Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867.

Our Jobbing Department.

The Job Office of the INTELLIGENCER is one of the most complete in the State. We are prepared to do every description of job work at the shortest notice and in the highest style of the art. Our presses and type are all new, and the work we turn out speaks for itself. Our friends throughout the county should make it a point to bring all their work to this office. By so doing they help to sustain their party paper. We defy competition in the way of Sale Bills, Posters, Cards, Notes, Circulars, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Programmes, and all descriptions of Book or Job Printing. Come to the INTELLIGENCER with your work, and send your neighbors here. A little exertion in this matter by all our friends will help us greatly in the course of the year.

Any of our friends wishing sale bills printed, can send us a list of articles and date of sale by mail, and we will send the bills to them through the mail free of any extra charge.

N. B.—We do work as cheap as any other office in the county.

How to Get Cheap Paper.

There is not a newspaper in the country which is not paying vastly more for the paper it uses than ought to be exacted. The manufacturers have succeeded in establishing a complete monopoly of the business. They have arranged a tariff which enables them to make an enormous profit on their wares. All the talk about reducing the duty on paper has so far amounted to nothing. A few of the large newspaper establishments in the Eastern cities have conceived it to be to their advantage to keep up the price of paper, and they have thrown their influence in favor of the monopolist. But for them, there is reason to believe the duty on paper might have been reduced or abolished. If it were abolished or reduced to a proper rate, paper such as we use in printing the *Intelligencer* could be had at least one-fourth cheaper than it is now. Every country newspaper is directly interested in securing a reduction of the price of paper, and so is every reader of a book or a newspaper. A little concert of action would have forced the repeal of the duty on paper long ago. The country newspapers can reach the different members of Congress most effectively. Suppose every country newspaper in the north should print a number of blank petitions to Congress demanding the repeal of the duty on paper, and should send them to prominent subscribers at each post office, with directions to have them signed and forwarded at once to the member of Congress from their district. How long could any member stand up against such a flood of petitions from his own constituents? Not for a week surely. We point out a means by which a repeal of the duty on paper can be certainly and speedily effected. Let every country newspaper see that its subscribers are furnished with blank petitions, and there will be an end of one monopoly, and a very speedy end at that.

The Radicals Cannot Recede.

The Radicals in Congress have put themselves in a position from which they cannot recede. Having taken the initiatory steps in regard to the impeachment of President Johnson they must prosecute the work they have undertaken. The Judiciary Committee of the House must investigate the charges, and if evidence is found to sustain the allegations they must so report. A report being once made the House dare not refuse to act upon it. They must proceed to impeach the President before the Senate. When that is done the Senate will have no alternative but to put Mr. Johnson on trial. If the Judiciary Committee of the House should fail to report in favor of impeaching the President, the whole country will see at a glance that the Radicals have utterly failed to substantiate a single one of the charges about which they have made so much noise; if the Committee should report in favor of impeachment, the House would not dare to pass over the charge, because the people would conclude at once that the whole thing was a swindle from beginning to end. They must put the thing through now that they have undertaken it. We do not apprehend they will be at all scrupulous in regard to the matter. We believe they have made up their minds not to stop short in the contemplated revolution. The people must prepare themselves for the struggle that is to come. They must be ready to step into the gaping breach, and to save the form of our free government from destruction, no matter how great the sacrifices which will be required at their hands. The Radicals dare not recede from the position they have boldly taken. They must advance or suffer political destruction. In their own words, "revolutions never go backward." This one must be forced backward by the people.

Removals from Office.

Terrible has been the out-cry of the Radicals in consequence of the decapitation of office-holders. One would have supposed from the wail which ascended to heaven, that the slaughter of the innocents had been wholesale, and that starvation was the only fate before the wives and children of the whole army of patriots who had consented, at the request of Mr. Lincoln, to serve their country for a consideration.

The whole air was thick with curses heaped on President Johnson. We were deceived with the rest of the world. Our astonishment was unbounded when we learned from the statement of Senator Cowan, made in the Senate Chamber, that the total number of removals was only 446, out of a total number of appointments of 2,434. Of the twenty-one changes made in the Department of the Interior, seventeen were made by the present Secretary, one of them having been for "official misconduct." Of the 197 removals in the Post Office Department, 120 were for political reasons. The number of nominations for appointment in the civil service sent to the Senate, from the commencement of the present session to January 14, inclusive, is 357. Five nominations for civil appointments have thus far been acted on.

Let any one who knows how the President was vilified and abused by the entire Radical faction read that statement; and then let him say, if he dare, that President Johnson has been vindictive or hasty in making changes. He ought to have removed multitudes whom he left in their comfortable positions. His failure to do so weakened his friends and strengthened his enemies.

CHARLES MASON, ESQ., President of the National Democratic Association of Washington City, has issued a call for a meeting in that city to-morrow evening to take into consideration the propriety of recommending the assembling of a National Democratic Convention at an early day, and to transact such other business as may come before it. Democrats from all sections are cordially invited to attend.

Inauguration of General Geary—His Inaugural Address.

On Tuesday, Major General John W. Geary, as his admirers call him, was duly inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania. The day was an inauspicious one for a display of the kind contemplated, and this circumstance enabled the Harrisburg *Telegraph* to frame an excuse for the very meagre crowd present. The procession was a very poor affair. On arriving at the Capitol, a prayer was offered up by Rev. Senator Brown, of Lawrence; the Clerk of the Senate then read the certificate of election, and L. W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate, swore the Major General into office. This was all there was of the show, except the speech of the new Governor.

We venture the assertion that a weaker address or one less suited to the occasion was never delivered. Judging from both the manner and matter we conclude that John W. Forney has quit writing speeches for John W. Geary. John W. F. did get up a piece which John W. G. is said to have spoken immediately after the election, which was decent English, and in which the ideas were expressed with some clearness. If John W. F. had not been a candidate for Senator, and had not quarrelled with John W. G's. master, Simon Cameron, the inaugural address of our military governor might have been a respectable Radical document. As it is we cannot think of lumbering up our columns with it. A short synopsis of it is all our readers will care to see.

In the very first sentence we have an allusion to the Deity coupled with a reminder to the crowd that the Speaker was a great military chieftain. Proceeding in a train of thought which is logical in its vanity, he goes into a discussion of the causes of the rebellion, and an estimate of what it cost to subdue it, and is thus enabled frequently to call the attention of the crowd to himself. On the subject of slavery he expends about a column of empty words, ringing the old worn out changes upon the subject. That part of his address, if we are not mistaken he gleaned from an old file of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

He had to say something about the necessity of education, if for no other reason because he exhibited such a lack of it. His remarks on that subject remind us of the compositions of school boys. He concludes that portion of his address in the following language:

"Pennsylvania should be the vanguard of education. She should remember that, as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States."

