Laucaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1866

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

To Our Campaign Subscribers.

This is the last ssue of our paper which we can send to our Campaign subscribers. Already many of the hundreds who responded to our proposal to issue a Campaign edition have become nermanent subscribers, and we expect to enrol the greater portion of the entire number on our regular list.

Now that the election is over, we shall be able to fill the WEEKLY INTELLI-GENCER with such a variety of entertaining matter, as will make it all that a Family Newspaper should be. We will give the latest and most reliable news by mail and telegraph up to the hour of going to press, as full and complete market reports as can be had anywhere, the doings of Congress and the State Legislature, a general variety of literary matter, useful reading for farmers and mechanics, all the local news of the county, and, in short, every thing that can be desired in a first-class Weekly Journal. We shall not forget politics, but, while zealously doing battle for the right in that respect, shall

forgotten or neglected. We believe we only speak the truth, when we say that the WEEKLY IN-TELLIGENCER is second to no paper in the State of Pennsylvania. Our subscription list is already large, but there is always room for more.

We hope our Campaign Subscribers will all conclude to continue to take the paper

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The Result.

The result of the election of Tuesday as reported in the State of Pennsylvania, is calculated to sadden the heart of every true patriot in the nation. Passion and prejudice have overcome patriotism and prudence. If it be true that the Radicals have elected John W. well that the Radical leaders should Geary and made a gain of Congressmen, we may confidently expect them know this.

ern States will be refused admission to the Union except on degrading and impossible terms, and the President of the United States will be impeached and an attempt made to depose him from office.

The people were fully and faithfully warned against the infamous schemes of the bold bad men who are now in the ascendant throughout the North. They have allowed themselves to be duped and deluded into the support of measures which must effect disastrously all the best interests of this nation. That they will reap the reward of their

What Use Will the Radicals Make of their Victories ? A week has passed away since the election was held in this State. The contest was not long in doubt after the polls had closed. Before midnight it was known that Geary was elected Governor, and that the Conservative candidates were defeated. For a week we have waited patiently to see whether the Radicals would display any signs of statesmanship in the midst of their triumph. We have waited in vain. From no source have we heard a single word of political wisdom uttered. The eaders of the party seem to be blinded

3

with rage against President Johnson, and full of bitter and unrelenting hatred toward the entire white population of the South. They talk of the people of that entire section as if they considered that they had not a single right under the Government and no claim to a place within the Union. Every Republican newspaper in Pennsylvania, so far as we have seen them, has been full of the most insulting epithets. They have assumed the haughty domineering tone

which they indulged in throughout the war. The whole white population of the South are denounced as rebels without any rights except the right to be hanged and the entire mass of those in the North who supported the policy of President Johnson are spoken of in terms which are literally indecent and outrageous. Forney openly threatens the impeach-

ment of a President whose distinguishing characteristic is a sacred regard for his oath of office, and a firm resolve to maintain, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. Follow ing in Forney's lead, every lesser Radical newspaper in the State echoes the cry of the leading hound. Throughout 'ennsylvania, from oneend of the Stat to the other, the result of the election take care that other interests are not has been received by the Radical leaders as an endorsement of the most ex-

treme policy. That President Johnson will be im peached by the Radicals during the coming session of Congress we do not believe. They will hesitate before they put their threats into execution. Much elated as they are with their victories and vindictive as they feel, they will hardly dare to risk the consequences of such an act of folly. If, in defiance of

the Constitution, and of all law and justice, they should, they will neces sarily precipitate this nation into a new revolution more terrible than that from which we have just emerged. They

would find resistance of the most effec tive kind meeting them in the very first

move they made toward deposing the lawfully elected President of the United States, for the purpose of setting up a tool of their own in his stead. To a call for aid from the President, under such such circumstances, the whole mass of able-bodied men in the Democratic party of the North would at once rally in their undivided might. It is

to carry out their threats. The South-But, while we do not believe they will dare to impeach the President we expect to see the Radical majority in Congress carve out for their party : policy which can result in nothing but political, social and financial disaster V few moderate Republicans journals

declare that the Southern States will be admitted to the enjoyment of their full rights in the Union immediately upon heir adoption of the proposed Amendnends to the Constitution. The New York Times and the Herald both urge them to do so at once. But, the very anxiety of these sheets shows that they dread the effect of the advancing de.

is for the Radicals in and out of Con-Depreciating the Value of U. S. Bonds. gress to say. They have vast power in Some of the means to which partitheir hands, and can be only slightly zans resort during a hotly contested restrained in its use by the wisdom and political campaign are perfectly despistatesmanship of the President and his cable. The Radicals in their despera advisers. What will they do in the tion during the canvass through which premises? That is the question which we have just passed, made constant ap housands are eagerly asking. How it peals to those who hold the bonds of the will be answered we know not. All United States. They boldly asserted their past actions are calculated to in that the success of those who favor a spire distrust, and their present utteranspeedy and complete restoration of the ces lead us to apprehend coming Union would necessarily depreciate the disasters. That they will moderate their value of government securities, and insane fury there is no reason to believe cause great financial disaster. This The present hour is one of extreme method of appeal was not confined to peril, and the future of our country is the loose assertions of unscrupulous in the hands of men who are unfit to Radical newspapers. Such prominent be trusted with power. men as Thaddeus Stevens, had suffi-What this nation most needs now i ciently little regard for truth to pubeace and a perfectly restored Union. lish over their signatures letters cal-It is sure that we shall have neither so culated to excite the apprehension of

ong as the Radical leaders can prevent ignorant men who hold evidences of the it. The recent elections give them a nation's indebtedness. That Mr. Ste. new lease upon power. They are more vens and every other man of sense who insolent and domineering to-day than made this appeal to the avarice of unthey even were before. They will not thinking men, knew that there was no yield one jot or tittle of their impossible truth in the statements made by them lemands. They can work much evil, and we must believe. To suppose them to we have every reason to believe they will be ignorant of the true condition of our pursue such a course as will not result national finances, would be to assume n any permanent good. All the Conthat they are more perfectly uninform servative masses of the nation can now ed in regard to public affairs of prime do is to stand firmly by the right, pre importance than we dare charge them pared to meet every demand which with being. may be made upon them in the

future. That they will do so, we have statement of Mr. McCulloch on the 1st as little doubt as we have that the Rad-October, was \$2,573,336,942. It reached icals will only make use of their victo its maximum on the 31st of August. ries to work evil.

