

The printing process shall be free to every printer and to every branch of the printing industry, and to be made to restrain the right thereof. The free circulation of printed matter, and the right of every citizen to be informed by the press of the actions of his government, are among the most sacred rights of the people, and the right to publish information for the benefit of the public is a duty which no citizen can evade.

#### Learn Your Own Enemies.

The New York Tribune says: "The Union States and the Confederate States are not so much enemies as they are allies. They are united in their common purpose to spend large sums of money just previous to each important election and to spend large sums of money just previous to each important election and to spend large sums of money just previous to each important election."

Democracy should learn wisdom from their enemies. It is not needed by the Republican party to purchase the services of the South. It is not needed by the Republican party to purchase the services of the South. It is not needed by the Republican party to purchase the services of the South.

Let every subscriber to a good Democratic newspaper in Pennsylvania resolve that he will secure one or more new subscribers. It could be done as well as it is done in other parts of the country. It could be done as well as it is done in other parts of the country.

#### Representation in the Senate.

We have become accustomed to admire, nay, almost to adore the Constitution of the United States. For our country, as it once existed, a Union with defined and limited powers, of States equal and sovereign in their relations to the most complete system of government ever devised. It challenged the admiration of statesmen throughout the world, and secured for our people a degree of prosperity and happiness unequalled in history.

It therefore only remains for us to accept the situation. Congress being, by the terms of the Constitution, in any event, it is important that the people of Pennsylvania should be fairly represented in its organization. In the Senate we are so represented in proportion to our population and greatness. The Senate is better represented in proportion to our power and influence, but in the Senate the voice and weight of the resident Rhode Island and Delaware is relatively small.

It is now useless to recur to the argument that negro suffrage, the mental and physical inferiority of the negro, his utter incapacity for self-government, the degradation of the race, established by the fact that no negro community has ever emerged from barbarism, have been urged before the people. If white Americans desire negroes to rule over them, they certainly have a right to gratify their taste; and now that the designs of the Republican party are revealed, the people will doubtless decide upon their action according to their judgment.

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In fact, the system of representation in the Senate is based on the theory of State sovereignty and equality, and if there is not enough of that theory left in our Government to protect States from annihilation by Congress, the system of Senatorial representation is a mockery without. It states may be extinguished like counties. It is a gross wrong to allow them equal representation in the Senate; whereby the influence of the people of small States is correspondingly reduced. In our form of government to be reached, in the face of a positive prohibition of the Federal Constitution "Ask Congress, which at this hour acts and legislates in defiance of this prohibition and similar constitutional provisions. Ask Congress, which by the votes of the representatives of almost all the weaker States themselves, deprives ten States of their equal suffrage in the Senate." Ask Congress, which keeps States out of the Union, but does not enjoy the same rights as the States that are in it. The process is simple and in its adoption. Exclude the small States from Congress; pass the requisite amendment to the Constitution; require them all to subscribe to the foregoing resolutions. They will be very ready to do so. The disagreeable fact has lengthened itself upon him, that whilst his Radical party friends are willing to let him lick the most savory Congressional platters, they are not willing to put him in any position of a representative character.

#### What has the South to Lose?

The Radical press and politicians, in and out of Congress, are amusing themselves with threats of vengeance against the Southern people if they do not promptly adopt the Constitutional Amendment. These threats assume the various phases of terrorism, and are a reproach to the Congress and participation in national elections of destruction of States and organization of territories; of personal disfranchisement and negro supremacy. The threats have thus far proven ineffectual, for the States of the South have, with singular calm and equanimity, rejected the humbug, it will remain for their Northern conquerors.

Have the people of the South lost, or will they lose anything by this course? Their situation can be made no worse than it now is. Denied any share in the administration of the Government in their country and slaves to its rulers. The precise form of this slavery will make little difference; whether it takes the shape of destruction of State or creation of Territorial Governments, of individual disfranchisement or disfranchisement of the race, the result is the same. It will be essentially the same practical political slavery. It may, indeed, be attended with different degrees of degradation, but these will be rather matters of taste than substance; for while many would prefer the dominion of Congress, some would rather have the will to exchange the dominion of the States for that of the United States.

