## Address of the Democratic State Com-

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1866. To the Democracy of Pennsylvania: In a poll of more than six hundred thou

sand votes, you are beaten less than three per cent, on the whole. A change of one and a half per cent, would have given you the State. You have reduced the majority of your opponents, and polled nearly twen ty thousand more votes than ever before Upon the aggregate of the Congressiona vote, still greater force is shown. In this contest you have proven your de

votion to principle, have demonstrated the strength of your organization, and yield to your enemy a dearly-bought victory. You are "defeated, but not dismayed Buoyancy and hope everywhere pervade your ranks, whilst chagrin and dismay mark the visages of your opponents.

They judge you rightly; for, in the light of this exhibition of your stern devotion to the doctrines of the Constitution, and to the perpetuity of your Union, and to the supremacy of your race, they read their com

For the first time since the final disband ment of our armies, you have met the forces of the Republican organization. They fought for the life of their party; they concentrated against you the influence of almost every manufacturer, corporation and bank; they had at their command; large preponderance of the public the State, speakers without number, all the money that a dynasty of contractors—to whom the public treasury has been a mine of wealth-could furnish memories of the war still fresh enough to be the means of exciting hatred; laws enacted with a view to their own political ascendancy; a well-disciplined organization, and all of the advantages that the possession of municipal and State power could bring them; and yet, unaided and self-depend ent, you have combatted this powerful combination, and almost carried the State.

All honor and praise to the Democrac of the Keystone, for this most gallant fight A band of men, who, in 1863, can poll for their candidate 254,000 votes; in 1864, 276, 000 votes, and in 1866, 295,000 votes; who plant themselves upon principles that are ternal; who will not despair of the Republic, and who possess the physical power and the moral courage to maintain their opinions and preserve their liberties, must eventually be the ruling power in the State. Implicit belief in the justice and truth of

the great doctrines that lie at the base of our form of government, aversion to it centralization, and confidence in the effici ency of the Constitution for the preserva tion of your liberties, have ever distin guished you. These are the magnets around which you have gathered in many a hardfought contest, and to them you will be true as the needle to the pole. Opinions of individuals may change; but, in the futuras in the past, come victory or defeat, as a party you will ever be found rallying to these principles as the leading tenels o your political faith.

Hope, confidence and courage should b enthered from the remembrance, that two thirds of the white freemen of the Republic think as you do upon these subjects, and that, on every field on which they are staked, your united action will overcom all opposing forces.

We ask you to persevere in the work so auspiciously begun. From this hour, le us determine to go forward. Let us have done with spasmodic efforts, and move on ward with unflagging

The thorough and effectual dissemination of truth, is the proper means to your eventual triumph; and organization, discipline systematic effort and individual exertion are the avenues that lead to victory. Will you pursue them? United, disciplined and determined, you will be irresistible By order of the Democratic State Com-WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

## The Punishment of Traitors.

Whiist President Johnson is in th main performing his high and respon sible duties to the satisfaction of every Conservative and true Union man in th country, and is receiving the commendation and support of a large majority of the American people, there is yet one thing which many are of the opinion he ought to do. The penalties incurred by the leading traitors of the South are still hanging over them, and may be enforced by the proper authorities at any time. These operate as restraints upon the Southern traitors and guarantee their good behavior. But the "trai tors at the other end of the line "-such men as John W. Forney, Wendell Phillips, Wm. D. Kelley, and Benjamin F Butler-being under no bonds to pre serve true faith and allegiance to the Government, are doing their best to get up another civil war, and again involve the country in bloodshed and devasta tion. It is the opinion of many of the President's supporters-especially those of them who voted for Mr. Lincoln and sustained his admin istration-that he ought to arrest th traitors and disunionists above named and their leading aiders and abettors all over the country. The persons who take this view of the case do not advocate the hanging of these miscreants, however richly they may deserve the gallows; but they maintain that they ought to be shut up in Fort Lafayette or sent to the Dry Tortugas, where they could no longer disturb the peace of the country. They argue that so long as these vindictive, corrupt, plundering agitators and traitors are permitted to spout their incendiary and treasonable language, so long will the country be kept in an unsettled condition, and the

restoration of the Union be a moral impossibility. We are not much inclined to favor the exercise of doubtful powers by executive officers, but it must be admitted that a step of this kind on the part of President Johnson would have in it at least the merit of an act of retributive justice. It would only be giving these scoundrels a taste of the specific for "disloyalty" that they were so free in administering to Democrats during Lincoln's Presidency, for venturing to question the wisdom of some of the measures of his administration. Any argument that could be made in favor of the incarceration of a Democrat in Fort Lafayette, or his transportation to the Dry Tortugas, at any period of Lincoln's administration, would make in favor of the immediate arrest and close imprisonment of such cowardly rufflans as Forney, Butler, Phillips and their coadjutors, who are straining every nerve to convulse the country with a civil war which would be vastly more destructive, and in every respect infinitely worse, than the one from which we have just emerged.

The ravings and threats of Beast Butler and John W. Forney against the President have been read by everybody. No frantic rebel ever denounced and threatened President Lincoln as fiercely during the hottest period of the late war as these vulgar and envenomed scoundrels now denounce and threaten President Johnson, Wendell Phillips has lately added his denunciations and threats to theirs. In his late address on the "Peril of the Hour," at Boston, after reiterating Butler's demand for the impeachment and removal of the President, and denouncing Gen. Grant, election.

who, he said, "occupied the most humiliating position of any man on this continent," Phillips proceeded to declare that "his theory was that here is no President. He is a deserter. The legislative power is the only power eft. Our James II. has abdicated, and Parliament rules the nation. He wanted Congress to commence its next session as a perpetual one. He would have the next ongress enact that they should re-as-

mble in March, 1867, and be themselves

he Government. Upon what ground would those who lefended the arbitrary arrest, by Abraham Lincoln, of men who questioned the wisdom of his acts as President, condemn Andrew Johnson for arresting a man who publicly declares that "there is no President," and calls upon Congress to ignore the Executive and usurp his functions. If ever there was cause for the arrest of persons for the use of 'treasonable language," there is cause

How the Radical Majority in Congress is The people of Pennsylvania know something of the method by which the dominant party manages to manufacure majorities for themselves in repreentative bodies. Our State Legislature s a fair specimen. The Democratic

party polls nearly as many votes as its opponents, yet they do not elect onethird as many members of the Legislature. This inequality is effected by means of the most infamous political 'gerrymandering." The same means have been employed throughout the Northern States to increase the Radical majority in Congress. The Cincinnati Enquirer has a summing up which shows that there are to-day in favor of the policy of President Johnson, as regards the restoration of the Union, these numbers:

In the Soutl in the North. .....2,000,000 ..3.500.000 Opposed to the President there aren the North.. ......2,500,000 voters They are thus represented in Con-

,500,000 voters in the South. North.. .....

