Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866.

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

Change of Proprietors.

On the first day of November, inst., the *Intelligencer* office changed hands. Messrs. John M. Cooper, William A. Morton and Alfred Sanderson have retired from the firm. H. G. Smith, of the old firm, remains, and has taken into partnership with him A. J. Steinman, Esq., of this city; and the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and title of H. G. Smith & Co.

The dissolution of partnership was an entirely amicable one, the intercourse of the members of the old firm with each other having been most pleasant and harmonious during their connection.

Manifest Destiny.

The old Democratic doctrine of "manifest destiny" had its origin in the proud consciousness of the superiority of the race of white men who dwelt in the United States. The Anglo Saxon had long been the king race of the world. Wherever it went it was with the air and mien of the conqueror. Before it weaker races always shrunk away and became subordinate or ceased to exist. It was evident to thoughtful statesmen of the Democratic school that the American race, to which the Anglo Saxon blood so largely predominates, would eventually need the whole vast space of the North American continent to complete its full development. The westward march of our empire was only the result of the legitimate action of a great law of nature. Before the stronger race the weaker was forced to recede. The Indian could not adopt himself to the new order of things and his extinction followed a necessary result. Whenever the stronger race needs room the weaker must get out of the way. Temporary injustice may thus be done, but such a necessity knows no law. It is "manifest destiny."

One of these days the present troubles of the weak and mixed race in Mexico will be summarily ended. The stronger race, which is hemming its territory in, will take it into its head that the soil of Mexico is needed for the development of the Anglo-American race, and the rule of foreign dukes and native presidents will be alike at an end. Mexico will no more keep up the weary struggle for existence as an independant nation, and the Mexican people, as such, will enter upon the career of extinction. The day of "manifest destiny" for Mexico will have come.

We hope that day may be delayed for some years yet. We would regret to see this nation burthened with the new difficulties which would inevitably result from any very speedy acquisition of the territory of that miserably misgoverned country. We have enough on our hands at present. The questions presented to us for solution are not easy, and the follies and the criminal fanaticism of the Radicals will necessarily prevent a speedy solution and delay advance of the nation. But the day will come when we can absorb Mexico without danger to ourselves. Then the Democratic doctrine of belief in our manifest destiny will have borne legitimate fruit.

Governor Swann's Decision.

We give in another column a synopsis of the decision of Governor Swann, by which the corrupt and Radical police commissioners of Baltimore have been removed from office. The document in full is too lengthy for our columns, and yet it is with regret that we refrain from publishing it entire. It is a very able paper, and is fair, candid and manly. No one who has followed up the facts in this case can fail to be convinced that the officials who have been removed have been engaged in a deliberate scheme to deprive a majority of the properly registered voters in the city of Baltimore from exercising the right of suffrage. It is only through such infamous means that any one of the Radical candidates can hope to be elected. The evidence showed such official misconduct on the part of the commissioners as made it, under the law of the State, the imperative duty of the Governor to remove them promptly. In so acting he has discharged his duty to the people of the State of Maryland, and given evidence of his firm resolve to protect all citizens in the exercise of thier dearest rights.

This case is one in which all the citizens of the United States have a direct personal interest. The moment the freedom of elections is impaired in any one section of the country a direct attack is thereby made upon our republican institutions. It is the plain and bounden duty of every good citizen, without respect to locality or party associations, to sustain by his voice and his influence those who are engaged in an endeavor to preserve the purity of the ballot-box. No one can defend the infamous conduct of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, or condemn their removal from office without encouraging the use of force and fraud to carry elections. To do that is to aid and abet in overturning the foundations upon which our form of government rests, and to bring our republican institutions into contempt.

The President and the Irish.

The Radicals, a large proportion of whom were Know-Nothings in 1854, are courting our Irish citizens with great assiduity, but not with very marked effect. In their anxiety to turn this element against President Johnson, they have raked up his vote against a congressional appropriation to feed the Irish, during the famine of 1846-7, to prove that he has no sympathy with the Irish. They forget to say that Andrew Johnson stated at the time that he felt bound to do so from constitutional considerations, but as evidence of his sympathy, subscribed $500 for that oject. Then, as now, Mr. Johnson to put him did not permit his personal feelings against the Constitution, but was willing to empty his pockets for the cause. If each member of Congress had paid as much they would have given more than the congressional bill appropriated. But this is not the way the Radicals dispense charity. They leave their own pockets untouched and plunder the public treasury.

On Saturday, the 29th of September both branches of the Oregon Legislature in Joint Convention, elected Henry W. Corbett United States Senator. The final vote was as follows: Corbett, 38; Nesmith, 4; Smith, 14; Prim, D., 7; Kelly, 5; Whiteaker, 1. Corbett is a Radical, and is elected for a full term from March 4th, 1867.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the article in the Constitution of that State which prohibits negroes from coming into the State, is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore null and void.

