## Baucaster Intelligencer.

### WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1860

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

IN ORDER that all hands in the IN-TELLIGENCER office may enjoy the festivities of Christmas, we put our weekly edition to press on Monday instead of Tuesday evening. It will be found none the less full of interesting reading matter on that account.

Christmas.

Christmas comes in midwinter, a joyous holiday in the dreariest season of the year. That very circumstance has given to it a universal popularity among christian nations dwelling in Northern latitudes that attaches to no other fes. tive occasion. Belonging exclusively to no people, being observed as the great holiday of the year, wherever the religion of Christ prevails, it has always been held especially sacred by the Saxon race and their descendants. In Germany and England, where home ties were closer and more enduring than elsewhere, it was from early days the great annual holiday, sanctified by religion and passed in mirthful pleasure by the entire people. Nor is it strange that Christmas should have been made the most noted and universally observed festival among christian nations. The associations connected with it are of a character calculated to inspire emotions of profound gratitude and to arouse feelings of rapturous joy. Being most sacred in its origin, it has never been divested of its religious character. The early founders of the Church, (not having learned from Christ or his immediate disciples any of the harsh dogmas that have made the creed of some modern sects repulsive to even the purest human natures) made of Christmas a joyous festival and taught the people to observe it. It was held to be a sacred season, and the Church then bent all her energies to attract to her embrace the body of the people. Each cathedral and every chappel was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and sacred music of a joyous character greeted the dawning of the day on which "Christ, the Lord was born." It was

universally regarded as a holy time, a period in which all good influences prevailed.

"Home say that ever, 'gainst that season com a Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrate, The bird of dawning singeth all alight long And then, they say, no spirit walks abroad i The nights are wholesome; then no planets

strike; No here takes, no witch hath power to charm, So hallowed and so gracious is the time." In England Christmas has always been celebrated with especial reverence and the most unbounded popular favor. Who is there that does not recall with each recurring season the ancestral glories of a genuine old English Christmas?

mas? For well our Christian sures of old Loved when the year its course had rolled, And brought blithe Coristmas back again, With all its hospitable train, Domestic and religious rite Gave honor to the holy night; On Christmas eve the bells were rung; On Christmas eve the bells were rung; On Christmas eve the bells were rung; May the stelled price the challer rear. The damsel donned her kirtle sheen; The hall was dressed with holy green; Forth to the wood did nucry men go For subser in the nistletoe; The vasial, tenant, serf, and all; Power laid, tenant, serf, and all; Power laid his rolt of rule ast's, And derennong dou'd his pride; ny doffed his pride in roses in his shoe right village partn

MERRY CHRISTMAS. We earnestly pray hat the hearts of all in the nation, even the hearts of Radical politicians may be softened and touched by the spirit of kindness and charity that hould prevail during this sacred season. and that all may be willing to exclaim " Let furious discord cease ; Be beace in earth before the Prince of Peace.

every one, and to all alike we wish A

A Bill to Territorialize Maryland.

The State of Maryland having freed tself from the trammels of an infamous ninority is the object of especial hatred on the part of the Radical Disunionists n Congress. Knowing that these minons can never regain power in that State by the ballot-box, the Rump Congress is seriously contemplating the entire destruction of the State Government. The old malignant, Frank Thomas, is said to have prepared a bill "to guarantee a Republican form

of government to Maryland ."" That is the high sounding title by which the Disunionists designate what would be lespotism pure and simple. The bill. is prepared, is said to be so framed as to deprive white men of the elective franchise and to confer it on all the negroes of the State. It is of a piece with Thaddeus Stevens bill for reducing all the States of the South to a territorial condition. Should such a thing be attempted, we hope the people of Maryland will stand firmly by their indisputable rights, and refuse to recognize the despotic rule of a set of men who have no more right to dictate to one State than to all the rest. Such a procedure would involve the destruc tion of the very form of free government, and no patriotic citizen could stand by and see the outrage perpetrated, without lending all his energies to prevent it. There must be an end of Radical usurpation somewhere. It cannot be bune says : permitted to proceed unchecked. If the representatives of a minority faction persist in their revolutionary course they must inevitably precipitate a conflict that will bring with it a day of retribution, in which the outrages they

## have perpetrated will be fully and terribly avenged.

The County Tax. The County Commissioners on Monlay last, our citizens will be startled to learn, raised the county tax from three mills on the dollar, which has been the sessment for many years past, to five mills on the dollar. They assign no reason for this very extraordinary act except that they are anxious to pay of the county indebtedness. Now, the county debt was principally created by the building of the Court House, and was being gradually liquidated under the tax of three mills. The credit of

the county has always stood high, because of the conservative manner in which its finances have heretofore generally been administered. It has been able to borrow all the money it wanted at low rates of interest-4 to 5 per cent. -and has generally had much more offered to it at those rates than it was able to take. Our farmers have thus had an investment afforded to them at rates of interest which were satisfactory to them, and the people of the county

The Missouri War.

have had the advantage of a loan ob tained at lower rates than any individual in the county could have got it. May we not naturally inquire why under these circumstances, it is consid ered advisable to pay off the debt rapidly under an assessment of five mills, when heretofore we have been diminishing it, though more slowly under an assessment of three mills? We are now enduring an extraordinarily heavy taxation, in endeavoring

Why Clothing is so Dear. General Grant not Loyal.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, the cen Everybody must have clothing. There is no living in this latitude without a tral organ of the Republican party of protection against the severity of the Pennsylvania, makes a direct and most decided attack upon the lovalty of Gen. eason. With winter we must all have Grant It reads him a lecture after the voollen garments. The laboring man following fashion: eeds them, his wife needs them, and his children must all have them. Since

The public has been much disappointed and outraged by the knowledge that General Grant has seen fit to endorse the application for pardon of one of the most desperate traitors whose hands are stained with the the terrible inflation of prices there has been universal complaint in regard to the high price of clothing. The rich blood of loyal men. Gen. Grant has certi fied to the *honor* of the rebel Gen. Pickett have felt the increased tax upon their fied to the honor of the rebel Gen. Pickett. We cannot imagine by what standard of honor irre beloved hero of the war for the Union, measures the deservings of a man who hung men during the war because they would not renounce their allegiance to the national authority; who fired the houses of Union chieves and cont purses, and the poor have been comcelled to deprive themselves of neces sary articles of dress. Lately there has been a fall in the price of woollen goods, and all classes were rejoiced at the pros their families to wander as vaga-bonds, because their protectors were in the federal armies. Is this the *konor* which Gen. Grant esteems? Suppose Pickett could have reached Grant's house, and sup-pose he would have burned it over the heads of Mrs. Grant and her children, and cast its hot ashes after that lady as she fled to escape its flames, would Gen. Grant have endorsed this as an honorable act? Gen. (Frant surely has not forgotten, because her bast of Children States and States here bast of Children States and States here here and states and states here here and states here here and states here here and states here and states here and states here and states here here and states h iouses heir f of Union cilizens, and sent families to wander as vagapect of securing cheap clothing once nore. The monopolists had received a blow from which it was sincerely hoped they would not be able to recover. The masses were not sorry to hear them grumbling about the fall in cloths, cas simeres, flaunels and all the fabrics which go to make up the wardrobe of Grant surely has not forgotten, because he, best of all other men in the country, had a knowledge of the fact, that Pickett belonged to a class of men who entered on rebellion not so much to vindicate their political "rights" as to satisfy their personal spite; yet Grant claims that Pickett should not be punished because his numishment will do very family. One correspondent of the New York Tribune, the owner of large woollen mills, writes to that paper that he is now selling cassimeres for \$1.10 which a year ago brought \$2.25 per yard. Of course he wants to be protected ounished because his punishment will d no good to the surviving friends of the peo-ple he murdered. We deplore that one so against this fall in prices. They all do. Every one of these manufacturers is high in honor as Gen. Grant should be s eager to filch a dollar a yard, or a proporfar in error as to what is due to a traitor.

