Laucaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.

"The printing presses shall be nee to every "The printing presses shall be nee to every operation, who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of govariment; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every dillzen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-fect; being responsible for the abuse of that ilberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

FOR GOVERNOR: Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co

The Democratic Platform.

opiniogracy of Pennsylvania in Con-ognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Re-eming the immediate restoration a of the Uni

to all other issues, do resolve: to all other issues, do resolve: as States, whereof the people were latel; n, are integral parts of the Union and ar In release to the second secon without representation is by residential be forthwith adm 2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the

tailives should be account of the Republic is pleaged to the 2. This the faith of the Republic is pleaged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should puss all laws necessary for that purpose. 3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to these emancipated all their rights of person and property. 4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors. 5. That the while race alone is entitled to the con-trol of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwhing to grant the negroes the right to vote. 6. That the bold enuclation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration containe

arwilling to grant the negrois the right to tot. 6. That the bold ennotication of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent Annual Message and Freedmar's Bu-reau Veto Message of President Johnson entitle him to the conflictence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country. 7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of insting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender aftec-tion 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 equal-izing the bounties of our soldiers and sallors

THE great bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati is said to be nearly completed. It is two thousand feet long, and one of the spans, measuring over one thousand feet, is said to be the largest in the world.

A MACHINE for making ice has been invented in London, which will produce eleven pounds of ice in an hour, at a cost of not more than half a cent per pound. This is cheaper than the natural article is furnished in most places.

GENERAL CASS was born in 1782, and is, therefore, eighty four years old. He was born the same year with Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun and Thomas H Benton, all of whom have preceded him to the grave. General Cass is almost, if not quite, the only survivor of that class of public men who were personally acquainted with the leading characters of the American revolution of 1776.

THE RADICAL PAPERS SAY JOE Holt is of opinion that there is sufficient evidence in possession of the Government to justify the conviction of Davis, Clay and others for being concerned in the assassination of Lincoln. Plenty of better men than Holt are of opinion that he has been concerned in enough of military commission murders to justify the hanging of him till he should be pronounced dead beyond resuscita-

tion

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who pays special attention to the colored people' of the District of Columbia, states that a deputation of wenches presented a boquet to each Senator who voted for the Negro Rights bill. The Secretary of the Senate, Col. Forney, was similarly honored! The wenches must have carried up several clothes baskets full. We presume they expect to secure the washing of the Radical Senators and want Forney to gather up the dirty clothes.

OVER thirty years ago, Rev. E. H.

Who Are the Traifors Now? Hon. Edgar Cowan. During the whole period of Mr. Lin "Renegade" is the politest term the coln's administration, the epithet Radical papers condescend to bestow pon Senator Cowan. From what is he You're a Traitor" was constantly on renegade? Not from the principle the lips of a class of blackguard, lowof the old Whig party, for it never held bred Republicans. They applied it to that the chief end of the American gov every Democrat who did not believe that all that Mr. Lincoln did, said and ernment was to keep black men in bacon through the operation of a Freeddreamed, was entirely rightand proper. men's Bureau. Not from the resolution They were unwilling that any man should differ with the President in any of Congress defining the object of the particular. He was "the government," war, for that looked to a speedy restorathey said, and the man who didn't tion of the Union. Those who denounce Senator Cowan as a " renegade" are the support the government through thick and thin was "a traitor." according to worst of renegades themselves. They their way of thinking, and deserved have run away from all the promise they made to the people throughout the hanging at the first lamp-post.

Now then what was sauce for the whole war. They have been guilty of oose ought to be sauce for the gander. fraud. They have obtained popularity If Mr. Lincoln was the Government under false pretences. They have proven then surely Andrew Johnson is the themselves political "confidence men" Government now, and should be susof the most unscrupulous kind. With tained by every loyal citizen. Mr. professions of devotion to the Union constantly in their mouths for the last Johnson is trying to restore and reconstruct the Union on a Constitutional five years, their great delight now is to mbarrass and nullify the efforts of good basis, and it is the duty of every man, men and true patriots like President who has at heart the interests of the country, to stand by him and hold up Johnson and Senator Cowan to restore his hands in the great work before him. the Union.

Stand from Under.

Constitution, and those who are op-The New York Tribune, in recording posing him are revolutionists and traiwo or three failures in that and other tors, according to their own argument. ities, remarks: "They are not the The only true Union men are those last we shall hear of between now and who are upholding and sustaining the President. All others are bogus, no mid-summer. Prudent men are beginning to stand from under." No wonder. matter what they may call themselves, The signs of the times are threatening or how loud-mouthed their professions enough to alarm anybody. Merchants are.

Under Which King, Benzoniañ?

continue to row the boat in one direc-

tion while their eye is fixed in the op-

posite. Come, gentlemen, be honest for

President Johnson.

butter.

and private bankers are going by the board. State Banks are breaking in squads of a dozen at a time Real estate is running down and taxes are running up. There are more than sixteen hun-

ired National Banks in the country. Their capital is invested in stocks of the United States, and those stocks are the only security the people have for the redemotion of the notes of these Banks Instead of restoring the Union and thus giving additional value to these stocks,

the Radical majority in Congress are straining every nerve to prevent restoration. They threaten the President with impeachment. They threaten the country with a new civil war. Another year's delay of restoration will seriously diminish the value of government

stocks. An impeachment of the President would run them down in price onehalf, and a new civil war would render them totally worthless. Any serious diminution of their value would ruin every National Bank in the country and leave this whole land strewn over with worthless notes. Well may prudent men begin to stand from under. If next fall's elections do not put a stop to the | at the risk of losing your bread and headlong career of the Radicals, every

man who owes two thousand dollars or ten thousand dollars' worth of property either real or personal, may expect to see his property sold for the debt.

Assault on the President. Postmaster Bergner, who prints the Harrisburg Telegraph, which he would doubtless edit as well as print if he wasn't too ignorant to write, some weeks

ago instructed his hired editor to pursue such a course as would enable him to hold on to the post office and at the same time float along with the great body of his party. This half-hearted policy was tried; but the fat man was too clumsy to ride two horses at once even by proxy, and he has fallen down on the radical side.

Feeling that the President would see through his transparent treachery, and that he could not hope to hold his office much longer, he yesterday evening came out with a bitter attack upon the Chief Magistrate of the United States, into whose hands he has not the manliness to put his resignation. He says

The President's choice between them is that in the result of the Connecticut

Is President Johnson "a Usurper ?" The New York Herald of yesterday in the following pithy and truthful paragraphs, shows what kind of usurper." President Johnson is :

The Radicals charge that President John son is "a usurper." Can anybody tell us what he has usurped?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has restored the right of habeas corpus. Does "a usurper" relinquish despote powers in that way? VIOLATIONS of constitutional rights distinguish all usurpers. President Johnson obeys the Constitution to the letter. Is this

USUBPATION, according to the radicals, neans surrendering all military power, as President Johnson has just done in his leace proclamation.

