Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866 "three printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-deedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be mad to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the nicetion of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citize may freely speak, write and print on any au lect; being responsible; for the abuse of the liberty. In prosecutions for the publication papers investigating the official conduct of ofers, or men in public capacities, or where the papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-ence."

FOR GOVERNOR:

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co. The Democratic Platform the Democracy of Pennsylvania in Con-net, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Re-nd estesming the immediate artists of the Reand esteaming the fampediatorestoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve:

1. That the States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union and prentiging to representation. In Congress by men daily elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting

United States, including the amendment prol United States, including the amendment promising slavery, and under its provisions will accord to these emancipated all their rights of person and property. "4. That canch State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white roce alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are trot or the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant the negroes the right to vote the 6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent Annual Message and Freedmen's Bureau Veto Message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

7. That the patien owes to the braye men of our

Constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a dabt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nations care and protection. 8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bountles of our soldiers and sallors

THE Treasury Department is informed that there are five counterfeits on the \$50 issue, four on the \$20, two on the \$5, \$10 and \$100, and over fifty on all the denominations of fractional currency. LAST week the redemption division

of the United States Treasurer's office detected and branded with the word counterfeit \$719.80, in spurious notes. Of this amount seven hundred and ninety notes were of the fifty-cent de-THE Pittsburgh Post thus refers to

Geary's popularity among the soldiers If General Genry wants to know how popular he is with his old regiment, the 28th, a number of whom are in this city, let him come and find out. The Republican portion of this regiment will not only not yote for him for Governor, but will vote for Cly-JUDGE BLACK has made an unanswer.

able legal argument before the Committee on elections in the contested election case of John L. Dawson. The impression now, is that Mr. Dawson will be declared entitled to his seat. PRIVATE telegrams from Albany, today, state that "noses have been count-

ed" in the Legislature on the bill authorizing the construction of an aerial railway in Broadway, N. Y., and that its success is beyond question. THE radical postmaster at Forestville

Conn., hasjust been removed for speak ing disrespectfully of the President. There is reason to believe that more of the same sort, will ere long, be invited

from Ireland to America is telling on the population of the Emerald Isle. During 1865 there was a decrease of 16,277 in the number of inhabited houses in Ireland, and the population diminished

THE Internal Revenue Commissioner has instructed the Collectors in the various Southern States to collect the United States taxes on all property about leaving their districts. If payment of the taxes is refused, the Collectors are authorized to sell the property and collect the unpaid taxes from the proceeds.

HARRIET PINCKNEY, aged ninety years, adaughter of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of Revolutionary fame, died last week. The deceased was everywhere known and beloved.— Possessed of an ample wealth, she bestowed it with an unsparing hand, and was thus the means of doing a vast amount of good to those who were in need of assistance.

JAMES M. WELLS, Esq., Democrat was elected Mayor of Millville, New Jersey, on Thursday last, by eighty-nine majority. This is a change of some sixty votes since the previous contest in that place, and it is a good beginning for the young city of Millville. The town elections throughout the State show very large Democratic gains.

THE civil rights bill declaring all persons born in this country to be citizens of the United States, except Indians not taxed, having passed both Houses of Congress is now before the President .--It is confidently asserted that he will veto it, because of its unconstitutionality.

THE Senate, on Wednesday, adopted amendments to the army bill, providing for six negro infantry regiments, and two negro cavalry regiments. The amendment of Mr. Hendricks, providing for the preservation of the Veteran Reserve corps (white), was lost. This shows which way the wind blows in that quarter. The House, of course. will concur in anything black from the enate.

MISS TORRANCE, an American young lady, at one of the masked balls in Paris, appeared as a South American Indian princess, in a feather dress, with a long eather hanging from the top of her hair, which was done up in genuine Indian style, and a great ring in her

LATER news from England, brings contradiction of the rumored resignation of Earl Russell. The contradiction is semi-official, and the original rumor is said to have been "an invention" of the London Times. If this be true, it is another evidence of the untrustworthiness of that journal.

A son of Mr. G. Lane Fox, a gentleman holding large estates in Yorkshire, England, has become a convert to the Church of Rome, and he has sought priest's orders, but Archbishop Manning has declined to grant his request, on the ground that he will be more useful to his new faith as a layman than as an ecclesiastic.

THE State Central Committee of the Conservative Union party of Missouri has assured the President, through its secretary, Andrew B. Smith, of the unqualified support of the loyal people of that State. As proof of the public sentiment of Missouri, a list embracing forty-one interior papers of the State accompanied the letter, of which twenty. eight were for the President's policy and thirteen against it. This would appear to clearly indicate the sentiment of the people.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs is listening to arguments for and against the proposed sites for the new navy yard for iron clads. League Island, mear Philadelphia, and New London Harbor, are the points urged upon the attention of the committee. The former is supported by the Navy Department, with all the arguments that can be deduced from the reports of practical shipbuilders and naval investigating boards. The claims of New London are helatered by all the scientific information the powerful Connecticut interest can command. The committee is equally divided upon the merits of these two sites.

Hatred of the South. The terrible civil war through which we have just passed was the legitimate fruit of sectional animosity.—At the very start of the anti-slavery agitation natred of the Southern people was inculcated as a part of the new political creed. This feeling was constantly fosered. The most extravagant and imailed for truth. These lies were dressed ip in all the drapery of poetry and ro nance. The Puritan intellect exhausted itself in the creation of such impossibilities as Legree and Uncle Tom, and Yankee spinsters wept copious tears over the imaginary woes of sable heroes. The New England Aboliltion press was completely enlisted on the side which promised to bring political power to that section at the expense of every other, and it showed itself to be utterly unscruoulous as to the means it used. The church was made a most potent engine or the dissemination of sectional aninosity, and the gospel of hell-engen-

iered hate was fulminated from Puritan pulpits Sabbath after Sabbath. When the teachings of these slander ers of the people of the South brought forth a gigantic civil war as the legitimate issue, the opportunity was seized upon to intensify the hatred that had been bred beetween the contending sections. The most infamous lies were manufactured and retailed. Tales of the indiscriminate murder of our wound ed were currently reported after every battle during the early part of the war; and they would have been kept up had not the brave men who were engaged in them given the lie to these base fabrications. Every conceivable appliance to increase the hatred between the contending sections was constantly and most assiduously employed. How bitter the feeling thus engendered was, we all

