—Senator, Representative or citizen, who avows his willingness to support the policy foreshadowed in the veto message of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. I say this, you will observe, before we have received any intimation from the people of the States, their legislators, newspapers or politicians, and before either House has taken action upon that extraorpapers or politicians, and before either House has taken action upon that extraordinary document. In one respect it is far better that the relations between the loyal people and Mr. Johnson should be clearly defined and understood. The suspense which has prevailed in regard to his exact policy, succeeding and yet rapidly changing the almost unanomous approval of his annual message, was almost insupportable. How HE HAS BEEN COOLETTING WITH THE HOW HE HAS BEEN COQUETTING WITH THE COPPERHEADS

COPPERHEADS.
You will recollect that, prior to the New York and Pennsylvania elections of last year, although the President was repeated by called upon by the prominent Union men in both States, and solicited to declare in favor of the regular Union ticket, or at least against the Copperheads, he refused to take sides with the friends of the country. In our own State, it cannot be desired that In our own State, it cannot be denied, that he promised to give Mr. Cessna, chairman of the Union State Central Committee, an answer—which answer was never received. In New York he was soutterly, demoralized by the visits of the Democrats who demanded his indorsement of their platform that he was only inferentially quoted in favor of the Union candidates. In both these States brave men who had fought against the rebel enemies headed the Union tickets, and yet, although they stood upon platof the Union State Central Con and yet, although they stood upon platforms earnestly approving the President's course, and pledged to him the loyal support of the people, he refused to abandon his neutral ground and allowed the Copperheads to claim him as their supporter. HE RECEIVED VISITS FROM WALLACE, CLYMER AND JOHN VAN BUREN, TO THE EXCLUSION OF THE RADICALS.
Delegations of the leading and most proscriptive Democrats paid regular court, and were received almost in state at the Presidential magnitude.

dential mansion. From Pennsylvania and such men as Senator Clymer and Walhad such men as Senator Clymer and Wallace—the slanderers of Andrew Johnson in
1893, who led the Copperheads in the Legislature when they refused to allow him to
speak in the Legislative halls; from New
York we had such men as John Van Buren,
who was almost a guest, and the daily confidant of the President.
THE ANGUISH OF THE RADICALS THEREAT.
Meanwhile, the Union members of Congress watched these extraordinary proceedings with undissembled sorrow.

ngs with undissembled sorrow THEY EXERCISE GREAT AND TENDER FOR-

THEY EXERCISE GREAT AND TENDER FOR BEARANCE.

Mortified as they were to see him entertaining and listening to the Copperhads of the North and the traitors of the South, humilitated by his ill-digested, incoherent, and illogical harangues as he received and answered all sorts of delegations—they sought, in every instance, to suppress their apprehensions. Thus everything was done to avoid, postpone, and render impossible, the condition of things which, it now appears, has been for months craftily, sedulously and treacherously preparing. lously and treacherously preparing.
THEY WOO HIM STRONGLY TO RETURN, BUT

From the time when Montgomery Blair, and other Copperheads, last summer, attempted to paralyze and to prostrate that party by claiming that they spoke in the name and with the authority of Andrew Johnson, the latter has been so indifferent to the measures he voted for in Congress and sustained while he was a candidate for Vice President, and even directly after he assumed the Presidential chair, that his coldness amounted almost to absolute and coldness amounted almost to absolute an

open hostility.
BAD AS THE THING IS, IT MUST BE BORN The millions of noble spirits who at first rejected the idea that the man, thus sustained and thus apologized for by a generous and lovel seed to be a generou tained and thus apologized for by a generous and loyal people, would be callous or treacherous, and who were then reluctantly forced to accustom themselves to this dismal apprehension, will not, I am sure, shrink from the task now haid upon them of consolidating their ranks against the common enemies of their country.

THE WHOLE DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—TO FIGHT FOR UNIVERSAL NEGRO SUFFRAGE—AND TO TAX WHITE MEN TO SUPPORT NEGROES IN IDLENESS.