190. During the following month of A Minority Party. September it was reduced \$12,719,346. The assumption of the Republicar and on the 1st October, 1865, it stood at party that it represents a majority of \$2,745,061,844. The present statement he citizens of the United States is shows a total reduction of \$171,724,903 ham and a falsehood. Never since i for the past year, which is at the rate of had an existence were a majority of the \$14,310,408 per month. The average people of this country endorsers of its monthly reduction of the debt has, entire policy. Yet it has arrogantly as however, been much larger of late. Du sumed, ever since it came into power ring the month of September it was \$22. that none of its acts were to be question-346,226, and during the past four months ed. On the strength of the recent elec t amounted to \$96,951,425 - an average tions, in which it is shown to be able to of \$24,237,856 per month. control but a meagre majority of vote

While the debt of the Government is in the Northern S ates, it haughtily de thus being rapidly lessened, loans which mands that all its exactions shall be ac have been resorted to as a means of temceded to at once. porary relief have been considerably Coming into power as a minority reduced by conversion into 5-20 bonds. party, through the principles of State The 7-30 loan, for instance, which stood, overeignty, the Republican party igon February 1st, 1866, at \$830,000,000,

ored State rights as soon as it found i now stands at \$743,996,050. The com onvenient for it to do so. pound interest notes, which stood the On the close of the war it voluntarily at \$180,012,141, now stand at \$155,512. nut itself into a position of antagonism to a majority of the citizens of the United States. How it could maintain its hole on power was the one question which engrossed the thoughts of its leaders. Being unfitted to pursue a moderate and rational policy it was compelled to resort to desperate expedients. The Union has been kept divided for the Against this we have an increase of the sole purpose of enabling the Republican amount of 5-20 bonds from \$665,370,800 leaders to devise some scheme for peron the 1st of February to \$798,162,250 or petuating their hold on power. They 5132,390,450 : That is, there is so much dare not await the verdict of the ma of the debt which has not been actually jority of the citizens of the United paid off, but which has been put into a States, and are ready to resort to more manageable and controllable form. compulsory means to secure a seeming In addition there has been a reduction indorsement by States of the schemes

they have proposed. If the proposed Constitutional Amendnent were submitted to a vote of the sitizens of the United States to-morrow. t would be found that there is a clear najority of at least half a million against t. If it be left to States themselves it May, previous to the immense sales by vill never receive the sanction of the number required to make it part of the Constitution of the United States.

The Republican party stands before he country to-day as a minority party. Yet its demands are of the most arrogant character. Its leading men are full of oluster and big with defiance. Excited by the result of the recent election they

source of national wealth. We address John W. Geary's Speech at Harrisburg. these remarks to men who will hear what we have to say now, with more consideration than they would have done before the election. Now that the excitement of the heated contest is cooling down, we hope passion and prejudice nay speedily cease to affect the minds of the people, and that they will calmly consider these great questions, which still remain unsettled.

Preparing to Perpetrate an Outrage. The Radicals in Congress showed luring last winter that they were ready to resort to any expedient to increase their majority in the House and the Senate. The case of Mr. Stockton, Senator from New Jersey, was so gross and barefaced a piece of infamy that it excited the indignation even of honest Republicans. Several of the cases of contested elections decided in the House were equally outrageous, but the villainy in them was not thrust quite so openly before the public. The news of the election in this State has not been fully received as yet; but even thus early the first steps are being taken to oust one of the Democratic members elect from his seat. Forney is making a loud outery in regard to frauds in the Luzerne district. The Radicals hoped to beat Hon. Charles Dennison there.

Failing to do so at the polls they are The public debt, as shown by the taking the initiatory steps to deprive him of his seat by the direct action of the Radical majority in the House. All Forney's outcry in regard to frauds 1865, when the total stood at \$2,757,781, is only the preparatory clamor which is

raised for the purpose of building a foundation on which to base a contemplated outrage. Mr. Dennison having been in Congress for a number of years, may be able to defeat the villainy which will be attempted, but that an effort will be made to thrust him out of his seat we have no doubt. Forney's cry about frauds, which is perpectly baseless, is proof of the intention

Bombastes Furioso on the War Path Again.

The military editor of the Express, day or two after the election, aunounced with a grand flourish of his penny whistle that he had "sheated hissword." The whole world breathed freer, and mmediately thereafter a Peace Congress ventured to assemble in that panlemonium of sectional hatred mis-called

the City of Brotherly Love. We really magined the fellow was in earnest. We hought we should have no more of his 140, and the temporary loan, which ceaseless rub-a-dub-dub. But, we are was then \$114,755,840, is now only \$22,sorry to say, we were deceived. He re-500,000. In other words, there has been reduction of this large class of indebtmindsus of a Scotch terrier with auburn edness which, in case of unforseen fihair. He is not dangerous: "his bark is waur than his bite;" but he does nancial complication, threatened the snap and snarl in a way that sets ones Government with dangerous embaroes to itching, and keeps the muscles of rassment, to the extent of \$202,759,791.

the foot and ankle contracted. The report in the Philadelphia Lcdgcr set his head in a blaze again. He fusses and fumes over it with a fury that would be terrible were it not so perfectly ridiculous as to make it laughable. His threats remind us of the swellings of the leader of the frogs in their terrible of \$24,270,081 in the amount of greenconflict with the mice. Ye Gods! how valiant the fellow is. He pants for a backs, which stood in February at \$433,new war, and longs to dictate to a new 435,373, and now stand at \$399,165,292. regiment of old veterans from some safe and the amount of gold, which was 'headquarters." He scents the battle 851,443,162 on the 1st day of February, from afar, and his heart is troubled. has risen again to \$75,202,269, which is Evidently he was scared. nearly as large as it was in the month of

Seriously, however, a more ridiculously absurd piece of fooling, a more Mr. McCulloch, when it stood \$76,676,laughable exhibition of Bombastes Fu-07. These are the main features of Mr. rioso, than the military editor of the McCulloch's statement. There is one Express gave to the readers of that sheet other noticeable fact. There is \$23,302 -372 of matured debt due and uncalled on last Saturday evening we have never seen. We hope he will now put up his for, on which interest has ceased. This 'cheese toaster " in earnest. The counis of itself a suggestive commentary on try has no use for him or it. Let him the faith of these bondholders in the rene himself to squib