remember well. When Lee surrendered to Grant all who heard the news in Northern town or city will bear witness to the outspoken curses of the radicals, which greeted the announcement of the terms accorded to the vanquished. Their hearts were full of a hate so bitter that t would have shamed the ferocity of a tiger. These stay-at-home cowards were the most bloody-minded villains in existence. Amid the general rejoicing. even, so-called ministers of the Gospel gnashed their teeth in impotent rage at the thought that the people of the South were to be allowed to escape annihilation. The spirit of the murderer lurked under the gown of many a Puritanical preacher; and those who heard them. both men and women, were as blood-

thirsty as so many famished wolves. Time has cooled down this fiendish hatred to some extent. It still exists. however, and is to a great extent the motive of political action with such infamous wretches as Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner and those who endorse and uphold them. These political scoundrels have in their employ multi. tudes of bureau men. Treasury agents. cotton thieves and other vulture-like creatures, whose business it is to fill the North with slanderous lies against the people of the South. Sumner reads these lying reports from his scrap book. the radical newspapers are full of them. and the Central Disunion Directory of Fifteen are busy getting up a volume

full of such falsehoods to be printed and

distributed at the public expense.

No man of ordinary judgment, who knows anything of the real condition of affairs, can fail to be fully convinced that the people of the South are ready, willing and anxious to resume their already to grant the negro all the rights he is entitled to in a condition of freedom, and to assure him in the enjoyment of personal liberty and of property Their Legislatures have passed laws to that effect. Yet, in spite of all this, we find Stevens and Sumner and all who follow them, still preaching the gospel of hate and refusing to allow the Union to be restored. Is the present scene of desolation to be prolonged indefinitely? Shall the business of the nation, its commerce, its manufactures, all its material prosperity, its political safety and its future greatness, glory and renown all hang trembling while a lot of infamous wretches devise schemes for glutting their hellish hate? The cardinal political principle of these avowed disunionists is hate. What Christian is the Union restored. there who does not earnestly pray that

this bitterness may pass away, and its very memory be forgotten? Negro Suffrage. The Disunionists will attempt to shun the vital issues of the present campaign, and to cover up their real designs under an immense amount of patriotic pretense and clap trap loyalty. From the question of negro suffrage they will try to escape by the same dodge which they used last year. It answered them to some extent, because there was no active open campaign; but it will not serve their purpose in the present contest. They will be smoked out of all their cunningly constructed hiding places. The platform adopted by them

at their recent State Convention will be completely ventilated. They will not be allowed to put the people off with the assertion that negro suffrage is not a present issue. That they will try so to do is sure. We find their course foretold in the Washington Chronicle. In an article on negrosuffrage Forney says: The Legislatures of many, perhaps most, of the loval States are in session; beside

of the loyal States are in session, beside which, there have recently been held State Conventions of the Union party in Connecticut, Indiana and Pennsylvania. These Legislatures, these Conventions, are authentic expositors of Union sentiment.—Which one of them—barely one has declared that, so far as they differ, the President is right and Congross wrong? We challenge the production of barely one!—N. Y. Tribane.

That we deem amply sufficient to That we deem amply sufficient to show where the Disunion party

stands. It is completely committed by its leaders to the infamous schemes of Sumner and Stevens. Every man who is in favor of a speedy restoration of the Union upon the wise and statesmanlike policy of President Johnson must cut loose from this infamous band of revolutionary radicals. There is no middle ground in the present contest. A vote for Geary is a vote in favor of the Disunionism of Stevens and Sumner.

THE REPUBLICANS of Waynesburg. the county seat of Greene, have given a striking proof of the insincerity of their profession of regard for those who servdand suffered for their country. Lieut. I. I. Purman, who lost a leg at the battle of Gettysburg, was nominated by the Democrats for Justice of the Peace. W. T. E. Webb, who denounced treason at a safe distance from the traitors, was nominated by the Republicans. The election was held on the 9th inst., and esulted as follows: For the one-legged nero Purman, 104 votes; for the treasonmeller Webb, 114.

We have the pleasure of a personal equaintance with Lieut. Purman. He s a gentleman of fine character and superior education, and well read in the has studied since his discharge from the army. But his character, his qualifications and his grievous wound all have gone for nothng with the Republicans of Waynes

THE Prince of Wales proposes to expend thirty thousand dollars in the mprovement of the Royal Lodge in Windsor Great Park, in order to adapt his establishment.

A Lie out of the whole cloth. The prodigality of the Disunion party in this State is astonishing. Only ten days have elapsed since their Conven tion was held, and yet, in that almost incredibly short space of time, they have used up all the material they had in store for the present campaign. They have denounced Hiester Clymer as a probable stories of barbarous cruelty to Copperhead, and have published every the slaves were manufactured and respect he ever made and every vote he

ever cast which they imagined might have a tendency to damage his prospects. They have puffed Geary so out of all proportion that even the Philadelphia Inquirer will soon be unable to recognize the paper General it made. There was only one dodge left for them. We expected them to reserve that as a last card, to be played on the very eve of the election. But they are in agonies of dread that Connecticut may be carried in favor of the wise and statesmanlike policy of President Johnson. With one of the New England States against them, the Stevens and Sumner faction of Disunionists would be dead and buried beyond hope of political resurection.— Connecticut must be saved to them, no matter at what sacrifice. In that State very many Conservative Republicans are ready to vote against the Disunion candidate. To influence such the following lying dispatch from Washington is paraded in the New York Tribune: THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY AND THE

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOGRACY AND THE PRESIDENT.

It will be remembered that the late Copperhead Convention of Pennsylvania, after nominating Mr. Clymer for Governor, passed a resolution indorsing the President's policy. A sub-committee was appointed to come on here and present the resolution in person. This grateful missipn was essayed a few evenings since. The committee were admitted to an audience with the President and were proceeding, after the most approved fastion, to assure him that the Democracy of Pennsylvania had designed no empty compliment; that they had watched his recent action with no ordinary gratification; and that they should stand by him and his Administration so long as he so nobly adhered to the sacred Constitution. Before the peroration was reached, the President broke in upon them with the sug gestion that "the wisest thing they could do was to go home and change their ticket."