,500,000 voters have. 1...... 60 members. What a beautiful representative sysem! How thoroughly it reflects the majority of the people! Daily we hear the boast that the elections have gone against the President, and in favor of his opponents in Congress. Yes! They have gone against him in a peculiar manner. His 3,500,000 friends have sixty members; his 2,500,000 opponents have 216 members in the Federal Con-

It is by the light of these figures that we see the victory the Radicals have achieved. For every twelve or thirteen thousand of their number they are credited with a member of Congress The Anti-Jacobins, on the contrary, get n member for every 60,000 of their number. One Jacobin counts as much in the basis of representation as four Con servatives!

Calling themselves by their Right Name.

Since the election in this State the Radicals have dropped the pseudonym Union, and have accepted their real and true title. They call themselves Radicals, and dub their political organization as the Radical party. To this bold step that pitiful little trimmer, Raymond of the New York Times, objects. Hestands shivering on the brink of the stream into which his party associates have plunged fearlessly. His hesitation is but another exhibition of his cowardice and he will not only sanction the cts of the Radical party, but wil oon adopt the new nomenclature and forgot that he ever protested against the abandonment of the term Union. That is a name the organization never leserved, and we are glad to see that the leading newspapers of the party have concluded to abandon it. They show some signs of honesty in marking the newly elected members as D. or R. Democrats or Radical. To call such men s Thad. Stevens, Bill Kelly, Bottled up Beast Butler and Red River Banks Union men is to insult the intelligence f the American people. We commend he honesty of leading Republican

newspapers in designating their entire party as Radicals. Death of Hon. John Van Buren. The death of this well-known citizen of New York is announced. It occurred on board the steamer Scotia, which arived yesterday at New York from

Liverpool, when that vessel was two days out at sea. Mr. Van Buren was the second son of President Martin Van Buren, and was born at Hudson, New York, on February 18, 1810. He graduated at Yale College in 1829, and subequently studied law, and was admitted to practice in New York city. His preceptors were Benjamin F. Butler and Aaron Vanderpool. When his father was Minister to England durng President Jackson's administration. John Van Buren accompanied him as an attache of the legation. In 1845 he was elected Attorney General of the State of New York, and afterwards was n active Democratic politican of that State, and during the war supported the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion. Mr. Van Buren was an eloquent speaker, an able lawyer, and man of rare abilities. During the last few years he has been in ill health, and his journey to Europe, on the return from which he died, was made by his physician's advice. He was in his 56th

What Was Decided by the Election of Geary.

year when he died.

The Harrisburg Telegraph and Forney's Press are the authorized organs of the newly-elected Governor of Pennsylvania. What they say of the result of the recent election may be taken as law and gospel. The Telegraph declares editorially:

"The 'nigger' will be no longer the iss between parties. The adoption of the Con-stitutional Amendment by three fourths of the States, and the admission of Southern Representatives to the 40th Congress, has cen insured by the late election. ension of the right of franchise to the blacks will quietly follow—and the next juestion with be: Shall the right of fran-chise be extended to women?

Of course! We agree perfectly with the Telegraph, in all except the assertion that the Constitutional Amendment will be adopted by three fourths of the States. We admit, however, that, if it is, negro suffrage will speedily follow. We asserted throughout the recent campaign that the Radicals intended to force that upon the country. They denied it during the canvass, but freely admit it now that the election is over. We hope no Republican will profess to be disappointed in the result, and that no one who voted for Geary will attempt to deny that he voted for negro suffrage. To do so would be to confess that he was made a dupe and a

The First Fruits of Geary's Election. Forney has a whole letter over the ignature of "Occasional" announcing that on the reassembling of Congress the bill conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes in the District of Columbia will be forthwith passed. He concludes by saying:

My object in this letter is simply to show that the interest is amply to show that the interest elections have settled great principles on solid foundations, they have also made great duties more plain and im-

perative. Such are the first fruits of Geary's

A Word of Warning. The Radicals are pursuing a most un

wise policy in regard to the South. If this Republic of ours is to continue, it must have its foundations in such an affectionate love of the mass of the people of the whole country as will cause them to be ready to defend it in every emergency. When we see a majority of the people of one half of the country doing all they can to alienate the affect tions of the entire masses of the other half, we almost despair of our future The effect is seen, not only upon the minds of those who were active participants in the rebellion, but upon the substantial men of the Border States, who stood by the Union cause with unflinching fortitude throughout the war. These feel the burthens imposed upon the people of the South as keenly as any other class in that section. We do not wonder that they are growing restive under the exactions of the Radical majority in the North. Perhaps no paper published anywhere so well represents the views of this class of true Union men to whom we refer as the Louisville Journal. Its position was never an equivocal one. It opposed secession from the beginning, and stood by the Union cause at all times, re-

joicing in the victories of our armies, and holding the State of Kentucky within the Union. The following paragraph from the last issue which has reached us is decidedly significant. Says the Journal:

If the people of Kentucky had known from the first how the Republican party in the North would treat the South after the putting down of the rebellion, we don't believe that the masses of them would have raised a finger to put it down. More likely they would have raised five fingers apiece to sustain it. Still we think that it was right and best to quell it. If we are fated in consequence to have another war, we shall no doubt know our duty. We do not suppose the Radicals will

heed that or any other warning which may be given. Blinded by passion and prejudice, they refuse to hear the teachings of history or to regard the deductions of reason. They boast, and bluster and threaten. Forney even goes so far as to urge the immediate initiation of another civil war, for the purpose of enabling a rascally minority in Baltimore city to carry elections by force and fraud. They may precipitate another revolution. Such a thing is not impossible, and from present appearances, seems not to be improbable. It may come. If it does, away go the national securities, away go the U.S. Bonds, and universal national bankruptcy will be inevitable. But that will only be an incident in the struggle. The Radicals who precipitate the strife will be the earliest and latest victims. They will then speedily find how completely they were in the minority, and an outraged and exasperated people will demand full atonement in blood for their infamous crimes.