What State was Pennsylvania ever the mother of? Where are her political daughters? We never heard of them, nor any one else, until their existence was thus announced by Major General Governor John W. Geary.

The next subject to which the luminous genius of our Governor addresses itself is the military of the State. Here he is quite as much stilted and no more practical than in his talk about education. The subject was lugged in to enable him again to call attention to himself, as a military genius. Merely that and nothing more.

Much of a muddle as his talk on preceding subjects is, it is not until he begins to debate on the tariff that the stupidity of the speaker fully exhibits itself. This part of his address is made up almost entirely of quotations, but so bunglingly put together that we defy any man to make good sense out of the jumble.

Of course he had to ventilate himself on the question of reconstruction. From what he said it is hard to tell what wing of the Radicals he belongs to. About the clearest sentence in the whole clause relating to national affairs is the following:

The abhorrent doctrine, that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

That is about as clear and as statesmanlike as most of the Radicals clatter upon the subject.

We hope the friends of the newly elected Governor will take him in hand. Frank Jordan can get up a decent document. We hope he will see to it that the annual messages of this gubernatorial prodigy are decent *English*, even if they are nothing more.

Sumner's Head Still Sore.

Charles Sumner showed what a miserable white-livered coward he is by a speech which he made on last Friday. While assailing President Johnson in the most bitter and malignant manner, he exclaimed:

Thank God, now the slave masters have been driven from this Chamber, such at last is the liberty of an American Senator!

No doubt he rejoiced greatly in the fact that on the floor of the Senate there was a large majority ready to approve his blackguardism, while from the galleries a crowd of negroes looked down and grinned their approbation. He would not have felt safe if he had been surrounded by the men who sat there when he made the speech which cost him a caning at the hands of Brooks. In those days no man could have assailed the President of the United States, as Sumner did on Friday, without being forced to take his seat by the presiding officer of that once august body. Sumner's remark proves that the cane of a gentleman is sometimes the best thing to keep a blackguard in order. His head is evidently still sore.

The Investigation Committee.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is parading to the world the announcement that the Investigation Committee have failed to discover any evidence of fraud in the recent Senatorial election. What barefaced audacity! Does not every body know that the majority of Radicals in the Legislature, who were bought up by Simon Cameron, appointed a Committee for the express purpose of preventing any investigation? It was a Committee of Investigation got up to prevent an investigation. Of course they report that they do not find any evidence of bribery or corruption. That is just what they were appointed for. It was their business to whitewash Simon and themselves. Any other kind of a report would not have been received. It will now be in order for some Democrat to move that "the Committee, *having fully discharged the duty for which it was appointed, be honorably discharged.*" We call on Mr. Boyle of the House to do this. We have no doubt the Radical majority will be gratified for such an act of courtesy.

White Foreigners Not as Good as Negroes.

In the proceedings had in Congress on Tuesday last, the following is recorded:

Mr. Koontz, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, made an adverse report on the memorial of citizens of foreign birth, praying for the same rights as negroes.

What do white men of foreign birth think of that? The Radicals in Congress refuse to grant to white men in the District of Columbia the same privileges they have conferred indiscriminately upon the negroes. Every negro can vote there, but white men of foreign birth cannot. What do Irishmen and Germans think of that specimen of Radical progress?

The First Official Signature of Governor Geary.

The first official signature was to the commission of the Secretary of State, Jordan.

We publish this not as a matter of general news, but as an item of personal interest to John Cessna, Esq., of Bedford.

Lancaster to be Gerrymandered.

It is currently reported to-day that it is the intention of the Radical majority at Harrisburg, at the instance of some of our city politicians, to postpone our city election, so as to allow time for the preparation and passage of such bills as may "gerrymander" Lancaster so effectually as to enable the Radical minority to elect a majority of City Councilmen.

It is proposed, it is said, to divide the city into seven or eight wards, arranging them in such a manner that the Republicans can control four or five of them, and to these four or five wards a majority of the Councilmen will be given. Others assert that it is the intention to divide the city into small precincts, each to elect one Councilman. As no census of the various blocks composing the wards has been taken, this, of course, cannot be done fairly.

In all their plans, whether of creating new wards, or precincting those at present existing, no intention exists of making the representation of the various wards fair and equal, but they propose to divide the present representation among the subdivisions which they may create.

Although we have little to expect from their fairness, it may not be amiss to show how grossly unjust the present apportionment of Councilmen is.

By the census of 1860, the population of the various wards was as follows:

N. W. Ward	5,380
N. E. Ward	4,055
S. W. Ward	4,257
S. E. Ward	3,911

At the last general election the vote of the various wards, taking in each case the candidate for whom the highest vote was polled, was as follows:

N. W. Ward	1,134
N. E. Ward	800
S. E. Ward	788
S. W. Ward	866

It will be seen that in population and vote the North East, South East and South West Wards are almost exactly equal, and the North West is about 40 per cent. larger than each of them.

The Councilmen are divided as follows; The North West has 8, or one for every 142 votes; the North East has 7, or one for every 114 votes; while the South East and South West Wards have together 9, or one for every 184 votes.

In other words, the North West and North East Wards, with a population of 9,435, and casting 1,934 votes, elect 15 Select and Common Councilmen, while the South East and South West Wards, with a population of 8,168, and casting 1,654 votes, elect but 9; or to put the strongest case of all, the North East Ward, with a population of 4,055, and a vote of 800, has 7 Councilmen, while the South West Ward, with a population of 4,257, and a vote of 866, has but 4½.

As was said before, we have little to expect from the majority in the Legislature, but we heard so much during the last campaign, about the terrible injustice of a vote in South Carolina counting more than a vote in Pennsylvania, that it seems a little strange that it should not be equally unjust that a vote in the North East Ward of Lancaster should count nearly twice as much as a vote in the South East and South West Wards.

Last fall the Republicans carried the North West Ward and the Democrats the three other. Generally the Republicans carry the North East Ward. The two South Wards always go strongly Democratic. As the matter now stands the Republicans have a better chance of electing a majority of City Councilmen than they could possibly have under any fair districting of the city. We hope the Legislature will not lend itself to the perpetration of a manifestly unfair apportionment. Such a gerymander as would be necessary to *assure* the Republicans a majority of the councils of Lancaster would be so unjust that we can scarcely believe any legislative body could be induced to pass it.

