special provision that a government might hang one of its own citizens with might hang one of its own citizens with-out judge or jury, it would still be com-petent for the American people to say, as they have said, that no such thing should ever be done here. That is my answer to the law of nations.

answer to the law of nations. But then they tell us that the *laws of* war must be treated as paramount. Here they become mysterious. Do they mean that code of public law which defines the duties of two belligerent parties to one another, and regulates the intercourse of neutrals with both? If use them it is circuly a recurrence to If yes, then it is simply a recurrence to the law of nations, which has nothing If yes, then it is simply a recurrence to the law of nations, which has nothing on earth to do with the subject. Do they mean that portion of our municipal code which defines our duties to the Government in war as well as in peace? Then they are speaking of the Consti-tution and laws, which declare in plain works that the Government owes every words that the Government owes every citizen a fair legal trial, as much as the citizen owes obedience to the Govern citizen owes obedience to the Govern-ment. They are in search of an argu-ment under difficulties. When they appeal to international law, it is silent; and when they interrogate the law of the land, the answer is an unequivocal contradiction of their whole theory. The Attorney General tells us that all persons whom he and his associates choose to denounce for giving aid to the rebellion, are to be treated as being

rebellion, are to be treated as being themselves a part of the rebellion-they are public enemies, and therefore they are public enemies, and therefore they may be punished without being found guilty by a competent court or a jury. This convenient rule would outlaw every citizen the moment he is charged with a molitical efforts. But relition with a political offense. But political with a political offense. But political offenders are precisely the class of per-sons who most need the protection of a court and jury, for the prosecutions against them are most likely to be un-founded both in fact and in law. Whether innocent or guilty, to accuse is to convict them before the ignorant and bigoted men who generally sit in military courts. But this Court de-cided in the *prize cases* that all who live in the enemy's territory are public enemies, without regard to their per-sonal sentiments or conduct; and the correspond the provisition is accurate converse of the proposition is equally true-that all who reside inside of our own territory are to be treated as under the protection of the law. If they help the enemy they are criminals, but they cannot be punished without legal con-

viction. You have heard much (and you will hear more very soon) concerning the natural and inherent right of the Gov-ernment to defend itself without regard to law. This is wholly fallacious. despotism the autocrat is unrestricted in the means he may use for the defense of his authority against the opposition of his own subjects or others; and that is precisely what makes him a despot. But in a limited monarchy the prince ist confine himself to a legal defense of his government. If he goes beyond that, and commits aggressions or rights of the people, he breaks the social compact, releases his subjects from all their obligations to him, renders himself liable to be hurled from his throne, and dragged to the block or driven into exile. This principle was driven into exile. This principle was sternly enforced in the cases of Charles I and James II, and we have it an-nounced on the highest official authori-ty here that the Queen of England can-not ring a little bell on her table and cause a man by her arbitrary order to be cause a man by her arbitrary order to be arrested under any pretense whatever. If that be true there, how much more true must it be here, where we have no personal sovereign and where our only government is the Constitution and A violation of law on pretense of saving such a Government as ours is not self-preservation, but suicide.

Satus populi suprema lcx-observe il is not salus reals? the safety of the people, not the safety of the *ruler* is the supreme law. When those who hold the authority of the Government in their hands behave in such manner as to put the liberties and rights of the peo ple in jeopardy, the people may rise against them and overthrow them without regard to that law which requires obedience to them. The maxim is revolutionary and expresses simply the right to resist tyranny without regard to prescribed forms. It can never be used to stretch the powers of government against the people

If this Government of ours has no power to defend itself without violating its own laws, it carries the seeds of des-

fault, lest he take away thy life present-The power exercised through these is not only uny; for thou goest among snares and walkest upon the battlements of the military commissions is not only un-regulated by law but it is incapable of being so regulated. What is it that you claim, Mr. Attorney? I will give you a definition, the correctness of which