An Infamous Judge.

During the last five years we have seen Judges in this country yielding to passion, and giving decisions from the bench in accordance with the dictates of partizan prejudice rather than of justice. This prostitution of the Courts of the country has very naturally alarmed the most thoughtful men of the nation. Even the Chief Justice of the United States has so often bedraggled his robes of office in the filth and mire of politics that he can not command the respect of the people. With such an example before him, it should perhaps not be regarded as surprising that a man like Judge Bond of Baltimore, would be found willing to perpetrate any outrage which might be necessary to secure the triumph of his political friends. That his arrest and imprisonment of the newly appointed Police Commissioners of Baltimore, and the Sheriff of the city was a scandalous prostitution of his judicial office for the basest partizan purposes, is clear. When the new Police Commissioners had been duly sworn into office they were the legally constituted officials of Baltimore, and the men at whose instance Judge Bond issued bench warrants were not only usurpers, but the real disturbers of the peace of that city. Had he been an honest judge, and not a political prostitute, he would have had the old Commissioners arrested, instead of devising and executing the outrage which was perpetrated. His prating about the courts can impose upon no one. The men whom he had arrested and brought before him were only discharging their sworn duties under the law of the State, and were in no way amenable to the court over which he presides. He had no jurisdiction in the case, and no right to order the arrest of the parties.

By the law of the State of Maryland the right summarily to remove the Police Commissioners of Baltimore is confided to the Governor. He need not give the parties a trial unless he chooses to do so. Whenever he shall have good reason to believe that they have been guilty of misconduct in office he can dismiss them and appoint their successors; and his action is not subject to review in the courts. If it were, the power granted to him would be useless. The granting of such power necessarily carries with it the condition of an absolute power, not subject to review by any court or other tribunal. Only when made thus absolute can the design of the Legislature in conferring it be carried out. If Judge Bond can resist and override the decision of Governor Swann, he does not possess the power of removal, and the law conferring it upon him is nugatory. If this case of removal can be carried into the Courts and there delayed until it has ran the circuit from the lowest to the highest, then is the will of the people as expressed in the law defeated, and the power of removal cut up by the roots.

Judge Bond knew that he was transcending his powers and prostituting his office to the basest partizan purposes when he ordered the arrest of the legally constituted police commissioners of Baltimore city. He knows, too, that the old commissioners cannot be sustained in the position they have taken. But he was willing to lend himself as the ready tool of the Radicals in order to prevent a fair and free election in Baltimore. There was no danger that a single returned rebel would be allowed a vote under the new commissioners. The registration had been made in accordance with the laws of the State; laws passed by the Radicals and made as stringent as they desired to have them, and no one could or would have been allowed to vote except such as had always been Union men. Such an election, any election conducted with a show of fairness would have defeated all the Radical candidates in the city. It was to prevent a free and fair election by the Union men of the city that Judge Bond committed the outrage which has made him infamous forever.

The result of the election is one thing, the influence of such action on the public mind another. It is a little thing, comparatively that Radicals should gain a brief term of office by such foul means. It is a lasting injury which the nation receives by the perpetration of such outrages. The people lose confidence in the purity of elections, learn to regard fraud as a legitimate means for accomplishing a desired political end, and are taught to believe that impartial decisions cannot be expected from our Courts of Justice. The, wise and thoughtful see in these things the seeds of decay which must eventually, should they continue, cause the destruction of our liberties and the downfall of our boasted free institutions.

How the People Endorsed the Constitutional Amendment?

We give elsewhere a series of extracts from leading newspapers in the South, from which our readers can form a correct estimate of public opinion in that section. That the journals from which we quote represent a sentiment so general that it may be called the unanimous sentiment of the people of the Southern States we do not doubt. In no one of the States where slavery existed before the war will the proposed Constitutional Amendment ever be sanctioned by a majority of the people. Even in Maryland and Missouri an overwhelming majority are irrevocably opposed to it. Elsewhere in the South, except in West Virginia, the people may truly be said to be a unit against it. When we say they are a unit we speak advisedly. The few newspapers which favor it do not represent any portion of the people worth considering. There is not one of them which has a paying circulation, or which is read by any considerable portion of the inhabitants of the regions where they exist. They are ephemeral concerns which sprung up during the occupation of Southern cities by our troops, and which only exist now as pensioners on the funds of radical politicians. Several of them are published by negroes. Not one of them indicates Southern opinion, or is in any way authorized to speak for the people of that section.

What folly it is for the Radicals to claim that the people of the United States have endorsed the proposed amendments, when the entire South is a unit against them, and the people of the North about equally divided. The truth is a vast majority of the people are in favor of the wise and conciliatory restoration policy of President Johnson and bitterly and unalterably opposed to the revolutionary schemes of Congress. A minority is thus engaged in an attempt to override the will of the majority. That is the real state of the case, and no man of sense can fail to see it. The people have not endorsed the proposed amendments and they never will do so.