The boon of representation in Congress is not rich enough to tempt the people of the South to any special sacrifices to obtain it. Many of our representatives would be outnumbered by those of the North, most of our Senators would be removed, and the South would be a mere appendage to the North. True, the admission of their representatives might now enable them to sustain the President's veto as a constitutional barrier, but recent experience shows constitutional barriers against the usurpation of unprincipled majorities. Besides, the present Executive may soon be succeeded by another, which will reflect the genuine feeling that animates the majority of the people of the North—animosity towards the South. Then, if the President were entitled to no rights except such as we might as congressmen choose to grant. Holding to that wild and impracticable theory, he has urged the repudiation of their State governments, the reduction of the States to the condition of territories, a general confiscation of property and other unpunished. These punishments are not to be inflicted, according to Mr. Stevens' theory, under any operation of the civil law, but by the agency of the military powers of the General Government.

Mr. Stevens declares that the people of the South have any rights under the Constitution. He would put the States completely out of the pale of the Union, and treat those engaged in the rebellion as captives taken in war. He is sufficiently vindictive and bloodthirsty, he insists upon shedding blood and confiscating property. He would put the South out of the pale of the Union, and treat those engaged in the rebellion as captives taken in war. He is sufficiently vindictive and bloodthirsty, he insists upon shedding blood and confiscating property.

A large proportion of his party are not desirous to accept his theory. They desire the South to be admitted as a free State, and they are not willing to do anything to degrade the civil law of the land, and to ignore the Constitution. They are ready however to perpetrate any enormity, and to violate the Constitution twenty times, if it will secure to them the right of suffrage. Mr. Stevens objects to any such temporizing policy. He prefers to leap the gulf at one vigorous bound. He has good sense sufficient to know that habitual violators of the Constitution, and open disregard of the great principles of justice, are the decisions of centuries, must inevitably lead to an infinitude of disasters. He takes a position which is revolting, but he adheres to it with logical tenacity.

#### By the Negro Suffrage.

Congress has passed, and there is now before the President for consideration, a bill conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes of the District of Columbia. It will be undoubtedly be vetoed, and the bill will certainly be passed over by two-thirds majorities in both branches of Congress. The leaders of the Radical party stated in debate that the bill would not only be vetoed, but they would intend to repeal the institutions of the States. This bill was passed by the House of Representatives at its last session, but was suspended in the Senate until the election of this year took place. The Democrats warned that the bill would be vetoed, and the doctrine of Negro Equality is openly avowed and proclaimed.

It is now useless to recur to the argument that negro suffrage, the mental and physical inferiority of the negro, his utter incapacity for self-government, the degradation of the race, established by the fact that no negro community has ever emerged from barbarism, have been urged before the people. If white Americans desire negroes to rule over them, they certainly have a right to gratify their taste; and now that the designs of the Republican party are revealed, the people will doubtless decide upon their action according to their judgment.

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#### Mr. Stevens in a New Role.

The admirers of Thaddeus Stevens were not a little surprised at the speech he made in the House on last Tuesday. It was a departure from his usual course of attempting an outrage on the Constitution of the United States was something not dreamed of. Thunder from a clearly sky could not more thoroughly have amazed the Radical crew. Any intimation of the existence of a constitutional barrier sufficiently strong to check them in their schemes, sounded no doubt like the thunder of a tempest upon whom they have been in the habit of denouncing as "copperheads." That the intimation of Mr. Stevens in behalf of the Constitution should come in the shape of a strong protest against an act designed to ensure the punishment of traitors, was something which the Radical would have been surprised to see had been announced to him in advance. Yet that is the shape it took. We are glad to learn that even Mr. Stevens cannot countenance all the intemperate schemes of his reckless associates; and we were delighted to see them in the possession of a common sense, and the courage of his sharp tongue. Mr. Stevens has a good legal mind, and, unprincipled as he has always been as a politician, he cannot sit still and see the views of the leading members of the committee of the Senate are taken from New England to strengthen the influence of that section in Congress. See a New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, containing together nearly half the population of the North, might some day throw off the Republican yoke, they are to be pinned to the floor of the Senate by the admission of Nebraska and Colorado, whose Senators had their respective States with a number of the population of the States just named.