We do not suppose General Grantever tionate sum, off the purchaser of any sees the Telegraph. If he does, he voolen fabric. What do they care if might be led to ask who the men are he laboring man is prevented from having a decent coat to his back, or that who thus assail him. We can imagine the proud scorn with which he would is children are left to shiver in the cold learn that neither the ostensible owner or want of clothing to keep them warm. of the concern, nor any of his hired In the estimation of these mill owners scribblers, eversaw a rebel, except when it is the duty of Congress to legislate in they could view them safely as prisonhe interests of the capitalists of the ers; that they sneaked out of all liacountry. The poor may be left in rags bility to military duty by pleading age, and nakedness, but they must have huge profits on their goods. The Washsickness, or some one of the other excuses by which nearly every loudington correspondent of the N.Y. Trinouthed brawler in this State kept his carcass out of danger.

The Finance Committee of the Senate will remain here during the adjournment Congress for the holidays, for the purpos mainly, of considering the Turiff. A head there is a considerable delegation here r When such puny wretches as the maignant vipers who own and control the presenting the woolen interest, which, it appears, domands a protection of 20 per cent, clear of the five percent, tax and duty on the raw material.

Do the laboring classes suppose the present Congress will refuse to take good care of the manufactur-If they do they have not ers ? kept themselves posted. The manufacturers of New England can drive any bill through Congress which they may desire. That body, as at present composed, is completely under the control of the Yankee States. The woollen manufacturers will get their "twenty per cent. clear of five per cent. tax and able and successful soldier. He is ready buty on raw material." They have the to stand by the terms on which he acmoney, and can control legislation as cepted the surrender of the Southern they desire. Who cares for the laboring

armies. We do not, therefore, wonder classes? Not the men now in power. he should call down on his head the They go on the principle of giving the maledictions of such foul sheets as the rich manufacturers all they ask; and then they prate to the laboring men of Harrisburg Telegraph. There is not an individual connected with that the country about the advantages of a establishment who is capable of apprehigh tariff. How much longer will the ciating a noble sentiment or of compremasses allow themselves to be saddled hending a generous, manly action. with heavy burthens, in order that a set of grasping monopolists may roll in The Supreme Court Decision in the Cabwealth and revel in luxury--that they and their families may dress in the most At the Cabinet meeting on Friday costly fabrics, rustle in silks and glitter last the subject of trials by military with diamonds, while the laboring man commissions was considered, the case of goes to his work in patched and thread-S. Watson having been brought to the

bare garments, leaving his children to shiver at home in rags? Isn't it about time there was somy legislation for the benefit of the laboring classes? We will have cheap glothing, both woolen and cotton, when the Radical Yankees of New England cease to control Congress, and not before. They are ready enough to spend millions to keep negroes in idleness, but they first wring it A Word of Warning.

The Pittsburg Commercial, an able Radical newspapers, and one representing the business interests of Western Pennsylvania, has a word of warning which is decidedly significant. One by one the Radical newspapers of the country are cautioning their readers

> against the mushroon prosperity which grew up to such gigantic proportions during the war. They admit that it cannot be expected to prove lasting, and cautiously warn their readers to prepare for the impending financial crash, which must inevitably come unless a wise policy prevails. The Commercial says policy prevails. The Commercial says: There are reasons—strong ones we think —for believing that a change of times in business matters are not far off. The indi-cations are too plain to be mistaken. It is contrary to all history and experience, that the business condition that accompanies war should continue in a state of peace. The inevitable change has, in our case, been delayed by causes that are known, and that must ere long cease to operate. The unmust ere long cease to operate. The unusual demand for labor and manufactured goods is slacking off by supply. Prices of commodities have declined, wages of labor

commodities have declined, wages of labor will decline by the same law. We, therefore, along with this word of friendly warning, earnestly counsel all persons receiving wages to take the best possible care of what they earn, to avoid unnecessary expenses, and, if need be, to take less pay rather than not have a place of regular employment. Should the exof regular employment. Should the ex-tensive works of this manufacturing region be constrained to stop, as they must if hey cannot be continued without serious loss, cannot be continued without serious loss, the men will be best off who have laid up something from former earnings, for the support of themselves and families A bet-

the men will be best off who have laid up something from former earnings, for the support of themselves and families A bet-ter time it would be, of course, if the busi-ness of manufacturers should not be inter-rupted, but as things are, that is, with de-clining prices of the products of labor, while the wages of labor are kept up, the burden falling wholly on the provisions of burden falling wholly on the proprietors of the works, is heavier than they are disposed or able to bear. Hard times may be safely considered as

Hard times may be safely considered as impending. They might, in some degree, be warded off by a general willingnees to accommodade business and prices to the peace standard. If any large class stand out against the unavoidable tendency, they may hasten the crisis, but cannot escape its consequences when they come. Labor and capital will both feel the change. By just and reasonable accommodations they may make it much bescaper. and reasonable accommodations they may make it much less severe. At any rate, we advise all to be industrious, to livefrugally, to prepare for hard times. Thus, if not able to ward them off, they will be in the better condition to weather them through.

New York Tribune says about 75 freedmen are sent North weekly by Brigadier General Charles H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia. and proper homes provided for them. where they are well cared for. In the cities of the North there are thousands of white men and women destitute of homes and out of employment; but the Radical philanthropists take no care of them. No one is paid to hunt up homes and employment for destitute whites, and the Government does not pay their fare to distant points throughout the country. The charity of Congress is exhausted upon "the wards of the nation," as the negroes are now ostentatiously styled.