On being serenaded at Harrisburg on the night of the election John W. Geary

made the following speech : FELLOW-CITIZENS: As the candidate and representative of the triumphant Union Republican party of Pennsylvania, I recip-rocate your congratulations, and return you my sincere thanks for this greeting. It is indeed a noble victory we have achieved. We cannot too fervently and too repeatedly offer thanks to Almighty God for this new evidence of His presence in the midst of our national difficulties. The same hand that guided us through the sufferings and death of a causeless rebellion has led us sufely through a new and even more tre-mendous peril. The intelligence of the terrible overthrow of treason in Pennsyl-FELLOW-CITIZENS: As the candidateand terrible overthrow of treason in Pennsyl vania-the sublime civic sequel to the crowning victory of Gettysburg-the second and final surrender of the rebel sympa

and final surrender of the rebel sympa-thizers, will forever and justly settle many disputed questions. It permanently establishes the fact that the Government of the United States is vested in the American people, and in their representatives in Congress assembled, and ot in a corrupt Executive

And upon this strong and granite founda-tion we shall new proceed to fortify against the inronds of time and the attacks of trea-son, the following truths and covenants: "That the Government of the people, by "That the Government of the people, by be people, and for the people, shall not erish from the earth; "That cruel and revengeful traitors, de-eated in battle, shall not be restored to

uin the country they attempted to destroy "That when our forefathers declared man "That when our forefallers declared man apable of self government, they rejected the heresy of human slavery, and pledged qual political rights to all their successors; "That hereafter the clizer represented in the State and National Legislatures must be clothed with the rights of clizenship; "That if the grounds of the Government." That all the agencies of the Government ivil and military, must be perseveringlund sternly exercised to protect, vindicate and sternly exercised to protect, vindicate, and if needs be, avenge our oppressed brothers in the South against the savage persecutions of rebels who are still so im-penitent and deflant that even Andrew Johnson fears to pardon them? "That this obligation is as sacred as that which made the Roman citizen strong and respected all over the world and which

espected all over the world, and which nulates the British Government to da defend British subjects against oppre nd persecution, however remote and how and persecution, however remote and how-ever remorseless; that as we must choose between those who will not yield to the con-querors' terms in the recent insurgent States and those who have fought steadily for the Government and pray for its protec-tion, we gladly prefer the men who offered their lives for the flag to those who continue to scorne and transle upon it." scorne and trample upon it.

to score and trample upon it." The defeat of the sympathizers with trea-son, and the overthrow of an abandoned and ungrateful Executive in Pennsylvania, opens the whole Southern country to the progressive people of the North, with their ten thousand intellectual and elevating agencies, and better than this it secures to the resident loyalit, whiteand black those he resident loyalist, white and black, thos natural and civil rights pledged in the Declaration of Independence and secured by the laws of the land. What Pennsylby the haws of the land. What Pennsyl-vanian who contributed to the resplendent majority we contemplate with such grati-tude and joy to-night, will not feel proud that to his vote and to his energy mankind is indolted for these priceless blessings. Having fortified these great'truth against all future dangers, it is for us of Pennsyl-vania to maintain the forward noviton we vania to maintain the forward position we

vania to maintain the forward position we have so proudly won. The result proves that an intelligent peo-ple cannot be driven away from principle by appeals to prejudice. But it fixes the fact more than all that profligacy and pro-scription in high places serve to arrouse popular indignation, and to strengthen pop-ular convictions. No tyrant in any age-not even that of Nero, whose infamy is written in the immortal paces of Sectionius written in the immortal pages of Seutoniu ever descended so low in his efforts ever descended so low in his efforts to debauch or reached so high in his efforts to destroy, as Andrew Johnson. Strong in the stolen power of a betrayed people, he stretched forth his arm, paralyzing where he could not pur shase, and scourging where he could not subdue. Our State was con-verted high under these where the offlage verted into a market place, where the offices verted into a market place, where the offices of the people were profilered to themselves as the price of their own degradation, and where honest opinion was ostracized and eraven sycophancy disgustingly rewarded. But this attempt to restore the traitors of the South and to revive the Copperheads of the North has proved to be a galvanism so brief that his failure has consigned both to a deeper hat his failure has consigned both to a deeper ies th and to a darker grave than they occu

pied before. The Commonwealth that has resisted and defied such lribes and such resisted and defied such **lribes** and such brutnlities may well chain the proud title of being the fortress of American freedom. But as I speak to you I feel that we are not alone entitled to the laurels of transcendant triumph. Indiana and Ohio complete the triumvirate as they compete for the palm. Let us share it with them as those who won the immortal battles against rebellion shared equally the dangers and the honors of the conflict. of the conflict

Great Danger of a New Civil War.

We have several times within th ast two months felt it our duty to warn ur countrymen that we stand on the leclivity towards another civil war

The proofs that our fears were not chimerical or premature, thicken every day. Violent language and fierce re criminations have been followed, as was natural, by political riots in several cities. The public mind has been kindled to such an inflammatory pitch, that men have grown reckless and defiant. The present state of the public mind forebodes infinite mischief. The followowing extracts, all taken from the city Republican journals of yesterday, sho hat we are not singular in supposing that the country is in the These extracts are, of course, tinged with party feeling. They are quoted by us merely as evidence that intelligent observers of all parties consider the that the country is in imminent danger

and portentous [From the Evening Post]

[From the Evening Post] The great mass of our population, excited almost to the same degree as when the rebel guns bombarded Fort Sunter, will listen to no project of reconstruction short of the ac-ceptance of the amendments to the Consti-tution. [From the Tribune]

[From the Tribune.] I warn those who are now seeking wha I warn those who are now seeking what they term a Conservative restoration of the Union, that a republic cannet be pinned together by bayonets—that it must rest on and be upheld by the affections of its peo-ple—that, if the loyal blacks of the South shall not be fully engranchised, there will oon be another outbreak of the rebel spiri ow smouldering there. even more desu and formidable than that which has cost th country such takes of blood and such moun tains of treasure. Count the four millions of black ciphers, and the rebellion has to day, what it had not in the winter of 60 -a decided preponderance at the South and that preponderance will soon bloodily manifest itself. There is no safety, no rea

manifest itself. There is no safety, no real-peace, but in universal justice and impar-lial freedom. II. (i. [From the Herald.] Outside of Congress the political stump speakers on both sides have been yet more riotous and violent. The Butlers and Brown-lows and Hamiltons on one side, and the Sharkeys, Dawsons and Monroes on the other, have done their best to excite the prejudices and passions of the people and to destroy the blessings of peace. One set of lestroy the blessings of peace. One set of nen in the South and another set in the Eas. set of have used their breath unceasingly to fan the mouldering embers of fanatiersm and seeionalism once into a flame. Or side we are told that Congress is to be forci-bly entered by the Southern members and the organization carried at the point of the bayonet. On the other we are promised the incoments of the D mpeachment of the President as soon as ongress reassembles.