He believed that they had made a fatal mistake in nominating such a man, especially at this particular time, with ware bethead. mistake in nominating such a man, espec-ially at this particular time, with much other remarks of a similarly encouraging char acter. The last seen of the Pennsylvani Committee-men they were making for the Raltimore depot, in a fearfully demoralized frame of mind.

nounce that to be a lie manufactured out of the whole cloth. No committee or sub-committee was appointed to wait on President Johnson and present the resolutions of our State Convention .-Neither did any committee of Pennsylvania Democrats, self-appointed or otherwise, wait on the President for any such purpose. This we know to be the fact But this is not all. We know enough of President Johnson to be assured that those who denounce him and oppose his policy will fail to be the recipients of any favors at his hands. Have we spoken plainly enough for the Disunionists who follow the lead of Thad. Stevens to understand what we mean?

On indisputable authority we pro-

How Pennsylvania Soldiers Vote. At the municipal election in Harrisburg, the returned soldiers voted the Democratic ticket. The Patriot and Union savs:

The gallant soldiers of the Union-(not of negroism and disunion)—the men of the musket and knapsack—the brave "boys in musket and knapsack—the brave "boys in blue"—are all at home now, and they have been heard from! Are the contractors and plunderers of the Government content?—The soldiers of Pennsylvania are not camp and barracks pets from Massachusetts and Maine! They voted the White Man's ticket—voted as they have fought—for the Union and the Constitution! All honor and preserving to the same their same than the constitution! prosperity to them and theirs?

Those who imagine that the soldiers will blindly vote for Geary, merely belegiance, with the full determination to | cause he wears shoulder straps, will find keep it inviolate. They accept the is- themselves utterly mistaken. They suefully and without reserve. They are | will stand by the President in defence of the Constitution and the Union. Ir so doing they will follow the example of the bravest and the best of those who led them on the field of battle. We have yet to hear of the first successful general who endorses the infamous policy of Stevens and Sumner.

Beast Butler does so-so does John W. Geary; but the bravest and best of our military men, all those who commanded the respect and confidence of the soldiery and of the country, heartily endorse the wise and statesmanlike policy of Andrew Johnson. The war being over, they are willing to let "the dead past bury its dead." They would scorn to wreak unmanly vengeance on a vanquished foe, and earnestly desire to see the Constitution preserved and

We have nothing to fear, but very much to hope for from the soldiers in the present political campaign in Pennsylvania. This, the only element of success on which the radical supporters of Geary rely, will fail them utterly. Pennsylvania soldiers will scorn to be caught supporting any man who avows. as Geary has done, that he "can fully endorse every act and speech of Thad. Stevens."

Louis Shissier, Esq. The gentleman whose name heads this article, one of the ablest lawyers and most eloquent speakers in Illinois, has' been elected by the Democrats Mayor of the city of Galena, the home of Lieut.-General Grant, of whom it is related that on one occasion on being requested to become a candidate for the Presidency, he replied that he was not an aspirant for any civil position except that of Mayor of Galena. Mr. Shissler is a native and former resident of this city, and is connected by marriage with one of Lancaster's oldest and most distinguished families, being a son-in-law of Mrs, George B. Porter. We note with pleasure the success of our old friend, and trust that higher honors are vet in store for him.

THE present Congress passed, without hesitation, a bill which contemplated an expenditure of twenty millions of dollars per annum for the maintenance of negroes.

Andrew Johnson vetoed it, and the Democratic party sustained him. The same Congress has neglected to appropriate one cent to the equalization and payment of bounties due white soldiers. The Democratic party demand that

they shall do so, and Andrew Johnson is with them. Who are the soldiers' friends? Those who postpone his interests to the eleva tion of the negro, or those who demand that the elevation of the negro shall be postponed to his interests? The people

will answer at the polls. The New Hampshire Election.

The Express goes off into ecstacles over the result of the election in New Hampshire. Did it expect the Democracy to carry that State? One would suppose so from the wonderful fuss it is making over a greatly reduced Republican majority. No Democratic paper ever intimated that we had the slightest hope of New Hampshire, or of any of the New England States. Shoddy and love of the negro is too strong there yet. We do intend to carry the Middle and Western States this fall, though; and we confidently predict that Pennsylvania will elect Hiester Clymer by an old-fashioned Democratic majority.

We heard one of the Radical leaders say that if the President went on, the next rebellion would be in Massachu-Betts.—Salem (Mass.) Statesman. If a rebellion ever occurs in Massachusetts it will be by resolution, as heretofore, not by armics—unless they can that residence to the requirements of hire a new batch of Hessians and negro substitutes.

Democratic Trlumph in Harrisburg. The municipal election in Harrisburg yesterday resulted in a glorious triumph

the Republicans carried the city last fall, they were afraid to run a candidate of their own against the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor. They thought, however, they had a sure thing of it when they managed to induce a life long Democrat torun as an independent candidate. That they succeed in lessening our majority by that dodge is sure The independent candidate denied that he had any affiliation with the Republicans, and claimed to be an uncompromising Democrat. He was popular too, and able to induce numbers of Democrats to vote for him. But, the masses would have nothing to do with any man who lent himself to aid in disorganizing the Democratic party. The result was the triumphant election of Mr. Edwards by a majority of about 150. Last fall the Republicans carried the city. The vote yesterday was the, heaviest polled at a spring election for

many years, and our triumph under the circumstances is most gratifying. Lancaster led off this spring by ar old-fashioned Democratic triumph Reading followed with an unprece dented majority, and now Ha rrisburg goes the same way in spite of the most desperate efforts of the radical Disunion These elections show plainly how the tide of popular feeling is running in Pennsylvania. They are, but the prelude to the great, crowning Democratic victory, which is sure to come with next October.

The Democratic Revival. The Spring elections in this State show surprising and gratifying Demoratic triumphs. Even in this county and in Chester we hear of the most decided gains. The reports from the larger towns and boroughs throughout the State tell plainly of a complete turn in the political tide, and are the sure precursors of an overwhelming victory

next October. The following special

despatches to the Philadelphia Age are

full of encouragement to the friends of THE VICTORY IN YORK.