The Vote in Indiana.

The vote upon the Secretary of State, in Indiana, at the late elections, stands as follows:—Total, 325,417; Trusler (Radical), 170,018; Manson (Democrat), 155,399; Radical majority, 14,619. The difference is less than five per cent. In Pennsylvania the difference is three per cent., and in Ohio about eight. This is not a very large Radical margin after all their boasting, and quite liable soon to be wiped out. The extremists may find their craft snagged sooner than they expect.

The Folly of Bondholders.

That the Bondholders of Lancaster county, who voted for the Radical candidates, will live to repent of the folly we verily believe. If the revolutionary designs of Stevens and his political associates be carried out the credit of the nation will suffer serious and, it may be, irreparable injury. The chief security for the bonds of the United States is to be sought in political quiet, and such a peaceable adjustment of our difficulties as will lead to a speedy and complete development of the resources of every section of the country, and especially of the South. The agitation kept up by the Radicals is even now having the effect of lowering the price of our securities abroad, and in Germany, where they were much sought after they have fallen below those even of Austria. Commenting upon this matter, the Hamilton *Spectator*, published in Canada West, in its issue of the 19th ult. uses the following startling language, which we commend to the consideration of every bondholder in Lancaster county. It says:

> The late rapid decline in United States securities in England has excited considerable surprise. *When we read the incendiary speeches of the Radical leaders, however, their open threats of civil war and fixed determination to regard the Southern States as conquered provinces and not as a portion of a restored Union, we can scarcely wonder at this decline.* Until the difficulty at present existing between the President and Congress is settled, confidence cannot be expected to revive. Capitalists will not care to invest their money in a country so torn by political differences and unsettled by political uneasiness. *We learn that investments in United States securities have almost ceased, not only in London, but also in Frankfort, the quotations being almost nominal. At the same time all other securities maintain their prices,* Austria included, which are deemed more worthy of confidence than those of the American republic. The consequence of the decline in American securities in Europe will, in due course of time, be a corresponding depression in the States, coupled with a depreciation in the currency, and a consequent rise in the price of gold. And all this is the result of the blustering vaporing of the Radical party, their constantly reiterations of threats of war with Great Britain, *and their evident determination to prevent any reconciliation of the adverse parties in the States.*

Negro Legislators.

The Boston *Journal*, the leading organ of the Republican party in Boston thus speaks of the nomination of the negro Charles L. Mitchel as a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature. We give the exact language of the *Journal*:

> This nomination is one of the practical results of the political creed which Massachusetts has been foremost in advocating, and though it may strike some with surprise, it is certainly creditable to the district which made the nomination. Ward Six is the wealthiest ward in the State; it embraces within its limits more literary culture and more liberally educated men than any other Representative district that we know of, and it is, with perhaps the exception of a ward in New Bedford, the only ward in this State which has a large number of colored voters. The ward is the home of John A. Andrews, and there seems to be a peculiar propriety that the first colored man elected as a Representative—as he undoubtedly will be—should come from a ward which possesses such marked characteristics.
>
> For our own part we heartily indorse the nomination. It shows the sincerity of the Republicans, and is a proof of their intention to carry out to the letter the political professions which they have been making. We believe that the color of the skin is not a badge of dishonor, and when qualified by education to hold the ballot, the man should be eligible to office. The nominee, we hear, is a man of sense and sagacity, and will do no discredit to the State.

Will any Republican dare, in the face of all this, to deny that it is the intention of the Radical leaders of that party to break down every barrier which prevents the negro from becoming the equal of the white man? Massachusetts has always led the van of the Republican party, and other States have submissively followed. It has not taken many years for Pennsylvania Republicans to come up to her stand-point in the past; and it will not be long, unless the career of the Radicals is checked, until the negroes in our midst are granted both the right to vote and to be voted for.

The November Elections.

To-day elections are being held in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nevada. In all these States minor State officers will be chosen, in Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Kansas and Michigan governors, and in all of them members of Congress. As they have *ninety-one* Congressmen, the chief interest in the elections centre upon these Districts. Their delegations in the present Congress stand thus:

	Rep.	Dem.
Massachusetts	10	0
New York	21	10
New Jersey	2	3
Delaware	0	1
Maryland	3	2
Missouri	[illegible]	1
Michigan	6	0
Illinois	11	0
Wisconsin	5	1
Minnesota	2	0
Kansas	1	0
Nevada	1	0
	79	21

The Patriot and Union.