Forney's Speech to the Negroes at Wash-

John W. Forney has made another speech to the negroes at Washington. They assembled in front of the Chroniclc office on Friday evening and tendered him a serenade. The Sunday Press has a long account of the jubilation, headed by staring announcements in which Forney is toploftically styled Coloncl. Where did this fellow get the military title which he flaunts so persistently and conspicuously. He never belonged to any brigade, except "the

bread and butter brigade,' "Never set a squadron in the field. Nor the division of a battle knows, More than a spinster;" yet he constantly reports himself in his two newspapers under the high sounding appellation of Colonel John W. Forney Well, according to the Press the negroes serenaded Col. John W. Forney, and Col. John W. Forney made a speech to the negroes; said Col. John W. Forney therein explaining to said negroes the true intent, meaning and significance of the Radical triumph in the recent elections. Said Col. John W. Forney to the negroes aforesaid: My friends, among the issues disposed of by these crowning results there is no lesson more convincing than that addressed to that portion of the people of the District of Columbia who, like some others, allowed themselves to be deluded by the authors of this just-defeated second rebellion. theory that this portion of the public domain theory that this portion of the public domain is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress (mark, not the Executive) of the United States, universally accepted before the rebellion, and sanctified by the success of the Union arms, fell into strange disrepute when what is called "My Policy" because the exceptionary of the Congression of the Congre began to be experimented upon. The re-cent elections have reaffirmed and re-estab The re lished it, and nothing has been more em phatically declared (except, perhaps, that traitors shall not control the Government traitors shall not control the Government of the United States) than that the national capital shall be a free capital; that slavery having here been abolished, and the freedmen made citizens by that abolition, it is the duty of the representatives of the American people to see to it that the rights of citizenship shall be accounted to the whole people of

secured to the whole people of hese ten miles square. [Applause,] Who is now so purblind as to deny that Who is now so purblind as to deny that the American people sustain what is called the Radical programme as applied to this District? Every extreme Republican member of the recent Congress who was a candidate for re-election has been returned, in some cases by larger majorities than those received in 1864. Not one of the fearness progressives has been defeated. First some cases by larger majorities than those received in 1844. Not one of the feartess progressives has been defeated. First unanimously renominated, and then, though opposed with a bitterness that can only be called fury by the "satraps" and mercenaries of Andrew Johnson, all so nominated have been triumphantly reelected. Julian and Orth, of Indiana; Schenck, Bingham and Ashley, of Ohio; Stevens, Kelley, Williams, Scofield, Mercur and Broomall, of Pennsylvania, (Kelley, you will recollect, being the author of the you will recollect, being the author of the bill which passed the House of Representa-tives, providing for universal suffrage in the District of Columbia,) have all been the District of Columbia,) have all been returned to the Fortieth Congress. This lesson is as eloquent as any that ever was taught, and if it is not an instruction to the closing session of the next or Thirty-ninth Congress to complete the legislation of the last session, I do not know the meaning of majorities. Remember that every vote given in reference to this District, especially that on the measing of and provided in the meaning of sufficiency cause districts. that on the question of suffrage, came di-rectly into the canvass, was charged upon the Republicans, and by them not only not denied, but boldly accepted. A volume of argument could not make this powerful fact more impressive. (Prolonged appleace)

We fully agree with Colonel John W. Forney. Every vote cast for John W. Geary, every vote cast for Thaddeus Stevens, and every vote cast for any Republican candidate in the recent election in Pennsylvania was a square vote for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia and elsewhere. Some soft and very simple people may not have intended so to vote, but they did it. There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact. Fornev knows what the issues were, and he did not state the case one bit too strongly in his speech to the negroes at Washington. He and the negroes both

understand the whole case.

Enormous Frauds. All our Democratic exchanges from the northern tier of counties charge that the most enormous frauds were committed in that section of the State at the recent elections. Thousands of voters were colonized from New York and distributed throughout the strong Radical election districts, where they were allowed to vote in spite of protestations and objections. Multitudes of these men have already left and gone back to New York to vote for Fenton and Radical Congressmen there. All over the State the evidences of frauds are being made manifest. Neither Cake nor Covode could have been elected except by the colonization of voters. Yet, in the face of all these things, the Radicals have the impudence to assert that frauds were perpetrated by the Democratic party. That is an old game. It is the rogue's cry of "stop thief." But it will not avail. The damning evidence of Radical infamy is too plain to be thus covered up.

The New Civil War to Begin at Balti-

Our readers are aware of the fact that since the war began nearly or quite three-fourths of the voters of Baltimore city have been disfranchised. An insignificant minority, representing not one-twentieth of the property of that city, have held control of it by means the most infamous. The recent municipal election was the merest farce, all except the favored few being kept from voting by the partisan judges appointed by the Police Commissioners and both the regular and an immense extra police force being engaged to see that none but partisans of the Radical stripe were permitted to approach the By the law creating their office, it is

expressly provided that the Police Commissioners "shall not, under any pretext, appoint or remove any policeman or officer of police, or other person under them, for or on account of the political opinions of such policeman or officer, or other person.' And the act of 1862 provides that "for

official misconduct, any of the said Commissioners may be removed by a concurrent vote of the two houses of General Assembly, or by the Governor during the recess thereof." In defiance of the express law of the

State by which their office was created. the Police Commissioners of Baltimore city have put into office the basest and most unscrupulous partisans, not only as policemen, but as election officers, of whom they have the appointment in every precinct of the city. These election officers, thus appointed, have already shown in very many instances that they are prepared to disregard the oaths they took, and the police have become but a pack of roughs to prevent all except their own party friends from voting, instead of protecting all entitled to do so in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Such being the condition of affairs in Baltimore city, and the intention of the Radicals to prevent thousands of properly registered voters from exercising the rights of freemen, through the aid of the Police Commissioners having been openly avowed, it has been intimated that Governor Swann intends to remove these corrupt and perjured men and to appoint honest and conscientious officials in their stead. To proposition so fair and so completely within the limits of the law, one would suppose there could not be a single obection urged. In such a case the duty of all good citizens to sustain the Governor of the State, would seem to be too plainly imperative to be questioned for a moment. Yet, strange to say, there are rumors of proposed resistance on the part the of Radicals of Baltimore.