From the Times.) From the Times.) The same feeling prevailed six years ago. Few then attached importance to the threats of the fire-enters, or realized the crisis which was numinent. So it is to day. The ex-plosive force of elements which are at work is underestinged. The possibility of cel-bision, of conflict, of civil were, is not gesion, of conflict, of civil war, is not ed. The causes which operate in hat direction are passed over as of no it diate importance, and the influences that are most likely to bring it about are persistentdisregarded. The existence of the danger which

impends over us being thus generally acknowledged, we deem it pertiuent to remark, in the first place, that the peril s not of Southern, but of Northern rigin. At the close of the late war, the submission of the South, and its manly acceptance of the result, was a marvel of good feeling and moral magnanimity. The gratifying and unexpected attitud of that section was due to its good sense and to the confidence inspired by the generous terms of surrender granted to the rebels when they were compelled to lay down their arms. The prompt alacrity with which they co-operated with the federal government in its con-ciliatory attempt to restore the revolted States to their former political relations, ostered kindly sentiments, and author zed the hope that the wounds caused by the war would be speedily healed. It was the Radicals of the North that step ped in to mar the returning harmony It was the Northern Radicals that light ed anew the torch of discord and flung t, blazing, into Congress. It was the Radicals that stirred up a mutiny Radicals against the President, having deter mined, at all hazards, to arrest and undo his pacific work. The South could not be otherwise than dissatisfied, and yet its bearing throughout the session of Congress and up to this time has been considerate and patriotic. Its spirit

in the Philadelphia Convention was ex-

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment ---Letter from Governor Sharkey.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 17, 1866. cellency B. G. Humphreys, Governor of

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 17, 1866. His Excellency B. G. Humphreys, Governor of Mississippi: DEAR SIR—The public prints inform me that our Legislature is to be convened in extra session on the 15th of October. The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States as a 14th article, may possibly be submitted to the Legislature for its adoption or rejection, and as our State has had no opportunity of being heard through her Representatives on this inter-esting subject, and as the people of a State have a right to know the opinions of their Representatives on a question so vitally important, I adopt this method—the only one left me—of giving very briefly the out-line of the opinions which I entertain in regard to this proposed amendment. No d aubt the good sense of the Legislature will guide that body to a correct conclusion, but the interest I feel for the welfare and dignity of the State demand that I should not remain silent, when both are so deeply not remain silent, when both are so deeply involved.

involved. In the first place, I do not believe the amendment was recommended by two-thirds of the Congress of the United States, The Constitutional House of Representa-tives consists of members chosen "by the people of the several States," and the Sem ate consists of "two Senators from eac sources and two behaviors from each state." It is very clear that a body not so composed, or, in other words, where a considerable number of the States are exuded from representation in both branch , is not the Congress of the United States ach State has a right to know that all claiming to be members possess the Consti-tutional requisites. Mississippi does not and cannot know that the members who recommend this amendment were Consti-tutional members of Congress, Nearly one-third of the States were excluded from representation in both Houses by a majorepresentation in both Houses by a major-ty of members who assumed to be the If yof members who assumed to be the Congress. If a majority may thus exclude States from representation, it is easy to perceive that it may go on in the work of declaring States disloyal and in the exclu-sion of minorities, until Congress shall be made to consist only of members from a few of the larger States with all others excluded. For instance, New York and Pennsylvania may so manage as to convol a majority. may so manage as to control a majority and begin by excluding first one smal State and then another and so on, until al the legislative power of the nation i until al the legislative power of the nation is usurped and controlled by those two States, and ultimately even by the largest of them. When the Southern States adopted the amendment abolishing slavery, the state of things was very different; they had not elected or sout members to Concress which lected or sent members to Congress which But when recommended that amendment. this amendment was proposed, they had elected members who appeared at the pro-per time and demanded to be admitted, but were rejected. We are not, therefore, to be told that we have recognized this as a Con-

told that we have recognized this as a Con-stitutional Congress. But again: The President is a component part of the Legislative Department, and the Constitution declares that "Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President," Ac. Nothing can take effect or be completed until so presented. And the case is not altered because a two-thirds vote is required on amendments proposed; such resolution is not a complete legislative act until so presented. In no other way, ex-cept through the President, can such resolu-tion be communicated to the States. As cept through the President, can such reson-tion be communicated to the States. As the proposed amendment was not submitted to the President, it does not amount to a recommendation. It is a nullity. But let us look, for a moment, at the pro-

recommendation. It is a nullity. But let us look, for a moment, at the pro-visions of the proposed amendment. The first section declares that "all per-sons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction there-of, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." It then pro-ceeds to prohibit the States from making or of seeds to prohibit the States from making or nforcing any law "which shall abridge enforcing any law "which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens." It does not say what are privileges and im-munities; that is left for the next Congress to provide in virtue of the last section, which declares "that Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." We may find Congress conferring "privileges and immunities" on one class to the exclusion of another class: or we may find Congress of another class; or we may find Congress assuming absolute control over all the peo ple of a State and their dom pie of a State and their domestic concerns, and this virtually abolishes the State. Per-haps any State that has so little self-respect as to adopt the amendment, deserves no better fate. The second edition, if my construction of it has right would available available.

be right, would probably exclude one State from representation in Congress, as I suppose the number of mule negroes over twenty-one to be nearly equal to the num-ber of white males. It is, therefore, a mere effort to force negro suffrage upon us, whether we are willing or not. Either do this or you shall have no representation. It is presumed that our intelligent people would not besitate long in making their choice

engage in

folly we verily believe, but with that conviction is mingled the sad assurance that the nation must suffer for the fool ishness of those who refused to heed the warnings of history and the earnest entreaties of the wisest and purest statesmen of the land.

The future of this country is shrouded in gloom, and God alone knows how we shall escape the perils which now beset us. There is no reason to believe that the Radicals will exhibit more moderation or decency in the future than they have displayed in the past. The Conservative men of the nation who did battle so gallantly yesterday are the hope of the nation, and they stand ready to do all that men can do to avert the evil which threatens. It is their duty to stand by the right, and they will do so as firmly in the future as they have in all the past.