The dangers which threaten us may be anticipated and prevented, if we are only

antierpated and prevented, if we are only bold and fearless in the knowledge and in the discharge of our imperative duties, And what are these? IN THE FIRST PLACE, TO SUSTAIN THOSE, FAITH-FUL AND OBEDIENT REPRESENTA-TIVES IN CONGRESS. FUL AND OBEDIENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, THE ORGANS,
AS THEY ARE, OF THE LOYAL MILLIONS OF THE REPUBLIC, IN THEIR
RECENT ALMOST UNANIMOUS
VOTES IN FAVOR OF UNIVERSAL
SUFFRAGE AND IN FAVOR OF THE
BILL JUST VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT. Observe that these two demonstrations represent and typify the wishes
and the doctrines of the whole body of the
great Union party.

THE FINAL REWARD WHICH AWAITS THE FAITHFUL, They must abandon all aspirations for

RADICALS of the "small fry" order are endeavoring to break the force of President Johnson's ponderous blow at Stevens, Sumner & Co., by alleging that he was drunk when he made his speech on the 22d, The New York Tribune discredits this allegation. It knows very well that the President spoke words of truth and soberness" when he pointed out Stevens, Sumner and Phillips as disunionists who are now trying to accomplish a disruption of the Union. The Tribune says;

There is, we suppose, no impropriety in eferring, in a public journal, to what is in all men's mouths. The extraordinary speech of President Johnson on Thursday has been attributed to a weakness to which has been attributed to a weakness to which it is universally understood he is occasionally addicted. Dispatches from Washington affirm that the speech was made under no such influence. His friends, certainly will regret to hear that the best excuse that could be offered for it can no longer be bleaded in palliation. pleaded in palliation.

THAD, STEVENS boldly denounces President Johnson as a "tyrant." Do President Johnson's Postmasters and Internal Revenue Collectors and Assessors in Lancaster county agree with Stevens? This question is both interesting and important, and it will have to be answered before long.

The Republican Press on the Veto Mes-

If we are to judge from the comments of such Republican papers as have reached us the condemnation of President Johnson's course in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill will be universal and outspoken. The breach between them and Andrew Johnson is one which cannot be bridged over. They can no longer say there is no antagonism between the President and the leaders of the Republican party. The induce ment for lying being thus removed, we may expect Republican newspapers to speak the truth. They are already doing so. Forney opens up in a letter to the Press with the following wailing, whin-

Letter from "Occasional." WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1866. This afternoon, while Senator Yates, f Illinois, was in the midst of his powerful argument in favor of universal suffrage, the President's son and private secretary presented a message in writing to the Senate, returning to that body in which it originated, with his objections, Mr. Trumbull's bill for the enlargement of the powers of the freedmen's bureau. Although there was intense anxiety to have the message read, Governor Yates continued and concluded his argument which reflected so much credit upon his patriotism, and gave so much delight and instruction to his triends. You will have the document at length in your morning's paper, and may therefore conceive the painful disappointment of the great majority of the Senate while it was being read. During the debates

on this important measure, it gathered such strength with the people and with their public servants in Congress, that no one loyal man ever anticipated the slightest opposition from the President. Indeed the vote by which it passed was so significant-including as it did the overvhelming majority of two thirds of the two Houses, that it was reasonable for the National Union party to believe that if it had not originated with the Executive, it was prepared and perfected with his sanction. The fact that it was al lowed to pass unopposed, even by a suggestion, through these various stages, until it was laid before him for his signature, may well excite more than surprise now realize the abundant authority of the Democratic newspapers for assert-ing that the President was opposed to his important measure—a very singular circumstance when contrasted with the fact that the staunchest, most self-sacrificing, and most influential patriots in the land remained in almost total ignorance of his intentions nearly up to the moment when his veto was received. moment when his veto was received When I wrote yesterday I indulged the hope that his reasons for returning this bill would be such as might be accepted by his friends as so many improve-ments; but this fond anticipation is totally dispersed before his exceptionless and sweeping veto. The measure is distasteful to him. not a feature of it that meets his approval. I write at too late an hour specify the points that are suggested in opposition to his message; one will suffice. The allegation that eleven States of this Union are unrepresented in Congress, and that their absence when this bill was passed is one of the evidences of its injustice and unconstitutionality and that their presence is essential to give legality and force to legislation. it proves anything, proves that all the important legislation of the past four years, intended to save and to resew the Republic, and to put down the rebellion was illegal or unconstitutional. The pa The patriotic people of the United States must now look to their Congress. Fortunately for the future, these two great Houses stand in solid and in stern array around