The Philadelphia Press of Thursday has a long and most revolutionary letter over the signature of John W. Forney. It was written at Baltimore. We lay the concluding paragraph before our readers :

If he (Governor Swann) attempts to remove the commissioners they will resist. Their policemen are directed to arrest as disturbers of the peace anybody pretending to interfere with them. The Mayor will never succumb, but fight it out to the bitter and. All the Union men in Battimora end. All the Union men in Baltimore swear that they will drench the streets with swear that they will drench the streets with blood, but they will protect their rights and the law. The brave General Dennison and the gallant General Woolley have both offered their services to the Mayor, and the returned veterans of the Union army are ready to fight. Swann will have a terrible responsibility if he should do this thing to defeat Stewart, Thomas and Creswell. They are all good Radical Unionists, and the people will and can elect them under the law. It is only by lawlessness that they can be overcome, and it is said that Johnson had promised some Federal soldiers to

can be overcome, and it is said that Johnson had promised some Federal soldiers to
help him putdown the Union men of Maryland. If he shall attempt this there will
be civil war. The men I see here mean jight.
They do not mean to submit and will not
submit. Allthey ask is that the mightyNorth
shall stand by them in their struggle for liberty and Union. You will remember that we
have tenentedly admonished the geople that have repeatedly admonished the people, that Andrew Johnson would favorably o an appeal for military force to put down ion men of Maryland and to restore the rebels to command. That is precisely the pending peril. The Ledger despatch was but the pioneer of a prepared usurpation; and the first act of the tragedy will come off in Maryland, unless the traitors and their tool, Andrew Johnson, are convinced that the spirit which put and

onvinced that the spirit which met and mastered the rebellion in 1861, and which rebuked so overwhelmingly the revolutionary questions in the despatch referred to, a few days ago, is organized to rise against them and to chastise them as they deserve. My solemn belief is that Andrew Johnson My solemn belief is that Andrew Johnson will send the regular troops into Baltimore to sustain Swann, if the attempt of the latter to remove the police commissioners is resisted by the people, as resisted it will be. In that event let the North be prepared! Let Pennsylvania be ready!

Will Pennsylvania respond to that call? Are her property-holders ready to risk all they have in the world, to enable the Radicals of Baltimore city to prevent legal and properly registered oters from exercising the right of suffrage? Will Governor Curtin call out the militia of the State at the bidding of Forney, and set this Commonwealth in hostile array against the Federal Government? Not he! Geary might be fool enough, but Curtin would surely hesitate. He has sense enough to know that the Governor of Maryland would have both law and right on his side, and that in suppressing any outbreak which might ensue, the President of the United States would only be discharging a bounden duty. Forney's frantic utterances can never precipitate this State into such a struggle as that would be. But, should it come, we can tell Forney that Pennsylvania will be fully ready. All the manhood, in the whole mass of three hundred thousand Democratic voters will be thrown into the contest at a moment's warning. For the right of a free ballot they will gladly do battle whenever and whereever the issue of arms shall be joined against it. Should the contest begin in Baltlmore as Forney predicts it will, two-thirds of the whole fighting material of Pennsylvania will respond to the call of the President with a promptitude never known in all the annals of war. Yes! Pennsylvania will be ready, fully

ready. We hope Gov. Swann will promptly emove the corrupt officials, and see to it that every citizen who is entitled to vote is fully protected in the exercise of that sacred right. If he should do less than that, he would utterly fail to discharge his duty as the Chief Magistrate of a free State, and would deserve the contempt of all decent men.

In or Out, When?

President Lincoln, on the 6th day of February, 1863, directed his Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, to write to the American Minister to France, Mr. Dayton, as follows:

"We have, in the political sense, no North and South, no Northern and Southern States. \* \* The Congress of the United States furnished a Constitutional forum for debate between alienated parties. Senators and Representatives from the loyal portion of the people are there already, freely empowered to confer: and seats also greeneant. confer; and seats also are ve powered and inviting Senators and Representative of this discontented party, who may be Constitutionally sent there from the States in volved in the insurrection.

Mr. Lincoln, at that time, did not think the rebellious States were out of the Union, or had committed suicide. Will some Radical inform us, when, after that date, Mr. Lincoln changed his opinion?

The Cholera. This disease still lingers at Richmond. Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va. In the latter place Robert Dickson, Esq., a ealthy citizen, died on Saturday His sister, Mrs. Bogart, of Savannah, Ga., who came on to attend him, has also fallen a victim to the disease hav

there were 67 cholera deaths in Phila-

ing died on Friday night. Last

delphia.

More Threats of Civil War. The Harrisburg Telegraph is the State organ of the Republican party in Penn-

sylvania. A meaner, more mercenary, or more mendacious sheet was never published, and it is only fair that we should say that some decent Republicans are ashamed of it. We have seen in several of the more honorable Radi cal country newspapers severe strictures upon the course and character of this filthy and unreliable sheet. Its proprietor is a miserable, bigoted ignoramus, who hires a relative of John W. Forney to do his dirty work. Some Radical newspapers pay a little regard to the truth, but the Harrisburg Telegraph lies boldly, unblushingly and habitu-

ally. It shows an utter disregard of truth, and when clearly proven to have uttered the most barefaced falsehoods persists in their repetition with an effrontery that is astonishing. Radical newspapers in this State are, as a class. much given to this kind of thing, but the Telegraph stands preeminent in The last specimen of deliberate, wil-

ful and malicious lying which we have seen in it, is in relation to political affairs in Baltimore. Forney's worthless relative, a meaner specimen of humanity even than the proprietor of the Press, has an editorial in yesterday evening's issue of the Telegraph, which is the most unfair and untruthful thing we have seen. Speaking of the proposed removal of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, this base creature distorts all the facts to bolster up the revolutionary position taken by the editor of the Press. He declares that the object in the removal of the Commissioners is to secure the registrațion of rebel voters in Baltimore. That is a lie, for the utterance of which there is and can be no possible excuse. From day to day it was announced for weeks together, during the summer, in every newspaper in the country, that the registration of voters in the city of Baltimore was proceeding according to law, under registration officers appointed, not by the Police Commissioners, but by other and proper legal authority. With the registration of voters in the city these Commissioners have nothing to do. But they have the power of appointing the judges of election and all the police of the city In the late municipal election the judges thus appointed refused to permit legal voters to cast their ballots, and a large xtra police force, which had been sworn in for the occasion, was employed to keep Conservative voters away from the polls. It is for this infamous design to prevent a free election by the