"Old Thad.'s " Chances for the Senate. The Pittsburg Commercial, which is strongly for Curtin, publishes a column of extracts from Republican newspapers which have expressed a preference on the Senatorial question. It thinks Curtin can count a majority over Cameron. It ranks the Examiner as for Stevens ostensibly, but really for Cameron. It only accords our grim old Congressman a single out-and-out supporter. The Express has the honor of being the only paper in Pennsylvania which urges his claims with an air of seriousness. Considering what "Old Thad." has done for the Express, it would be very ungrateful indeed if it did not at least make a show of doing something for

him. It has the honor of being entirely

Northern Slave Trade

Much has been said in the Radical apers, nay, at all the firesides of the North, about the miseries of black North, about the miscres of black slavery at the South. Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin was written ex-pressly to make Northern people feel the horrors of Southern servitude—and we will not pretend to deny, that in isolated access the more hour found pre-Paris exhibition was adopted. Mr. Harris, N. Y., from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill provid-ing for an additional session of the iortieth and succeeding Congresses on the 4th of March, with an amendment striking out the 2nd section and inserting that no person who was a members of the proving Congress. isolated case she may have found pre edents for all the extravagant pictures she has drawn of the treatment o who was a member of the previous Congress Southern slaves by their masters—but we know that she has pointedly misshall receive any compensation as mileage forigoing to, or returning from the additional session provided for in the bill. represented the actual state of slavery at the South under the "ancient regime However, admitting all that Mrs

Stowe says, and even taking for truth the monstrous lies of Helper's "Im-pending Crisis," we should not forget while shedding tears over the misfor the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the supplies purchased for Indians during the past year-whether they were purchased in open market, etc. Mr. Sumner, Mass., offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secre-tary of State for information as to what steps had been taken for collecting products, weights, coin. etc., for the Paris Exhibition. At one o'clock the bill to admit Nebraska was taken up. Mr. Howard took the floor in favor of it. Mr. Wade yesterday stated his intention to press this bill to a vote to-day. tunes of Southern slaves, that at the North we have white slaves occupying a more pitiable condition. It is true they are not called "slaves"-they are they are not called "slaves"—they are only "operatives",—besides, some of them have the privilege of voting, as their masters direct—and they are there-fore freemen, in the full acceptation of the term—but when we compare their real condition with that of the late Southern slave, it will be found that the Southern black over whom so much sympathy has been expended, has had the advantage of the white slave of the

nouse. —on motion of Mr. Hilbourd, John, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of stablishing a light-boat off Black Rock forth. We have heretofore given the horrible establishing a light-boat off Black Rock Harbor, on the const of Connecticut. On motion of Mr. Phelps, Mo., the Committee on Ways and Means was in-structed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the Internal Revenue Law, so as to dispense with the tax on gross receipts. Mr. Ingersoll, Illinois, asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution reciting that contracts are reported to have been re-cently given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Indian goods to persons not the lowest bidders, and whose samples were inferior: calling on the Secretary of the In-terior for information on the subject, and directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into it. Mr. Leblond, Obio, objected, and the reso-lution was not received statistics of demoralization in the man-facturing towns of New England-of he prostitution at Lowell, and the ter ible infanticide at Lynn—but these ar ly the stray statements that accident ly are permitted to be made public reachers exercise their most fervent loquence to show that these very towns are the cynosures of morality and social happiness, while pathetic tracts, based upon the virtue of factory life, are sent roadcast over the country, to elevate

the reputation of New England. It is only occasionally that we find papers like the New Haven Register dmitting to its columns the wails of workmen who feel the force of their shackles, and in the agony of despair, make known to the world their heart felt grievances. Listen to the following story of

workman in a Connecticut cotton mill and say whether the condition of a lat Southern "slave" was not preferable to that of this white "operative:"

"You would not wonder that working ien sometimes have hard feelings against he "cotton lords' and the wealthy manuacturers who perpetuate the existing system, if you had been thrust into one of those prison-like factories when a more child prison-like lactories when a mere child, and been deprived of all propereducational advantages at that period of life when the mind and heart are the most susceptible of improvement and right impressions. I know full well what it is to grope my way to the factory through the darkness of a cold Winter's morning amidst ice and snow, shivering in every limb, and cursing now, shivering in every limb, and cursing the necessity that compelled me—a mere child—thus to suffer and toil, and wear out my very life, that some men might forsooth be enabled to *realize* a handsome dividence be enabled to realize a handsome dividend on capital invested. If you had seen the dark side of factory life, as I, and thousands of others have seen it, you would perhaps be astonished at the patient endurance and long-suffering of the laboring class under the most arrivers burdens." e most grievous burdens.

Yes, it is indeed singular that Northern "operatives" have such "patient endurance and long suffering "—but it is still more singular that, even under the deadly influence of their "masters," they should every year persist in voling to sustain the very system that keeps them ground down in abject poverty and dependence We cannot blame the men—as it is rather the consequence of the system, under which they have been reared—but we trust the time wil come when Northern operatives will be more intent upon their own enfranchisement than that of Southern negroes.-Newark Journal. 

## General Grant's Report.

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privileges as the African from a state of slavery;

Very Old Persons.

The second paragraph of this brief committed. Mr. Holmes, from the same committee, reported back the bill to amend the second section of the act to authorize the Legisla-tures of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee to sell school lands. The bill proposes to permit these Legislatures to lease for fifteen years the mineral lands contained in the grants. report contains a significant intimation. He frankly acknowledges that the class hich will acknowledge no law but orce is '' much smaller than could have peen expected after such a conflict. that in which we have been engaged "Sufficiently formidable" to require ontained in the grants. Mr. Ashley, O., said he should not vote for any bill recognizing any of those rehel Legislatures or bogus States. He suggested to require force. "the the presence of an armed force, "the condition of the States that were in re bellion against the Government may be a provise that the act should not apply to regarded as good enough to warrant the e will into any of the late rebel States. The annend-ment was agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. Ashley, O., offered a resolution to pay Messrs Arnell, Campbell and Hawkins, members from Tennessee, mileage for the last session. He said they had been in at-tendance during a part of the session before the State was admitted. Referred to Com-mittee on Wileage before the bulk of them can be withdrawn. The condition of affairs is better than could be expected, although Mr. Wilson and the New ork *Tribune* would have the country elieve that the constant occupation the Southern people is to murder freed men and burn their school-houses. Not mittee on Mileage. On motion of Mr. Julian, the Committee On motion of Mr. autan, the committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Home-stead act, so as to require from the settler that he had not borne aems against the does General Grant see any need of ter ritorializing the South, and maintaining permanent military occupation. H as more faith in kindness than nited States. Mr. Ingersoll offered a; resolution ates the violent programme of those who would hold the South by the tyran-

#### Congressional.

he Secretary of the Interior for informatio

-day. House.—On motion of Mr. Hubbard

in reference to the position of Mr. Spaulding. He would only say now that thought the argument of the editor gether better of the two, and perfectly WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. SENATE.—The resolution to print the re-ort of the Commissioner of Public Lands n foreign languages for distribution at the Paris exhibition was adopted. lusive.