Lancaster City.

The whole vote polled in the city, on Tuesday last, was 3,567, if we take it on Register. The whole vote polled for Governor was 3,531, and for Associate Judge 3,536. The latter is, perhaps, the fairest test of the strength of parties. Mr. Bower, the Democratic candidate, had 1,942 votes, and his opponent, Mr. Martin, 1,594-showing a Democratic majority of 348 votes. This is a pretty good day's work for the old Democratic city, and is a proud record for her indomitable Democracy. Had the rest of the State come up to the work like Lancaster city, Hiester Clymer would now be the Governor elect by a large ma-jority.

Lancaster County.

The vote polled for Hiester Clymer in this county was 8,592, the largest Democratic vote ever cast for any of our candidates. Some ten or twelve years ago. six thousand was considered the utmost limit for the Democratic party. The result this election shows an increase of at least forty per cent., whilst the Republican vote of 14,592 only shows an increase in the same period of time of twenty-five percent. According to this ratio of increase, the time will come when parties in this county will be much more evenly balanced than they are at the present. There is no portion of the State where the Democracy, all things considered, descrive more credit than they do in Lancaster county.

Randsome Compliment.

Samul H. Reynolds, Esq., our caroli dute for Congress, has reason to feel proud of his vote in this city. His nia jority over Stevens is 441, having car ried the four wards. The returns from every district show that he has run largely ahead of his ticket.

How the Soldiers Voted. From the loud claims made by the Radicals, one would have supposed that the soldier vote in this State would have swelled the majority for Geary to the vast proportions of at least fifty or one hundred thousand. That it should fall below that of Mr. Lincoln was absurd, according to their calculations. Yet it is from one-fourth to one-third less How is this to be accounted for ? The soldiers were all at home. Is it possible that any considerable proportion of them voted for Clymer? Let the returns answer. The "boys in blue" were true to the cause for which they fought. The defections from our ranks are to be sought elsewhere. All the calumnies which were spread in regard to our candidate did not alienate the soldiers from principle. Bondholders in many instances allowed their fears to get the better of their judgment, but the "boys in blue" were true to the Union cause and the Union candidates. All honor to them for it. -

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, as publicly professed religion in a Conhas publicly professed religion gregational church in Boston,

nands of the Radicals. The real leaders of the Radical party boldly avow in adcance that they will not be satisfied thought they had the power to enforce with the adoption of the proposed Amendments-that they will demand other and as yet unknown concessions

to lord it over the nation at will. from the late slave States. The majority of the citizens of the Will the people of the South accept United States will see to it that the Conthe proposed amendments and accede stitution and the laws of the land are to such other unknown terms as the observed by all. While the Constitu-Radicals may see fit to impose? That tion remains unaltered, it must be reis a question now to be considered. That spected and obeyed. It can only be they have a right, a free and untramaltered by the voluntary action of the meled right either to accept or reject the requisite number of States. Any atproposed amendments no one can deny. tempt of the Radicals to force their The very nature of the proposition and policy upon the country in defiance of its method of presentation presupposes the Constitution will lead to serious this; and in submitting them to the trouble. We fear they may make the people of the Southern States, the Radiattempt. Before they are tempted to cals themselves admitted their entire do so, however, it would be well for right either to accept or to reject the them to reflect that they are decidedly proposed amendments. Will they and hopelessly in the minority, and accept them? When we say they that the recent elections in the North-

ern States prove them to be so. Stand by Principle.

repeat the determination universally xpressed throughout the entire South The devotion of the Democratic party There is not a newspaper in that whole o great cardinal principles is not the section, with the slightest influence offspring of selfish calculation. It is which does not declare that it is the born of a clear conviction that by and fixed resolve of the people never to through a triumph of the doctrines adopt or sanction the proposed amend which this grand old party advocates ments to the Constitution. The Louis the best interests of the masses will be ville Journal we regard as the best type subserved, and the glory and greatness of Conservative journalism in the South. of the Republic enhanced. Believing Throughout the entire rebellion it stood that firmly the Democracy of the North firmly by the Union cause from first to made a most gallant fight in the recent last, and it has been accused of leaning election. They are defeated, but they strongly to radicalism. From it, if such are not disheartened. They expect their a sentiment existed anywhere in the principles to triumph and to triumph South, we might expect to hear an inwith them. In all such contests as those in which timation that the people would adopt

the proposed amendments. An extract we have been engaged, the party that from its last issue will show the feeling stands most firmly on principle has the among the Union men of Kentucky in surest guarantee of success, while the regard to this matter. It says : party that is thoroughly and exclusive-Between these terms, which the radical ly identified with a principle vital to the nominally offer to the South, and negro auffrage, which they really offer, there is no government has a guarantee as absolifterence in principle, both alike being affered in defiance of the Constitution, ute as the existence of the government offered in deflance of the Constitution, which requires the unconditional admission of the quantified representatives of the South, as of every other section. The objection to both is fundamental. No power on earth has the right to impose either. Nor can the Southern States voluntarily accept either without degrading themselves from the po-sition of co-equal members of the Union to that of conquered provinces obeying the dictates of their conqueror. The objection lies with equal weight against all itself. The conservatives of this country stand on such a principle. Let them become identified with it as thoroughly as they are exclusively, and they must prevail, if the government endures. If the government does not perish, the principle must triumph; and, if they but gallantly lash themselves to the bjection lies with equal weight against al principle, they will triumph with it. Geary's Speech.