Wm. D. Boas, Esq., a well-known citizen of Harrisburg, has assumed the duties of publisher of the *Patriot and Union*. We congratulate the owners of that paper upon their good fortune in securing the services of so competent and so popular a gentleman as Colonel Boas. We know him to be a model of devotion to business, and he is so pleasant and large-hearted in his intercourse with his fellow men, as to make friends of all who fall in with him.

Why Was Not Fort Fisher Taken.

The Big Bethel-Bottled-up-Beast-Butler was making a Radical speech in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, the other night, when some stalwart fellow in the small crowd assembled rose up where he could be seen by everybody, and startled those present by asking in a clear loud voice.

"Why was not Fort Fisher taken?"

There was some confusion in the audience, and Butler did not seem to hear the question. The man therefore spoke out again, in a louder and perfectly self-possessed voice:

"WHY WAS NOT FORT FISHER TAKEN?"

Butler stood still a moment, looking red. Some of the audience, to relieve him shouted, "Put that man out;" "Put him out.'

The man was not put out and Butler did not tell why Fort Fisher was not taken.

Two Negroes Nominated for the State Legislature in Massachusetts.

Two negroes have been nominated by the Republicans of Boston for the next General Legislature. Chas. J. Mitchell, a self-educated negro, and a printer by trade, was nominated in the wealthiest and most aristocratic ward in the city against one of the leading lawyers of Boston. The ward is the home of John A. Andrew and Congressman Samuel Hooper. An attempt is being made by some of the Republicans to prove that there was a wrong count of the ballots, and that the nomination belongs to Harvey Jewell, but they will probably fail.

The other negro nominee is E. G. Walker, of Charlestown, a man reputed to be equal in talent to any of the Radicals yet nominated for the Legislature. Both will be probably be elected. Boston will be properly represented by them.

How the Election Was Carried in West Virginia.

In the county of Jefferson, in West Virginia, only *thirty-five* votes were cast at the recent election. Yet, according to the leading newspaper of the county there are 500 men in it who would be entitled to vote even under the Radical Constitution. No wonder West Virginia went for the Radical nominees.

Do the Majority Rule in Pennsylvania?

The late election in this State, when viewed in detail, also shows in bold relief the shameless hypocrisy of the Radical party when they talk of the sacred rights of the majority. In the recent election of Pennsylvania 593,000 votes have been polled for members of Congress. Of these, the Radical candidates received 302,000 and the Democratic candidates 291,000. There are twenty-four members of Congress in the State, each of whom represents about 24,700 of these votes. The difference between the total Radical vote and the total Democratic vote for members of Congress is about 11,000. For this 11,000 the Radicals might justly claim one member more than the Democrats, upon the ground of numerical superiority, and thus the representation of the State in the Fortieth Congress should, by the voice of the people, stand thirteen Radicals and eleven Democrats. It really stands eighteen Radicals and six Democrats. To view these figures from the standpoint of mere numbers, it is still more glaring; for 302,000 votes they get eighteen members, for 291,000 votes we get six members. And to elect eighteen Radicals to Congress from Pennsylvania requires but 16,800 votes for each, whilst to elect six Democratic members to Congress, requires 48,500 votes for each. These are stubborn facts, shown by the figures. This result is brought about by the infamous legislation enacted by Radical legislators at Harrisburg to maintain and perpetuate their power. The Legislature is carried by the same outrageous system of gerrymander. The total vote polled in Philadelphia is 103,000. We have eighteen members in the lower House; this gives a ratio of 5,722 votes for each member. The Radical vote is 54,200, the Democratic vote 48,000, making a difference of 5,400 votes, or 322 votes less than the number necessary to elect one member. Upon these figures the members of the lower House from this city should stand ten Radicals to eight Democrats. It really stands fourteen Radicals to four Democrats.

This is the manner in which the Radicals apply the majority principle to Pennsylvania, and stifle the opinions and wishes of the people. The same men who applaud the registry laws, by which nine-tenths of the white men of Maryland, and West Virginia, and Tennessee, and Missouri, are degraded to the positions of slaves and serfs, uphold the present district system in Pennsylvania, under which the Democratic element is prevented from having a proper influence at either Harrisburg or Washington. The majority principle when it runs in the ruts and grooves of Radicalism is potent enough to uproot State authority, nullify the plainest guarantees of the Constitution, deny the people of a State representation in Congress; but when it runs in another and a different direction, it is a rope of sand, which they can and do break whenever it suits their pleasure.

There is danger in this practice of the Radicals. If persisted in, it will lead to a total overthrow of the constitutional form of government, and any party that can hold power by force will do so. The right or wrong of a question will have no part in determining it. Civil rights and the security of life and property will be in the hands of men having but one idea, that of retaining power in despite of the will of the majority. In the condition of Mexico, rent and torn by faction, a prey to military usurpers and foreign despots, can be seen a picture of what the United States will be if the Radicals are allowed, under the deceptive cry of the majority must rule, to subvert this constitutional form of government, and introduce in its place one founded upon the minority principle. They have done so openly in some States. In this State they have stifled the voice of the people by a dishonest district system, and thus given evidence of what they are prepared to do in order to carry their point.—*Age.*

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following are the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania for 1867. Fifty-four of the representatives elected were members of the last House:

Senate.