clusive. While he would not charge the gentle-man, Mr. Spaulding, with being the author of the resolution, he thought the doctrine implied in it was the most pernicious that could possibly be brought to obstruct the final free reconstruction of the Govern-ment; but he would not go into the argu-ment now, as thegentleman, Mr. Spaulding was not in his seat. He had only thought it proper to say so much in favor of the ar-gument of one who could not appear here himself, and which he deemed conclusive and entirely more satisfactory than that of the gentleman from Ohio. In the case of C. V. Culver, a report was received declaring the arrest of Mr. Culver, and his imprisonment by the civil authori-ties of Venango county, a breach of the privileges of the House. A resolution was adopted prohibiting disbursing officers of the Government from paying any account or claim against the Government in favor of any one who encouraged or in any way promoted or sustained the late rebellion, or to any one who was not known to be in favor of its suppression, A resolution was adopted for the anointment of a counsities to frame While he would not charge the gentlesession provided for in the bill, A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of the Interior to place to the cre-dit of Charles Clark, U. S. Marshal for the District of Maine, \$3,018, lost during the Portland fire, A resolution was adopted calling upon

was not known to be in layor of its suppression. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to frame a bill to organize free schools in the Dis-trict of Columbia—-Mr. Stevens was named as chairman of the committee, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, made a long argument in favor of repealing the net granting additional way to memact granting additional pay bers, and in favor of reducing mem the mile age now allowed. A number of documents in relation to Mexican affairs were received in relation to Mexican affairs were received from the President. A petition of seamen and others in the naval service for bounty was presented. An inquiry was ordered to be made whether receivers and registers of public lands in the late rebel States had hindered any person in securing the privi-leges of the homestead haw. The House then adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 3.

#### -----King Peppel-

King Peppel is dead. The Africa, at Hali-ix, brought the news. It was not thought of sufficient importance to send the an-nouncement by cable, but was brough to nouncement by cable, but was brought to Halifax by the steamer and thence tele-graphed to New York. "King Peppel of Bonny is dead." We have not seen any flags at half-mast to-day, and yet we ven-ture to suggest to some of the ardent gentle-men who claim to be the special friends of the colored race that this decease of the most important man of that race, perhaps in all the world, might well receive some notice at their hands. But it is highly probable that a great many of the most ardent advocates of ne-gro equality are so performedly ignorant of ntion was not received. On motion of Mr. Wentworth, Ill., the President was requested to furnish copies of of Col. St. Leger Greenfels, convicted

many of the most ardent advocates of ne-gro equality are so profoundly ignorant of what they ought to know before discussing such a subject that they will be actually in-quiring "who is King Peppel?" King Peppel is not. He was, But he has fallon. The electric wires do not tell us whether he was murdered by his nobles, who have threatened it for ten years past, or whether he died of obesity or drunkenness, or any other of the ordinary view and discase of

zation tried to win him, but made a miser

able failure of it, as civilization has often

failed in similar attempts. He went back to Africa and established his throne on the

him, in his yacht, an English farmer, a lady's maid, and some other enthusiastic

case of Col. St. Leger Greenfels, convicted by military commission, as one of the leaders in the conspiracy to release rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and burn the city and was sentenced to death therefor, which sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life and whose pardon infull was now recommended by the Florida Législature Legislature. On motion of Mr. Stevens, Pa., the Senate amondments to the deficiency bill were taken from the Speaker's table and con bill were urred in.

On motion of Mr. Ward, N. Y., the Secre-tary of the Navy was directed to communi-cate a statement of the amounts charged to the State Department since the 1st of May, other of the ordinary vices and disc other of the ordinary vices and diseases of African kings. But it is highly probable that there has been wailing in the Bight of Benin, not over the dead king, whom every one detested, but over the other dead who have perished in the funeral tights, honors and massacres. Some readers will remen-ber when Peppel was in England. He re-sided there and received attention, Civili zation tried to win him but made a miser-1865, for service rendered by naval vessels. The House proceeded in the morning hour to call on the Committees for reports. The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Mc. Ruer, from the Committee on Public Lands

ll papers in his

rouer, from the committee on Public Lands, to amend the act granting lands in Oregon to aid in the censtruction of a military rail-road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of Oregon, was taken up, read the third time, and by a vote of yeas 79, naws 90 massed nays 20, passed. Mr. McRuer, Cal., from the Commit-tee on Public Lands, introduced a bill to

to Africa and established his throne on the mud banks of the river Bonny, one of the mouths of the Niger. His palace consisted of three huts, on the oozing black mud of the shore, redolent of filth. The latest account we have of him from a visitor describes him as especially addict-ed to dog stews, the animals being bred expressly for his eating. After his long residence in England he carried back with him, in his yacht, an English farmer, a aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Dalles city, on the Columbia river. The bill was explained and advo-cated by Messrs. McRuer and Henderson, and opposed by Mr. Leblord, who said that the quantity of public land given away for private purposes had become alarming. On motion of Mr. Thayer, Penna, an amendment was inserted that the grant made by the bill should not embrace any mineral lands of the United States. The bill was passed—yeas 76, nays 37. Mr. Driggs, from the same committee

hady's maid, and some other enthusiastic English people who went out to serve Pep-pel in the cause of civilization. But he had scarcely reached home when he dropped his English prejudices, and returned, like a hog, to the mire. We don't know what became of the deluded people that went out with him. One traveler said that "the hady's maid made a plant upon Peppel which provoked the jeatousy of the Queen." But whether they devoured her, or what was her fate, is not, so farms we know, writ-ten. The farmer gave up all idea of farm-ing for the King, and the others, who had been promised life pensions and homes in the royal pahace, were put on rations of two yams per day, per head and that disgusted them with African civilization. Mr. Driggs, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the Act of March 3d, 1863, granting lands to Kansas for rail-road purposes; it authorizes the construc-tion of any portion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, in a way suitable for the use of a steam traction engine with for the use of a steam traction engine with its train of cars, and reduces the grant of land from ten sections per mile to five sec-tions. The bill, after some debate, was recommitted.