YORK, March 17.—The majority for David Small, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Chief Burgess, at the municipal election yesterday, is about 400. Last year it was 235, and the majority for Colonel Davis at the October election was 231. The Democrats carried the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth wards. The Republicans elected their the Constitution and the Union: Fifth wards. The Republicans elected their Councilman in the Third ward by only five majority. The Democrats carried the Second ward for the first time, and have

swept every thing before them in the coun GREAT TRIUMPH IN EASTON. GREAT TRIUMPH IN EASTON.
EASTON, March 17.—Our borough election
was held yesterday, and resulted in the
success of the Democratic ticket by 110 majority, being a Democratic gain since last
fall of 155. The Republicans carried the
town last full by 45. Of the twenty-six
districts in the county, the Democrats have
elected their tickets in twenty-three, and the
Disunionists the other three. In several
districts the Democrats ran two tickets, for
the sake of having opposition. the sake of having opposition. LARGE GAIN IN BEDFORD

Bedford, the home of John Cessna, h oined in the Democratic revival. On Friday last the spring election resulted in thi

BEDFORD, March 17, 1866.—The Demo-cratic gain in Bedford borough and town-ship on the vote for Judge was forty-six. HUNTINGDON, Huntingdon, March 17.—Col. Andrew Johnson (Democrat) was yesterday elected Justice of the Peace in this borough.

the Democratic Revival Still Continues. The returns from the different towns n this State show the most surprising Democratic gains over the vote of last Fall. In every town or city of any importance in the State the result is the same. The tide has not only turned, but it is running in our favor with a current that will sweep everything before it in October.

The Danville Inte us with a cannon firing over what is really a glorious victory. It says: Dr. Simington, Democrat, is elected Bur-gess by 49 majority over the Loyal League Radical Negro Suffrage Anti-Johnson can The Democratic gain over the vote las

Fall is 114.

The Negro Suffrageites are completely loored.
This is a White Man's Government.
We stopped the press to announce the
glorious victory over the Disminionists of the Jorth.

A special despatch to the Philadelphia *Age* announces a victory at Phœnixville. That is in a region where radicalism has always been rampant and is therefore the more significant. The despatch says:

PHENIXVILLE, March 19, 1866.—The following shows the result of the borough election on Friday: B. Hallman, Esq., was elected Burgess on the Johnson Reconstruction policy—over Jacob Baugh, Esq., so-called Union, by a majority of 97—a gain of 57 votes since last fall.

Out of Ammunition.

Not seven days have elapsed since the adjournment of the Republican State Convention, and Brigadier-General John W. Geary has not been a Gubernatorial candidate for a full week. That is certainly a short period of time rather an insignificant portion of the pending political contest. Yet, strange o say, the great Republican party has managed, in this brief space of time, to exhaust all their political stock in trade. They have had their say. They have paraded John W. Geary as a military hero, and have denounced Hiester Clymer as a Copperhead. That being said, they are dumb from this hour forth unless they choose to keep on repeating their parrot-like cry.

Do the leaders of the Republican

party suppose the people of Pennsylvania are such fools as to vote in the coming contest without any examiration of the great issues before the country? Do they imagine that this State can be carried under the influence of a mere senseless hurrah? If they do. they will find themselves utterly mistaken. All the vital issues of the pregnant present must be met and fully discussed before the masses. The people will soon see what shallow pretenses the vaunted Re publican party rests its claim for support. The campaign will be long and earnest. Our opponents will find that they cannot dodge the issues presented for consideration. One week is only the beginning of the campaign, and the party which has fired away all its ammunition before the battle is fairly begun, will fare badly in such a struggle as that upon which we are now enter

ing. The Union men in council at Harrisburg, last Wednesday, did not shirk the question of negro suffrage. The issue cannot come before the people of that State until the regular period for again amending their Constitution, which will be about 1870. When that time comes the men who did not fear to speak out on Wednesday will not fear to take ground in favor of giving the right of suffrage to all their citizens.

We think Forney is a little more honest in that paragraph then the majority of the newspapers and orators of the Disunionists will be in the coming cam paign. They will be apt to content themselves with denying that negro suffrage is not an issue in Pennsylvania without asserting their determination to favor the conferring it upon them by means of a constitutional amendment to be adopted in 1870. But, they can-'not and shall not be allowed to shirk the issue by any such miserable dodge. They must stand where they have boldly placed themselves upon the platform of the radical Disunionists in Congress. That includes negro suffrage

THE rumor that the bulk of the negro troops now on duty at the South, are to be disbanded, is correct. The order is said to come originally from the President, though bearing the signature of the War Department.

Assumed a content of the record. No action was taken on either motion.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that all the participants in the above ident, though bearing the signature of the War Department.

and negro equality.

The Needs of the Country.

The Baltimore Sun very trul y says The industrial and business interests of for the Democracy. Notwithstanding the country are, on every b and, becoming restive under the ar omalous and detrimental political condition growing out of the reckless partisan course of the majority in Congress Restoration, not merely in a political but in a material sense, is demanded among the people, who fee', its necessity to their best interests. and in all manner of occupations. It is felt that all the prospeets of inc. easing development in trade and productions would be much more certain o' rapid and full realization if the persistent impediments imposed by Congressional action, or rather non-action, were out of the way. While the cour try is kept practically divided, as it row is, there is an absolute loss of all that unity and contentment would bring. This is too serious a matter to be patiently borne, and will certainly. as it ought to, bring retribution in the end. In the North and West both, the cry is coming up against it. As an Eastern cotemporary remarks, it is a pity the crazy politicians at Washington cannot see the importance of promptly restoring the Southern States, of pacifying the country, and thereby increasing the production of cotton and other things in the South. That is the true way to bring about specie payments. Gold has touched 1291 in its decline, and that not spasmodically, but steadily. This may be seen by going back to last summer and by looking at the quotations from that period to the present time. There will be some reactions in the gold premium, but yet

> on gradually, if not prevented by the disorganizing radicals in Congress The natural effect of increased industry and production and consequent expansion of business, is to improve the currency, by giving to capital legitimate employment. This, whether Congress shall pass the bill for funding the greenbacks or not, is one of the solid roads to financial improvement. The excesses of our circulating medium -if it cannot be reduced as it ought to be-will then be less felt. As indicating the manner in which the representatives of substantial interests in the country view the delays of Congress, especially as to properly reuniting the political bonds of the sections in order to mutual prosperity, we annex the following from "The American Flour and Grain Register," of New York, a journal of course entirely independent of

party politics: Corn and Cotton .-- A Macon exchange Corn and Cotton.—A Macon exchange states that little or no corn will be raised in the South this year, owing to the enormous profits which are expected to be realized from the growth of cotton. In view of the fact that the South must buy all the breadstuffs it needs, the same paper says, "The West must now feed us, and if the Freedman turns out to be a faithful laborer, the trade between the South and West will exceed anything before known."
There is scarcely any doubt but that the

exceed anything before known."