CIVIL WAR is favorable to the projects of a usurper. President Johnson has just proclaimed peace. But the radicals accuse him of usurpation.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL would have en-abled President Johnson to imprison all State judges who disagreed with him about the negro. Yet he vetoed the bill. Was the negro. that usurpation?

SUPREME CONTROL of the Southern State vas placed in the hands of the President by the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau nd Civil Rights bill. He vetoed the bills. And yet he is called "a usurper."

POLITICIANS are so accustomed to cor-uption and rapacity that when a President loclines power and patronage they call him He is defending and protecting the 'a usurper." They do not know a patrio when they see him, but the people do.

THE CONSTITUTION provides that the President shall veto all bills of which he disapproves. Is President Johnson "a usurper" because he has vetoed two bills out of the forty-two presented to him by this Congress?

A USURPER is a person who seizes power which does not legitimately belong to him. President Johnson sternly declines all such power, even when Congress urges him to take it. How, then, can the radicals call him "a usurper?" Why don't the Federal office-holders

in this city call a meeting to sustain GRANT is "a usurper," according to the radicals, because he disbanded the greater part of the army and declared that the war was ended. President Johnson has only their master, President Johnson? They have done it in several other placesthen why not in Lancaster? Is Stevens restored us to a peace policy, and if he be "a usurper" so is Grant. whin still held in terrorem over them

Congress opened the Treasury of the or are they in reality, which is doubtless the fact, opposed to Mr. Johnson Juited States to President Johnson and au horized him to take out as much money as ne liked and distribute it among his politi-al friends. He declined to touch a penny of it. Is he a patriot or "a usurper?" and his entire policy of restoration? The U. S. Assessor had a flag hung out on the result of the Connecticut elec-

WASHINGTON was "a usurper," accord tion, and the whole crew, plate lickers ing to the radicals, because he obeyed the constitution, refused to become a king, and resigned the command of the army. This is what President Johnson has done, and and all, were exceedingly jubilant at the triumph of the radicals in the nutmeg State, which they claim as a victory over he is called "a usurper" for doing it.

THOUSANDS of new offices could have been created by the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and under it the President could have filled these offices with his favorites. He refused to take this immense power and patronage. Was that the act of "a usurpace" Let these officials come out boldly and openly, and be either one thing or the other. They cannot serve two masters. If they are for Stevens, they are against patronage. usurper?'' Johnson, and vice versa. But let them show their true colors, and no longer

AGGRANDZEMENT, both personal and political, is the motive of a usurper. By his vetoes President Johnson has voluntari-ly deprived himself of the golden opportu-nities for such aggrandizement placed

within his reach by Congress. If this usurpation make the most of it. once, and take your true position, even THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER says

that Inspector General Strong, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who is at present Which is the Union Party? in Savanah, Georgia, writes to Major President Johnson, on the 23d ult. General Howard that there is a great said to several Connecticut gentlemen : scarcity of labor in that vicinity and "THE UNION PARTY IS NOT THE many other places he has visited in the PARTY OF THE RADICALS." State. He also states that many North-When I said the Union party, I DID ern men, who have purchased or NOT MEAN THE MEN WHO ARE leased plantations, will lose money the ENDEAVORING TO BREAK UP THIS UNION, BUT THE MEN WHO coming season, or fail altogether. Several parties on the Ogechee have ex-STAND BY ME !" " I believe the pressed themselves willing to pay as maintenance of this Union depends high as one dollar per day, and furnish upon the policy which I have indicated the hands with quarters, fuel, and good to Congress, and THOSE WHO SUSTAIN rations; or would be glad to contract THAT POLICY ARE MY FRIENDS. AND with the freedmen, giving them one-THOSE WHO OPPOSE THAT POLICY I half of the rice crop, clear of expenses; CERTAINLY HAVE NO DESIRE but even at this rate of compensation TO SEE ELECTED TO ANY OFhands can not be secured. Agents are

travelling all over the State, some of The Democratic party sustains Presithem having come from as far west as dent Johnson's policy, and the Radical the Mississippi river, who are anxious party does not. Therefore the Demoto obtain laborers to assist in raising cratic party stands by the Union, and the present crops. This does not look the other does not. Hiester Clymer as if the negroes were turning out to be supports the President's white man's such willing "free laborers" as the abolicourse, and General Geary does not.

tionists expected.

The Civil Rights' Bill Passed Over the Veto in the House by 122 to 41-The Niggers Jubilant over the Most Seri-ous Blow ever Struck at the Liberties of White Men. The Position of Gen. Lee--- The Beconstruction Committee. "Mack," the inimitable corresp

WASHINGTON, April 9.- The vote on the Civil Rights Bill was, taken and it passed 122, nays 41-when the Speaker declared the bill had become a law, Tremendous ong-continued and deafening applause followed, with some hisses, amid which the

House adjourned. Signs of Storm.

The typhoon which sweeps the China seas-the dread of mariners-is thrice errible, because the skiesgive no warn ing of its coming. Pleasant zephyrs la-zily flap the loose canvas and gently swell the sails. No cloud, save per-

haps a fleecy tangle of vapor, dims. the bright sunshine. The sea is smooth, and there is not air enough to tess a white-cap on its waves. But suddenly, almost in the twinkling of an eye, the shock of the hurricane sends the reeling over the stormy waters. Sails and cordage are rent, masts go by the board, and the dismantled hulk which

lives through the gale owes its safety either to the surpassing strength of its timbers, or to the forethought of the seaman in watching the fall of the ba-rometer, which alone foretells the com-

rometer, which alone lotecens the cold ing of the mighty wind. The American people havebeen taught by hard experience a lesson which they should have learned from history, that there is such a thing as a political typhoon—a storm which sends nor clouds nor lightning as its herald, and which makes its works of ruin thrice lisastrous, because the nation which lies n its path is unprepared to meet it. It

is possible, as we all know from the bloody lesson of 1861, that a nation shall be on the eve of a revolution in which a million of lives are destined to be sacrificed, and yet that its people shall be blind to the coming of "the destroying angel, the waft of whose wings is thunder, and

the tremor of whose plumes is storm. And yet we had warnings enough. The fathers of the Republic, and all the great statesmen who came after them, had foretold many times that the contentions of sectional parties, if such were ever established, would culminate in the terrible strife of the battle-field. On he 4th of March, 1861, the day of which the they had had prophetic vision had come. A sectional party had got control of the general government. Mr. Lincoln had been inaugurated as President of States already divided against each other al-

though there had as yet been no open war save that which John Brown and his followers, under the sanction of the Abolitionists, had made upon the com-monwealth of Virginia. Ordinances of secession, held to be perfectly valid by the people who passed them, and by large numbers of persons in the North of whom Mr. Greeley was the spokes-