1. W. McCandless,* U.
2. C. M. Donovan, U.
3. J. E. Ridgway, R.
4. Geo. Connell, R.
5. Horace Royer, R.
6. W. Worthington, R.
7. O. P. James, U.
8. Geo. B. Shall, U.
9. J. D. Davis,* U.
10. W. M. Randall, U.
11. C. Burnett,* U.
12. Geo. Landon, R.
13. L. D. Shoemaker, R.
14. Warren Coles, R.
15. John Walls, U.
16. Geo. D. Jackson, U.
17. G. D. Coleman,* R.
17. E. Billingfelt,* R.
18. J. W. Fisher, R.
18. A. Hiestand Glatz, U.
19. D. McConaughy, R.
20. Alex. Stutzman,* R.
21. L. W. Hall, R.
22. Kirk Hains, R.
22. Harry White, R.
23. W. A. Wallace, U.
24. T. H. Searlight,* U.
25. J. L. Graham, R.
25. T. J. Bigham, R.
26. A. W. Taylor, R.
27. R. A. Brown, R.
28. Jas. C. Brown, R.
29. M. B. Lowry, R.

Radicals 21; Union 12; Radical maj. 9.

House of Representatives.

PHILADELPHIA.
1. G. W. Gheganⁿ, R.
2. Wm. S. Gregory, U.
3. Sam. Jessup,* R.
4. W. W. Watt, R.
5. Wm. B. Hood, U.
6. James Freeborn, R.
7. James Subers,* R.
8. Jas. N. Kerns,* R.
9. G. A. Quigley, U.
10. E. W. Davis,* R.
11. W. H. Donohoe, R.
12. Alex. Adaire, R.
13. Michael Mullen, U.
14. W. M. Worrall, R.
15. A. DeHaven, Jr., R.
16. D. Wallace,* R.
17. Edward G. Lee,* R.
18. J. N. Marks,* R.

BUCKS.
Nicholas Heltzell, U.

ALLEGHENY.
Col. J. P. Glass,* R.
R. A. Colville,* R.
Geo. S. McKee,* R.
George Wilson, R.
William Peters, R.
Samuel Chadwick,* R.

ARMSTRONG.
Lieut. F. Meckling, R.

BERKS.
Richmond L. Jones, U.
Frederick Harner,* U.
Henry B. Rhoads,* U.

BUCKS.
Luther Colvin, U.
F. W. Headman,* U.

BRADFORD AND SULLIVAN.
G. W. Kinney,* R.
James H. Webb,* R.

BLAIR.
Samuel McCamant, R.

CAMBRIA.
John P. Linton, U.

CARBON AND MONROE.
Allen Craig,* U.

CENTRE.
Frederick Kurtz, U.

BLAIR AND JEFFERSON.
William P. Jenks, U.

CLEARFIELD, ELK, AND FOREST.
John D. Hunt, U.

CLINTON, CAMERON AND M'KEAN.
G. O. Dehas, U.

CHESTER.
Nath. J. Sharpless,* R.
N. A. Pennypacker,* R.
W. H. Wheeler, R.

CRAWFORD.
J. T. Chase, R.
J. Boyd Espy, R.

COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR.
Thomas Crawford, U.

CUMBERLAND.
Philip Lone,* U.

DAUPHIN.
H. W. Hoffman,* R.
Dr. J. W. Seyler,* R.

DELAWARE.
John H. Barton, R.

ERIE.
Col. D. B. McCreary,* R.
Col. O. S. Woodward,* R.

FAYETTE.
C. E. Boyle,* U.

GREENE.
John Phelan, U.

HUNTINGDON, MIFFLIN AND JUNIATA.
Harry S. Wharton, R.
James M. Brown, R.

INDIANA AND WESTMORELAND.
Capt. W. C. Gordon, R.
A. W. Kinnear, R.
Col. T. F. Gallagher, R.

LANCASTER.
David G. Stacy, R.
Andrew Armstrong, R.
Capt. E. D. Roath, R.
John M. Stehman, R.

LEBANON.
Capt. J. B. Moltz,* R.

LEHIGH.
James Cline, U.
John H. Fogel, U.

LYCOMING, UNION AND SNYDER.
Sam. C. Wingard, R.
C. D. Roush, U.

LUZERNE.
John H. Wright, R.
William Brannan, U.
David Koon,* U.
John M'Henry, U.

MERCER, LAWRENCE AND BUTLER.
Josiah M'Cherrin,* R.
James A. Leech, R.
W. C. Harrison, R.
Henry Pillow,* R.