There is scarcely any doubt but that the South will devote its whole energies to the raising of cotton. It cannot possibly cost more than eight cents a pound in gold to grow it, while, if the crop turns out at all fair, it must sell for over twenty-five cents a pound in gold. So large and so certain a margin is rarely offered for an agricultural product, and all accounts agree that, with the freedmen or without them, a very large amount will be raised if the season is at all amount will be raised if the season is at al

propitious. So great is the demand for white labor to so great is the demand for white labor to go to the Southwest, that there is an abso-lute scarcity of farm hands at the West, notwithstanding the stoppage of the war; and wages rule so high that farmers are holding meetings to induce laborers to come from the East. Indeed, there is a fear that the high price of labor and the rates charged for transportation of freight on the charged for transportation of freight on the railroads will discourage the growth of breadstuffs this year, when they will be so much needed to feed the South. The heavy trade which will spring up next summer and fall between the South

and West will have important well as business consequences. It will give great activity to the ship yards to supply the immense fleet of steamers which will be needed on the Southern rivers to replace those destroyed by the war; while cities like St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati and Louisville, will add enormously to their trade.

The more intimate commercial relations between the South and West will not be without their influence on the fall election Without their influence on the fall elections. If the present Congress persists in keeping the South out of the Union, the West will be revolutionized politically when Congressmen are to be chosen. The Western people are too generous as well as too shrewd to needlessly humiliate the section which will be their best customer.

THE following proceedings were had in our Legislature last week. In the House.

An act requiring city passenger cars to take the right hand track was considered. Mr. Glass offered an amendment prohibiting companies from refusing to carry pas sengers on account of their color or nation ality.
This amendment was agreed to by a vote

of 43 ayes to 31 noes. The passenger railroads of Philadelphia have had serious trouble in regard to this matter. Some ambitious negroes, being moved by the teachings of the leaders of the dominant political party to assert their claims to entire social equality, have insisted upon riding in the same cars with white people. They were not satisfied to find accommoda tion in cars especially provided for their own color. A vote was had on this question in Philadelphia, and the decision of white men and women was overwhelmingly against allowing the negroes the privilege demanded. Yet, we find the Republican majority of the present Legislature prohibiting passenger railways from refusing to allow negroes to thrust themselves into the same car and the same seats with white men and women. In so voting the Repubfican members of the Legislature are entirely consistent. Political and social equality for the negro is part of their political creed, and they are acting properly in standing up for it. The above is only one of many instances in which they have solemnly avowed their etermination to enforce the odious octrine.

The age of bastiles and guillotines has passed, but there is a despotism in Congrest as infatuated as that which caused France to weep tears of blood. The majority of the House of Representatives has invested a "Committee of Fifteen" with powers which, under the guidance of a Jacobin Chairman, is becoming as odious as any triumvirate created by despotism. The above is from the New York Times, edited by Henry J. Raymond, a Republican member of Congress. That Committee of Fifteen, or Central Direc-

tory, as the President of the United States terms it, is a complete revolutionary body, whose whole proceedings are for the overthrow of the Government, and for the destruction of constitutional liberty. Sumner, Stevens and Wendell Phillips are the triumvirate which govern the committee, and through it the Congress. In comparison with those names, the trinity of French revolutionists, Robespierre, Marat and Danton are glorious.

Alleged Corruption in the State Senate. One day last week the following scene occurred in the State Senate: During the discussion in the Senate on the Philadelphia and Railroad bill which took place between Messrs. Lowry, of Eric, and Hall, of Blair, for words used by the former in the Executive Chamber, to the effect that some of the nineteen members of the Senate who voted for the bill vetoed by the Governor did it from motives they would

the Governor did it from motives they would not like to appear on the record. Hall denounced the man who made such an assertion as a falsifier, a scoundrel and a knave. An angry discussion followed, dur-ing which Lowry said the Senate was reeking with corruption. Judge Champneys moved his expulsion. The subject created a marked sensation. At the afternoon session Mr. Bingham, of

Allegheny, asked that the objectionable pro-ceedings be expunged from the record. No action was taken on either motion.

Pretending to Support the President. The duplicity and mendacity of Republican newspapers is astonishing. Many of them show a disregard for truth which is literally astounding. Just ow quite a number of those published in this State are claiming that the Convention which nominated General Geary endorsed President Johnson. We do not wonder that they are sharply taken to task by their own party. The Chambersburg Repository reads the Harrisburg Telegraph a lesson in the following style:

style:

The Harrisburg Telegraph, speaking of the resolution of the Union State Convention relative to President Johnson, says that "Pennsylvania; through her loyal men, has expressed her entire confidence in Andrew Johnson." The resolution referred to will be found elsewhere in to-day's paper, and Union men can judge how much truth there is in the statement. The deserted soldiers of Benedict Arnold might have passed just such a resolution with entire justice and propriety, and the stricken disciples could have given an equal expression of confidence in Judas after the crucifixion. The Telegraph is a Union paper and we believe sincerely desires the success of the Union ticket, and it should not thus, even unintentionally, create doubts in the minds of faithful men as to the integrity of the Union party. on the proposition of one of President

Johnson's office-holders—Mr. Carnahan, of Allegheny—to endorse his integrity and patriotism, the Convention stood just exactly—for the proposition, one, the said office-holder; against it, the other one hundred and thirty-two members of the Convention. We have already given extracts from Forney's Press to show how he looks upon the action of the Convention which he helped to manage. The following from his Washington Chronicle is in the same strain: We observe that there is a disposition in

We observe that there is a disposition in some quarters to extract from the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Union State Convention a positive indorsement of President Johnson's "policy." This is too ridiculous to be noticed. We are reliably informed that the resolution in favor of his "policy" offered by Mr. Carnahan, had it not been withdrawn would have received by the convenient of the processive of the convenience of the con among intelligent financiers the belief now is general that the decline will go offered by Mr. Carnahan, and it not been withdrawn, would have received but one vote. The feeling in the convention with regard to Mr. Johnson's "policy" may be gathered from the fact that upon the adoption of the fourth resolution, which, it will be seen, is simply a complimentary notice of his past career, and an appeal to him to stand by the party which elected him, there were twenty-one votes in the negative. This, in connection with the fact that Mr. Carnahau's resolution indorsing the President was not oven put to a vote, will show how far the convention indorsed Mr. Johnson's "policy."