the people. The President has taken his appeal to the people, now let Congress go with him to their great constituency. The New York Tribunc concludes e lengthy editorial on the subject with the following words: Three lines in the Federal Constitution abolishing and inhibiting all laws and ordinances that bestow or withhold privileges because of color, would be worth several Freedmen's Bureaus.— Justice—Equal Rights—the recognition of his Manhood—these the ex-slave wants-not coddling and petting. Say, if you will, that he must read before he can vote; but then don'tletWhite villains burn his poor school-house. Say, if you will, that he must have property before he can vote; but be very careful that the law secures to him all he earns, and gives him every needed facility for maintaining his rights. If you deny him the Right of Suffrage because of his

the rescued liberties of the Uni

if they are expected to complete the great mission intrusted to them they

must be sustained and strengthened by

ignorance, look well to it, that you do nothing calculated to perpetuate that ignorance, and that you incite him to learn by proffering him enfranchise-ment as the reward of his diligence and acquirements. In short, make your laws rigidly just, then abolish your soup-bousses. But until then ouses. But until then—.
Mr. Johnson has made a grave mistake. He has relieved those who elected him of a great responsibility by taking it on his own shoulders. Here-

hard. We pity it. Of course it could not preserve its dignity under the cir-

cumstances. We have no doubt it felt immensely relieved by being able to indulge in its usual fling at those whom it still persists in calling copperheads. It thus weakly and timidly dissents from President Johnson: The true friends of Andrew Johnson

those who stood by him when rebels and copperheads alike sought his ruin and defeat—will deeply regret that he should be so radically opposed to a measure which passed both houses of Congress by a two-third vote, and received the approbation of loyal people North and South. In some of his objections the President is certainly in error, and the difference between him and Congress is so radical, on some important points, that his veto cannot be sustained by the representatives of the people.

The Harrisburg Telegraph seems to have been stricken dumb. In the issue containing the veto message it has not a line of editorial, except a puff of some insignificant member of the House -only that, and the meagre little paragraph, which shows how terror has taken hold of the soul of the Postmas-

We print, entire, to-day, the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. We confess that we did not anticipate such a sweeping disapproval of all the features of the bill.

Negro Suffrage Not to be Abandoned. A special despatch from Washington to Forney's Press lays down the following as the programme to be pursued by the Radicals:

It is not doubted that the bill estab-lishing universal suffrage in the District of Columbia, which passed the House and is now before the Senate, will be brought up in the latter body and pressed to a final vote at an early day. While there is no doubt that the President will veto it, it is evidently the determination of the Union party to let the whole facts of his connection with this question be made known. It is confidently stated that he will throw the vote of his Administration against any bill conferring even qualified suffrage upon the colored even quanties surrings upon the control people in Washington. The Copperheads here are exceedingly jubilant at the fact that they have finally obtained posession of the President. They feel control with collections will require able to see the control of the them. vinced that they will now be able to control Washington as effectually as they did in the days of slavery and secession. With the aid of Andrew Johnson—the removal of all independent men from office, the pardon of thousands of returned rebels in our midst, and the encouragement of the old secession sympathizers, the Northern Unionists who are here, with the colored reason. vinced that they will now be able to conare here, with the colored race, will find that "Jordan is a hard road to travel." The defection of the President has set back the improvement of the District of Columbia for at least half a century.