MONTGOMERY.
A. D. Markley,* U.
E. Satterthwaite,* U.

NORTHAMPTON.
Oliver H. Bowen, U.
T. D. Barrington,* U.

NORTHUMBERLD.
George W. Tharp,* U.

PERRY AND FRANKLIN.
Col. F. S. Stambaugh,* R
Maj. G. A. Shumanⁿ, * R.

SCHUYLKILL.
Kennedy Robinson, U
Peter F. Collins,* U.
Philip Green, U.

SOMERSET, BEDF'D AND FULTON.
John Weller, R.
John K. Richards, R.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING.
James T. Cameron,* R.
Jacob Kennedy, R.

TIOGA AND POTTER.
John S. Mann,* R.
Dr. W. T. Humphrey,* R

VENANGO AND WARREN.
Dr. W. L. Wilson, R.
Col. Harrison Allen,* R.

WASHINGTON AND BEAVER.
Col. M. S. Quay,* R.
J. R. Day, R.
Col. John Ewing,* R.

WAYNE AND PIKE.
L. Westbrook, U.

YORK.
Levi Malsh U.
Stephen G. Boyd, U.

Radicals, 62; Union, 38; Radical majority 24. Radical majority on joint ballot, 33.

Members of the last session marked with a star (*); of previous sessions with a (†).

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

He is Allowed Full Liberty of the Fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3.—The parole granted to Jefferson Davis, some month ago, giving him the privilege of the ground of the fortress during the day, has been extended, through Executive clemency, in removing all surveillance over him and the guards from his rooms in Carroll Hall at night.

Instructions to this effect have been sent from Washington to Gen. Burton, commandant of the fort. This deprives his imprisonment of anything like severity, and paving the way, as is generally presumed, for his finale parole and release.

All the guards over him, both during day and night, being removed, he now enjoys, perfectly untrammeled, liberty and every possible means of comfort and pleasure while held as a prisoner in the fort.

It is said that he has expressed great gratification at this action of the Government, and already contemplates vacating Carroll Hall and taking up his residence with Mrs. Davis, in the casemates assigned her shortly after her arrival here.

THE Masonic fraternity of the United States are invited by the Grand Lodge of Maryland to participate in the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple, now being constructed in Baltimore. Arrangements are making to have a grand demonstration, and it is expected that Master Masons, Companions, and Sir Knights from all parts of the Union will be largely represented on the occasion. The ceremonies will take place on the 20th of November.

The Baltimore Commissioners.

Governor Swann's Decision.

The Governor's decision is a very lengthy document, covering thirty pages of manuscript. The following are the main points of the document:

I have duly considered the charges which had been preferred by certain citizens of Baltimore, who were denied the right to vote at the late municipal election for Mayor and members of the City Council, against the Police Commissioners, in connection with the testimony submitted for my guidance in the case, and have arrived at conclusions which I shall proceed briefly to state.

The refusal of the Police Commissioners at the opening of this investigation to appear before the Governor upon his summons to answer charges of misconduct in office, I look upon as an offense for which they might have been held responsible without any further inquiry into the evidence of official misconduct in the late elections. It is true that the Commissioners, through their counsel, have, to some extent, retraced their steps and announced their willingness to appear and answer any questions the Governor mtght have to propound, but I do not understand that they have yielded the point of jurisdiction to which they still adhere. Their action in declining to respond to the summons of the Governor, places them in the attitude of State officers made by law, subject to his direct supervision, treating with contempt the power specifically delegated to him by the Legislature, and the still higher power conferred by the twelfth section of the twentieth article of the Constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. How is the Governor, it may be asked, representing the sovereignty of the State, to discharge an imperative duty imposed upon him by the organic law in conflict with rebellious officers, setting his authority at defiance, and denying his right to hold them accountable for official misconduct, or a culpable violation or neglect of their duties? The Police Law invests these Commissioners with almost absolute power, fearful in its scope in the hands of designing men, without a check somewhere to protect the public interests. The Legislature never intended any such thing. The State of Maryland is at this very moment threatened with invasion by armed hordes from other States; military organizations have been formed in the city of Baltimore for the open and avowed purpose of resisting the authority of the laws.

No single step, so far as I am informed, up to this time has been taken by the Police Board to suppress this tendency to anarchy and rebellion, now so threatening, and to excite riot and bloodshed among our people.

It is well known that so far as the action of the Governor is concerned, no pretext has been furnished for these revolutionary proceedings. Is the Governor, to whom these officers are made directly responsible by the law, to rest quiet and see the laws of the State and the public peace disturbed? The State invaded by armed revolutionists (in complicity with those whom the Police Board are encouraging by their apathy), and make no effort to protect the dignity of the State against insult and outrage?

But the Legislature did not leave to implication this power of the Police Commissioners in discharge of their official duties as State officers.