We do hope shame, if nothing else, will put an end to the barefaced and impudent lying of such Republican newspapers as pretend to support President Johnson. They cannot escape from the record their party has made for itself, by the solemn act of their recent State Convention. They are fully committed to the infamous doctrines and the pernicious schemes of those members of Congress who follow in the lead of Stevens and Sumner. They cannot and shall not escape from the position in which they have voluntarily placed themselves. They must go before the people of Pennsylvania in the coming campaign with all the sins of Stevens and Sumner upon their heads. How they will fare n such a contest it is easy to foretell. They will be utterly repudiated by the

The Pennsylvania Resolutions as Seen Through Western Spectacles.

The Republican Convention of Penn svlvania has so boldly thrown down the gauntlet at the feet of the President; it as so defiantly breasted his policy, 'stemming it with heart of controversy," that the Radical as well as the Democratic press, in all parts of the country, are fain to acknowledge that Stevens, Forney & Co. have pitted themselves against the President. No intelligent man can, without renouncing all candor, pretend that the Republicans could succeed in Pennsylvania without humiliating the President.-Here is a specimen of what the Radical sion:

Pennsylvania has always been esteemed moderate, sober-minded, and cautious tate in political action, and always given supporting the acting President, where ne was possible. Three months ago Republicans of Pennsylvania wer olerably hearty in their support of John-son. If they did not fully subscribe to his son. If they did not fully subscribe to his peculiar views, as then avowed and understood, they treated him with forbearance, charity, and toleration. But his treacherous veto, his copperhead speech, and his dictatorial assumptions, have disgusted and chagrined the patriotic men of the "old Keystone;" and in their State Convention, on Thursday, at Harrisburg, they nominated a Radical soldier for governor. They declared in their platform that the work of reconstruction belongs to Congress—not to reconstruction belongs to Congress—not to the Executive. They praised their fellow citizen, Secretary Stanton, who is a bold citizen, Secretary Stanton, who is a bolit Radical, and they wound up with a resolve requesting Senator Cowan to resign his seat in the Senate. Cowan was elected by the Republicans, but, like Doollittle, has betrayed the cause of freedom and become a blatant supporter of the Johnson scheme of reconstruction, and, like Doollittle, votes and acts with the copperheads on all party measures. The resolution requesting him, in the name of the 300,000 Republican voters of Pennsylvania, to resign his seat. voters of Pennsylvania, to resign his ser in the Senate, is an admonition to "Moses P." Johnson that he, too, had better resign, unless he is willing to carry out, in good faith, the sentiments of the great Union party who elected him. The loyal masses are not in the humor to be hamboozled or betrayed, or to have the fruits of their great victory over travers and rabelling diving

victory over treason and rebellion donated back to the conquered parricides. President Johnson, of course, understands the bearing of the Pennsylvania resolutions; he cannot but see that they array the Republican party of the State in determined hostility to him and his policy. It is for him to decide whether he will give the moral aid of his great position to a body of men who follow the ead and submit to the dictation, of Stevens and Forney-two factious demagogues whom he has publicly denounced, and who daily defy him in strains of vitunerative derision. The reasonaole presumption is, that the President

Is it a "Rump" or a "Damned Bare-

bones" Congress? John Van Buren thinks there is a mistake in calling the present Congress the Rump, and insists that it should be called the Barebones Congress. In a recent speech, in Connecticut, he said Now, it is flattery to call this Congress a Rump Congress. [Laughter.] It is a great deal more like a Parliament that succeeded and which was known as the

succeeded and which was known as the Barebones Parliament, in which there were members with all sorts of names, as described by a writer of that day, who says ("Brown's Travels in England," page 270:)

"Cromwell," says Cleveland, "hath bent up his drums clean through the Old Testament. You may learn the genealogy of our Saviour by the names of his regiments. The muster-misster has no other list than the first chipter of St. Matthew. The brother of this Praise-God Barebones had for name, If-Christ-had-not-died-for-you-you-had-been-damned Barebones; but the people tired of this long name, retained only the last word, and commonly gave him the appellation of Danned Barebones."

Now one would not heve to go long land," page 279:)

Now one would not have to go long through the present Congress and the Reconstruction Committee before find ing a gentleman who answers exactly to the description of "Damned Barebones." [Laughter.]

has prepared and means to offer in Con-

gress, in a few days, the following addi-

Another Amendment. It is rumored that a prominent member of the Committee on Reconstruction

tional amendment to the Constitution: ARTICLE XCV. That no State shall be ARTICLE XCV. That no State shall be admitted to representation in Congress until, by a provision embodied in its fundamental law, it pledges its citizens never to claim restitution of any pianos, watches, finger rings, spoons, silk dresses, books, pictures, sideboards, wines, liquors, carriages, and other portable property which may at any time, under the pressure of military necessity, have been transferred, shipped, removed or carried away from their residences, cellars, grounds, out-houses or stables, and delivered into the care and keepings of loyal citizons of New England.

Another Radical Scheme. Rendered desperate by the decided stand which President Johnson has taken against their plans for keeping the Southern States out of the Union, the radical disunionists have resorted to another infamous scheme, by which they hope to effect their purpose. This is their last desperate expedient, by which they hope to secure a continuance in power. A special despatch to the

New York Tribune gives the following

"The question of the recognition of the State governments in the lately rebellious

detailed account of the plan:

States will shortly be brought to a practical test. Measures have been taken by prominent loyalists in the South, and are now being perfected under the advice of leading men in Congress, to bring this question to an early decision. The plan is as follows: Loyal men, and they only, both black and white, in the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Louisiana, and elsewhere, have taken steps toward the formation of new State governments. These loyal men, without respect to color, will shortly issue calls in their respective States for State Conventions, and elect delegates thereto; the Conventions so formed will trame State Constitutions embodying the principles of loyalty, freedom, and equal rights; will pledge themselves to the payment of the national debt, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the disfranchisement of the rebel debt, and the disfranchisement of the robels. This being done, they will then proceed to elect Governors, State officers, Representatives and Senators; the latter of whom will at nonedemand admission to Congress. The question thus being thrust upon that body, there is no doubt of the recognition of the governments so formed, and the admission of the loyal members so elected. A number of true and loyal men of the South have been here, for some days consulting and deciding upon the best method to be adopted, and having determined upon the plan presented above, have left for their, homes to carry the same into execution.— States will shortly be brought to a practica est. Measures have been taken by prompan presented above, have left for their, homes to carry the same into execution.—
The matter has been kept very quiet up to this time, but, as the movement in most of the States is now well under way, no harm can, and perhaps much good may, be done the Union cause by giving the facts to the public at this time.