The Select Council is Republican at present. If the Legislature will consult that body they will find no disposition to favor the proposed scheme. It had its origin with a few ward politicians. Multitudes of the most influential and respectable Republican citizens would be ashamed to have any thing to do with such a bill, and they neither ask nor desire the proposed change.

The Religious Press.

Since the outbreak of the war, the religious newspapers (so-called) have been among the most violent partizan sheets in the North. In bitterness and unscrupulousness, they have put to the blush the veriest sensation journals. No word of abuse was too low to find a place in their columns. Side by side with an article in praise of the Savior's Sermon on the Mount, was to be seen the most infamous array of falsehoods, designed to foster a feeling of intense and irreconcilable hate, not only between the two contending sections, but between the different political parties in the North. In every election these pretendedly religious journals were found taking an active part, and no calumny was invented by Radical political papers which did not find an echo in their columns. We looked through them regularly during and since the war, and we only express our honest belief when we declare that to them more than to any other single agency, is to be ascribed the bitter feeling of hatred toward the people of the South which still exists among a portion of the people of the North. The Devil must have been delighted at the manner in which the majority of Church papers in the North served his cause. Religion was in a great measure forgotten by them; charity was cast out from the churches as a thing accursed; and the most malignant and unholy passions of the human heart were fostered with the same care which real Christians bestow upon the culture of the divine graces. Verily the enemy of mankind must have laughed with fiendish glee, as he saw the religious press and the pulpit of the North vieing with each other in their zeal to perform his work. Even during the elections of last fall we could not pick up a protestant church paper, if we except one or two, which did not devote nearly its entire editorial space to the political canvass. Christ and the Church were not spoken of. We are glad, however, to notice even a single evidence of improvement. The Methodist *Christian Advocate*, published at Pittsburg, has the following sensible remarks upon the impeachment of the President. It says:

We regret more than we can express the movement started in the House of Representatives to Impeach President Johnson. It will unsettle once more the foundations of society, and create a wide spread sense of uneasiness. The nation needs rest. It has been feverish long enough. And firm, not extreme measures, are the great want of the hour. We trust the movement may yet be arrested by the sober second thought o Congress. In less than two years the question will come before the high court of the people, and it is better to defer it to that final settlement.

We are glad, we say, to notice that single evidence of returning reason, and we hope it is only an earnest of sincere repentance for past offences and a promise of future atonement. The church papers of the Methodists have been exceedingly bitter and decidedly unscrupulous ever since the war began. We hope they and all other papers of their class will cease to devote themselves to the stirring up of political strifes. They have driven more men to hell within the past six years than they can ever induce to take the narrow road that leads to heaven in a similar period of time. That reflection ought to be sufficient to awaken sincere repentance, and to lead to active efforts to counteract the immense evil they have wrought.

Congress to Change All the State Governments to Suit the Radicals.

The extent to which the Radical revolutionists in Congress will yet go, unless they are checked, was indicated by Thaddeus Stevens in a speech which he made on Wednesday. Said he:

Several gentlemen have asked exultingly whether anybody can deny that this is a Republic, and that the States are Republican. Sir, anything is a Republic which we choose to call a Republic. Rome was a Republic under Nero. Rome was a Republic under Trajan, and under her vilest rulers There have been Republics everywhere in the midst of despotism. You may call what you choose a Republic. What I speak of now is the Republic intended by the Declaration of Independence. *I deny that this Government has ever been a Republic. I deny that the State of Pennsylvania has ever been a Republic, and I wish the Congress would take it in hand and make it a Republic.*

That is the first time the purpose of interfering with the State governments of such States as continued loyal has been publicly announced. The House had under consideration at this time the bill for the admission of Nebraska, and the debate was on the Edmund's amendment, declaring that Nebraska should not be admitted into the Union as a State until its Legislature conferred the right of suffrage upon the negroes.

Mr. Stevens is logical in his revolutionary programme. He knows that Congress has as much right to legislate for Pennsylvania, and to require conditions of her, as it has to require them of any of the Southern States, or of a new State applying for admission. If the people sanction the usurpation of Congress in one instance, and allow the Constitution to be violated in one particular, they will have no right to complain if the Radicals in Congress follow their plan of revolution to its logical conclusion. It is absurd to suppose that Congress has the right to impose the degrading condition of negro suffrage upon any one State without possessing the right to force it upon all. It would not be one whit more unconstitutional for a majority of Congress to pass a resolution declaring vacant the seats of all Congressmen elected from Pennsylvania, and refusing them admission until all the negroes within our borders are allowed to vote, than it is to apply such a rule to Nebraska or Virginia. The principle is the same. Its application is no more revolutionary in the one case than it would be in the other. If it is admitted as right in a single instance, it must be conceded to be right in all others. There is and can be no distinction between States in this respect. So far we perfectly agree with Thaddeus Stevens. If the governments of the Southern States are not republican, neither is that of Pennsylvania. If Congress has the right to declare that members elect from South Carolina shall not take their seats in Congress until negro suffrage is made the law of that State, they have the right to exclude members of Congress from Pennsylvania on the same ground. There is no doubt about this matter. The power either does not exist, or it is of universal application.

We hope the people of Pennsylvania are looking at the events of these days with eyes unclouded by party prejudice; that they are scrutinizing the acts of Congress as intelligent freemen should; that they are preparing to discharge the duties of citizens aright. Are they ready to concede to the Radicals in Congress the right to annul the Constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth at the same time? If they are not prepared for such a sweeping revolution they must speedily declare their opposition. The result of the election of last fall is claimed by the Radicals in Congress as a popular endorsement of their most extreme views. They have been thereby emboldened to engage in the wildest revolutionary undertakings. It is not strange that Thaddeus Stevens should express the hope that Congress may speedily pass a law conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes in Pennsylvania, and breaking down all barriers between the two races.

If the people of the North have sanctioned such interference with the Southern States, they cannot complain if Congress should make the rule universal. Such power cannot exist without being unlimited in its application. Did the people of Pennsylvania sanction any such doctine in the recent election? The Radicals claim that they did, and are proceeding to act upon the supposed endorsement of the masses. Hence the audacity of Thaddeus Stevens and his fanatical and revolutionary associates.

An Infamous Scheme.