But the same and like provisions of the Constitution are openly defied, where they operate against the interests of the Union. The Radical party is driving at it. How can governments be such, and as distinguished from individuals, be punished? We confess that it is beyond our intellects. "We have heard or read every speech Mr. Stevens has made in Congress. He is a great speaker, but he is a great deal more than a speaker. He is a great deal more than a speaker. He is a great deal more than a speaker."

Mr. Stevens has his own theory in regard to the rebellion. He laid it down plainly in a speech which he delivered in the Court House in Lancaster during the summer of 1865, shortly after President Johnson had inaugurated his restoration policy. Mr. Stevens held that by their rebellion the Southern States ceased to have any rights as States in or out of the Union; that as soon as they were recognized as belligerents they stood towards us in the relation of foreign States; that on the surrender of their armies they occupied the situation of conquered territory, and that their people were entitled to no rights except such as we might as congressmen choose to grant. Holding to that wild and impracticable theory, he has urged the repudiation of their State governments, the reduction of the States to the condition of territories, a general confiscation of property and other unpunished. These punishments are not to be inflicted, according to Mr. Stevens' theory, under any operation of the civil law, but by the agency of the military powers of the General Government.

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#### What is Our Government?

In view of the recent and present course of Congress, and of the part of the people who sustain it, we propose to briefly sketch its character. It is another daily newspaper besides the Intelligencer published in Lancaster. It is not very large, just precisely the size of our paper, and is not known outside of the county. Even here it is only a second-rate concern in its party, and is recognized as having been well known and recognized as the established organ of the Republican party in Lancaster county. The Express has, however, of late, made some attempts to force itself into a recognition by the Republican organization. It has employed a mill-composition writer from Philadelphia, who is silly in the extreme. Witness the following:

"The Express must take care or it will be disgraced by the use of such a language. It is not very large, just precisely the size of our paper, and is not known outside of the county. Even here it is only a second-rate concern in its party, and is recognized as having been well known and recognized as the established organ of the Republican party in Lancaster county. The Express has, however, of late, made some attempts to force itself into a recognition by the Republican organization. It has employed a mill-composition writer from Philadelphia, who is silly in the extreme. Witness the following:

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#### "Beyond Our Intellects."

The Express, in noticing the recent speech of Thaddeus Stevens, declares that he always held "that the usurpation of the rights of the individual is the crime of the century." "What on earth was the editor of the Express thinking of when he said that?" How can governments be such, and as distinguished from individuals, be punished? We confess that it is beyond our intellects. "We have heard or read every speech Mr. Stevens has made in Congress. He is a great speaker, but he is a great deal more than a speaker. He is a great deal more than a speaker. He is a great deal more than a speaker."

#### Two Pictures by An Artist.

The following pictures of Thaddeus Stevens are by that ingenious and versatile artist, John W. Forney: "Thaddeus Stevens. I am free to say we are glad to say it. It is a great deal more than a speaker. He is a great deal more than a speaker. He is a great deal more than a speaker."

#### An Infamous Proposition.

The Express of last night concludes an article on John H. Surratt with the following announcement: "We say compound with this man. His life for his information. And then let him go." To thoughtful minds that might be startled by this proposition, but to any one who reads the history of the system of government, it is a disgrace. Here is supposed criminal caught many months after his supposed accomplices have all been summarily disposed of by the common hangman. The circumstances connected with the trial and the execution of the man, were of such a character as could not fail to strike terror to the heart of the boldest criminal. This John H. Surratt is said to be of a weak and vacillating disposition, and a very coward. At the time of his arrest, he was in the presence of physical weakness, and he was very ill. He was very ill, and he was very ill."