But the king waxed strong, fat, and rich in the African way. He became the wealth

iest king on the coast. His income has been estimated at \$75,000 per annum. He once estimated as lost his throne, having of one of his wives, and raised quarrel thereby. He regained the nomina-timity, but for some time past it has the government being regents. only been nominal, the government being in the hands of four "nobles" as regents. The traders on the coast live in old hulks, off shore, and never trust themselves on the land at night. Dealing with them in all the "products" of the coast has made King Peppel, of Bonny, a man of mark in the world, so that his death is announced by telegraph and that is the gol of him world, so that his death is announced by telegraph, and that is the end of him. There is this importance in the history of the man, that he was an African, having some intelligence, long resident in England, wealthy, with every inducement and every opportunity to receive for himselfand carry to his own countrymen the blessings of o his own countrymen the blessings of sivilization, who deliberately rejected the opportunity, and lived and died in a mud bovel, finding his highest pleasures in the vile life and habits of his original barbarism. It is one of the most melancholy facts in the istory of Africa,-New York Jo

Telegraph undertake to read General Grant a lecture on lovalty (!) they must necessarily disgust even their own party friends. General Grant was right in his action in regard to General Picket, right in law, right in point of military honor, right in principle and right in policy. His position before the country is such that he can afford to be independent; and he has administered several most severe rebukes to the miserably malignant wretches who are daily doing all they can to keep alive a spirit of animosity between the two sections of our country. General Grant looks at public affairs from the standpoint of an honor-

Negroes Sent North. The Washington correspondent of the

The ford underogating, share The vulgarg date of "post and pair." All halled, with uncontrolled aclight And general voice, the happy night, That to the cottage, as the crown, Brought tidings of salvation down.

Who has not in imagination set down at one of the long oaken tables in som baronial hall of the olden time, when at the Christmas feast "no mark partee squire or lord?" Who has not sipped from the wassail bowl steaming with its fragrant beverage, while the yule log burnt on the hearth and the huge Christmas candle lighted up the merry scene that made every old English homestead re-echo with merry shout and cheerful laughter? Who has not listened to the many gibes, and witness ed the grotesque antics of the Lord of Miscule, or joined in the romping round dances of a century ago, and snatched a kiss from willing lips beneath the mistletoe bough? In short, who is there that has not sighed for the glad and fullhearted festivities of an old time Eng-

factory. lish Christmas? In this country Christmas has never been fully observed, except in the The Radicals managed to carry the South, The self-righteous Puritans

State of Missouri at the recent election who settled New England thought it : only by a resort to the basest frauds and sin to be glad; and they established he grossest outrages upon the ballot-Thanksgiving day, with long sermons In some districts, however, even ox. in ûnadorned churches, as their annual hose who took the "iron-clad oath," holiday. Then Jedediah drove the and complied with all the requirements wagon in which he had been peddling ligneous hams and wooden nutmegs state, refused to support the Radical back to the old barn yard, Jerusha Jane andidates, and Conservative men were came home with her children and the lected. Finding the triumph incomwhole family sat down with long face lete, Governor Fletcher, one of the to feed on pumpkin pie. The Dutch asest wretches ever foisted upon any settlers of New Amsterdam made New people as a ruler, proceeded to organize Year's day the great annual holiday of is agencies with the design of forcing New York. In Pennsylvania Christnto power his minions who had been mas has always been honored; but i rejected at the ballot-box. It would was never celebrated with an approach have been strange, indeed, if such outto old English heartiness except at the rages should have failed to provoke re-South. There the holidays began the monstrance and to arouse resistance. day before Christmas and lasted until Finding that the people were not will the day after New Year. None but the ing to submit quietly to the outrages he most necessary work was done, and the was perpetrating, he ordered out the time was given up to universal fesmilitia to sustain his underlings in their tivity. The household slaves took turns usurpations. Men were found willing at their labors, and were paid double to enter his service, and, as all the arms wages and given the same number of in the State were at his disposal, Govdays holiday at other periods during the ernor Fletcher seemed likely to meet year. No one who spent a Christmas with comparatively little opposition. in the South before the war, could have Fortunately the President has ordered failed to be struck by the joyous revels Gen. Grant to proceed to Missouri and of the entire black population. They investigate the condition of affairs. It always had plenty of money for Christseems that Fletcher has become alarmed mas, and, as they were provided by since the arrival of the Commander-intheir masters with all the necessaries of Chief at St Louis. He is outranked. life, their savings went to provide luxu and other troops than his "papaw ries for their tables and adornments for nilitia" are likely to be introduced into their persons. From far and nearguests the State. Fletcher has appealed to assembled at the old family mansions Congress. The New York Tribune says throughout the South, and the Christie telegraphed to Senator Henderson mas board of the planter groaned be that a considerable force of United neath the sumptuous fare. There was states troops had recently been ordered music and dancing, and a round nto the State without his recommendaof visits throughout the neighborhood ion or knowledge, and that he knew of for miles about. The descendants no necessity for such order." The Radiof English ancestors in the South cal Senator called the attention of his kept up the good old Christmas customs Radical associates in Congress to the as there fathers had done before them matter, but as Gen. Grant was under-Now all is much changed in that seestood to have ordered the movement of tion, and Christmas will never again the troops, the valiant Radicals did not be what it was prior to the war. take any decided action. The country

A reverence for the day seems, how ever, to be extending among us through out the whole country in spile of the materialistic tendency of the times. There is scarcely a house in the land in which the German Christmas tree will not bear its load of tempting fruit, scarcely a hearth that will not be visited by that generous patron of all good children, Santa Claus, and, we hope but few tables which will not be graced by the traditional turkey, which has taken the place of honor accorded to the boar's head of our ancestors.

No marvel Christmas lives so long, No marvel Christmas Hvee 80 100g, He never knew but merry hours; His nights were spent with mirth and song, In happy homes and princely bowers; Was greeted both by serf and lord, And seated at the festive board; While every voice cried "Welcome here," Old Christmas comes but once a year.

auguration of Governor Geary, asks whether Geary will care about seeing We sincerely hope our patrons, one and all, may enjoy to the fullest extent the "boys in blue" whom he denounced all the pleasures of this festive occasion. as "shysters, cowards and hospital-To rich and poor, to young and old, to bummers." We should think not,

should be disarmed at once.

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all out of the ockets of the laborin to provide means for the liquidation o white men. National, School and Bounty debts. ------Why then should we, at this particular

The Supreme Court.

juncture, be still more heavily bur-Forney, immediately after the decision thened for the purpose of paying at of the Supreme Court was rendered, adee, an old indebtedness of the county, judging the military tribunals which which is not pressing for immediate domineered over us during the war to payment, and which bears upon us so be unconstitutional, called upon Conightly? Can any one tell us why? gress to interfere. A day or two after The reason assigned for their action the New York Herald had a most in by the Commissioners seems to us so famous article, proposing a plan for nsufficient and so unwise, that we packing the Supreme Court with Radicannot unhesitatingly accept it as the cals who would decide questions acmotive for their conduct. Parties well cording to the dictates of supposed posted in regard to the matter assign party necessities regardless of the law another and very different reason for of the land. Fortunately for the people this sudden and unnecessary advance no such outrage can be perpetrated at in the rate of taxation. Before making present. Congress at its last session public facts which have come to our knowledge, we prefer to give the Combassed an act reducing the number of Associate Justices from ten to six · but missioners a chance to explain their inasmuch as the Constitution, though action. The people will insist that the not specifying the number of which explanation shall be clear and satis

the Supreme Court shall be composed, declares that the Judges thereof shall hold their offices during life or good behavior, the only way in which the law passed could be made applicable was by directing that no new nominations should be made to fill vacancies until the prescribed diminution was accomplished. The number of Judges cannot be lessened, therefore, except by the of the infamous registration law of the death or resignation of some of the present members; and Congress will hardly have the audacity to repeal the law passed at the last session and to pass one enabling them to increase the number. If they did, the right to nominate would still remain in the President under the provision of the Constitution, and, as he would designate conservative men, the Senate would either have to confirm his nominations or permit the Court to remain as at present constituted. But for the existence of these seemingly insurmountable obstacles, we might expect to see the fanatical destructives in Congress attempt to pack the Supreme Court of the United States with a set of itinerant and mercenary Yankee school-masters, such as Underwood. It may be the people will yet realize the fact that the Constitution framed by the Fathers of the Republic is of some worth after all.