erms. No terms are admissable. The idea o

will persistently refuse to do so, we only

No terms are admissable. The idea of terms is out of the question. It is absurd, It south Carolina, for example, may ratify a constitutional amondment, thus perform-ing as high an act of sovereighty as a State can perform under the Constitution, she is in her phase in the Union to all intents and purposes whatever, and her exclusion from tongrees and this Electoral College until the advants downs dictuded by the repree accepts terms dictated by the repro-obtives of her co-equal States or of a par of them is an outrage as great as would be he like exclusion of Massachusetts or o he like

the like exclusion of Massachusetts or of New York. She is not a State at all, It is easy to criticise the particular terms of this amendment, pointing out its tend-ency to centralization, as encroachment on the domestic independence of the States, its party animus, its inequality, its injustice, its ruinous inexpedency, and all the minor vices lurking in its provisions, but theso are subordinate objections, the discussion of which, if not carefully guarded, may serve to lessen the force and obscure the dignity of the paramount objection, which serve to lessen the force and obscure the dignity of the paramount objection, which is, as we have already implied, that the ex-14, as we have aiready implied, that the ex-action of any terms strikes down the Con-stitution in its vital principal. If any terms may be rightfully exacted, our gov-ernment is no longer a compound Republic, but a single one. It has ceased to be the government of our fathers. The exaction of those terms annihilates the States

f these terms annihilates the States. The arguments contained in the above extract are unanswerable anywhere, and will be so regarded by every man who has the slightest comprehension of the theory and system of our Government. They address themselves to the people of the South with overmastering power, and to expect them to adopt the never witnessed before. roposed amendments to the Constitu tion with such convincing reasons to nfluence them to a contrary course, is to expect them to violate every sacred

conviction of right, and to sacrifice all that honorable men hold dear in life. But, should the people of the Southern States refuse to sanction these proposed amendments-what then? That

sources and integrity of the (fover) insist upon the immediate endorsement ment. of their schemes. They speak as if they

in the columns of one of the ablest obedience to their commands, and as if no one should dare to question their right business newspapers of the country, shows that in a comparatively few months the Government has made rapid strides from the verge of bankruptcy to a position of financial security. The enormous resources of this great nation give abundant evidence of our ability to pay every dollar of the national debt, and that within greatly

less time than any one dared to hope at the end of the rebellion. There is no party in the country which even hints at repudiation. All parties of all sections stand solemnly pledged

to pay the entire debt of the nation to the very last farthing. The Democratic party of the North has given its solemn promise in the most authoritative manner to that effect. This it did only to make assurance doubly sure, for never has it been known to advocate any policy calculated to cast

Thester larion a stain upon the National honor. The Tearfield people of the South have all solemnly Clinton nledged themselves in the State Consti-Crawford ... Cumberland Dauphin..... tutions which they adopted after the end of the war to repudiate the whole debt incurred in the rebellion, and to bear)elaware . £lk. their full share of the burthen imposed Erie upon the General Government in its Fayette suppression. If further assurance was Franklin needed, they gave it voluntarily and Fulton without the slightest constraint through Gre ne Huntingde their representatives in the Nationel Union Convention at Philadelphia. That the Radicals are opposed to the ancaster payment of the National debt we have awrence. never charged. If they are not, all Jebanon.

parties in the country are fully deter-Lehigh ... Juzerne mined to see every obligation of the Lycoming Government discharged to the last McKean Mercer. penny. Mifflin The truth is, that the only party which Monroe

Montg has said a word calculated to insure the national credit during the political canvass through which we have just passed in this State were the Radicals who followed the load of Stevens and Forney. To such men, and to the illustrious author of the ridiculous Gold Bill Schuylkill in particular, the N. Y. Times, a paper Somerset. Snyder which supports the Radical ticket in Sullivan that State, administers the following Susquehan well deserved rebuke. Scorning to be guilty of such mean devices as Thad-

We give in full the reported speech of deus Stevens and his followers resorted General Geary at Harrisburg, as we find to the *Times* says ;

it in the Press of yesterday. That this It seems that there are some people in Pennsylvania who, up till last night, considered that there was danger of the thing was written by Forney, and only delivered by Geary, as a parrot repeats United States assuming the Confederate debt, and also that there was danger of what it has been taught, there is no doubt. We read it with sadness and the United States repudiating the na-tional debt. We trust that these honest disgust. That any man, recently electional debt. folks, now that the election is over, will ed Governor of the great State of Pennfeel reassured in their faith in the svlvania, should so far forget himself. try's honor, and entertain no further fear and what is due to the position he will of the occurrence of either of the events shortly be called on to occupy, as to asspoken of. We may say, however that though it may be thought a good sail the President of the United States in language of coarseness is enough to enough election dodge to raise fears in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, cause any Pennsylvanian to hang his think they are very damaging to the credit of the country abroad, as well as head with shame. While we were confident that Geary would be but the at home. Every intelligent man know that there is no more danger of our as-suming the Confederate debt than there pliant tool of corrupt politicians, we did not expect to see him lend himself to is of our assuming the debts of Juliu Forney as a mere mouth-piece through Cuesar. And every intelligent man ought to know that nothing less than which he would give utterance to his blackguardism. The declaration of the destruction of our Union, and the Genry that by his election it had been complete overthrow of our Government can invalidate the national debt. To decided that equal political rights were talk of the possibility of such things to be granted to the negroes, was to be discredits the national honor as well as expected. But, Forney might have the national intelligence.

We hope Mr. Stevens and his friends made his puppet give utterances to that sentiment without causing to make a will heed the above rebuke, and that mean and undignified attack upon the | the ignorant and silly people who were Chief Magistrate of the nation. So unscared by the false representations of seemly an exhibition this country has these men will remember that they alone used language calculated to depreciate the bonds of the United States.

Contemptible. More than twenty men have been dis-charged from the Lochiel Iron Works, simply because they voted for Hiester Clymer. This is contemptible business -a poor man has no right to an opinion -but must be the tool of others if he desires to earn his daily bread. The "Old Winnebago," however, is mean enough to do anything.—Patriot and Union.

his business in the editorial columns of the Express. He understands the ad-The above statement, as summed up vertising business. By taking our ad-

Allegheny.

Armstrong.

Beaver.

Berks ..

Bucks

Bedford..

Bradford

'ameron. 'arbon

uery.

ingo

ayne

Centre.

vice he may put money in his pocket. Reported Majorities.

Below we give the vote for McClellan and Lincoln and the reported and official majorities for Clymer and Geary:

Lincoln' vote. Mec'lella vote. Geary. COUNTIES CLY $\begin{array}{c} 26121 & 3016 \\ 21519 & 12414 & 7616 \end{array}$ ÷925 2336-----6710 13266 4000 6436 3475 2244 \$504 -400

 $\begin{array}{r}
3007 \\
7335 \\
2974 \\
3036 \\
232 \\
2251 \\
2251 \\
\end{array}$ *700 70 $\frac{325}{1721}$ 28173399 $^{-471}$ 5987.*2279 S446 1780 2883 *1037 1516: 2801 1100 1666 2135 -537 3664 2145,81385 348 835 500 69113722 3286 3221 4126 ·790

ry.... iladelphia $\begin{array}{ccc} 260 & 1180 \\ 1390 & 680 \end{array}$ 900 °1722 7851 2788 1719 *1303 $\begin{array}{c} 650\\ 2959 \\ 1584\\ 1584\\ 3270\\ 1352 \\ *704\\ 3341 \\ *919 \end{array}$ 2541 1505 @1115 ashington . 49514559 22743989 Vestmoreland 4650 5977

Vyoming 1337 1402 100 5568 Genry's majority18,682

l Lincoln vote..... McClellan vote..... Lincoln's majority...