We find the following among the telegrams to the Philadelphia *Press:*

The colored citizens in the Third Congressional district of Maryland have determined to hold an informal election to cast their votes for a Representative in Congress. These will be forwarded to Washington, and if not received by the Committee on Elections, will at any rate be made a part of the historical record of the contest between Stewart, the defeated Radical candidate, and Phelps, the successful Copperhead candidate last November. The fact that Stewart was defeated by men who were disfranchised under the State Constitution for sympathy with the rebellion is sufficiently established by the certificate of the officers of the election, now on file in the House committee; and the question will arise whether the votes of loyal colored citizens shall not be counted against those of disloyal, and therefore disfranchised, whites. The case is a new one, but it is one of many produced by the revolutionary public situation. Parliamentary routine may exclude the votes of the colored men of Baltimore; but the question is one of great magnitude and will have at last to be decided, viz: whether the States have any right to exclude citizens from the enjoyment of political equality? If the Supreme Court can decide that State test-oaths are unconstitutional, because they interfere with the exercise of professions like lawyers and clergymen, may not all State laws be unconstitutional that assume to take away the high franchises that inhere to citizenship?

We hope every man into whose hands this paper may fall will read the above item carefully. In it the Radical plan is fully developed. They are resolved to maintain their hold on power at every hazard, no odds how revolting and revolutionary the agencies to which they may be driven. Just think of it. Negroes to be allowed to cast their votes in some way not recognized by any law, and the votes so cast to be used to count out a Congressman duly elected in a State where all the appliances of a rigorous registration law and an iron-clad test oath were applied by election officers of the most radical and unscrupulous character! And this outrage is to be based on a great principle; on the principle that "*no State has any right to exclude citizens from the enjoyment of political equality.*" If it can be made applicable to Maryland nothing can prevent its application to Pennsylvania. The President once removed, and the Supreme Court remodeled, there will no longer be a check upon the Radicals in Congress. They will carry out the wildest schemes of revolution with impunity. The people must prevent the impeachment of President Johnson if they would save their liberties.

Admitted to Practice.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, a negro lawyer, who hails from the town of Oberlin, has just been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. A year or so ago Charles Sumner brought a Boston darkey to Washington and put him through in a similar manner. That negro disciple of Blackstone having died recently, it was necessary to find a substitute. Not that there is anything for them to do, but simply to assert in this public way the entire right of the negro to full political and social equality. It is the principle which is involved, you see.

Newspaper Changes and Improvements.

There have been quite a number of changes and enlargements among our Democratic exchanges within the present month.

The *Patriot and Union*, the central organ of Democracy of the State, has been enlarged and changed from an evening to a morning paper. The *Patriot* is a bold and able advocate of the right, and we hope the people of the State may extend to it the generous support it so well merits.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* has been enlarged and improved. It is one of the best weekly papers in Pennsylvania, and we heartily wish our friends Bratton and Kennedy the success they so well merit.

The Sunbury *Democrat* has changed hands. Truman H. Purdy, Esq., an able gentleman, well known throughout the State, retires from the editorial chair which he has so ably filled. Messrs. Eicholtz and Aulten are now publishers of the *Democrat*. Mr. Eicholtz is from Lancaster. The Democracy of old Northumberland will no doubt give them a substantial support.

The Clinton *Democrat* has also changed hands. J. W. & W. P. Furey, have taken charge of it. It has been very ably conducted heretofore, and those who succeed Mr. Orth will find it difficult to excel him. We are assured, however, that they are men of the right kind them. Success to them.

The *Columbian*, a paper started by the Johnson men of Columbia county, has changed hands. John G. Freeze, Esq., is now editor, and he intends to make it a consistent Democratic paper. It is one of the handsomest papers in the State.

The Newcastle *Gazette*, an admirably conducted country newspaper, comes to us enlarged and otherwise improved. It looks as if it was flourishing decidedly.

The Indiana *Democrat*, published by Jas. B. Sansom, Esq., comes out in a new dress with the beginning of the new year. We are glad to notice this substantial evidence of its prosperity.

There may be other changes and improvements which we have failed to notice. Throughout the State Democratic journals seem to be entering upon the new year with renewed hope and increased energy. We hope and believe the masses of the party will extend to them all a generous support. They richly deserve it.

Speech of Simon Cameron.

After Simon Cameron had been elected Senator, all the Radical members of the Legislature waited on him at the Lochiel House. In reply to their congratulations he made a short speech. The only portions of it which were of political importance were the following paragraphs:

Six years ago I thought that slavery was the strength of the rebellion, and ought to be destroyed without delay. I wished also to arm all black men who would volunteer. Of course I thought that clothing a black man in the American uniform clothed him also with the rights of an American citizen; and I am always sorry to see a black soldier, and reflect that even Pennsylvania denies him the ballot—the only weapon whereby he can protect himself. *I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own Constitution, and the spirit of caste, based upon color, utterly destroyed.*

The South, however, is more controlled by social influence than by political principles. If you are wise and firm you may possibly educate the rising generation into loyalty, but there is no method of statesmanship which will make this generation of the South loyal to the Union and to the flag. The poison of thirty years cannot be eradicated by the subserviency of the President, or by the statutes of Congress. Let us look the truth in the face. The Southern territory is disloyal. The loyal men of to-day must guard their children against another treasonable rebellion. The Constitutional Amendments and impartial suffrage will help to do this, but universal amnesty will help to undo it.

Of Andrew Johnson I said long ago that he was a traitor to his party, and enemy of his country, and a bad man. He has done many things, but nothing worse than offering the offices of the country to those few unprincipled men who agreed to desert and betray the great Republican organization for his patronage. He joined the Democratic party long ago. He has a right to give them the offices, but he has no right to dispose of them at auction to weak-kneed Republicans.

We do not wonder Thaddeus Stevens telegraphed to his friends to vote for Cameron. Stevens never went further than Cameron has in the direction of negro equality. With characteristic boldness, Cameron declares himself in favor of striking the word "*white*" out of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and of breaking down every barrier that exists between the two races.

Election of U. S. Senator—Simon Cameron Chosen.

The vote for United States Senator was as follows:

In the Senate, Messrs. Bingham, Browne, (Lawrence), Brown, (Mercer), Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Fisher, Graham, Haines, Landon, Lowry, M'Connaughy, Ridgway, Royer, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, Worthington and Hall, *Speaker*—19, voted for Cameron.

Messrs. Burnett, Davis, Donovan, Glatz, Jackson, James, Randall, Schall, Searight, Wallace and Walls—11, voted for Edgar Cowan.