oath" in good faith, that the Police Commissioners have been summoned by Governor Swann to show cause why hev should not be removed from office. Rebels have not been registered in Baltimore, and thousands who are justly entitled to vote, have refused to take the infamous oath which is there exacted; but the Radicals know that enough Conservative Union men have been registered as voters to defeat the 'torch and turpentine" disunion candidates for Congress and the State legislature. If the present corrupt Police Commissioners are removed, and honest men put in their stead, judges of elections who will regard their oaths of office will be appointed. To prevent the Governor from exercising the power of removal, which is expressly granted him by the act creating the offices, the Radicals of Baltimore threaten to fight, and Forney calls on the Radicals of the North to aid the rowdy revolutionists

duly qualified voters of Baltimore city,

all of whom have taken the "iron-clac

of that city in the inauguration of a civil war, which would bankrupt the nation and deluge the streets of every northern city, town and village with We publish elsewhere the report of the interview of a body of prominent citizens of Baltimore with Governor Swann, and also the incendiary resolutions of the Radical Convention. The committee who waited on the Governor represent seven-eighths of the voters of Baltimore—the Radicals who passed the resolutions to which we refer represent onc-eighth. In case a fight en-

sues in consequence of the action of Governor Swann, we think the Conservative Union men of Baltimore can dispose of their opponents without any help. Should the Radicals of the North attempt to interfere, they will find work enough to do before they get as far as Baltimore. The Harrisburg Telegraph concludes the infamous article to which we have alluded with a brutal threat against the President of the United States. Speak-

ing of the probability of his aiding Governor Swann in the suppression of the contemplated insurrection it says: If a faithless President attempts to make aryland the theatre of his further usurpations, or invades Baltimore to violate constitutional State law, we must not be constitutional State law, we must not be slow in finding out how to act. Indeed, we begin to believe that it is time for the men who saved the government from the slaveholders' war, to prepare to save it again from a tool of the ex-slaveholders. We once thought it proposery to excurse the who saved the government from the save it again from a tool of the ex-slaveholders. We once thought it necessary to secure the peace of the country that Jeff. Davis be hung. It is our opinion that we erred in this thought; and we believe now that peace would be best perpetuated by throtiling Andy Johnson. The law of the State of Maryland by

which the office of Police Commissioners was created, expressly declares that these officials are liable to removal at any time whenever they may be found interfering in politics, by the Legislature when in session, "or by the Gov ernor during the recess." The right of Governor Swann to re-

move the corrupt and perjured Police Commissioners of Baltimore is plain: and his duty in the premises is no less clear. Should the Radicals rise in insurrection, it would be his duty to suppress the revolt. If he should call on the President of the United States for assistance, that official would be bound to furnish it. It is under such circumstances that the State organ of the Radical

party in Pennsylvania uses the above revolutionary language. In case the conflict should come, every man in the nation who has a proper regard for his own rights under our form of free Government would be in duty bound to stand by the President, and to take up arms in defence of the Constitution. The success of the Radical revolutionists would be the end of our Republican institutions, and the people would cease to elect their rulers. Should such a struggle be inaugurated by the Radicals we would have no fear of the result. The punishment meted out to their leaders by an indignant and outraged people would be a warning that would not be forgotten for ages to come.

The Fish-Way Completed. We are gratified to learn, from the Wrightsville Star, that there is a fair prospect of a free passage of shad and other fish up the Susquehanna, during the next season. The Star says: "The schute or fish-way in the dam below this place has been completed by the Susquehanna canal company, and is now ready for the purpose for which it was designed. We suppose the shad will give it a trial on their transportations.

l on their next annual migratory fresh

trial on their next annual migratory iresu water tour up our stream the ensuing spring. If there were any young shad to descend this fall, as they were won't to do before dams were built in the Susquehanna, they could notify their old folks when they arrive at home in shaddom, that the track is clear." THE Texas House of Representatives has rejected the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 67 to 5. They will be

The Official Vote for Governor. Below we give the official vote fo Governor as we find it stated in the Harrisburg Telegraph. It professes to be correct, and is full except that from Pike county, where only the majority for Clymer is reported. We also give the official vote for McClellan and Lincoln

McClellan's vote. Clyme COUNTIES. 26121 30161 29101 319 Adams. 21519 12414 20511 127 Berks .. 6710 13266 7121 1328 Blair..... Bradford.. 6865 3007 7134 3091 6436 7335 6805 7399 Bucks. 3475 2974 3544 306 2244 3036 325 232 1721 2251 2817 3399 Cambria Carbon 8116 2883 8500 1516 2801 1650 Clinton 1666 2135 1754 1914 3467 1965 6441 4526 6714 3604 4354 4030 5444 4220 5691 3664 2145 3647 348 835 376 6911 3722 7237 3221 1958 386 Columbia Crawford Fayette 3221 4126 3569 4359 | 0221 | 4126 | 3059 | 4359 | 4358 | 55 | 62 | 100 | 76 | 3862 | 3821 | 4290 | 4106 | 694 | 906 | 775 | 1055 | 1583 | 3074 | 1689 | 3220 | 3321 | 2477 | 3248 | 2239 | 4320 | 2197 | 4458 | 2109 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 189 ranklin . Gre ne Iuntingdo  $14470 \mid 8448 \mid 14592 \mid$ 3408 1389 3560 3780 2779 4194 3908 5920 4159 Lehigh .. 3908 5920 4139 7645 0045 8733 1 3400 14207 3871 767 652 877 4220 3569 4416 1643 1718 1725 685 2698 705 vcoming cKear 685 2698 6872 7943  $6872 \mid 7943 \mid 7286 \mid 1130 \mid 1496 \mid 1131 \mid$ 8342 orthampton 3726 6944 3859 orthumberland 2915 3608 3381Perry..... Philadelphia. 2406 2446 2581 2788 | 1719 1812 1326 ullivan 369 660 436 4203 2959 4429 usquehanna

oming .... 1337 1402 5568 8500: Lincoln's majority. 20,07 Total Geary vote.....
" Clymer vote.....