The Government Finances.

completed his statement of the receipts such and expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1866. From this statement it appears that the receipts of the Government were \$556 039 195 06, and the expendistatement does not include any transactions in loans, but the payment of interest on the public debt of \$133,074,-737 27 is included in the expenditures. At the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1865, there were \$658,309 15 in the Treasury, and at the close of the year, June 30th, 1866, \$130,669,815 19.

\$129,811,506 04.

The truth is the Radicals are the only party whom the holders of Government securities have any cause to fear. What is needed now is a speedy and complete restoration of all the States to the Union. This is needed in order that the industry of the South may become Now that we have done our duty, it will be easy for others to follow—easy, let us hope, for Maryland to hold the position so bravely and so bloodily won during the war, and now sought to be torn from her by returned rebels and pensioned mercenaries; easy for Tennessee to retain and rivet the splendid post she has captured from a double treason; easy for Delaware to cut loose from the prejudices under which she as grouned so long; easy for Missouri to Now that we have done our duty, if will

has groaned so long; easy for Missouri to add another page to her crimsoned yet im and another page to her crimisoned yet im-mortal record; and, above all, easy for the patriots of the South to compel obedience to the last generous proffer of the American people in the new amendment of the Na-tional Constitution.

Important Letter from President Lincoln's Attorney General.

The following letter was written by Ex-Attorney General Bates some two the detested policy of negro suffrage, which even the Northern States, to months since, but for some reason was whom negro suffrage could never have been dangerous, have hitherto rejected never published until the 9th inst. It will be read with interest by all classes from strong antipathy of race. showing as it does the views of Mr. Lin Another remark pertinent to the ex-isting danger, is, that a new eivil war coln and his cabinet on an important would have more of the hideous characquestion. It will be seen that Judge ter which that phrase imports than the one which has just closed. The late war between the North and the South Bates clearly proves that the position occupied by the Radical leaders of towas very similar to a war between two foreign countries. Each, for the time day is completely adverse to that of the late President and the Republican party being, had its own government, to which all its people submitted. The contest of each was against a people during the continuance of the war :

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8, 1866. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8, 1866. To Col. James O. Broadhead, M. Louis: DEAR SUE You were rightly informed that President Lincoln did require of the heads of the different Departments then opinions in writing as to both the constidivided from it by a geographical line. If we have a new war, the enemies will not be thus territorially separated. It will be a contest fought in every locali-ty of the North. Men's deadliest foes by the admission of the state of West Virginia into the Union." And such opinions were given by all of them, except only Mr. Caleb B. Smith, (who had then vacated, or was about to vacate, his office of Secretary of the Interior) will be their own neighbors and kindred. The horrors of the late struggle will grow pale before such a con-

Another pertinent observation is, that nterior.) That transaction took place in the few it will be a war for no justifiable object. It will be a war to reduce, in contempt of the Constitution, the representation last days of the year 1862. My own official opinion bears date on the 27th of December, 1882, and the President approved and of a section which is already in a hope 1862, and the President approved and signed the bill on the last day of that year. I have occasion to remember those trans-actions very distinctly, for I took a very lively interest in the question; and, indeed, it was upon my own suggestion that Presi-dent Lincoln demanded our written opin-ions. I urged upon him the advantage of written over oral communications on a sub-ject so important, and chieffy upon those two grounds: I. They constitute valuable muniments of the passing history of the Government; and 2. They operate as a reasonable and wholesome check upon us, the advisers of the President. The questions put by the President were less and constantly decreasing minority. If the South comes into Congress with all the representatives which the un-amended Constitution gives it, the North will still outvote it, three or four to one. All the new States yet to come in will be States with Northern sym-pathies. All the growth of the country by emigration will increase the preponlerance of the North. In wealth and the weight and influence which wealth gives all comparison is distanced. The dispariy will grow greater and geater. To go to

The questions put by the President worn in the most brief and compendious form hus: "1. Is the said act constitutional? 2 war to reduce the Southern repretion is, therefore, to go to war for a chimera. It is as though a growing thus: "1. Is the said act constitutional ? 2. Is the said act expedient?" To these two questions we all gave to the President our written answers; and I can only express my surprise that they should have been so long withheld from publication, seeing that they touch upon a principle of the greatest magnitude, and bear directly upon a ques-tion which has produced great excitement in Congress and in the nation. lephantshould worry himself to reduc the strength of an antelope, lest, in some future trial of strength, the antelope should get the better of him. We trust that there may yet be virtue and moderation enough in the country o prevent the Radicals from consum nating their infernal designs. -N. World.

I have the only copy of those documents that I know of in private hands; but no doubt they may be found in the proper de-positories at Washington. And in regord

Retirement of the Russian Minister.

*

ning behind the same 4,476 votes,

Gains. .

positories at Washington. And in regard to your suggestion as to what those opin-ions may contain concerning the legal and political status of States in rebellion, (as I have no time now either to analyze the opinions or to copy them.) I can only say that not one of them contains a single para-graph tending to the conclusion that a State Ordinance of Secession, or the fact of open On Saturday Baron Stockel, for many years the respected representative of the Emperor of Russia to this Government, waited upon the President, the company of the Secretary of State to take a formal official leave previous to his final departure. The interview Ordinance of Secession, or the fact of open rebellion within a State, did or could take a State out of the Union. The very con-trary was assumed as indisputable doctrine, was of the most interesting characte not only from the intimate friendly relations of the two Governments, but and argued upon as a postubile doctrine, and argued upon as a postubilet. In fact, I did not know a Republican of that day, in Congress or in the Executive Department, who pretended to believe that a State could withdraw itself from the Union by secession or rebellion, or both together. We all consid-ared an ordinance of second a more authir from the fact of the long residence of this esteemed Minister, whose deparure from our midst, with his brilliant lady, will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The Rusered an ordinance of secession a more nullity n law and politics, and rebellion a persona crime, punishable by law. It never was the ian Government will be represented by M. Waldemar Bodisco, crime, punishable by law. It never was the doctrine of the Republican party in Mr. Lincoln's lifetime, and, I believe, is not now, that a State can get out of the Union by se-cession and rebellion. That is a late inven-tion of a few enterprising, extreme Radicals, who have labored in vain to fasten it upon the Republicans as one of their tenets, President Lincoln and both Houses of Con-gress. by their negated solemp actions en attached to the legation for a numper of years, and whose name will recall that of the veteran diplomat, who for so long a period represented that Govern-ment here. M. Bodisco was introduced is Charge d' Affairs in the usual appropriate manner. The high regard with which he is held renders him a most Press, by their repeated solemn acts, are pledged to the contrary. They passed the West Virginia Bill, which, according to the acceptable representatives at this point a State in the Union, with a Legislature capable of consenting to the dismember-ment. The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, did all he could to extend the judiciary system of the United States into States which had passed ordi-The Radicals lose one Congressman Mr. Delano, in Ohio, and another, Mr. Farquhar, in Indiana. They also probably lose a third in Pennsylvania by the ate election. THE Rump candidates in Allegheny