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#### Senator Cowan on Female Suffrage.

Senator Cowan plunged into the debate on the bill for the amendment of the Constitution, that by moving an amendment to the bill conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes of the District of Columbia, that it be amended by striking out the word male. In reply to a question that he was not in earnest, he replied as follows: "It is not in my mind to be entangled in a technical discussion. It is not in my mind to be entangled in a technical discussion. It is not in my mind to be entangled in a technical discussion."

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#### The English Colliers' Disaster—A Third Explosion.

Basseterie, Dec. 9.—A third explosion took place at the colliers' Collier, at ten o'clock this morning. There is no longer any hope of the recovery of the bodies of the five miners killed in the previous explosion. The mine is now on fire and the flames have burst from the mouth of the main shaft. The bodies of the five miners are now being drawn out of the mine. The explosion was caused by a coal fire in the mine. The explosion was caused by a coal fire in the mine. The explosion was caused by a coal fire in the mine.

#### A National Convention Called.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—A national convention of the United States Colliers' Association will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock a.m. The convention will be held at the Grand Hotel. The convention will be held at the Grand Hotel. The convention will be held at the Grand Hotel.

#### The Informer Against John H. Surratt—Why He Is Not Executed.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—The man who informed the United States Marshal, H. C. Hild, of the whereabouts of John H. Surratt, the Lincoln assassin, was not executed. The man who informed the United States Marshal, H. C. Hild, of the whereabouts of John H. Surratt, the Lincoln assassin, was not executed. The man who informed the United States Marshal, H. C. Hild, of the whereabouts of John H. Surratt, the Lincoln assassin, was not executed.

#### Rather Queer.

From the Liberator of the 20th Dec. 11.—A lady, the second wife of a gentleman who resides in this city, presented her husband with a pair of twins on the evening of the 2d. There is nothing queer or remarkable in this, because it is a very common occurrence. The lady who presented her husband with a pair of twins on the evening of the 2d. There is nothing queer or remarkable in this, because it is a very common occurrence. The lady who presented her husband with a pair of twins on the evening of the 2d. There is nothing queer or remarkable in this, because it is a very common occurrence.

#### Trial and Acquittal of a Murderer.

The trial of Hattie Blaine, a young woman who was charged with the murder of her partner, William Blaine, at Exton, Pa., in July last, was concluded in the Criminal Court at Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 7. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The trial of Hattie Blaine, a young woman who was charged with the murder of her partner, William Blaine, at Exton, Pa., in July last, was concluded in the Criminal Court at Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 7. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

#### The American Claims in France.

The United States government has commenced legal proceedings in the first instance, to recover from the government of France \$2,500,000 francs paid by M. Armand Falloux, the French minister of finance, on the 25th of July last. The United States government has commenced legal proceedings in the first instance, to recover from the government of France \$2,500,000 francs paid by M. Armand Falloux, the French minister of finance, on the 25th of July last.

#### Important Debate in Congress—Speech of Thaddeus Stevens.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wilson of Iowa, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. The bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. The bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

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#### A Division of the Sons of Temperance is about to be organized in Meadville.

The number of soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania during the past year, was 3,811. The number of soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania during the past year, was 3,811. The number of soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania during the past year, was 3,811.

#### State Trials.

David Haines, of Washington township, Snyder county, recently shot a large wild bird, the Crested Flycatcher, at the foot of the mountain. David Haines, of Washington township, Snyder county, recently shot a large wild bird, the Crested Flycatcher, at the foot of the mountain.

#### The Atlantic Railroad to New York.

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#### Attack on the Railroad to New York.

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