## The Suffrage Bill.

The new suffrage bill for the District of Columbia has not been presented to the President for his signature, and it is said will not be until some time in the recess. If sent before the commencement of the recess, its advocates think it might be lost under the clause of the constitution which provides : " If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. By keeping the bill back until there-

cess, Congress will be in session again before the expiration of the ten days allowed for consideration. -----

expects General Grant to do his whole iuty in the matter, and the people will A COLUMBIA correspondent of the upplaud him if he does. There is no Express took the pains to send that paper a lengthy report of a lecture deloubt that the grossest outrages have livered by the veritable "Spanish Crebeen perpetrated by Fletcher. He has taken the war-path in earnest, and his ole" whom we reported at length verbutim et literatim. The reporter of the militia are engaged in shooting down Express and another attache of that peaceable citizens because they differ paper were present at the lecture in with him politically. The matter not this city. The Express did not deign to only demands investigation, but prompt report the speech made here, and deand decided action on the part of Gen Grant. The mad fanatic who exercises clines to print what was sent to it from Columbia. Since the "Creole" gentlethe functions of Governor of Missouri man left Columbia he has turned up at Harrisburg. The Telegraph gave him

the following complimentary notice: THE Dovlestown Democrat in notic-The "Spanish Creole" will lecture at the African M. E. Church this evening. We know nothing of him except that he refused to pay his bill for printing done at this ing the call for the Boys in Blue to as emble at Harrisburg to witness the inoffice. We hope Signor Chaross did not serve

our neighbor the same scurvy trick. It may be that accounts for the failure of the Express to report his lecture.

tribunals upon any pretenc and th Secretary of War was advised to issue an order to the military commanders

accordingly, with instructions to them, also, that when they make arrests of civilians upon any grounds whatever, Cincinnati Gatette. One stanza reads they shall report the matter to the War Department instanter, and await instructions therefrom before proceeding

further. No doubt a great howl will be raised by the Radicals in Congressover this matter, immediately upon the reassembling of that body. The masses will, however, thank the Supreme Court for its righteous decission, and the President and his Cabinet for their prompt compliance therewith. The Supreme Court is all that now stands between us and the most irresponsible despotism. It will be sustained in its action by a vast majority of the American people

inet.

notice of the Government through Gov.

Letcher, of Virginia, who came to

Washington to obtain a revocation of

the order convening the military com-

mission to try Watson. The President

and members of the Cabinet, in view of

the recent decision of the Supreme

Court, determined that no more trials

of civilians shall be had before military

irrespective of party.

Assailing the Supreme Court. Forney, having assailed the Supreme Court of the United States in the most violent terms in his Washington Chronicle, telegraphed his editorial home to the Press. The interference of Congress is threatened because the Judges decided the case of Milligan against the theories of the Radicals and in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land. Forney's attack is not only violent, it is vindictive and indecent. He declares that "treason has at last found a secure shelter" in the Supreme Court of the United States. The line of demarcation between the revolutionary Radicals and the true friends of the country is daily becoming more distinctly marked. If the masses are not utterly blinded they must soon discover that our free institutions will be completely destroyed by the fanatics now in power, unless they are checked. Even the Supreme Court of acquainted. the United States will be made subject

to the will of a crazy Congress if these destructives have their way. + + + +

Chase. It is stated that the Presidency of the Union Pacific Railroad, made vacant by the resignation of General Dix, will be offered to Chief Justice Chase. He seems to be using the high office he now holds merely as a means to ingratiate himself into the favor of Radical poli-

ticians, with the hope of being nominated for President. He is utterly unfit in every respect to preside in the Supreme Court of the United States. The country would be glad to learn that he had resigned and accepted the Presidency of the Pacific Railroad. He may be fit for some such position. We hope he will see the propriety of ceasing to disgrace the nation, and get off the bench of the Supreme Court as speedily

as possible. Colonel Forney's "Hari-Kari."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette (Radical) does not give Colonel Forney great credit for retiring from the Senatorial contest. He takes our view of the act-that it was dictated by a consciousness of the utter failure of Forney to secure any votes.

He says: Yesterday's Philadelphia Press contained the withdrawal of Colonel Forney from the Senatorial canvass. I do not mean to joke at the gallant Colonel's expense when I say that no event has yet transpired since the contest began, which has had less effect on the result. I state but the simple fact. Col Forney has had his canvass for the Se Forney has had his canvass for the Sena-torial office more completely in his own hand than any man probably who ever en-tered the politoal arena. He nominated himself in a speech at Lebanon some six months ago; he owned the only newspa-pers which urged his claims; he remained before the Legislature as a candidate with-eut a simple supporter in that body; and out a single supporter in that body; and now abandons the fight without affecting

now abandons the light without affecting the relative strength of those gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the office. No act of political hari-kari, so startlingly unproductive of bowels, has ever occurred in Pennsylvania. There was absolutely nothing in the man (Sena-torially speaking) to let out.

Putting it in Poetry. Some moon-struck Radical has set negro suffrage to metre and rhymes through a quarter of a column of the

as follows: "Tis yours to wipe from labor's brow, The curse that shamed the land, And teach the freedrean how to wield The ballot in his hand,"

We do not know that the injunction will be any the better obeyed for having been put into verse. It is our opinion ny of arms.-National Intelligencer. that the ballot is not yet in the hand of the negro in any of the States where Petition of White Men Presented Congress. Yankee Puritans do not predominate, and that a good many years must elapse Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, presented

before the slow moving Dutch State of © Congress a day or two since the follow Pennsylvania will be educated up to that mark. At least we hope so. signed by white men in Washington, course it was buried in a committee. Falling Into Line.