were as completely repudiated as though they had been defeated. Moorhead has a majority of only 3,051-running behind EDWARD BATES. Heary's military prestige (1) 4,624 votes. Williams has only 3'100 majority-run-

Counterfeits of the new five cent coin are in circulation.

The third section provides that no person Legislatures, particularly that of South shall hold any office who may have hereto-fore taken an oath to support the Constitu-tion of the United States, and who after-ward engaged in the rebellion, or who gave aid and comfort to those who did engage in Carolina, which was the cradle of secession, have voluntarily passed laws giving equal protection to the freedmen, in all their civil rights. Their public journals, with one or two exceptions, depending on peculiarities of individual it. This is a sweeping act of disfranchiso-ment, which would embrace, perhaps, a majority of our citizens; for there are prob-ably few who have not, in some way or other, taken an oath to support the Consti-tution temper in the editors, have been far more temperate in their discussions than the average press of the North. The present danger is not of Southern ution. Even those who opposed secession, and but of Northern creation. It is solely the work of the reckless and infuriated Northern Radicals, who refused the cheerful submission of the Southern people to the federal authority, and who have done their utmost to exas-

Even those who opposed secession, and engaged in the war only under compulsion, would be embraced by this provision, as well as the man who had given to the hungry soldier a meal's victuals or a piece of bread; and also those who, in charity, had given an article of clothing to a suffer-ing friend or relative in the army. Such a provision would be so contrary to the theory of our Government, and so oppressive toward a very large population of the Southperate them by wicked calumnies on their character, and to force upon them provision would be so contrary to the theory of our Government, and so oppressive toward a very large population of the South-ern States, that it can not be supposed that those who proposed it could have enter-tained a hope that it would be accepted. They ought to have known, too, that such a provision was calculated to endanger the existence of the Government, as revolutions may always be expected, sooner or later, from acts which disfranchised the enfran-chised class. If the people can not exclude unworthy or undeserving men from office by the instrumentality of the ballot-box, y the instrumentality of the ballot-box hen they are unfit for self-government, and he sooner they abandon the experiment he better.

the better. I need say nothing of the fourth section, but the fifth is the Trojan horse abounding in mischief. It provides that "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provision of this article," which may be construed to authorize Con-gress to do whatever it may desire to do. Under this same provision attached to the Under this same provision, attached to the emancipation amendment, you have the Civil Rights Bill and the Freedmen's Burgau Civil Rights Bill and the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It was considered in the Senate, just as I admonished many members of the Legislature it would be, to authorize these odious measures. We should profit by the experience it has furnished us. I might have greatly extended my argu-ment in support of the many objections to

ment in support of the many objections' to this amendment, but have deemed it sufficient very briefly to express my opinions, and to leave the subject for the reflection of all who may feel an interest in it. only add, that should this amendm only add, that should this amendment be-come part of the Constitution, we shall have a very different Government from that which we inherited from our ancestors. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. L. SHARKEY,

Workingmen's Earnings in Great Britain We see it stated by Professor Levi, an English statistician of excellent reputathat the aggregate annual earnings of the workingmen of Great Britian are about \$2.090,500,000. The distribution ion of this sum, according to industries, is found to be about as follows:

England scotland \$1.557.500.000 212,500,000 320,500,000 Total.

The average wages from 20 to 60 years of age for both sexes, details of which he gives in connection with each branch of industry, is stated as follows : England..

Prof. Levi adds :

Prof. Levi adds: "Frequently, however, there are more workers than one in a family. In a family of five, generally, two or even three persons are earning something. Assuming, then, that there are two earners in each family, and taking the carners in each tamily, and taking the average wages of men, women and children as a basis, the average income per family may be estimated at 32s 4d in England, 29s 6d in Scotland, and 23s 6d in Ireland."

If these estimates are correct, the average amount for the sustenance of an English workingman's family is equal to about eight dollars per week; in who has Ireland it is only fifty cents per week less. Contrast the wages of our American workingmen with these figures, and we have an explanation of the rapid tide of emigration ever flowing to this country.

Ohio Congressmen.

The Radicals in Ohio elect sixteen Congressmen, on a total vote in the State of 275,000. Their opponents elect but three members, with a total vote of 235,000. It takes therefore, under the representation! With a fair apportion. ent we are entitled to at least elgint of the nineteen members from the State Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Louisville Theatre was destroyed

by fire last Friday night. Loss about \$70,000.

tures were \$518,347,337 70, showing an excess of receipts of \$37,691,857 36. This

A Compliment.

The Patriot and Union speaking of again what it was in the past, a great | deserve great praise, indeed.

*Those marked * are official majorities ...276.31620,075 The Secretary of the Treasury has

The gain during the year was therefore

the result in this city, says : Lancaster city—the home of Thad. Stevens—has done her full share in repudiating that old Disunion miscegen. Her majority for Clymer is 335-a gain of 286 over Woodward's, of 1863, and 138 over M'Clellan's, of 1864. Her Democracy

balan provisions of the Constitution, could not have been passed, unless Virginia were a State in the Union, with a Legislature anable of convention to the designation

States into States which had passed ordi-nances of secession, and whose people stood in open rebellion, by uppointing District Judges in Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana. And both Houses of Congress admitted members from Vir-ginia, Tennessee and Louisiana. I remain, dear sir, with cordial regards,

I remain, dear sir, with cordial regards your friend, Enward Barrow