In the House Messrs. Adaire, Allen, Armstrong, Barton, Brown, Cameron, Chase, Chadwick, Colville, Davis, Day, DeHaven, Donohugh, Espy, Ewing, Freeborn, Gallagher, Ghegan, Gordon, Harbison, Hoffman, Humphrey, Kennedy, Keens, Kimmell, Kinney, Lee, Leech, M'Camant, M'Creary, M'Kee, M'Pherrin, Mann, Marks, Mechling, Meilly, Pennypacker, Peters, Pillow, Quay, Richards, Roath, Seiler, Sharples, Shuman, Stacey, Stehman, Stumbaugh, Subers, Waddell, Wallace, Watt, Webb, Weller, Whann, Wharton, Wilson, Wingard, Woodward, Worrall, Wright and Glass, *Speaker*—62 voted for Simon Cameron.

Messrs. Barrington, Boyd, Boyle, Breen, Brennan, Calvin, Chalfant, Collins, Craig, Deise, Fogel, Gregory, Harner, Headman, Hetzel, Hood, Hunt, Jenks, Jones, Kline, Koon, Kurtz, Linton, Long, M'Henry, Maish, Markley, Myers, Mullin, Phelan, Quigley, Rhoads, Robinson, Rouch, Satterthwait, Tharp and Westbrook—37 voted for Edgar Cowan.

Equality Being Practically Tested in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

"The great problem of the equality of human rights," as styled by Mr. Sumner, is being practically tested in this District, under the impetus given by the passage of the negro suffrage bill. The metropolitan police commissioners have just received an application for a position on the force by a colored man, who is backed by the recommendations of a dozen or more whites. It is stated on good authority that this will be at once followed up by a demand on the part of the black citizens of the District for a proportionate share of the clerkships in the departments, and, further, that perfect equality as to seats will be insisted upon in the churches and theatres.

How this will be received, and how acceptable it will be to the peculiar friends of "equality," it is hard to conjecture. It is a well-known fact that there is no man in the country more exclusive or pretentiously aristocratic in his private and social relations than Mr. Sumner, the great champion of the new doctrine, and it is shrewdly suspected that he will not altogether relish this practical result of his long-cherished ideas.

Count the Cost.

One of the necessary consequences of the abolishment of the State governments of the South, will be the assumption by the Federal Government of all the the debts contracted by those States whilst in the Union, amounting to upwards of three hundred millions of dollars. The rights, powers and *obligations* of a conqueror go together.

Rightly Named.

The Rev. Inaccurate Abbott, of *Harper's Magazine*, (did anybody every hear of him outside that publication?) is said to be on his way to France, where he expects to secure a job in the literary line from Louis Napoleon. The proposition is to "do" *L'Empereur* in three volumes. The Emperor has our most sincere commiseration.

We clip the above notice of the intensely loyal Abbott from a Radical newspaper. "Rev. Inaccurate Abbott, of *Harper's Magazine!*" Never was a more fitting name fastened on a literary humbug.

Judge Woodward Declines.

By the following correspondence, it will be seen, that the Hon. George W. Woodward declines, positively, being again a candidate for a seat upon the Supreme Bench. This determination will be received with regret by the public; though his reasons for it are dignified, and will command respect. As an administrator of the law, he has been upright, able and impartial; and will take with him in his retirement the esteem and confidence of the community at large. He is still in the full vigor of life, possessing all the faculties and learning which made him an ornament to the Bench. Long may he live, to bless society with his usefulness:

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7th, 1867.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: Next fall the citizens of Pennsylvania will be called upon to elect a Judge of the Supreme Court. The public mind would be greatly relieved and the public heart greatly gratified to know that you would consent to be a candidate. For fifteen years you have filled that high position so ably, so acceptably, have "been so clear in your great office," that you have won the confidence, affection and admiration of all men. We know of no man in Pennsylvania of a more pure and unsullied character, of more eminent abilities as a Jurist, or greater worth as a citizen, and we earnestly trust that you will permit these high qualities, embodied in you, to continue to adorn the position you have filled so long, and so well.

We are, with great respect,

Very truly yours,

Jas. H. Hopkins, Geo. P. Hamilton, John H. Bailey, Christ. Magee, C. B. Kenney, R. P. Fleniken, J. B. Kennedy, Alfred Kerr, Thos. J. Keenan, R. C. G. Sproul, D. D. Bruce, N. P. Fetterman, G. L. B. Fetterman, John Mellon.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1867.

Gentlemen: In answer to your very kind note of the 7th inst., I am obliged to say, as I have said in answer to numerous inquiries of the same sort, that my purpose has long been unalterably fixed, to retire from the bench at the close of my constitutional term, in December next. I do, therefore, most respectfully, but definitely, decline a renomination, and I wish to be so understood by all the deputies to the nominating Convention.

I have been deeply impressed by the generality of the desire that I should remain upon the bench. For a year past I have been in receipt of such communications on the subject, from every part of the State, and from all classes of citizens, as to leave no doubt, or room for doubt, that the Democratic people universally wish for my re-election, and that many Republican lawyers would cheerfully consent to it.

I allude to this fact, not merely to express my gratitude for the public confidence which it implies, but also to say that it has put me upon a serious review of the grounds of my declination. Not meaning to state *all* the reasons that have led to my resolution, it is due to gentlemen who address me as you have done, that I should remind you that thirty years ago I maintained, in the Reform Convention, that fifteen years were in general a sufficiently long tenure for Judges of the Supreme Court—that fifteen years ago, when I took the office, I declared against a renewal of the term—that this declaration has been repeated as often as I have had occasion to speak upon the subject, and that two years since I removed my residence from this city to Wilkesbarre, in anticipation of the expiration of my term, a change of residence which would not have been made if any thought of re-election had been entertained.

Having advocated the substitution of the limited for the life tenure, I was unwilling to take any personal advantage from it, and therefore peremptorily declined a nomination in 1851, which would have displaced one of these incumbents, and the vacancy which I came on the bench to fill in 1852, was occasioned, not by the constitutional limitation, but by the death of Judge Coulter. But now, being the first Judge who has completed the term of fifteen years under the amended Constitution, it seems to me to be my duty, in accordance with the sentiment of 1837, to retire to give place to a fresh recruit.

I know, it is common to say that as the office is a difficult and responsible one, a man with fifteen years of experience in it, is better qualified to execute it than a man taken from the Common Pleas, or from the ranks of the profession. But an observation of many years has led me to think that the public loses more by the infirmities of advancing age, and the perfunctory routine into which judges fall, than is gained by long experience.

Men are not ordinarily placed upon this bench until they have attained mature life and have had considerable experience in the profession of law. A mere novice would, indeed, be greatly out of place in a court of so large and diversified jurisdiction. But when a man, past middle life, has served fifteen years, it seems to me he ought to hesitate about assuming so onerous duties for fifteen years more. The question of the renewal of the lease out to be considered not so much in respect to present qualifications, as to continued competency. If his faculties fail not, the tendency of long continuance in office is to careless habits of study and business.