RESOLUTIONS instructing their delegates to the State Convention to vote for John W. Geary for Governor, were voted down by a large majority in the at Reading on Saturday.

A Warning. We solemnly warn the people. Men in Congress—bold, artful, able and eloquent, with loyalty on their lips and freedom as their watchword—are forging chains for the freemen of the North.

The undoubted evidence of a project for virtually subscribe free government.

for virtually subverting free government in the United States, under the pretence of perfecting it—a project for stripping all popular franchise of everything but name, under pretence of extending it to negroes-admonishes all of us to hasten to hear whatever may expose the secret motives, and thus frustrate the abominable designs of a tyraunical fev who, in the intoxicating of power, dare to compass the annihilation of the sov-

ere guty of the people.

There is such a purpose on foot. There is no doubt of it. The scheme is to add to their respective support, at their Northern homes, the support of the whole South, through the negroes this is to be effected by treating as disloyal all who withhold their applause. They count upon all sympathies of modern civilization, for all would be done in the great names of freedom, philanthropy, protection and progress. The system once established, no human power could stand before it, until, in the course of mes, it should will distinct the course of mes, it should will a fell the protection. of ages, it should yield to some popular

frenzy like the French revolution.

Such a political monopoly would back its intolerance of party opposition by the military arm, and to prevent all dissatisfaction there, the soldiery would be negroes. The doctrine at the bottom of all this is a deliberate acquaint have of all this is a deliberate repudiation by the class of usurpers in question of the dogma of the sovereighty of the people, and their habitual and contemptous de-elaration in private conversation that self-government is a failure, and popular suffrage a humbug. Said one the other night, "the strongest wills must govern, and it is only a question whose are the strongest." Soldiers of the Union! Is this what you, have fought

The general plan, as we have said, of this high-handed faction, is to enthrone themselves, like the thirty tyrants of Athens, and keep up a perpetual ma-jority in all the branches of the Government, by proscribing all opposition as disloyal, and enforcing the discrimination with a negro army. Once fairly established, only a successful revolution could overthrow it. But to initiate it involves certain practical steps, and, we anxiously hope, an insuperable obstacle. But this depends upon the people.

In the first place, no action is to be taken on the claims of individual mem-bers elect to Congress from the South, but that whole section is eveluded simply by non-action. This is to continue. But the rights of negroes and refugees of the South are alleged to be the principal business of the session.— Therefore this Congress may be said to the principal business of the profess to compromise a loyal representation from the South, or inde little else than a legislature for the South, hough no negro and refugee elections have yet been carried on. It is obvious that the fact makes no practical difference. But it is very necessary to the scheme that the formality should hereafter be regularly gone through with, and that that there should be a means of coercing the Executive to enforce the

requisite proscription from time to time.
Hence the revolutionary bills, gotten up under pretence of meeting the ob-vious occasion for some provisional and temporary regulative machinery whereby to conserve the freedom of the negro until the normal relations of society and of States to the Federal Government shall have had time to settle; but containing, in claborate ambiguities and novel and alarming provisions, a virtual repeal of the Constitution of the United States. Without amendments which cut off these odious features the people have in his record a sufficient assurance that the President will not approve such bills. Will they force this revolutionary legislation? That answer depends on the people. The appropriation bills are yet to act on. The financial legislation, so urgently necessary, has scarcely been begun. A hundred forms in co-operation of Congress is necessary to the Executive are yet in the control of the former. The immense stake of the North in compared and financial legislation. North in commercial and financial legislation of this session is totally neglected. The North, aching under the public debt and an unsettled revenue system is practically without representation in Congress. Southern negroes are seem

ingly the only constituency.

We have said we solemnly warn the people. We tell them that a crisis is coming which can be forefended by

their simply taking heed and lifting their mighty voice of command in sup-port of the Union.