Any excitons effects to the content of the content

Any serious attempt to carry out so nfamous a scheme would necessarily result in bloodshed. That the radicals n Congress are ready to risk anything in order to retain power they have already shown. Fortunately the President has in his hands sufficient power to check them completely in this their last and most infamous plot against the liberties of the people.

The Registration Law in West Virginia. The Registration law of Maryland has been justly characterized as most infamous. The superservicable and over loyal Legislature of the new State of Western Virginia has adopted and are engaged in enforcing a similar enactment. Its effect will be to exclude all except a meagre portion of the people from the polls. The Spirit of Jefferson says that in that large county not fifty white men can conscientiously 'take the oath." The following is a list of questions to be proported to each person applying for agistration:

1. What is your full and true flame?

2. Do you consider an oath as legally and morally binding as if administered by a Judge of the Court or Justice of the Peace?

3. Do you know that any false or wrong statement you may now make is perjury, and renders you liable to punishment as a perjurer, and disqualifies you from voting and holding office? and holding office? 4. What is your age?5. Where were you born?

5. Where were you born?
6. Have you resided, or lived the last twelve months in the State of West Virginia? The last mouth in Jefferson county?
7. How long have you resided in the United States?
8. If naturalized where did you get your first certificate? Where your last? Show them.

9. Have you voluntarily since the 1st day 9. Have you voluntarily since the 1st day June, 1861, borne arms against the United States, the re-organized government of Virginia, or the State of West Virginia?

10. Have you ever forwarded money, provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition, or goods of any kind, or letters or information, to persons engaged in the rebellion, or living within the rebel lines, for yourself or other persons? What and how?

11. Have you voluntarily given any countenance to the rebellion by saying to others that the North was wrong and the South right in the war; by saying if you had to fight you would light for the South or similar expressions discouraging the cause of the Union?

similar expressions discouraging the cause of the Union?

12. Have you voluntarily afforded support to the cause of the rebellion by aiding others to go to the South, either by your words, by letters, by money, clothing, provisions, arms or otherwire, for themselves, or promise of the same for their families?

13. Have you ever voluntarily left this State and gone within the military lines of the so-called Confederate States, with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies? one so-canned Confederate States, with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies! 14. Have you ever expressed a desire or state of the Southern army or the defeat of the Union army in any of their battles, or rejoiced over a Union de-feat?

The Real Issue to be Met by Geary. The Pittsburg Post in an able article

says of the Republican nominee for Governor: If he were as brave as Julius Cresar, which he certainly is not—if he were as wise as Solomon, which no one claims for him, and he possessed every capacity for a Gov-ernor, which he honestly says he does not possess—we could not support him—for he is the champion of destructive ideas, and the harbinger of anarchy and ruin to our country. country,
Others may seek to disclose his demerit

o expose his frailities, and to prove his en-ire unfitness for so great an office. In this ve propose to take to share. His political ins and his present connection with Forney and Covode, are sufficient—the puppet and the tool of men like these—the renegade to his own race, (for Geary is a white man can never be chosen to rule over the white can never be chosen to rule over the white citizens of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Geary is the negro suffrage radical candidate, and nothing else—and to this issue, Mr. Geary and his trainers and backers, Covode and Forney, must be held with an unshrinking grasp. He must not be permitted to hide himself from this question in the clouds of Lookout Mountain, nor in the smoke of the numberless battles he boasts of, but in which his share was so uncertain. His banner is the black flag of negro equality and a divided Union, and he

Where General Hawley Stands.

on any other line.

negro equality and a divided Union, and he can not be allowed to fight out this contest

Under the pressure of an honest pro testation against a contemplated fraud upon the popular intelligence, General Hawley, the Republican candidate for is not quite that miracle of unresisting | Governor in Connecticut, has been forced to define his position to a certain extent. He recently addressed a political meet ing at Norwich, and while he was speaking the following questions, in writing, were handed to him. The questions and Mr. Hawley's answers (which have been furnished us from a responsible source) are as follows:

Q. Do you approve the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the message?
A. No. If I had been a Senator I should have voted with those who voted to pass th have voted with those bill over the veto.

Q. Do you approve the sentiments of President Johnson's speech delivered on he 22d of February?

A. No.
Q. Do you favor negro suffrage?
A. I am in favor of giving the right o suffrage to the negroes who served in the army, and who can read.

Q. Are you an Andrew Johnson man? A. I am nobody's man but my and I stand by the flag. Such questions as these must be answered by General Geary if he should conclude to take the stump in this State during the present campaign. It would be well for some intelligent Democrat to put similar queries to every Republican speaker who may attempt to address the people. We must force the

A Washington dispatch says, Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following resolution in the House this morning, which was adopted. Mr. Coffroth is a Democrat, and all the Democratic members voted for it:

Disunionists to face the issues of the

hour.

Resolved, That the Committee on Mil-tary Affairs be and is hereby instructed, at an early day, to report a bill to equalize the bounties of all soldiers and sallors who were mustered into the service of the United States.
It will be observed that it is positive instruction to the committee, and will-

The Radicals and the President-Thad. Stevens Trying to Cover Up the Breach. It is very evident that the Jacobins in Congress begin to see that their revolutionary course and opposition to the policy of the President is destroying their hold upon the people. The developments since the reception of the veto message in the Senate, and the President's masterly speech on Washington's birthday, has no doubt convinced them that they must take a new tack, or go under. They cannot sustain themselves before the country on a platform in opposition to Andrew Johnson, for his course has been such as to secure the approbation of the great mass of the people. To support the measures of his administration and carry out his policy would destroy all the party schemes of the rediction. It is very evident that the Jacobins ry out his policy would destroy all the party schemes of the radicals; but, on the other hand, they see that if the people once become convinced that the Republicans in Congress are arrayed in direct conception to Mr. Johnson, their direct opposition to Mr. Johnson, their success in the future is equally hope-less. They have therefore adopted an adroit course to mystify the public and postpone a direct issue between them and the President, until after the fall elections. elections. When those elections are over then they will come out and bid the President deflance, claiming that they have carried all the Northern States on the radical issue.