The Governor then proceeds to review the law governing his action, and argues that the exclusion of the newly-registered voters at the last municipal election by the judges was a flagrant violation of their rights. He says "the examination of the judges of election, all Radical in their proclivities, with one or two exceptions, produced a most unfavorable impression upon my mind as to their conduct in the future. If continued in office, entertaining in the main the intolerant view that loyalty resides only with those who support their policy, is it not a reasonable inference that they would claim, in the absence of any instructions from the Police Commissioners, who refuse to interfere to challenge the votes of all who do not come up to the standard? If they ignore the obligation of the second ballot-box for rejected votes, so plainly pointed out by the law, surely it would be no greater stretch of authority to go behind the registry and recognize whom they please, and no one else as legal voters."

The Governor next reviews the Registration law and the various decisions made under it, and also the Election Laws. He sums up as follows:

"The evidence in the case proves beyond a doubt that the Police Commissioners have violated the law, and rendered themselves liable to the charge of misconduct in office, by creating, or permitting to grow up under their eyes, and with their complicity, a violent partizan organization—treating all as disloyal who do not adopt the views of the Radical party; by denying the right of the Governor to entertain jurisdiction over the charges of official misconduct preferred against the Commissioner; by appointing to office both as judges of election, special policemen and clerks exclusively from their own party, and in many instances incompetent, and in some of the precincts most disreputable characters; and carrying appointments to any other class of our citizens; by delegating to the Marshal and officers under him the power to appoint special policemen, without themselves inquiring into the qualifications or moral standing of the said officers—thus attempting to throw the responsibility of bad appointments, which they were ready to accept, upon their subordinates; by suffering the judges of election to throw aside the boxes for rejected ballots, and giving them no advice as to their obligation under the law to use them, and refusing to remove them from office for so manifest a violation of the law."

The Governor concluded as follows:

The Governor of the State cannot shrink from his duty to the people. The threats of armed combinations from bodies of persons from other States to overthrow our laws, could hardly be expected to deter him for a single moment in the unflinching exercise of all the functions with which he has been clothed.

The people of the State of Maryland have been registered—Union men, not the less so because conservative in their sentiments—and these votes duly passed upon by the proper officers, after a full examination into their qualifications (the constitutional oath having been administered to one and all, and their names entered upon the official registry as legal voters), they are adjudged to be so by our highest official tribunal.

They ask at the hands of the Executive that they may not be excluded by a powerful partizan combination, under the control of the Police Commissioners, not powerful in number, but because of the authority which they had heretofore exercised, under their commissions from the State, claiming that there is no loyalty but in the extreme Radical party, and turning a deaf ear to the demand of any other class of our citizens.

In the discharge of my official duties in this case, I can know no party. I must see that the authority of the State is maintained in the interest of the white people. If the laws are objectionable, the Legislature which made them, and not the Governor, is responsible. He is the executive and not the law-making power. He would bring disgrace upon the State if he should do injustice to the humblest citizen. The appeals to the returned veterans by weak and thoughtless men, to raise the standard of rebellion against the constituted authorities of the State, cannot fail to meet the condemnation which they deserve among all order-loving citizens of whatever political party. They would have been doing (if they heeded such advice, which I am sure they will not) just what they have been fighting to rebuke in the rebellious States. The first shot fired upon the American flag in the hands of the recognized authorities of this State, besides subjecting them to the severest penalties of the law, would cause the laurels which they have won in the struggles of the past to fade and wither in their hands. They will not, I am sure, permit themselves to be lured from their path of duty as law-abiding citizens by impulsive and reckless leaders, when they have the courts always open to their grievances.

While to them I speak in the language of friendly admonition and sincerest regard, I cannot characterize with too much indignation the intrusion into Maryland to intervene in her domestic affairs, of a well-known revolutionist and agitator from an adjoining State, who, repudiated already by the leading journals of the party with whom he is co-operating, for this wicked attempt to excite bloodshed and provoke another civil war, has already retired from the field of his treasonable machinations to secure himself from the contempt which his conduct has everywhere provoked. He must not forget that the strong arm of the law is impending over him, and that the State of Maryland will know how to protect herself at the proper time against all such disturbers of the peace and the safety of her people.

Impressed as I am with the utter demoralization of the police organization as it now stands, I shall do what I can to restore it to its proper relations with the State, and the law upon which it is founded. I have no desire to appeal to the general government for aid to enable me to execute the laws and to protect our citizens against a threatened riot and bloodshed, unless impelled to take this step by the further resistance of the Police Commissioners and their followers to the laws of the State. If that contingency should arise, the responsibility will be upon those who provoke it. I stand upon the Constitution and the laws of the State, and there I will continue to stand until the trust imposed on me by the people of the State of Maryland, shall be delivered back into their hands, in spite of all threats of intimidation, which have already disgusted discreet and thinking men throughout the country.