man, had temporarily deranged the re-lations of the Gulf States to the general government, although, as the Democ-racy held then, and hold now, these enactments were altogether impotent to carry them out of the Union. There was arming and drilling all over the South. Threatening and angry words

were the language of the dominant party in the North. Radical Senators sneered at honorable campromise, and demanded speedy "blood letting," without which they declared the "Union would not be they declared the Union works upreme worth arush." Madness ruled supreme everywhere, and the brave, and good, everywhere, and the brave, and good, who lifted their voices in behalf of peace and good will, found themselves either despised as visionary fools, or threatened with popular wiolence as public enemies. This was the state of things when Mr. Lincoln became President, and for six weeks afterwards it grew worse. The political barometer kept falling, falling. The mercury sunk into the bulb. But The mercury sunk into the buib. But there was a bright sky overhead, and not a cap-full of wind to raise the fears of people who relied on mere material and outward signs of storm. We were so rich, and so strong, and so prosperous, and there had been so much talk of disunion and war, and it had been so long coming, and the people were so un-used to fighting, and so habituated to minding their business and making money, that although we stood on the very edge of a ghastly four years' strife,

men would not be roused to see it. capable or potent hand was stretched out to avert its calamities and horrors. out to avert its calamities and horrors. The storm found us unprepared because we did not choose to read the signs of its approach, and although we weatherpainful to witness at any when it appears pointed and directed by sectional animosity, it becomes a matter of grave and most serious reflec-tion as indicative of the decay of true religion. Are our churches, or are our ed it out, it was with fearful peril to our free institutions, and a loss of life of which no man wishes now to think. If we do not greatly err-we lay no claim to the gift of prophesy, but simply assert an honest disposition to read the plain signs of the times-we are hover-ing now on the brink of dangers as beople, North and South, to be recon-ciled by calling one another "devils?" Speaking in behalf of the Union, of great as any through which we have passed. Ominous hints begin to fill the air. The Radicals regard the continu-ance of power in the hands of Andrew Johnson for the next three years as a fatal obstacle to the schemes by which they propose to secure the control of peace and harmony, we vehemently deprecate and utterly condemn such exam ples, no matter where they occur. The lips of the clergy should never be de-filed by such utterances. The fierce pas-sions and coarse epithets of the political arena should never be permitted to they propose to secure the control of this country for all time to come. They this country for all time to come. They have tried the arts of conciliation to invade the sanctuary of the church. We are grieved and pained when move him from his faithful adherence see these continued exhibitions of bad feeling and malignant expression, cor-rupting public opinion and overthrowto the Constitution; they have tried threats, too, and vituperation ; but all alike in vain. He will not change a ing public reason and good will. Let policy bottomed on the supreme law either upon the suggestions of simulated friendship or under the spur of party dictation. He has chosen his position equitions, and he means to the politicians, press and preachers abthe pointerials, press and preachers ab-stain from firing the passions and preju-dices of the people for a few months only, and the native honesty and kind hearts of our people would make a restoration of the Union which would cautiously and wisely, and he means to hold it firmly and forever. It is not to be supposed that men as ruthless of heart and as void of principle as the put a blush upon the check of every enemy of peace. All that the North and South need to come together and to Radicals who rule Congress, will suffer their assaults upon the Constitution to be repulsed without seeking vengeance live happily and harmoniously is to be let alone. Why is it necessary to be forever stirring anew the elements of discord? Did abuse ever produce any on him who keeps ward over the great charter and defends it from spoliation. If they cannot make away with the supreme law they will do their best to destroy its guardian. Hence it is that we begin to hear whispers of impeachment and dark threats of a revolution to be directed other crop but hate? Can sneers and epithets move the breasts of the people o anything but discord and malice If common charity and love be wanting where are common sense and self-inter-est, that men should still continue to threats of a revolution, to be directed to the overthrow of the President. There was a time when we might have sow the seeds of strife? It is high time that the pandemonium of political agi-tation had been abated. We quarrelled disregarded these and like portents of evil which are now abroad. But we have learned a lesson which we mean to remember. "Sixty-day" skirmishes expand into mighty wars. The bluster and fought—are we still to quarrel again and keep it up forever? For shame! and keep it up forever? For s For shame!!-Richmond Times. expand into mighty wars. The bluster of demagogues, if they chance to have

iests of a lawless faction—if he

Departure of Ex-President Buchanan.

how.—Age.

dent of the Cincinnati Commercial, fills un the vacuum in General Lee's testident Johnson's Vote of 33 to 15. mony before the so-called Reconstruct tion (?) Committee as follows most capital hit at the folly of such Committee as well as the radical fool who serve upon it: I am sorry to observe a disposition on the I am sorry to observe a disposition on the part of the Reconstruction Committee to suppress in the pretended publication of General Lee's testimony, the most import-ant portion of that distinguished officer's examination. I violate no confidence in giving it, as follows: Q.-What kind of shirts did you wear during the war?

A.—Calico, sometimes, and sometimes

oolen. Q .- You are married, are you not?

Q.-Weil, state to the Committee what Q.-Weil, state to the Committee what kind of under clothing your wife wore during the unholy strife. A.—I was not at home much of the time

nd can't say. Q.—What color was it? A.—I don't know.

Q.-Wasn't it gray ? A.-I never took notice.

 A_{-} = 1 nover took house. Q = Don't you know that the ladies of the south formed a secret cabal for the wearing of gray petiticoats during the war? A_-I do not.

-Don't you think they wore more gray han blue in the article of clothing to which

A.—I do not know. Never investigated that subject. Q.—Is it true that the women of the South $Q_{\rm c} = 13$ ft bavis' picture in their bosons? A.—I never took notice. Should not be urprised if some of them did. $Q_{\rm c} = Do you think a Freedman's Bureau$ reat, would be allowed to marry into a

gent would be allowed to marry into a irst family of Virginia? A .- If a young lady belonging to a first

amily were willing. I suppose he could. Q.—How long will it be before pumpkin pics become a favorite dish in the lately rewillions districts? A.-I do not know. Some people like

A.-1 do not know. Some people inte them now. Q.-Is there not a great aversion to cod-

ish, as a Yankee staple of diet ? A.--I do not know that there is. 0.-Do they like pork and beans in Vir-

A.—Some people do. Q.—What's your opinion of the Fenians? A.—I have not given the subject much

Q.-How are you on Schleswig-Holstein? A.-I have not made up my mind on that ibject either. Q.--Which side do you sleep on?

Q.—Do Southern men generally. 9 sleep in arms, notwithstanding the cessaion of the rebellion?

A.—Those who are married do, I believe Q.—Do those who are not married abstatr rom doing so?