Geary's majority...

enange

1945 1352 3849 3341 2541 1505 4951 4559

2274 3989 2357 4650 5977 5046

5046

A Lecture on Lying. The New York Times, which, amid all its topsyturvyings, now and then shows some signs of decency and a sense of honest shame at the infamous lies and frauds of its party, reads its Radical cotemporaries in Pennsylvania

a lecture on lying. It says: "It would be a convenient thing, if, after he close of a political campaign, those parsan papers and politicians that have found tisan papers and politicians that have found it necessary to propagate falsehoods and slanders about their opponents, could be induced to make a general confession of their misdeeds in this respect. There would be strong moral arguments in favor of the custom, and we do not see that any valid objection could be made to it. It would be better, it is true, if they would not concoct such falsehoods during political canyasses; but what hope is there of vident concoct such falsehoods during political canvasses; but what hope is there of violent
and narrow-minded partisans attaining
such a heighth of virtue as is implied in their
adhering to truth, when falsehood will better
serve their ends? But after the inventions
have served their purposes—after their
party has achieved success, who, we ask,
should not the inventors make a clean
breast, and correct the errors of belief or
fact into which they have ledd the public?
A study of the Pennsylvania newspapers,
and of the political speeches delivered in
Pennsylvania, during the late campaign has

Pennsylvania, during the late campaign has led to these remarks. The great excitement of the campaign and the flerce rivalry of campaign and the flerce rivalry of the campaign has been campaign as the campaign has led to these remarks. parties to achieve success, led the unprincipled partizans to indulge in the utmost violence of language, and to make charges against their opponents with perfect recklessness as to their truth. We observe now that a great number of the grosser statements have been proven to be false, and that in some cases they have been brought home to the parties who were originally guilty of them. One of the worst of these got spread in the form of a telegram all over the country just before the election. We were told that at a certain Democratic meeting in a Pennsylvania town, a prominent politician delivered an eulogy upon Booth, the assassin, in which among other things, unprincipled partizans to indulge in the utmost violence of language, and to make e assassin, in which among other things, e said that "Switzerland had her Winkel-Scotland her Bruce, and America her Booth, to rid them of tyrants." Of course this was a fine election eering card, which this was a fine electioneering card, which was made good use of, and doubtless served its purpose during the canvass. But it turns out that no such sentiment was uttered by the speaker to whom it was attributed, neither at the meeting referred to nor anywhere else.

We instance this as but one in a thousand cases of similar character, many of them equally effective and equally false. We really think it would be an excellent thing if, as soon as the lies can do no more

thing if, as soon as the lies can do no more service, all parties guilty in such matters would make a general confession for the public benefit, now and hereafter. It would set poorly wight set people right about many matters in which they are now grievously misled. Will the Radical newspapers of this State take the advice of the New York Times, and ease their consciences by owning up to just a few of the innumer. able and infamous lies they swore to during the recent campaign? Will they recant one of a thousand and one? Will they take back the single one instanced by the Times? We ask the Express, which was so busy in circulating it after it was authoritatively denied. We request it to do so, and assure it that if it does it will disappoint us by exhibit ing a degree of decency to which we now believe it to be a total stranger. Let it obey the Times, and admit that it lied knowingly and wilfully in regard

to that Bedford despatch. Revolutionary Resolutions of the Radi-

cais in Baltimore. The following resolutions were adopted by the Radicals of Baltimore on Thursday night. By the law creating the office of Police Commissioners of that city, they are liable to be summarily removed for interfering in political affairs, by a concurrent vote of the two nouses of the Legislature, or "by the Governor during the recess," case is not triable in the Courts. The resolutions below will show the aninus of the Radicals, and their resolve o carry the next election by fraud, or by force, if need be:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this convention, the attempt of the Government at the suggestion of rebels, to control the coming election, by the removal of our police commissioners, without a trial by jury, the birthright of American citizens, is a uniform the commission of substration jury, the birthright of American citizens, is a usurpation of authority never before attempted in Maryland, and will be resisted by force by every loyal man in the city.

Resolved, That we rely upon the present board of police to maintain their position, and not to surrender the loyal interests of Maryland into the hands of traitors from any fear of disturbance or conflict, but to any fear of disturbance or conflict, but to rust the loyal men of the city to bring hem triumphantly through any revolu them triumphantly through any revolution which the Governor may inaugurate. Resolved, That if the police commissioners have been guilty of official misconduct, the Courts are open, and the fact may be judicially determined; but the loyal men of Baltimore will not submit to any rash attempt to set justice aside for the sake of accomplishing a partisan purpose. Resolved, That we recommend the wards to organize, that the people of this city may to organize, that the people of this city may not again be taken by surprise by the men who perpetrated the outrage of April 19th. The resolutions were adopted, cheers and other demonstrations of delight being given

The Banner County. The editor of the Fulton Democra

as they were read.

claims that Fulton is the banner Democratic county of the State. The Radicals made a desperate fight, yet the result was the largest Democratic major ity ever given. A look at the figures convinces us that "Little Fulton" is entitled to be called the banner county. We know her Democracy, and there no truer band in the State. They d repudiated by every Southern State. | nobly and are worthy of all praise.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners Their Action in the Late Electionpeal to the Governor for their Removal.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.] The committee of twenty-five citizen of Baltimore, appointed by the City Conservative Convention, (specially called, for the purpose,) to prefer charges before the Governor against the Police Commissioners, for official missioners, the convention of the convention misconduct at the late municipal elecion, yesterday visited Annapolis for

that purpose.

The committee had in their possesssion a memorial of citizens of Baltimore, which was stated to be 120 feet in length and to contain eight thousand names in double columns, all of which were obtained in two days. The memorial alleges that the Commissioners of Police have been guilty of "official miscenduct" in the appointment, on political grounds, of judges of election, their clerks, and special policemen, at the recent municipal election, in violation of the provisions of the police law; that said provisions of the police law; that said judges of election, at the recent municipal election, refused to receive the votes of legally qualified voters, or to place their ballots in a box for rejected allots, as required by the police law and that said commissioners connived t said violation of law; that said com nissioners sustained the action of the udges of election in using unofficial and naccurate printed lists of the regisered voters of 1865, by which many housands of citizens were disfranchised; that said commissioners susained the judges of election in ordering he arrest of citizens on election day for nsisting upon having their votes p in one or other of the boxes required by law to be used: that said commissioners gave orders to the police justices not to release any person so arrested, or to give them a hearing, or to take bail until the close of the polls on election day, and until it was too late for them to deposit their votes; that certain judges of election refused to open the judges of election refused to open the ballot-boxes and count the ballots publicly, as required by law, with the sanc-tion of said commissioners; that said commissioners have made removals from the body of the police force, and appointments therein, exclusively with reference to the political opinions of the persons removed and appointed, in violation of law; that said police com-missioners, notwithstanding the many gross violations of law by judges of election, have not removed any of said judges, but propose to keep them in office, and to confine to them the important election for State and Federal officers, which is to take place in November next; that said commissioners have also been guilty of other gross "official misconduct," &c., for the commission of which the law makes it the duty of the Governor, in the recess of the Legislature, to remove said police commissioners and to appoint others in

their places. sustain these charges, the mittee visiting Annapolis had in their possession a large package of affidavits which had been procured for the pur-

On arriving at Annapolic, the committee proceeded immediately to the Executive Chamber. Geo. W. Herring, Esq., who had been selected to present the memorials and affidavits of the committee then addressed His Excellency Governor Swann as follows: ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Swam: A majority of the people of Baltimore, feeling aggrieved at the result of the late election held in that city, convened primary meetings and selected delegates to a convention, which elected one genteeman from each ward to form a committee to lay before you this memorial, and evidence of the manner in which that election was conducted. The chairman of that committee appointed a committee of five for that purpose, of which I have the honor to be one. ernor Swann: A majority of the people to be one.