Let meetings, therefore, be held all over the North and West, with an indignant disregard of party and party names to shoul into the auxof records. names, to shout into the ears of recrean Representatives and proclaim to the world their sense of the inestimable sanctity of civil supremacy, their loyalty to the grand old Union for which they have suffered so much, and their readi ness to sustain the Chief Magistrate in firmly and faithfully fulfilling the lofty trust to which the people have sworn him, against the infernal plot of a revolutionary cabal. - National Intelligencer

There is one quack less in the world. We by no means desire by this startling taking it on his own shoulders. Herelafter, whatever wrongs may be inflicted
upon or indignities suffered by the
Southern Blacks, will be charged to the
President, who has left them naked to
their enemies. Time will show that he
has thereby precluded a true and speedy
restoration of the South, and inflicted
more lasting misery on her Whites
than on her Blacks.

Our neighbor, the Express, dies very

We by no mean.

amouncement to convey the idea that
there has been a death in that body of
eminent medical gentlemen whose appear in the advertising columns of some
newspapers, under the taking titles of
"Afflicted Read!" and "No Cure, No
Pay!" For aught we know, every one
of that skillful and worthy fraternity is
in florid health and doing a prosperous
business in the healing way. We use the word quack to express the utterances of the domestic fowl whose entire vocalulary consists of that melodious monosyllable. When we say that three is a
quack less in the world, therefore, we
simply take a facetious way of observing
that a duck is dead, and although the
statement may seem statement may seem somewhat unim-portant, we find our apology for making it in the fact that the President of the United States has conveyed the intelligence to the country in a public speech. This was the way it came about. Somebody, in the vast crowd assembled before the White House on Thursday, called upon Mr. Johnson, who was naming over the enemies of the Union Sumner, Stevens, Wendell Phillips, etc. give his opinion of Forney, to which his Excellency promptly responded: "I do not waste my ammunition on dead ducks." He of the Chronicle and Press may be considered, therefore, simply an ornithological specimen-well stuffed, it must be admitted, but alas! of such a common species as to stand no chaces of getting mounted in a Cabinet, which was a fond wish of the dear defunct for many years of his existence. -Age,

A Delicate Hint.

The National Intelligencer contains an article which is quite suggestive of the propriety of having some one else than Mr. John W. Forney as Secretary of the United States Senate, inasmuch as that official is the medium of the as that official is the medium of communication between the Executive and that deliberate body, and the said Mr. Forney, it is alleged, is indulging in violent and slanderous animadversions upon the President, personally and offi-cially, through newspapers and in unreserved conversation. It is remarked that "the choice of a medium distaste ful to the party addressed, is justly treated as negativing whatever respect may be expressed in, or even implied by the nature of communication," and it is also remarked that "even among private gentlemen, an individual would be suspected of meanness of spirit who would accept anything conveyed through an enemy, where custom would presume a friend." This may be taken —in view of the understood relations of the Intelligencer to the President—as a delicate hint to Mr. Forney at least, that his personal presence at the White House is not wholly inoffensive-and the Intelligencer brings the cas the Senate by reversing it as follows:

"Should the President appoint for the agent of his confidential official intercourse with them a person notoriously and grossly abuseful of the Senate through the newspapers, there could be no probability of a difference of opinion among citizens competent to appreciate the dignity of grovernment tent to appreciate the dignity of government in society as to what action would become that body. So flagrant an indifference to their self-respect would necessarily be con-strued, even by men the most practical and plain, as a studied and intolerable affront from the President,"

Without reference to any other consideration, it might be supposed that the personal comfort of the Secretary would be promoted—if he be a man of delicate sensibilities—by the Senate relieving him of the official duty of visits to the President from this time Without reference to any other con

forth.—Baltimore Sun. THE Chicago Times argues that it is Berks County Republican Convention | quite the thing to kick a Rump Congress with V-toes,