A.—I can't say they all do. There are other important parts of Gen. eral Lee's testimony not yet published by the Committee on Reconstruction. I trust

the committee on Reconstruction. I trust I have given enough to show, when con-trasted with what has heretofore been given to the public, that the most significant por-tions of the examination—those bearing most directly on the great problem of re-construction—are willfully suppressed. MACK.

Christian (?) Feeling.

Davis Reconstruction bill, Ho (Mr. Brown) had voted for universal suffrage in that bill, and he desired to reiterate that statement, and to say that no proposition at any time looking to readmission of the lately rebel-lious States would receive his vote, unless it provided for universal suffrage, without regard to color or race. Mr. Doolittle said he was not present when the Civil Rights Bill was passed, but had he heen here no doubt he should have voted for the measure. Since the passare of the bill Is it strange that many Northern poli-ticians and a portion of the Northern press should continue to bespatter the South with foul aspersions, when their clergy—claiming to be men of God—set been here no doubt he should have voted for the measure. Since the passage of the bill in the Senate he had read the very able speeches of Messrs. Bingham and Delano, of Ohio, and the objections to the bill as set forth in the Veto Message, and these had caused him to give the measure his carnest consideration. It contains propositions upon which the ablest men in whom he had inhounded confidence differ. He wishes the bill could be placed in charge of the Judiciary Committee, and that that them the example every recurring Lord's day? What must we think o that religion whose professors, instead of winning us with love and gentle kindness, profanely allege that we are identical with the great Arch Enemy of mankind! Will it be credited that at a Conference of Ministers of the Holy Gospel of Christ, held in Philadelphia, that city of Brotherly Love, a certain the Judiciary Committee, and that that minister remarked, that "if they were given a good supply of good men, neither the Devil northe South could Committee would frame one which would avoid the objection raised to it in this body, in the other House, and by the Executive. He was desirous of preserving amicable re-lations between Congress and the Executive. There were three years yet of this admin-istration during which the country may live or perish. He had discovered the elements of a collision beform the segment of Congress Committee would frame one which would break them down." To which Bishop Ames remarked: "They are both the same, brother"—at which piece of rever-end wit, it is conceded, that there was much "laughter" among the assembled clergymen. and he had striven and would strive to pre-vent it. He saw among his frien is a dispo-tion to act toward the President as though A set of political sinners and demago

gues at a town caucus of the party, would have behaved with as much the Executive was unworthy of their coun-sel. He deprecated this realing. Gentlemen belonging to the Union party denounced others of that party for supporting the Pre-sident and his policy, and they called the President a traitor for carrying out that pol-icy. decency and propriety. And are these men followers of the meek and lowly Saviour, who preached and prac-ticed peace and love? Verily, itappears that they do need "a supply of men," to prevent "the Devil" men," to prevent "the Devil" from "breaking them down," without any aid from the South. Clerical buffoonery cy. Mr. Doolittle proceeded to show the adop-

The Infamous Outrage on the White Men of the United States Consummated.

The New York correspondent of the The Civil Rights' Bill Passed Over Presi dent Johnson's Righteous Velo by Cincinnati Commercial says : " In the announcement of deaths. In the announcement of deaths, published by one or two of our papers on Monday, appeared the information that one Philip Burrows died recently in a town in Italy. But it seems to have escaped the usual retentive memory of our public that quite a long tale hangs upon this little item of morrary paper.

Full Particulars of the Final Debate Vote in the Senate.

The most infamous outrage of modern imes was perpetrated upon the white men of the United States in the U.S. Senate yesterday. The Civil Rights' Bill was passed over the veto and unanswerable objections of President Johnson. The Radicals have done their worst. We believe the liberties of the people will yet be preserved, because Andrew Johnson is in the Presidential chair, and he is equal to the emergency. Below will be found a full report of the closing scenes in the Sen-

A. T. Stewart, and others, in his day; his brother being, while living, a part-ner of the great dry goods merchant. In an evil day, however, Phillip Bur-rows went back on both his clients and his character, by suddenly eloping for parts unknown, taking with him a large amount of money temporarily inlarge amount of money temporarily in-trusted to his care by several estates.

ate: The morning hour, which was devoted to debate on the Reconstruction resolution of Mr. Lane of Kansas, having expired, the Veto Message was taken up. Mr. Wade continued his speech, discussing the President's policy in unfavorable terms. Mr. Lane rose at the conclusion of Mr. Wade's speech, and said: The Senator from Objo forgetting the president house the senator from guorum magna pars was the hand-some sum of half a million of money belonging to the Van Rens-selaer family, and paid to him by Mr. Stewart as the purchase price of the magnificent Metropolitan Hotel, then justboughthy Mr S forthe sum pagnad Ohio, forgetting the position he occupies has suggested that I have t ken upon my self the collar of the President of the Unite just bought by Mr. S. for the sum named Burrows was at the time acting for both parties to the transaction, and, upon States. I hurl the suggestion into the thread States. I hurl the suggestion into the teeth of the Senator from Ohio as unworthy a Senator. Me wear a collar! The pro-slavery party backed by a Democratic addelivery of the deed of the property, was promptly placed in funds by the purchase. But the temptation was too strong to be resisted, and the legal gentleministration, sustained and supported by the army of the United States, could not fasten a collar upon the handful of Kansas squatters of which I had the honor to be the man incontintently packed up his duds, gathered together what little of other

people's funds he could get at handily, and started for Tuscany, where such things us requisitions and extradition leader. The fight the Senator from Ohio made in this Chamber, and a gallant fight he made, aided by other Senators, would have been of but little arail had it not been for that other fight made on the prairies of Kansas under the lead of your humble speaker.— Me wear a color! indicted for treason by a pro-slavery grand invert hunted from State nuisances are ignored. It is said that one or two of his victims followed him up with a sharp stick; but when up with a sharp stick; but when they came to bring law to bear upon him, he was swift enough to turn the Me wear a color! indicted for treason by a pro-slavery grand jury; hunted from State to State by a writ founded upon that indict-ment for treason; a hundred thousand dol-lars offered for my bead! Jim Lane wear a collar. (Laughter.) Wherever he is known that charge is denounced as false by both friend and enemy. Mr. President, I desire to call the atten-tion of the Senator from Ohio to the state-ment I have read from his speech yesterday. The President of the United States is not here to answer for himself. tables upon them, whereby they not only lost their suit, but had to foot heavy costs. In respect to the Metro-politan Hotel matter, rumor says that the Van Rensselaers did not get a dollar for that handsome property. The buildings having cost them nearly \$500,-000 to erect, not to speak of the value of the lots upon which they were built,

Hanthe Rud of a Defaulter.

upon this little item of mortuary news; for this same moribund individual was once a lawyer of some prominence here,

enjoying a large and lucrative practice,

and in the confidence of many of our heaviest capitalist and real estate owners.