You must be aware that the effect of that

You must be aware that the effect of that election was, that only about one-eighth of the citizens of Baltimore were allowed to participate in the election. I am not a lawyer, but you understand that these elections are carried on by means of police commissioners, who appoint judges of elections, clerks, &c. The law specifically states the mode in which these officials are to be appointed and we have given you call the project of the company of the control of the company of the control of the con pointed, and we have given you evide in these documents before you that in many cases the law was not conformed to; in fact, open violations of the law in that respect were winked at by the police commis-

sioners. Besides, sir, we who were not registered in 1865, and who, consequently, were not allowed to vote, in accordance with Attorney-General Randall's opinion, asked that our votes should be recorded in some shape for future reference and purposes, but a rejected ballot-box was not to be found in the precincts. The inalienable right of the ballot-box, which belong to every free white man, was taken away by right of the ballot-box, which belong to every free white man, was taken away by these commissioners, and the law, sir, I believe, gives you the prerogative, in case sufficient evidence is shown of their malfeasance, to remove them; and we, representing seven-eighths of the population of Baltimore, ask you in your wisdom, relying upon your known patriotism and decision of character, and also of your well-known disposition to do what is right and known disposition to do what is right and just to the entire community, to reheve us from this incubus.

If this thing is allowed to go on we have

It this thing is allowed to go on we have no rights. A large proportion of the tax-payers of Baltimore have no rights, and in behalf of these seven-eighths of the entire population of Baltimore we appear before you to-day.

There was a time when, perhaps, this seven of this result has been appeared. system of things could be tolerated, when the land was deluged with fratricidal blood, the land was deluged with fratricidal blood, when civil war spread its devastating flames over our country; but now, when "grim-visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front," it is time that these high martial measures should cease. But for the more purpose of subserving the selfish interests of party—not for the good of the community, not for the good of this State, it is endeavored to perpetuate this system of exclusion, in utter disregard of the rights of the Majority of our citizens. We represent here different parties, Union men. men

of the Majority of our citizens. We represent here different parties, Union men, mer who were known as Union men during the war, and also another class style b war, and also another class style by our foes "Southern sympathizers." I belonged to the latter class, but on that account we are not to be ostracised nor deprived of the legitimate exercise of our just and inaliena-ble rights as freemen of a now united coun-try. Frederick the Great, we are told, in a memorable instance made sinchlares of nemorable instance madé a nobleman of a beasant who had defended his homestead against one of the King's own soldiers, but he radical element will not make nobl men of us, but would persecute us to the extremest issue, even to that of perpetual

issued issue, even to that of perpetual liss funchisement.

We place this matter in your hands, and solicit you to take immediate action upon t, as there seems to be a determination on he part of the radical element that the elections shall be all in their fewer. ons shall be all in their favor. How they mean to do it, I cannot say; but we know from experience that there is scarcely an means, however questionable, to whice from experience that there is scarcely any means, however questionable, to which they will not descend or resort, to attain their ends. They are your enemies, and the enemies of the best interests of the community. I do not know what policy they intend to maintain. They vote for measures in Congress, and on the stump in Maryland they say they will not apply. In conclusion, we ask you to take urgent and prompt measures in behalf of those we represent, and we rely on your nobleness and impartiality of character to do us justice in the examination. Our memorial is signed by over ten thousand names, collected in less than two days.

The GOVERNOR'S RESPONSE.

The following is a verbatim report of the

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSE.

The following is a verbatim report of the reply of Governor Swann:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee: I regret most exceedingly the cause which has brought you here to-day. You must recollect that I am Governor of the whole State of Maryland, and not of a part. In the discharge of my official duties here, I can know no party nor no interest in this in the discharge of my official duties here, can know no party nor no interest in this state but the interest of the whole State of Maryland.

Coming as you do, gentlemen, repres ing this large element of our population, (pointing to the memorial and other documents laid before him by the committee,) with affidavits and testimony which you ask me to examine, I am bound to entertain you with that respect and that consideration due to so large an element of the due to so large an element of our population.

It would be unbecoming in me to

ither to the past or the present. I am here to examine the testimony which you have laid before me, and I am bound to dispose laid before me, and I am bound to dispose of that testimony as becomes the duty of an impartial judge. The constitution of this State must be respected, the laws of this State must be executed without fear, favor or affection; and I can only say, gentlemen, that I will give a prompt hearing to the application you make to me here to the application you make to me here to day; and in the position that I occupy I shall endeavor to see that under the constitution and laws of your State the rights—all the rights—of every citizen, from the -all the rights-of every citizen, from the highest to the humblest, must be respected highest to the numblest, must be respected. The address of Mr. Herring and the reply of Governor Swann were listened to with the profound interest due to the great importance of the subject by all who were present, either as parties to or spectators of the proceedings in the Executive Chamber.

At the close of the formal addresses members of the committee exchanged per onal greetings with the Governor, and en riged in quiet conversation with him upon he subject which occasioned their presence

at Annapolis.

The committee returned to to Baltimore about four o'clock, feeling a high degree of confidence in the ultimate success of their efforts to procure for themselves and their They did fellow-citizens that just equality of civil Congress by the praise. rights which lie at the foundation of all and Red River.

good government, social fraternity and nusiness prosperity.

COMMISSIONERS CITED TO APPEAR.

The Police Commissioners received The Police Commissioners received a communication from the Governor, notifying them of the application made for their removal, and citing them to appear before him on Monday next, to show cause why such removal should not take place.

MARYLAND.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Com-missioners. learing Before Governor Swann—The Case Postponed until Friday.