I can only say for myself, that the remnant of a life, now half spent, would be purchased at too dear a cost in the high position which I occupy as Governor of the State of Maryland, by the dishonor of my State or the degradation of her people.

Signed. THOMAS SWANN,
Governor of Maryland.

A jury in Concord, New Hampshire, has awarded Richard M. Ordway a verdict for $2,091,46, against Dr. Timothy Haynes, for alleged malpractice in setting a broken bone.

BALTIMORE.

The New Police Commissioners Receive Their Commissions.

They Take the Oath of Office Without Opposition.

The Crisis Approaching.

The Demand to be Enforced by the Sheriff.

Attempt by the Radicals to Forestall the Verdict of the People.

An Address from a Radical Mass Meeting.

Their Plea for a Rebellion.

Proclamation by the New Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—James Young and Wm. T. Vallient have been commissioned as the new Police Commissioners, and were sworn before Judge Martin, of the Superior Court. There was no opposition to their being sworn.

The counsel for the Commissioners decided that they would offer no impediment to their taking the oath.

The new Commissioners called at the Police Commissioner's office, but the Board had adjourned. Thus the matter rests.

It is supposed that the new appointees will sue out a mandamus. In the meanwhile the old force remains on duty, and the police stations are strongly guarded.

THE RADICAL ADDRESS.

The mass meeting at the theater to-night adopted the following declaration, addressed to the country in regard to the existing troubles:

The loyal citizens of Baltimore assembled at an extraordinary juncture in the affairs of the city and State, think it due to themselves and to their fellow-citizens of other States to give a calm and deliberate expression of their views and purposes in reference to those occurrences which are now agitating the minds of our community.

First. We are a law-abiding people, and it is our purpose and desire to maintain the law and not to resist it.

Second. We propose to maintain and defend our rights under the law and in a lawful manner.

Third. We hold that in case of any doubts in the construction of law, those doubts are to be determined only by the constitutional interpreters of the law, viz: The courts which are created for that purpose.

Fourth. We demand as a right that the question in controversy between the Governor of the State and the Police Commissioners—a question in which, as citizens, we have a deep interest—shall be submitted to the decision of the courts, and if it is so submitted, we believe there will be none.

Fifth. We desire also to express our strong confidence in the integrity and fidelity of Messrs. Hinds and Wood, who, with the Mayor, constitute the present Police Board, and to appeal to the fact of the quiet and order now prevailing in our city under circumstances so provocative of excitement, as evidence of the efficiency of their administration, and we pledge them our undivided support in the lawful discharge of their office until displaced by the decision of a competent judicial tribunal; and finally, while we deprecate undue excitement, and in this crisis desire to speak and to act dispassionately as well as firmly, we cannot refrain from expressing our indignation at the action of Gov. Swann in his attempted removal of the Police Commissioners. We believe that act to be a violation of the Constitution and laws of the States, and an assumption of authority which he has no legal right to exercise, and we declare to the people of the United States, what is abundantly shown by the manner of conducting the investigation, by the fact that the judge, a known candidate for the office of United States Senator, was himself actually a party to the case, by the language of his decision, and by the political character of those whom he has appointed to succeed the present Commissioners, that the object sought was not justice, but to promote political and personal ends by the transfer of the power of the State to a faction composed chiefly of those who were sympathizers and abettors of the late rebellion.

PROCLAMATION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2—Midnight.—The following proclamation has just been issued by the newly-appointed Commissioners. The old Board regarding it as an attempt to seduce their force from their control, are about to issue a proclamation also:

BOARD OF POLICE,
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2, 1866.

Having been appointed Police Commissioners, by his Excellency Governor Swann, vice Messrs. Samuel Hindes and Nicholas D. Wood, removed, we desire to state that in prosecution of the duties assigned us, we do not design interfering in any respect with the police now organized, or to remove any person connected with it for his political opinions, provided he does not be found under himself amenable to the laws now in force for the government of the police of Baltimore. We believe the officers and men in the department are disposed to be what law requires them to be, conservators of the peace, and it is hoped and expected that they will cheerfully aid us in procuring the peace of the city. We also invoke all good citizens to assist us by their counsel and example, and that they will use their best endeavors to prevent any undue excitement, and that they will also advise all disposed to act otherwise to quietly and peaceably acquiesce in the measures now about being inaugurated by the authority of the Governor

JAMES YOUNG,
WM. THOMAS VALLIANT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3, 1:30 A. M.—The dismissed commissioners have not issued any counter proclamation, but their action will be taken in the morning.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—At 1.30 P. M. a few of the regular police force appeared in the vestibule of the court-house and commenced at once to eject the sheriff's posse, who were crowding up the stairs from the south entrance to the sheriff's office above. A scu