He was counsel for, the Van Rensselaers

their profits on the sale were worse than infinitesimal. All this occurred fifteen here to answer for himself.

here to answer for himself. Mr. Wade—I wish he was. Mr. Lane again read the extract given above, and said he appealed to Mr. Wade to withdraw the serious charge he had made against the President. Toward the conclusion of his remarks, he referred to the Connecticut election. One more victory like that, he said, would ruin the Remublicen neutry. It was the forefore the or twenty years ago; and meanwhile Burrows has been living in Italy like a nabob, on the results of his ill-gotten treasure—another of the family of exiles to whom to such names as Schuyler, Fowler, Swartwout, ct id omne genus,

more victory like that, he said, would ruin the Republican party. It was the first scratch of the hand writing on the wall. He was not-the defender of the President's speech on the 22d of February. He believed the President was excited (laughter) when he made it: he had been provoked to it by what had been said of him in Congress. Mr. Brown took the floor to correct a a statement made by Mr. Lane in relation to the position of Senators on the Winter Davis Reconstruction bill. He (Mr. Brown) had voted for universal suffrage in that thill have been lent a sort of lustre.' Appeal from Head Centre O'Mahony.

tephens Coming to America---The Irish Head Centre's Wishes(As Alleged), etc..

IEADQ'S FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 32 East Seventeenth street, NEW YORK, April 5, 1866. To the Fenian Brotherhood :

BROTHERS: It is my duty to announce

to you the arrival, in Paris, of James Stephens, C. E. I. R. B., and to prepare you for his coming to the United States.

Four days previous to his leaving Ire

and he dispatched a special envoy to me, your Head Centre, with instruc-tions to publish the following facts as soon as it became certain that he had reached the French capital in safety.

First. He informs the American and

Irish-American public, through me, that he left the organization in Ireland in as good a condition as it has been

since the recent Fenian scandals had

over the hopes of all true lovers of free-

dom : and that he had placed the reins

of his government in the hands of com-

petent, devoted, and well-tried leaders,

to direct it during his temporary ab-

Second. That he went to Paris ou

most important business connected with.

the present struggle for Irish nation-hood, and not because he had been

forced thereto by the enemy. *Third.* He is now coming to the United States for the purpose of re-

storing harmonious counsel and well-

concentrated action among all true

continent; and to reconcile all discord

ant elements, and to make a last appeal

for his suffering country to all liberty-loving men throughout the world. His stay will be but short in our

midst. Let us receive his advent to

friends of Ireland on the

egun in America, and had cast a gloom

Avery was tried in Rhode Island for the murder of Sarah M. Connell and acquitted. The girl was found dead in the woods near a camp-meeting, and Avery was said to have been seen with her just before. Proof has lately appeared that the man seen with the girl was not Avery, but a person resembling him in size and dress, and that the girl committed suicide. That clears Mr. Avery from all suspicion. He left the ministry after his trial, and is now living in New York.

MR. FRANK MORGAN, of West Elizabeth, Allegheny county, sends to the Monongahela Republican the particulars of a remarkable slide from the mountain which overlooks that place-During the recent wet weather a tree slipped from its position and slid down its side over rocks and cliffs to its base a distance of about two thousand feet. The singular part was that the tree assumed its natural position and stood perfectly erect when it reached the foot of the mountain. There was a complete trail of its course left upon the side of the hill.

THE Chicago Tribunc furnishes the following bit of fashionable gossip: "A wealthy and highly accomplished lady of Chicago, now sojourning Paris, has gained the affection of, and will shortly accompany to the hymenial alter, an American gentleman long residing there, sustaining a prominent connection with a leading New York journal, and whose relations to the French Government are such as to have invested with much interest his letters written from the capital for many years past." Who is the "wealthy and highly accomplished lady," and who, the fortunate Bohemian?

A large and enthusiastic mass meet ing of the friends and supporters of the President and his reconstruction policy was held in Washington on Thursday evening, at which speeches were made by Senator Cowan and ex-Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania : Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Marshal Gooding, and others. Mr. Smith said, "Andrew Johnson is the Gibraltar of America and every man who dashes his head against 'that rock ' will get his brains knocked out." Resolutions were adopted endorsing the President's policy, opposing all attempts of the general government to force universal suffrage upon the people of any State or Territory, and in favor of the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States

without delay. JAMES STEWART, ESQ., of Kittanning, has in his possession a sword and musket barrel, relics of Armstrong's men. Expedition, which burned Kittanning in 1756. They were found on Blanket Hill, about five miles east of Kittanning, some ten years ago, having lain there

for about a century. Blanket Hill, it will be remembered, is the spot where the expedition stripped itself prepara- race after the General, and when he tory to the fight at Kittanning, and where Lieut. Hogg and his party met such a fate. The sword when new must have been a handsome weapon, and propably may have belonged to the the General to report at the stationabove named gallant officer. The musket barrel is a heavy but well made affair, and is stamped "London." The lock, which was found at the same time, is stamped with the maker's name, "Wilson."

Mr. Buchanan at Harrisburg,

Mr. Buchanan visited his old friend ments or public affairs.

election, which the Radicals have barely carried, and which they could not have carried at all if the President's preference for Mr. English had been made known ten days earlier, "the man now President of the United States has been signally rebuked." He alleges that 'the issue was one solely and only between the people and the President," and that the people "have pronounced a verdict against the President." Pursuing his assault (by proxy) on

the Chief Magistrate, the Harrisburg Postmaster says that "the attitude of Abolition majority Scovel, the recreant Speaker of the New Jersey Senate, shows plainly to our mind that either the President is plotting with the Copperheads to defeat the Democratic majority expressed will of the people of New Jersey, or that Andrew Johnson is New London... Windham..... using the patronage of his position to thwart the triumph of patriots who Abolition majority. saved the government from the destruc-

tion of traitors." As if all this were not insulting enough to his official superior, this horse-leech Postmaster, who still holds on to his commission, adds that if Scovel's "conduct is in obedience to orders from the President, it is infamous alike in Scovel and Andrew Johnson."

It remains to be seen how long President Johnson will permit this mercenary wretch to act as Postmaster at the Capital of Pennsylvania. The only character he has is his official character, and he cannot be stripped of that a day too soon.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. In order that our home and foreign

readers may enjoy the privilege of reading the late epistle of the "irreproachble" Thaddeus to the irrepressible Scovel, we print it below in the three leading languages of christendom :

MONSIEUR STEVENS TO MONSIEU'R SCOVEL. WASHINGTON, 29 mars A L'HON. J. M. SCOVEL :

A LIION J. M. SCOVEL: Cher mousleur:-Hatez, par tous les moyens possibles votre election, Surtout ne nous don-nez pas de conservateur, un radical comme yous, ou rien. Un copperhead est preferable a un disant da bunchible banalities. THADDEUS STEVENS. MYNHEER STEVENS TO MYNHEER SCOVEL.