States on the radical issue.

The speech of Thad Stevens in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, was part of this programme. It was a bold attempt, by uttering a deliberate falsehood, to cover up the fact that there is an actual conflict between the Executive and the ruling majority in Congress. The Freedmen's Bureau veto message of the President and his speech from the steps of the White speech from the steps of the White House on the 22d of February defined clearly the issue between him and Congress. They reveal the fact that there is a contest. But sufficient time has elapsed to show that a large portion of the Republican party side with the President in this controversy; that there are at least a sufficient number to hold the balance of power and turn the elections in the Northern States against the radicals. Stevens therefore comes forward with a plausible story, yet wholly false, and delivers an amusing harangue, attempting to prove that the President made no such speech. In his usual bold style claiming that he has a confidential compunication of the state of the s confidential communication, he says, "That speech, which has had considerable run, and which has made considerable impression upon the public mind, was one of the grandest hoaxes that has ever been perpetrated, and more successful than any other, except the moon hoax." In order that this falsehood might have its proper effect, he adds that "he exonerates the President from that "he exonerates the President from ever having made that speech," and then goes on, charging it with being a coinage of the opposition press. To clinch it still further he quotes a statement heretofore made by a New York journal, and characterizes this as a piece of the same kind of slander. Admitting, however, "that if the people be lieve that the President ever uttered that speech the case would be made out. But," continues Stevens, "we know that the President never did utter it." As if he could not repeat the lie too

As it he could not repeat the lie too often.

Now this bold electioneering dodge of the radical chief, this malicious coinage will no doubt accomplish its purpose in many localities, unless President pursues a straightforward and independent course. It is calculated, independent course the campaign in Pennsylvania. It will be sent broad-est though the rural districts, and those who do not fully understand the circumstances of Johnson's speech and how it was made public, will take Ste-vens' version, and set it down as a de-vice of the opposition to divide the Revice of the opposition to divide the Republican party. "Here," they will say, "we have Stevens' statement that such is the fact. He was on the ground, and must know If he had been deand must know. If he had been de-nounced by Mr. Johnson he would have known it." Such, Stevens calculates, will be the effect of the speeches upon the Republican party in Pennsylvania. With it he hopes to bridge over the chasm until after the October election. In adopting this course he has in fact proclaimed to the world the ignorance of his constituents. He has the same assaid that they are unable to comprehend the affairs at Washington, or judge between truth and falsehood, and that any statement, however false, that he may make will beswallowed as true. It has been proverbial that the people of Pennsylvania are behind the age, but Pennsylvania are behind the age, but we never witnessed so bold an admis-sion and so direct a declaration of this fact from one of their own representa-tives before. It is a wonder that Stevens consents to represent a constituency

which can be gulled by such trash as he uttered on Saturday.

All this bodes no good to Andrew Johnson, nor his policy of restoration. It is intended to deceive the people until the radicals can carry the fall elections. The President should take good care that they do not get him into a recommendation. care that they do not get him into a po-sition that will strengthen this assertion, but, on the other hand, boldly meet the issue, and in a manner that will leave no doubt as to the attitude of the Jaco-bin faction of Congress. They are his foes and the enemies of the country, foes and the enemies of the country, and his course should be marked with deeds so positive that the humblest citizen in the most secluded portion of the country will understand it, not except-ing the voters whom Thad. Stevens has proclaimed to be so ignorant.—N. Y. Herald.

New Hampshire Carried for the Republicans by a Reduced Majority.

There is always a tendency to in-creased majorities for a party in power, unless something happens in politics that strongly arrests the public atten-tion. Thus, the majority of 7,400 last year in New Hampshire for the Republican candidates for Congress (soldiers' vote included) would have been largely increased this year had not the policy of the Administration led intelligent and reflecting Republicans to think that the warfare of Congress upon the President required some consideration as to their course in State elections, even at this early period. Had this feeling been stimulated by the idea that the friends of the President desired reliable assurances from Republican candidates for State offices that they were in favor of his policy, and opposed to the mischlev-ous and destructive course of the star-chamber cabal in Congress, it is hardly doubtful that Governor Smyth could not have been re-elected. Seeing this, the instruments of the Congressional clique or junto set to work to cajole the Republicans at home by the idea that no such serious difference existed between the President and Congress that might not be called down at an arrive might not be calmed down at an early day. Hence, they caused a resolution to be passed at the Republican State Convention, which endorsed the Presi-

Here at Washington it was given out to the friends of the President in power, that there was nothing but good feeling for him among the Republicans at home, nd hence no steps were taken by the former to procure a concerted movement in the State that was based upon adhesion to his great policy of State restora-tion. Meantime the partisan Radical tricksters exhausted ingenuity, and er-fort, and means to get every employee of the Government to contribute of his money and time to go home tocast his vote in such a manner as to enable the enemies of the President to announce a great victory of Congress over him. That this will be done we doubt not, but the facts that we have stated will show that the rest would doubtless have been against the Radical destructives had a distinct issue been made upon the President's policy. In short, the may be regarded as a virtual Radical defeat.—National Intelligencer.

A Missionary's Adventure with Canni-An English missionary, who describes

life in New Zealand in the last number of Hours at Home, relates an incident that occurred to him on one of the South that occurred to him on one of the South Pacific Islands. While on a cruise he touched at a small island for fresh food, fruit and vegetables. Of these he obtained a full supply, and was about leaving when a chief asked him if he would like some flesh food. Says the missionary: "Thinking that doubtless they had hogs, I said yes; he gave a quick glance around him, as if he were looking for a messenger, and singled out and called to a fine young lad apparently about eighteen years of age. apparently about eighteen years of age.
The boy came and stood before him;
and before I knew what he was about instruction to the committee, and will no doubt produce the desired result.

Leading Democrats and Republicans, including some pretty radical ones for both sides, are of the opinion that the President will return the Civil Rights of a veto, however, are not so certain on this bill as they were on the Bureau bill.

and before I knew what he was about to do, and having my back turned to do, and