If there is any virtue in the limited tenure, I am under peculiar obligations to give the people the benefit of it, and whatever others may do, it is especially my duty to guard the public against the evils which it was intended to remedy. My declination therefore is final.

Renewing my thanks for your too kind estimate of my public services, I am, gentlemen, with great regard,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

To James H. Hopkins, George P. Hamilton, John H. Bailey, H. P. Flenniken, H. Burgwin, Esqrs., and others.

The County Tax.

The pretended defence of their action in raising the county tax, which was published by the County Commissioners, has not only failed to satisfy us, but has utterly failed to satisfy their own party friends. The following sensible and well written article on the subject appears as a communication in the *Examiner*. It will be read with interest by every taxpayer:

[For the Examiner and Herald.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The published attempt of the Commissioners of Lancaster county to vindicate themselves in almost doubling the county tax, may be "explanatory," but it is not at all satisfactory to those accustomed to look below the mere surface of things. The necessity must be urgent, and the reasons cogent, that will justify them in adding to the weight of a burden of taxation which no other people in the history of the world has been able to bear. Our people stagger cheerfully under the load, on account of the vital importance of the objects for which it was imposed; but they will sternly resist any *unnecessary* addition to it. And what are the reasons given by the Commissioners for this action which so astounded the community? There appear to be really only two, viz: the determination of some of the creditors of the county to withdraw their loans unless the interest was increased, and for the purpose of paying the cost of the new addition to the hospital. Now, as regards the first, it must be confessed that the money never was more plenty than it is now. The present dullness in business is not occasioned by the scarcity of money, but by want of confidence and knowledge where *safely* to invest; and as the county loan always was a favorite investment with our well-to-do farmers, the community will not easily believe, because a few creditors demanded an increase in the rate of interest, that the Commissioners, by proper exertions, and making their wants known, could not have obtained all the money required at the rates now given, at a time when our people hardly know what safely to do with their money. As to the hospital, we would ask, what is the necessity of paying off the whole cost by one year's taxation? Is it properly a part of the yearly expenses of the county? We expect this institution to be of use not only to those unfortunates who may require its benefits during the coming year, but during the whole present generation and many more that are to follow it. The burden of the cost of a public improvement should be distributed as far as practicable among all who are to enjoy its benefits, and it has always been the custom to pay quite gradually for permanent and costly institutions of this character. We venture to say that never before in the history of this county or any other, has an attempt been made to pay, by one year's taxation, the cost of a permanent public building like this; and we challenge the Commissioners to produce the instance.

These reasons *will not do.* Only absolute necessity will justify increased taxation at the present time; and a reference to the account of the Commissioners of last year will show a balance in the hands of the Treasurer greater by over $7,000 than the balance of the year before, proving that a tax of three mills was sufficient to pay all the county expenses and gradually reduce the public debt. In 1865 a tax of three mills produced $120,924.24, and in 1867 it would produce at least $130,000. An increase of two mills will produce over $86,000; and the Commissioners have not been able, in their published statement, to spend this enormous sum even in advance on paper. The reasons given are so notoriously and palpably insufficient that we are justified in saying that they are not even the real ones, which must be sought elsewhere; and in one word, the only reason that can be given for this action, that suffices for those that "know the ropes," is, that it adds the snug sum of one per cent, on $86,000, viz: $860, to the salary of the "accidental" County Treasurer, or Treasurers, (whatever may be the number of those who participate in the profits of that office) who have only one year in all to feed at the public crib. "V."

Report of on Superintendent of Common Schools for 1866.

Few are aware of the magnitude of the Common School System of Pennsylvania. Being of slow growth and its operations of a quiet nature, the progress made during the last quarter of a century has attracted little attention. The following table of statistics compiled from the official report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, for 1866, is therefore published for general information. It furnishes facts of an interesting and important character, well worthy of preservation:

SCHOOLS & SCHOLARS.	Statistics for 1866.	Increase over 1865.
Number of schools	12,744	226
Number yet required	509	89
Average No. mos. taught	5 mo. 15 d	1 day.
No. of male scholars	344,998	14,196
No. of female scholars	304,521	5,736
Whole No. of scholars	649,519	19,932
Av'ge No. in each school	51	1
Cost of teaching each pupil per month	72 cts	4 cts.
No. studying German	5,343	decr'd 716
Average attendance	413,049	16,948
Per cent. of attendance on whole No.	636	.008
Teachers—		
No. of male teachers	6,134	493
No. of female teachers	8,707	62
Whole No. of teachers	14,841	555
Average wages of male	$34,34	2.52
Average wages of female	2,631	2.10
Average age of teachers	23⅛ years.	dcrease⅜y
Average grade of teachers certificates	2⅛	
No. of teachers who totally failed	387	decrease 6
No. with no previous experience	2,160	incrs. 205
No. with less than one yr	2,522	161
Total No of these 3 classes	5,069	360
No. receiving provisional certificates	12,171	2,079
No. receiving professional certificates	588	.63
TAX LEVIED.		
Amount levied for school purposes	$2,515,115.30	$429,972.92
Am't levied for building purposes	498,842.03	146,344.04
Total amount levied	3,013,957.33	576,316.96
No. of mills levied for school purposes	6.56	
No. of mills levied for building purposes	4.53	.90
RECEIPTS.		
Am't of receipts col	2,801,759.32	483,690.14
Am't State appropriation distributed	233,463.67	29,329.59
Am't State appropriation for sal. of co. supts	49,802.67	3,923.54
Total receipts	3,085,025.66	510,943.27
EXPENDITURES.		
Cost of instruction and co. supts. salaries	2,261,324.37	224,667.41
Cost of fuel and contingencies	458,317.61	48,071.35
Cost of school houses, repairing, &c	596,669.69	222,209.72
Total expenditures	8,316,311.67	494,948.48
These figures do not include the operations of the school system in Philadelphia, which forms a separate district. The total expenditure for school purposes, including Philadelphia, was	3,614 258.55	395,882.76

School Houses.	Reported Co. Supts. in 1866.
Whole number in the State	11,426
Number unfit for use	1,868
Number well ventilated	5,133
Number with suitable furniture	6,015
Number having outline maps	6,259
Number wholly without apparatus	1,847
County Superintendents.	
Number of visits made by Co. Supt	12,969
Number of visits made with directors	3,229
Average length of visit	1h. 46m.
Number of teachers examined	13,910
Number of certificates renewed	800

Dread Retribution.