"Balde in gten, 20. Märg. hor. 3. M. Seevel u. f. B., Bertber ferr, bereiden Gie gbre Babl mit allen Muteln, Vaffin die uns vur feinn Geniferativen belom-men. Einen Rabilala, wie Sie, ober Niemanden. Ein Gepperbeat ift beffer als ein Schwäger. I babbeus Strenn auf

As soon as we can find a sufficiently 'intelligent contraband," we shall have this important communication translated into Congo for the information of that portion of the Radical party who have had too much wool pulled over their eyes to read the language of white

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says; Lieut. Gen. Grant was arrested on Saturday afternoon by office Bailey, on the charge of fast driving. The officer had quite a caught up the General offered to pay the fine, but refuesd to be arrested. The officer having no authority to receive fines on the highway, desired house, but he immediately drove off at full speed. It is said that President Lincoln was once placed under arrest for fast driving, and acknowledged the authority of the law by paying his fine at the other than the second seco at the station-house.

Democratic Victory in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 9.—The result f the Hartford election to-day was a Mr. Buchanan visited his old friend Governor Porter at Harrisburg on Thurs-day last and remained there till Satur-day' afternoon. During his stay the 'Democratic members of both branches of the Legislature, together with a large number of private citizens, paid their respects to him. His visit was one of personal courtesy only, and Lad no con-nection whatever with political moye-ments or mublic affeire in the City Council.

therefore plain.

FICE !"

Our Gain in Connecticut.

The great gain for the Democratic party in Connecticut can only be realized by taking the count by Congressional districts; and considering the fact that the State is at present represented by four Abolitionists, the vote by districts is as follows : FIRST DISTRICT.

8,61 2,378 10,996 122 SECOND DISTRICT 8,409 ... 2,938

11,347 .. 1,932 THIRD DISTRICT. 5,630 3,443

 $9,073 \\ 2,370$ FOURTH DISTRICT

airfield .6,869.3,79610,665 The result shows a gain of two Con-

ressional districts, and also that a sound Democratic district requires 24,616 voters for a representative, while a strong Abolition district needs only 15,776.

Ex-Governor Johnston. Wm. F. Johnston, who, by virtue of

his office of Speaker of the Senate, became Governor of Pennsylvania when Governor Shunk resigned in the sum-

gubernatorial chair in the fall of the

same year by the Whig party, addressed an "Andy Johnson" meeting in Washington city on Thursday last. He asserted that the President adhered to the principles enunciated by the Convention that nominated him, and that it

MR. STRVENS TO MR. SCOVEL.

MR. SCAVENS TO MR. SCOYEL, WASHINGTON, MARCH 29, 1866. HOR, JANES M. SCOVEL, de., de.; DEAR STR.-By all means hurry up your elec-tion. Give us no conservative. A radical like yourself or nothing. A copperhead is better than a twaddler. THADDEUS STEVENS.

He said :

precisely the same platform that Congress made for you and me by their resolution, that this war, as they call it, was prose-cuted for the purpose of putting down the rebellion against the laws and restoring this Union. Let those Congressmen, many of whom voted for that resolution, go to their own records and they will find they are either by their actions to-day lying to their constituents or they were then.

Andy Stewart. This old gentleman, so many years the leading man in Fayette county, Pa.,

in opposition to the Democratic party, is out in full support of President John-son, and belabors the radicals with considerable spirit. Mr. S., in a recent speech said "he had served several years in Congress with Andrew Johnson. He knew him well, and he never son. He knew him well, and he never knew a firmer, purer, or more patriotic man-a man who, by his talent and unaided efforts, had raised himself by regular steps from the lowest to the highest position in the world. He had good sense and good principles. His instincts are all right, and he can't go wrong. You can neither drivenorseduce him." Not to be Forgotten.

Every tax-payer-no matter whether he be rich or poor, whether he be Democrat or Republican-will remember that the present Congress, made infamous by its recreancy to the rights and interests of the white men, passed the "Negro Bureau Bill," by which the tax payers of the country would have been robbed out of at least Fifty Millions

English, 8,937 1,937 of Dollars annually to feed and clothe the idle and worthless negroes who have been thrown upon the public by the re 10,874 sults of the war. And let them recol-

lect, also, that the Abolition Convention of this State, which nominated John W. Geary for Governor, endorsed 13,279 this same odious bill to the very letter.

The Cincinnati Election.

4,617 2,056 The Enquirer of Tuesday, in noticing the city election, which came off on 6,703 Monday, after stating that the result far

exceeded the expectations of the Democ-7,10. racy, says :- The immense Republican majority of one year ago has been re-10.776 luced one-half. It has fallen off from

6,000 in 1865 to 3,000 in 1866, and even far below this on a portion of the ticket. The republicans were fully organized, and had possession of the patronage of the Goverment, local, State and Federal.

The Democracy were but imperfectly organized, and had no hope of success in most of the wards. They have, therefore, done exceedingly well under the circumstances. The result affords an earnest that, with energetic work, the mer of 1848, and who was elected to the county can be carried for the Democracy

by a handsome majority. In the wards where the Democracy made a contest, their majority is exceedingly large. power, sets bayonets clashing and rules the thunder of artillery. A bee may thrust its little sting through a crevice Mr. Brooks Expelled. in the armor of the strong man and smite him to the earth; and small politicians, incapable to reconstruct or The House of Representatives of the present Rump Congress filled up the measures of its infamy yesterday by ex-pelling James Brooks from the seat to even to carry on an established govern-

was the Radical party that had departed which he was elected by the Eighth Congressional District of this State, and voting into his seat Mr. William E. therefrom. Those who now compose the great bulk of the Republican party of Lancaster county were the warm sup-Dodge, who was not elected, although it is known and admitted that he used tens of thousands of dollars corruptly to porters of Governor Johnston in 1848 and throughout his administration. We secure the suffrages of the voters of that do not know any reason why they should locality. A little plain talk on this matter will do not put the same confidence in him now

that they did then, and therefore we inno harm. vite the attention to the following brief