Proclamation of the Governor Against the Intended Rebellion.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The hearing of charges against Police Commissioners commenced this morning at Annapolis, before Governor Swann, in the Executive Chamber. The case was opened by the Governor making a statement. He said that before taking up the case he desired to the comment. aking up the case he desired to correct a statement that he had seen published, that statement that he had seen published, that he had proposed a compromise. He had made no compromise. When he found it necessary in examining into the conduct of a State officer, he would do it in the shape of instructions commanding them to obey the laws. He could make no compromise of the laws of the State.

The Governor said he repudiated the charge that had been made that the Governor of the State was associated with robels

ernor of the State was associated with rebels ernor of the State was associated with rebels and rebel sympathizers. He was in favor of a prompt reconstruction of the States upon the basis of loyalty. He could not recognize that any State was out of the Union, and he was opposed to forcing negro suffrage and negro equality upon an unwilling people in any State without their consent. For this difference of opinion, he said he was denounced as a robal sympaconsent. For this difference of opinion, he said, he was denounced as a robel sympathizer and a traitor. He would also notice, he said, another fact: Before this investigation had been entered upon, or before any intimation had been given as to what his judgment might be, military organizations were being inaugurated in Baltimore in consolitor to anticipated action and the in opposition to anticipated action, and threats had been held out of invasion of the State by parties living beyond its limits. He warned all engaged in such efforts to incite the people of Baltimore to a resistance of the laws of the State that they would be held to a strict accountability. He said he would now take up the case with an entire freedom from all partieun bigs. reedom from all partisan bias.

Mr. Sterling, of the counsel for the Com-

Mr. Sterling, of the counset for the com-missioners, then proceeded to read the re-ply of the Commissioners, in which they take the ground that the power of removal conferred upon the Governor gives him no power to try them for official misconduct, and that he can only do so after such charges have been proven by a court of charges have been proven by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Messrs, Schley and Latrobe, for the peti-tioners, maintained the jurisdiction of the Governor, and evinced their readiness to argue the question.

Governor Swann said that, after mature

reflection, he was satisfied that the law gave him the power, and made it his duty to in-vestigate and pass upon charges of miscon-duct against the State officers, and therefore ae maintained that he had jurisdiction it this case. The counsel for the Commission ers then announced that their mission was at an end, and withdrew.

After consultation with the counsel for

the petitioners, the Governor appointed Wednesday next to try the case, when witnesses will be summoned to appear.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] Baltimore, Oct. 22-Evening.-The case

Balthmore, Oct. 22—Evening.—The case of the Police Commissioners has been postponed till Friday. General Camby, commander of the department, came here today from Washington and Police Commissioners. It is understood that the object of his visit was to inform himself as to the condition of affairs in this city.

There has been considerable excitement in the city to-day in reference to the case of the Police Commissioners. Upon the amouncement of the fact that the Governormaintained his jurisdiction in the case, and

maintained his jurisdiction in the case, and his determination to investigate and try the ms determination to investigate and try incharge of official misconduct, some slight manifestations of excited feeling took place, and one person was knocked down near the headquarters of the Unconditional Union party. Nothing more serious than this slight affair has occurred, however, and there is at present to resear to expect and there is at present no reason to expect that the public peace will be disturbed fur-The following proclamation has to-nigh-been issued by Governor Swann:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the Executive that military and other combinations are now forming in the City of Baltimore for the purpose of obstructing and resisting the execution of the laws o this State; and,

Whereas, There is reason to believe that similar combinations are attempted to be organized in other States, with the intention of invading the soil of the State of Maryor invaging the soil of the State of Mary-land, to deprive her citizens of their just rights under the law, and to control the people of the State by violence and intimi-dation.

dation, Now, therefore, I, Thomas Swann, Governor of the State of Maryland, do, by this my proclamation, solemnly warn the lead-ers of all such illegal combinations against he peace and dignity of the State that, in he event of riot and bloodshed growing out of these revolutionary proceedings, they will be held to the strictest accountability, and the power of the State will be exhaust-ed to bring them to prompt and merited

unishment.
Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1866. THOMAS SWANN.

[Signed,]
By the Governor. JOHN W. CARTER, Secretary of State Fast Transportation of Freight.

On Monday the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company put in operation a fast freight train, which they designate the "Baltimore and Ohio Lightning Express." The Sun says fifty new and substantial cars have been built for this line, and they are regarded as admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. Each car is built upon what are termed, in railroad parlance, "passenger trucks." These will insure both speed and safety, while the cars themselves are constructed in the strongest possible manner and handsomely painted and lettered.

The "Lightning Express" is designed especially to accommodate two large interests, namely, the oyster and the dry goods trade. Baltimore, as is well known, is the great oyster mart of the couptry, millions of capital being invested in that trade alone. She also supplies dry goods to a large portion of the West and Southwest.

The Sun learns that arrangements have been fully effected by the Baltimore and Ohio Company with all its connecting lines in the West to push this business through with all possible speed. The time on oysters to Cincinnati is designed to be less than thirty hours from the period of departure from Baltimore, and to Chicago fifty hours; to Columbus, 24; Indianapolis, 36; Parkersburg and Wheeling, 19; while to Dayton, Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville and other points west, northwest and southwest, the transit will be proportionately rapid.

This movement on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio road will probably be responded to by the establishment of fast freight trains on all our great northern railroads. The day seems not to be distant when the western merchant who stops "between trains" to see a friend on his route will be beaten home by the goods he has just bought in one of our eastern cities.

Banks "are" Nominated.

The Radical, Red River drunkard Banks has been renominated for Congress. He proved himself to be entiresound on the negro, and his big drunk at Portland and all his other vices were forgotten by his hypocritical, Puritanical constituency. Massachusetts will have a nice delegation in the lower House of the next Congress. Bottledup-Beast Butler and drunken Banks. will be fit representatives of the forefront of "the party of great moral

ideas." After the returns come in from the 'Hub of the universe," John Covode, a representative of the intelligence of the Radical party in Pennsylvania, who said in a speech during the late canvass, referring to the charge that he had been importing votes: "the allegation is false and the Alligator knows it," and who snells staff with three f's will be able to repeat his celebrated telegram : "Glory to God! Banks are elected!"

Congress may plume itself in pride, when two such heroes as Butler and Banks are among its members. Would it not be well, under modern political ideas, to leave all the rest out, and run Congress by the heroes of Big Bethel