One by one the different organizations of the Republican party are falling into line on the question of negro suffrage. A Republican cotemporary says the Union League of Baltimore passed a resolution declaring themselves to be in favor of it on last Friday night. The Union League of Philadelphia is expected to take action in the course of a few days. But whether it does so or not is immaterial, as it is known to be fully up to the mark. The mask which the nerged whereas, the Caucasian emigrant, though white, is a man possessed of manhood, and, sonsequently, entitled to manhood sufparty wore during the late elections has been boldly thrown aside. They cannot humbug the masses again.

consequently, entitied to mannood sur-frage— Therefore we, the undersigned, natural-ized/citizens and emigrants, who have de-clared their intention to become effiziens of the Caucasian race, and residents of the District of Columbia, very respectfully, and most devotedly petition your honorable bodies to amend the above act in such a manner as to put all whites, of the Caucas-THE New York Herald says the removal of Adjutant General Schouler, of Massachusetts, was on account of his opposition to General Butler's nomination for Congress. He intends publishmanner as to put all whites, of the Caucas han race, who are either citizens or have declared their intention to equal footing with the negroes, and extend to them the same rights and privileges enjoyed by the latter ing letters, it is said, that will connect General Butler's name with several profitable speculations during the war, latter with which the public are not generally What! more swindles by Butler, the

high priest of the Loyal Radicals? Are we never to hear the last of his thieving? Must each day add new crimes to make him the more fitting representative of "the party of great moral ideas?" No wonder he is popular as a candidate

article which we can cordially approve. The following is one of such : The impression appears to be general in the House of Representatives that the bill to increase salaries having been passed at the last session, the members are legally obliged to accept the extra sum. We assure obliged to accept the extra sum. We assure them that no penalties will be enforced against any member who declines the money. The method by which Congress secured that extra pay was especially dis-creditable because it was cowardly. The people expect to see the act raising the salaries repealed, and the mileage cut down to a decent figure. Had it not been for the to a decent figure. Had it not been for the transcendent importance of other subjects, the recent elections would have convinced

oot be overlooked.

great dissatisfaction among all parties in Missouri concerning Gov. Fletcher's course in calling out the militia. It is only natural that such should be the case. He is one of the most unprincipled hounds in the country, and does not command the respect of decent men of any party in Missouri. Even the Radicals feel that the State is disgraced

the Gubernatorial Chair.

charged.

reference to contracts for Indian goods which had been objected to this morning and it was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union Mr.

the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Lawrence in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Upson, Michigan, on leave, intro-duced a bill supplementary to the act of April 1st, 1864, to increase the pensions of Revolutionary pensioners. Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. The bill makes the act to apply to all the ing petition, which was numerously Course it was buried in a committee. Whereas, during the month of December, 1866, an act passed both Houses of Congress, granting to the African race the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, at the same time excluding from that privilege all emigrants who have not resided five years in the country and become naturalized, and thus depriving them of the inclonable and

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. The bill makes the act to apply to all the surviving widows of soldiers of the Revo-lution at \$100 per annum. Mr. Maynard, Tenn., corrected a state-ment made by him in debate on Monday in relation to a demand made by the Governor of North Carolina on the Governor of North Carolina on the Governor of Tennessee for the person of Capt. Nelson, indicted in the former State for murder arising out of the performance in the country and become naturalized, and thus depriving them of the indienable and innate right of manhood suffrage, so highly prized by our loyal Congress; and Whereas We exature to believe the Cauca-sian emigrants, whose intellect, industry, and wealth have contributed so much to the unparalleled progress of this country, is just as good, enlightened, and descripting political privileges as the African inst murder arising out of the performance of military duties under Gen. Stoneman The present Acting Governor of North Car olina had since assured him that he had made no such demand on the Governor of and

made no such demand on the Governor of Tennessee. It was possible that he, (Mr. Maynard), might have been mistaken, but be had certainly understood the facts to be as he had originally stated them. Mr. Hubbard, West Virginia, introduced a joint resolution, authorizing medals to be distributed to honorably discharged sol-diers from the State of West Virginia, through the mail free of postage. Read three times and passed. three times and passed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. SENATE.-Mr. Wilson, Mass., offered a joint resolution directing the President of the United States to instruct the officers of the Navy and the Freedmen's Bureau to prevent and prohibit the infliction of cor-poral punishment for crimes and misde-meanors in the late rebellious States, until their civil governments shall have been their civil governments shall have been recognized and ratified by Congress.

their civil governments shall have been recognized and ratified by Congress. Ordered tobe printed. Mr. Cattell, [N.]., presented the petition of the Carpet Manufacturers, for the relief of the 5 per cent, Internal Revenue tax. Referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Anthony, R. I., from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print the annual report of the Librarian of Con-gress. Adopted.

gress. Adopted. Mr. Ross, Kansas, called up the resolu-

Mr. Ross, Kansas, called up the resolu-tion on Reconstruction offered by him yes-terday, and printed in yesterday's report, and delivered a speech in advocacy of the right of Congress to establish governments in the rebellious States. Mr. Henderson offered a resolution based on a despatch from Governor Fletcher of Missouri, calling upon the President and for information as to whether he had, since the 1st of December, sent troops into the interior of Missouri for any purpose, and if so, to indicate bis reasons, &c. The resoluso, to indicate his reasons, &c. The resolu ion was adopted. on was adopted. The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up.

o a vote

Adjourned.

The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up, The Nebraska bill was considered, and Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., advocated Mr. Brown's suffrage proviso, while Mr. How-ard, of Mich., thought Congress had no right to impose such a condition. Without acting on the bill, the Senate went into Executive assion and consister

Executive session and soon after adjourned until the 3d of January. After a long discussion of the Nebraska bill, the Senate adjourned without coming to a work

House.-Mr. Spaulding, O., arose to a

HOUSE.—MI. Spaulding, O., arose to a question of personal privilege in connection with an article in yesterday's *Chronicle*, re-flecting up:-n a resolution offered by him on the 9th inst., and referred to the Com-mittee on Reconstruction. That resolution simply directed the Committee to inquire into the propriety of proposing a joint reso-lution, declaratory of the purpose of Con-lution, declaratory of the purpose of Conution, der gress in the reception of Senators and Repreentatives from rebellious States respective y, on the ratification by them, of the consti tional amendment and the establishme of a Republican form of governmen nation to be guided in the future wholly by the spirit of the constitution.