During the war a Democratic editor in Dayton, Ohio, Bollmeyer, was murdered by an Abolitionist, without any provocation. An Abolition Court tried and acquitted the murderer. The whole trial was a disgraceful farce, and all who participated in it were guilty of official perjury. Some three years have elapsed, and the County Clerk, the Sheriff, and about one-half of the jury, are dead, while the infamous Judge, who outraged justice at the trial, is an idiot in a lunatic asylum! Jim Lane, while his hand was yet smoking with the blood of murdered victims, was elected to the office of U. S Senator by a Puritanic Legislature. For one of his murders he was tried and of course acquitted. He has fallen by his own hand. It is now believed by most of mankind, that Mrs. Surratt was guiltless of participation in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. When she was under sentence of death, after a trial which will be considered a blot on our country and age, Mr. Preston King prevented access to the President, and denied admission to her daughter, who almost shrieked and sobbed her life away on the steps of the Executive mansion. A few months afterwards, Preston King stilled a remorseful conscience in this world by self-murder.

A Tragedy.

The New Orleans *Crescent* of the 9th inst, gives the following particulars of a tragic occurrence which took place a few days previous in the parish of Aroyelles: A young man of the neighborhood, named Apollianaire Desselles, had been paying his addresses to a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Louis Bordelon; but had been rejected by her on every occasion. He nevertheless persisted in his attentions, and in visiting the house. He is said to have circulated reports prejudicial to Miss Bordelon's reputation. One night last week he crept under the house, and forcing up a plank of the floor in her chamber, he awoke her from her slumbers, and, after saying that he would return the next night, retired.

Mr. Bordelon, on being informed of this outrageous proceeding, determined to put a stop to its continuance, and, having armed himself with a double barrel gun, he posted himself in ambush, with two friends, and awaited further developments. Desselles soon made his appearance, and, stealthily advancing to the window, attempted in vain to open it. He then crept under the house, whereupon Mr. Bordelon fired, and Desselles was stretched out a corpse.

Mr. Bordelon immediately surrendered himself to the authorities, and was released on $4,000 bail. His fellow-citizens hastened to furnish the required security.

Abandoned Oil Wells.

The Oil City *Register* gives a history of the abandoned oil wells in the Venango region, and concludes as follows:

"These are seemingly the failures. But they are no more numerous than the deserted claims of the gold diggings on the Pacific side on our continent were during the first few years of their development. In both cases, by the wise natural laws of compensation, stand out in bright relief the successes. A less number of failures to obtain good producing wells have occurred during the past mining season than any previous one. With remunerative prices many of these deserted oil wells be thoroughly cleaned out, and by the application of greater skill and more fitting machinery, be made highly productive. In many localities this experiment has been tried, and the result proves to be highly satisfactory. With the adoption of the petroleum product to other uses besides illuminating and a demand created thereby, equal to the supply, these wells will be in demand. The land owners are now forfeiting all the leases they can get hold of already, and in a short time we predict that deserted oil wells will be few and far between. For we are well satisfied that with the proper application of improved mechanical forces, four-fifths of the deserted wells could be made to pay handsomely, thus proving that the vast expenditure of labor and money upon their creation, was not wholly in vain, and will benefit somebody."

The British Tariff.

The following account of the operation of the British tariff may have some interest at this time. It is taken from the British Almanac for the year 1867, the pound sterling being taken at five dollars.

It will be noticed that the five articles first named pay ninety per cent., and the whole ten about ninety-nine per cent. of the whole amount. The reduction of the number of articles liable to duty which experience has taught is thus stated by a late English writer:

Number of articles liable to duty in

1660 was	1630	1841 was	1052
1787 was	1425	1849 was	515
1826 was	1289	1853 was	466

Gross amount of custom duties in the year 1865 in Great Britain:

Tobacco	$31,229,000
Sugar	27,225,000
Spirits	17,389,000
Tea	16,000,000
Wines	6,800,000
Corn and Grain	3,250,000
Dried Fruit	2,150,000
Pepper	625,000
Timber	1,500,000
Cocoa	75,000
All other articles	1,100,000
Total	108,343,000

President Johnson and the Amendment.

Colonel Weatherly, a member of the State Senate of South Carolina, and who was intrusted with an informal commission to the President of the United States, has returned to Charleston from Washington, where he had a long and highly gratifying interview with the Executive upon the question of restoration and kindred topics, in the course of which the President gave it as his deliberate opinian that the Southern States, through their Legislatures, should reject the proposed Constitutional Amendment, but in such terms as not to give offence to those who are urging it upon the South. Such action on their part, he believes, would be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States—at least he had reason to hope that it would.

A Text for Moralists.

A London correspondent of the New York *Times*, in commenting upon the incidents of the ocean yacht race, quaintly remarks—"Mr. Bennett doubtless owes his victory partly to pluck, partly to piety. It is edifying to read in the account of the voyage, by his own reporter, that while making every exertion to win the stake of $90,000, *divine service*, was punctually performed at 12 o'clock on Sunday. As nothing is so beneficial as a good example, I have great hope that a good effect may be produced upon the contestants of the coming Derby."

How promptly recurs to the mind the analagous old story—"John, have you sanded the sugar, stoned the coffee, and watered the molasses?" "Yes, sir." "*Then come up to prayers.*"

THE SUPREME COURT.

Speech of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black.

The following able speech was delivered on the evening of the 8th instant, at the National Hotel, Washington, at the banquet given in honor of the fifty-second anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The speech was made in response to a toast complimenting the United States Supreme Court:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the history of this country it has never before been thought necessary either to toast the Supreme Court or defend it. But times have changed. Very recently attacks full of bitter malignity have been made on that tribunal, and measures are deliberately taken to break down its authority. Considering by whom these assaults are made, and what the object of them is, it would, perhaps, be better to encourage them, since it is certain that in the long run they can do no harm to anybody but their authors. If you have a viper to deal with, or a nest of vipers, it is better to keep them biting at a file than anything else they can lay their teeth to. Still, it may not be inappropriate to look for a moment at the occasion of the present persecution.

Three private citizens of Indiana, perfectly innocent of any offense—I say *perfectly innocent*, because, up to this time, no human being has ever legally sworn even to a *belief* of their guilt—these citizens were arrested, kidnapped, and carried before a body of men wholly without power to meddle with them—not authorized even to swear a witness for them or against them—and there, after a proceeding which it would be mockery to call a trial, they were ordered to be killed on a certain fixed day. In this condition of things the judicial authorities intervened, and, with the aid of President Johnson, the victims were rescued.