Messrs. Radicals of the Rump Con-gress, do you not see that, by expelling Senator Stockton, and Congressmen extract from his speech at Washington. He said : I do not know your President more than I have been introduced to him on one or two occasions, and never spoke twenty words to him in my life. I know many of your members of Congress, and I know many of them to be highly estimable gen-tlemen. They were sent to this Congress to perform a particular duty; and I trust they are performing that duty as they un-derstand it. And while there in the per-formance of that duty, I am willing to sus-tain them as a branch of the Government; but whenever they step beyond the line of Baldwin, Voorhees, and Brooks, to ac-complish purely party ends, you justify and invite like violence? You use fraud and force to add to your numbers and you, cannot, in reason, object, i some power, superior to yours, should adopt your methods in its dealings with you. There is intrinsically, no more sacredness in the Republican majorities which elected Thad. Stevens, Wentworth, or Bingham, than in the Demo-cratic majorities which chose Baldwin, Voorhees, and Brooks. If no rule of but whenever they step beyond the line of that duty for the purpose of making unjust attacks upon a co-ordinate branch of the justice obtains in the one case, neither does it in the other. You kick Rep-resentatives out of their seats because attacks upon a co-ordinate branch of the Government, I am opposed to sustaining them. [Loud applause.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I say here to-night, fearlessly, that Andrew Johnson, your President, stands precisely on the platform that was made for him by the party that nominated him at Baltimore. [Enthusiastic applause.] He stands on precisely the same platform that Congress made for you and me by their resolution resentatives out of their seats because you have the power, and in so doing lose all moral status with the country. Should the kicking process be turned against yourselves, remember it were you who made force the arbiter. Its a poor rule that will not work both ways. Hereafter, the deliberations of this ir-sequer bedy can have no value to the regular body can have no value to the public. We deny that it is a Congress of the United States. It not only excludes eleven States, but it reduces its own membership by violence to carry on a war against the integrity of the Union. Its record is already the most

shameful page in our history .-- World

COUP D'ETAT RUMORS .--- A distinguished COUP D'ETAT RUMORS.—A distinguished military chieftain has, within the last few days, been sounded by two noted politicians, one of whom was in the army, to see what extent he could be relied upon to fayor a coup d'etat by which the Southern represen-tatives are to be placed in both Houses of Congress. No encouragement was given, but the project has not been abandoned.— Wash, Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

We have italicised the only question ble part of the above information able part of the above information. Substitute for that clause, "by which the Government of the United States is to be overthrown by a revolutionary junto of Radical demagogues," and we will youch for every word of it, and so could the Tribune correspondent, if he is well enough informed to speak on this sub-iact — National Intellaemer. -National Intelligencer.

Financial and Commercial.

The New York World of yesterday

says: The money market was easier to-day at five to six per cent. for call loans, and seven per cent. for strictly first-class paper. The recent failures of bankers, paper. The recent failures of bankers, the run upon those in Rochester and the run upon those are alarmment, may yet be able to precipitate a revolution which will result in its overthe late robberies and frauds, are alarming to capitalists and money lenders, throw. It is well to be warned in time. If the many of whom think that the season of frauds incident to every speculative era is at hand. When the season of frauds and failures immediately preceding the final collapse of the bubbles created by storm is coming let us not be unprepar-ed for it. If the President of the United States is to be made a victim of party malice because of his maintenance of es created by the paper money system does come, they will be, doubtless, for amounts on a the rights of these States under the Con-stitution, and his refusal to obey the bethey scale of magnitude far exceeding every-thing in the records of the past. The is to be thing in the records of the past. The Indiana fraud for two or three millions, impeached by such accusers as Thadde-us Stevens, and tried before such judges as Charles Sumner, we have a vision, the Ketchum affair for four or five mil In the rest of the formation of the second s dreadful but distinct, that the decree which shall unseathim will be registered n blood-whose blood, time alone can Ex-President Buchanan left town for

aritate the community. Before the re-bellion, any one of these affairs would have seriously affected our money len-ders. Now-a-days, they are considered trifles. Nothing short of failures or frauds for five or six hundred millions, which will wipe out of existence the pational banks of the country to the Lancaster on Saturday afternoon on the wo o'clock train, after enjoying a brief visit of two days in our midst. Mr. Buchanan's eminent public services are which will wipe out of existence the national banks of the country, is likely to disturb seriously the callous serenity of the people. Stock operators play with counters for millions, and national bank presidents and cashiers, all over the country, are in with them and sup-ply the funds from their own banks. When the bubble does burst, the assets of the national banks will consist large-ly of the paper of first-class insolvent millionaires. known to all. We will simply make a brief sketch of his illustrious career. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791, and is therefore nearly 75 years of age. He served his country as a private soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1821 was elected a mem-ber of Congress, having previously served in the State Legislature. He con-

served in the State Legislature. He con-tinued in Congress ten years until 1831, when he was appointed by General Jackson Minister to Russia. He re-mained abroad three years, and was millionaires The general trade of the city is active, mained abroad three years, and was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania in 1835. He served in the

The general trade of the city is active, but prices are low. The dry goods mar-ket has improved, and prices are better under the influence of large sales, the steadiness in the price of gold, and the resolution to add 50 per cent. to the cus-tom house duties for a period of ninety days. This resolution, although never intended to be acted upon, has been of benefit to importers. Senate until 1845, when he resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under James K. Polk. He filled that

under James K. Polk. He filled that position during the entire four years of Mr. Polk's administration, when he re-tired from public life. He remained at Wheatland until 1852, when he was appointed by President Pierce Minister to the Court of St. James. In 1856 he re-signed that mission and neuroscil benefit to importers. DRY GOODS.—The following quota-tions are from the bulletin of the Dry Goods Exchange, No. 49 and 51 Park place :

signed that mission and returned home, and was elected President of the United States. He was inaugurated President on the 4th of March, 1857, and conduct-ed public affairs with dignity and skill until succeeded by President Lincoln in 1861. Since that time Mr. Buchanan has been enjoying repose from the la-bors of the past, and lives at his beauti-ful residence called "Wheatland," near Lancaster city, Pennsylvania, honored, respected and admired by his fellow-citizens everywhere.—Harris-burg Union. signed that mission and returned home, and was elected President of the United

tion of this policy, step by step, by Mr. Lin-coln and his administration; its indorsecoln and his administration; its indorse-ment by Congress, as late as March of last year; the reiteration of this policy by Mr. Lincoln in his speech but three days before his death, and the faithful adherence of Mr. Johnson to the measure and policy adopted by, and the process of consummation when the present Executive succeeded Mr. Lin-coln. The latter had laid down the track on which the car of State was to move.— The train was moving on, when in came some gentlemen who claim to be wiser than Mr. Lincoln and threw obstructions upon the track, and threw of State off the the track, and threw the car of State off the

collision before the session of Congress

Mr. Doolittle said he had received a de-Arr. Doontue said he had received a do-spatch informing him that the Legislature of his State had passed a resolution request-ing him to vote for the Civil Rights bill, the President's objections thereto notwith-standing. He had already set forth at length his objections to the measure and be could standing. He had already sector a non-his objections to the measure, and he could be would abide by the not vote for it, and he would abide by the consequences. He entertained the highest respect for the gentlemen composing the Legislature of his State, but standing where

Legislature of his State, but standing where he does, he sees what they cannot. They are at a distance, and influenced by a party press, and persons interested in a continua-tion of disorder in the South. Mr. Doolittle read from letters from gen-tlemen of great intelligence, sojourning in the South, to prove that shameful misrep-resentations of the real sentiments of the Southern people here here mode in wards resentations of the real sentiments of the Southern people have been made by news-papers through their correspondents. One of Mr. Doolittle's correspondents says ac-counts in the Northern press are mere car-ricatures of Southern sentiment, and that he has never heard of any conspiracy, or effort, or intention of any kind, to resist the government or laws, or to oppress the negro. Mr. Davis, of Ky., rose and said he would proceed a good deal like an October rain, with deliberation and very much at his leisure. He proceeded to speak against the with deliberation and very much at his leisure. He proceeded to speak against the Civil Rights bill, and in favor of the veto. Toward the conclusion of his remarks, Mr Davis said if the bill now pending before Senate became a law he should be compelled to regard bimself as an enemy to the gov-ernment and to work for its overthrow,...-He wanted no bureaucracy to govern this country.