Damages for Expulsion from a Train. In the Richland county, Obio, Court of Common Pleas, George W. Hauk has re-covered a verdict for four hundred dollars from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chi-cago Railroad, under the following circum-stances: Major Hauk, in traveling from Mansfield to Crestline, failed to purchase a ticket before entering the cars, the price of which was fifty cents. The conductor, in collecting the fare, demanded eighty-five cents, which is the rate fixed by the Com-pany between the points when the passenof a Republican form of government. He declared his adherence to the Consti-tutional Amendment in all its parts, and advised its adoption as a measure of concil-iation and security. In his judgment, if the Amendment was ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress it would become a part of the Constitution. He did not believe that the approval or disapproval of the Amendment by the out-standing communities, or any of them, would affect the ratification of the Amendment in the slightest degree.— It might become necessary, ere long, to place those revolted States in the condition of territories. If that neces-sity became apparent, he should not pany between the points when the passen ger has no ticket. Mr. H refused to pa ger has no ticket. Mr. H refused to pay the extra thirty-five cents, whereupon the conductor rang the bell, the train stopped, and he was put off. Before leaving the cars Mr. H. offered, in the hearing of the passen-gers, to pay the eighty-five cents demanded, but the conductor told him that it was too late, and that he must get off, which he did, and was compelled to walk to Crestline, a distance of four miles, for which he now receives 3400 or 3000 a mile for the distance receives \$400, or \$100 a mile for the distance.

Miscegenation in Bucks County.

Correspondence of the Doylestown Democrat. BRISTOL, Dec. 11, 1866. Mr. Editor :- We have just had a practil illustration of the Black Republican doctrines as advocated by Thad. Stevens and his negro equalizing Union Leagues. Durhis negro equalizing Union Leagues. Dur-ing the past week the elergyman of the Methodist Church was called upon to go to the residence of a Mrs, Banks, and perform the marriage ceremony. When he arrived there he found assembled some eight or ten white and black spirits; one of whom in-formed him he desired to be married. The clergyman asked where the lady was, when up stepped a wench as black as a frying pan, and said she "is the lady that's to be married to dat cemmen." as a frying pan, and said she "is the lady that's to be married to dat gemmen." The elergyman was surprised, and felt a little sheepish—thought he had been hoaxed, and was about to retire in disgust, when the white nigger insisted that it was all right, and he wished to be married to that "colored hady," as she was the 'idol of its heart, and he desired to be among the first to break down the prejudice that exist-ed against the colored race, and be an exemplifier of the doctrine of blending together the races." as advocated by Stovens exemplifier of the doctrine of blending together the races," as advocated by Stevens, Summer & Co., and the advocates of negro suffrage in general. T. e clergyman replied that it was repugnant to his feelings and against the interest of society to unite in wedlock the two races; and he declined to have anything to do in the matter—that he could not perform any such service. At this time there appeared to be unmistaka-ble signs amongst the colored gentry, of dissatisfaction against the clergyman dissatisfaction against the clergyman for refusing to comply with the request of the parties, and they broadly hinted to him that if he refused there were Initial to him that if he refused there were other ministers who were not so ignorant of the signs of the times, who would do it. The minister replied, "you can go to such," and taking up his hat he left. What was down after the clergy man left, my informant that not say, but supposed the white nigger embraced the "idol of his heart," and gave her some other evidences of his possible. embraced the "idol of his heart," and give her some other evidences of his peculiar affection, for on the next day they went to Philadelphia, and found a colored minister who was further advanced in the teachings of the Radicals, and up to his standard of progress, and by whom they were married. They are now enjoying their honeymoon in Philadelphia, and it is said they intend to visit Washington and take up their resi-dence there as soon as their friends in Con-gress puss the neer o suffrage bill for the

uence there as soon as their friends in Cen-gress pass the negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia. The man is an Eng-lishman, who has been working in the fac-tory, and the wench was employed on board of a steamboat, but the Captain has since discharged her on account of marrying the low trash white man. LEO, -----

Visit of New York Democrats to the White House.

While House. While House. The New York Herald of yesterday says: Charles O'Conor, Amasa J. Parker, Rich-ard O'Gorman, Waide Hutchins and others, of New York, called at the White House and had a protracted interview with the President. They stated that they had called to pay their respects, were very cordially received by the President, and the interview took a conversational turn, in the course of which the delegation assured the President that the Democratic party of New York would certainly sustain him in his efforts would certainly sustain him in his efforts o administer the laws in accordance with he constitution and the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, and that i would also endorse the position the Presiwould also endorse the position the Presi-dent had taken in the great question at issue before the country. The President replied, in substance, that his confidence in the cor-rectness and integrity of the course he had adopted and had been pursuing hitherto was unshaken, and that it was his determi-vation to be guided in the future mbolly by

> -+----British Trade.

The English journals say that, in spite of the universal dullness of business in that country, the trude returns show more ac-tivity than at any previous period. In October, 1866, the value of exports from the United Kingdom was nearly nine per cont. more than in Obtober, 1865, and the first ten months of 1866 show seventeen per cont en months of 1866 show seventeen per cen to place those revolted States in the ten months of 1805 show seventeen per cent, condition of territories. If that neces-sity became apparent, he should not flinch from the work, though he would fain save the country from so great a strain won its institutions of the Government. Mr. Stevens, Penna., at a subsequent, stage of the proceedings, said he had in-tended, perhaps irregularly, to say a word

and injured by having such a wretch in

THE Radical swindlers in Congress have taken compassion on their Radical comrade, swindling Culver, and he is now at home among his compeers in Washington. He gave bail to answer for the felony with which he stands

four, bids fair to live many years.-Rich nond Examiner. The Michigan Democracy. In allusion to the report that the Michigan Democracy, headed by the Detroit *Free Press*, are soon to declare in favor of negro suffrage, the *Free Press* says: "Michigan Democracy, whose organ the *Free Press* claims to be, have distinctly an-ounced the doctring that negroup and

even Mr. Driggs that the people were dis-gusted with the extra swindle. But now that the question between Mr. Johnson and Congress is settled, the members who vote against the repeal of the appropriation will not be organized.

A REPUBLICAN paper says there is

lamages for Expulsion from a Train

Free Press claims to be, have distinctly an-nounced the doctrine that negro suffrage, so far as it embraces its imposition or enforce-ment in other States, is a most impudent and unconstitutional doctrine, with which they will have nothing whatever to do. When the question of permitting it in this State properly comes before the people, we presume that those Democrats who believe that a majority of the negroes in this State are fitted to exercise it and ought to have it, will vote for granting it; and those who will vote for granting it; and those wh agree with the *Free Press* in deeming large majority of them unfit, will vot against it.

Very Old Persons. We have in this city two negro women respectively aged one hundred and four and one hundred and five years. The former, Rachael Peacy, is quite activo, walks with great ease from where she lives to any por-tion of the city. Her eyesight is very good, and her other senses much more perfect and her other senses much more perfe than one would expect to find in a perso

for President with them. He is the very man of all others in the country who would suit them. They are right in going it strong for the Beast. The Extra Pay.

The N. Y. Tribune has an occasional

# than one would expect to find in a person of her age. The latter, Fanny Williams, has been blind for the past cleven years and can scarcely get about her room, and is not able to walk on the streets at all. She formerly belonged to Colonel Tompkins' estate, in Matthews county, and was brought here by her children after the examption. These her children after the evacuation. The are remarkable instances of longevity, and Rachael Peachy, although one hundred and