When the cause came into the Supreme Court the simple question was, whether a citizen could be lawfully deprived of his life without a fair, honest trial before an impartial jury and a regular court. To this answer was given *unanimously*, all the judges yielding their full and unreserved assent to it. They held, in effect, that the pretended trial was a conspiracy, and that the execution, if it had taken place, would have been a mere lawless murder. What else could they do? To hang men without judge or jury is an act so clearly forbidden by the fundamental law that no one can make any mistake about it, if he has sense enough to know his right hand from his left. The prohibition is written down as plain as any one of the ten commandments; there is not a sentence in the Lord's Prayer more simple; not a moral precept can be found in the child's primar that is more easily understood. Yet the court is vilipended, and abused, and slandered for saying it. The organs of disunion and anarchy publicly proclaim their determination to disregard the decision, not because it is erroneous, but because it confines their power by limits inconveniently narrow. They declare that they will do, in defiance of it, whatever gratifies their own passions or promotes their own interests; and they impudently use this very expression; "*If the law stands in our way, so much the worse for the law.*"

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the leader and driver of the present Congress, denounces this decision on the floor of the House. To my certain knowledge he knows it to be perfectly right. The senseless twaddle about hanging American citizens by the law of nations, on criminal accusations of their own government, could not for a single instant impose on an understanding like his. But he slanders the judges for deciding what he knows and what they know to be true, for no conceivable reason except his desire that his particular friends may continue to enjoy the delightful luxury of shedding innocent blood.

The judges, and all who think with them, are called traitors because they declare the Constitution to mean what it says, and because they will not violate it themselves or permit its violation by others when they can prevent it. If this conflict for and against the Constitution implies treason on either side, the guilt does not lie at our door. It is not the man who sustains and loves and believes in the laws of his country that can be justly called a traitor. But if there be an American citizen anywhere who, with an oath upon his conscience to support the Constitution, would make war upon it, subvert it by brute force, and take away the defenses it affords to life, liberty, and property, leaving them to the mercy of mobs, murderers, kidnappers, military commissions, and bureaus of military justice, such a man is thoroughly a traitor:

"Aye, from the extremest upward of his head
To the descent and dust beneath his feet,
A most toad-spotted traitor."

These arrows which they cast against us, barbed and poisoned with the accusation of treason, rebound from our impenetrable armor, and fall harmless at our feet: for we are shielded and helmed, and weaponed with the truth; but if we choose to take them up and send them back at our adversaries, we would leave them quivering in their very hearts.

A great truth, on which the safety of society and the security of individual rights must depend, is in its nature indestructible. You may crush it to-day, but it will reappear and vindicate itself to-morrow. On the other hand, nothing is so evanescent or so fickle as the passions that spring from the interests and the prejudices of the hour. Let the lessons of history be heeded. Titus Oates, Bedloe, and Dangerfield enjoyed a far greater measure of popular confidence than ever was bestowed on Mr. Holt, Mr. Conover, Mr. Campbell, alias Hoare, or upon all the officers, agents, spies, delators, and witnesses of the Military Bureau put together. They—I mean Oates and company—were loudly applauded in Parliament; they were the prime favorites of the British people, and they were the very darlings of all the clerical politicians. They held the life and honor of the nation in their hands. If they but pointed a finger at any individual he was doomed, and no purity of previous character, no proof of innocence, however clear, could save him from destruction. Such was their overflowing prosperity one year; but before the next came round those wretched miscreants were howling at the cart's tail, under the lash of the public executioner, and the whole population of London was clapping its hands with joy. Let the man who puts his trust in a false popularity beware of the rebound which is sure to come, sooner or later. It is written down among the unchangeable decrees of Almighty God that no lie shall live forever; and especially is this true of a great, monstrous, bloody lie, like that which the Supreme Court has put its broad foot upon.

I have spoken of the court as a collective body. All the judges concurred in the decision of the question before them. On a merely speculative point which lay outside of the record there was a dissent. The minority was wrong, of course, as all minorities are. Each judge, however, met his duty to the case itself, and all are therefore entitled to the reverence and respect which is due to the highest talent, coupled with the purest integrity. But one among them is *primus inter pares*, not because he is better or greater than the others, but because he is more fortunate. He was selected as the organ of the majority, and gave expression to their judgment. The thoughts that breathe and the words that burn all over that *opinion* are his thoughts and his words. The irresistible logic which goes through and through all adverse argument, and the felicity of illustration which makes the whole subject blaze with light, are his own. The great production will be a guide and a landmark for all future time; it identifies its author forever with the sacred cause of constitutional liberty, and makes his

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

It gives him a position to which no earthly station can add any dignity, for a man of just ambition would always rather be a public benefactor than to hold high office.

Mr. Chairman, when you recollect that the court has saved us from nothing less than the total overthrow of our free government, and when you observe the roaring and foaming of the calumny which assails it, I think you will agree with me that it is the duty of every Christian man in America to put up a morning and evening prayer for the long life of all the judges, and the perpetual preservation of their just authority.

Another Prisoner Shot in the Indiana Penitentiary.

Only a few days ago one of the officers of the Indiana State Prison, at Jeffersonville, found it necessary to shoot an insubordinate convict, full particulars of which we published at the time. On Friday evening, another convict, Benjamin Meher, was shot twice by a guard. Meher is a bad, unruly prisoner. His wounds are slight, one being in the right arm, and the other in the right side. He was sentenced for the term of ten years, from Dearborn county, for assaulting a woman with intent to commit a rape. —*Louisville Journal.*

The "Root" Indecency Again.

The Chicago *Post* (Republican,) has a few pithy words on this subject, which are worth re-printing. It says, "We suggest to Thaddeus Stevens the introduction of a resolution, instructing reporters that when members desire to indulge in vulgarity in debate, (See Cong. *Globe*, of Monday, Jan. 7,) the remarks embodying the same shall be suppressed. The spectacle of an aged statesman indulging in filthy jokes and double entendres, in the midst of a serious debate on a grave public question, in the council chamber of the nation, is indeed a pitiable one. The country would look in vain for a similar indiscretion on the part of John Morrissey."

How it Looks.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, commenting on the Senatorial election in this State, says: "The election of Simon Cameron to succeed Mr. Cowan as Senator from Pennsylvania, strikes the country unpleasantly. Mr. Cameron may be no more corrupt in the use of means to obtain power, than many other men in public life, but the odor of corruption attaches to him very positively, and it is this fact that makes his election a stigma upon his State and party. There is no doubt that he gained his seat in the Senate before, by what is commonly called bribery, and, if it was not strictly that it was certainly close akin to it."