Ite wanted no bureaucracy to govern this country. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, took the floor and said—I rise to say, sir, that in my judgment the passage of this bill is an inau-guration of revolution. It is well, sir, that the American people should take warning and set their house In order, for it is impos-sible that the people will patiently submit to it. Heaven knows we have had enough of bloodshed, enough of mourning in every household, There are too many newly made graves for any one to wish to see more. Attempt to execute this law within

made graves for any one to wish to see more. Attempt to execute this law within the limits of any State of this Union, and in my judgment this country will again be plunged into all the horrors of civil war. In my own State—an humble State in point of number, but a State of gallant sons —your law will never be observed by the judiciary of that State, most of them of the gapublican party—there is not, I say, a Republican judge—we never had a judge so dear to the teachings of the great lumi-naries of the law as to attempt to enforce naries of the law as to attempt to enforce such a flagrantly unconstitutional law or act as this. I shall not again enter upon the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the act; but, sir, fift be not grossly, flagrantly unconstitutional, then five-and-twenty years of some diligent study of the law have availed me nothing.

years of some diligent study of the law have availed me nothing. In conclusion, Mr. Saulsbury predicted that the passage of this bill would lead to bloodshed, war and disunion. Mr. Yates simply wished to say : Let the Union people of this country and their Sen ators and Representatives murch torward in the performance of their duty, and jet them do it now and hereafter. them do it now and hereafter. Mr. McDougall spoke of this bill as revo-lutionary and unconstitutional; one of a

series of revolutionary measures now be fore Congress. The vote was then taken on the question, shall the bill pass, the President's objection notwithstanding, and the result was as fol-

Notwittistanding, and the result was as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind), Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates-33. Nays-Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle and Wright-15, Absent-Mr. Dixon.

Absent---Mr. Dixon. When Mr. Morgan recorded his vote in the affirmative, the galleries applauded very

The Chair announced, amid great ap-plause, that the bill having received a two-hirds vote, had become a law, but subse-quently corrected the inadvertence by sta-

ting that the bill, having received a two-thirds vote, had passed the Senate. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Secreta-ry of the Senate was ordered to communi-

Ty of the Senate was ordered to communi-cate to the House a copy of the veto mes-sage, together with the result of the vote above given. The Senate adjourned at 6.30 to meet on Monday next.

THE PRESS of New Orleans call for

the return of the libraries taken North during the war.

ness, his high talents, and stern fideli-ty deserve. May dirediscord, and hate-ful jealousies; vanish from among us at his approach. May they cease thence-forth and forever to be the constantlyrecurring destroyers of our hopes for national resurrection. I remain, in fraternity, your obedient servant, JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

Snapping-Turtle Tom.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.) r. Burney, of Dakotah, is certainly Dr the greatest wag in the House of Rep-resentatives at the present time. He can tell more stories and will go further in pursuit of a practical joke, than any other man on the floor of the House. Like all other sensible men he is a Con-servative Republican, and supports the President and his policy. A neighbor of his on the floor is Mr. Williams, of Pittsburg, a vain old gentleman of extremely Radical views. Mr. Williams was in the habit of talking to Burney of Conservatives as dead-and-alive sort of men, and of the Radicals as "the real ping-turtle party. bethought him o wide-awake, snapping-turtle The Doctor one day bethough

Williams that he'd better look out or that snapping-turile party would play hell with him. Next morning, while passing through the market, he saw a lot of turtles exposed for sale, among them a pugnacious snapper that seemed to be affording a great deal of amusement to a crowd of bystanders. His size was about that of the crown of An size was about that of the crown of a man's hat, but his grit was immense, and he jumped at everything that came in his way, whether a crowbar or a corn stalk. Burney immediately became his purchaser, and seizing him by the tail, put him in a basket and carried him to the capitol. It was not yet 11 o'clock and the ball was norther weth o'clock and the hall was nearly empty,

o'clock and the hall was nearly empty, so he was enabled to carry out his pro-ject unobserved. He went directly to Williams' desk, found it unlocked, by good fortune, quietly lifted the lid, and transferred the snapper from the basket, to rumble and tumble among foolscap and pub. does, then closed the desk and pub. docs., then closed the desk and left it as if nothing had occurred and let it is it nothing had occurred of the extraordinary character just re-lated. After the House had been called to order, Burney, who, with a few of the initiated, had kept a close eye on Williams, to see if he would open his desk, and had been disappointed, ap-pro.ched the old man, and with an air of feirned impatience said: "Williams

offeigned impatience, said: "Williams, reach your hand into your desk, and get me a sheet of paper, I'm out." Williams raked the lid of his desk just enough to let his hand in, and was reaching for the requested sheet, when he experienced a remarkable sensation uttered a yell which actonished half the House, and jumped backward half a dozen feet. The "snapper" had grabbed for him, caught him by the coat cuffs, and narrowly missed his hand. It is not necessary to say that there was a big laugh at Williams' expense, at the termination of which Burney said to him: "I told you to look out

for this darned snapping-turtle party, as you call it. It is a dangerous crowd." MACK.

Circular Letter from the President.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.—The Pres-ident has just issued the following cir-cular to Heads of Departments in ref-erence to appointments to office: It is eminently right and proper that the Government of the United States backle divergence and automation

should give earnest and substantial evidence of the just appreciation of the services of the patriotic men who, when the life of the nation was imper-lited, entered the army and navy to preserve the integrity of the Union, de-

fend the Government, and maintain and perpetuate unimpaired its free institutions. It is therefore directed: First. That

in appointments to office in the several Executive Departments of the General Soverenment and the various branches of the public service connected with said Departments, preference shall be gived to such meritorious and honor-

gived to such meritorious and honor-ably discharged soldiers and sailors, particularly those who have been dis-abled by wounds received or diseases contracted in the line of duty, as may possess the proper qualifications. Second. That in 'all promotions in said Departments, and the several branches of the public service connect-ed therewith, such persons shall bave orancies of the public service connect-ed therewith, such persons shall have preference, when equally eligible and qualified, over those who have not faithfully and honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON. Executive Mansion, April 7th, 1866,