The right of the executive govern-ment to kill and imprison citizens for political offenses has not been practi-cally claimed in this country, except in cases where commissioned officers of the you will not attempt to gainsay. You assert the right of the executive government, without the intervention of the ment, without the intervention of the judiciary, to capture, imprison, and kill any person to whom that government or its paid dependents may choose to impute an offense. This in its very essence is despotic and lawless. It is never claimed or tolerated except by those governments which deny the restraints of all law. It has been exerarmy were the instruments used. should it be confined to them? should not naval officers be permitted should not naval officers be permitted to share in it? What is the reason that common soldiers and seamen are ex-cluded from all participation in the business? No law has bestowed the right upon army officers more than upon other persons. If men are to be hung up without that legal trial which the Constitution guarantees to them, why not employ commissions of clergy men, merchants, manufacturers, horseof all law. It has been exer restraints of all law. It has been exer-cised by the great and small oppressors of mankind ever since the days of Nim-rod. It operates in different ways; the tools it uses are not always the same; it hides its hideous features under many dealers, butchers, or drovers, to do it i It will not be pretended that military disguises; it assumes every variety ( It can change shapes with Proteus for advan men are better qualified to decide que

And set the murderous Machiavel to school. But in all its mutations of outward ap pearance it is still identical in princ ple, object and origin. It is always the same great engine of despotism which Hamilton described it to be.

straints

Under the old French monarchy the favorite fashion of it was a lettre de cachet, signed by the king, and this would consign the party to a loathsome dungeon until he died, forgotten by all the world. An imperial ukase wil answer the same purpose in Russia. The most faithful subject of that ami-The most latinful subject of that ami-able autocracy may lie down in the evening to dream of his future pros-perity, and before daybreak he will find himself between two dragoons on his way to the mines of Siberia. In Turkey the verbal order of the Sultan or any of his nowerful favorites will cause a men 188 his powerful favorites will cause a man his powerful lavortes will case a that to be tied up in a sack and cast into the Bosphorus. Nero accused Peter and Paul of spreading a "pestilent super-stition," which they called the gospel. He heard their defense in person, and sent them to the cross. Afterwards he tried the whole Christian Church in the heard up on a charge of setting firs to one body on a charge of setting fire to the city, and he convicted them, though he knew not only that they were inno , but that he himself had commit-he crime. The judgment was folcent, but that h ted the crime. commissions, if suffored to go on, will be used for most pernicious purposes. I have criticized noue of their past proowed by instant execution; he let loose

the Pretorian guards upon men, wohen, and children, to drown, butcher and burn them. Herod saw fit, for good political reasons, closely affecting the permanence of his reign in Judea to punish certain *possible* traitors in Bethehem by anticipation. This required the death of all the children in that He issued city under two years of age. He issued his "general order;" and his provost marshal carried it out with so much alacrity and zeal, that in one day the whole land was filled with mourning nd lamentation. Macbeth understood the whole philo sophy of the subject. He was an un-limited monarch. His power to punish for any offense or for no offense at all was as broad as that which the Attorney feneral claims for himself and his

rother officers under the United States But he was more cautious how he used it. He had a dangerous rival, from whom he apprehended the most serious peril to the "life of his government." The necessity to get rid of him was plain enough, but he could not afford to shock the moral sense of the world by pleading political necessity for a by pleading political necessity for a rder. He must

"Masir the business from the common eye Accordingly he sent for two enter prising gentlemen, whom he took into his service upon liberal pay—" made love to their assistance," and got them to deal with the accused party. He acted as his own judge advocate. He made a most elegant and stirring speech to persuade his agents that Banquo was their oppressor, and had "held hem so under fortune" that he ought o die for that alone. When they agreed hat he was their enemy, then said the

ing-\*So is he mine, and though I could With bare/aced power sweep him from my sight hud bid my will avouen it; yet I must not, for certain friends, who are both his and mine, W hose loves I may not drop."

such an engine at its command, will shock the world with the enormity of its crimes. Plied as it may be by the arts of a malignant priesthood, and urged on by the madness of a raving community will be users then the propise For these, and "many weighty rea-sons" besides, he thought it best to commit the execution of his design to a subordinate agency. The commission thus organized in Banquo's case sat crowd, it will be worse than the popish thus upon him that very night at a conve-nient place beside the road where it was known he would be traveling; and they did precisely what the Attorney plot, or the French revolution-it will be a combination of both, with Fouquier Finville on the bench, and Titus Oates in the witness's box. You can save us from this horrible fate. You alone can "deliver us from the body of this death." General says the military officers may do in this country—they took and killed him, because their employer at the head To that fearful extent is the destiny of this nation in your hands. of the government wanted it done, and paid them for doing it out of the publi ----The Church Congress. The Congress of the dergy and laity com-posed of the proposed new Diocese of the Episcopal Church assembled in Christ Church on the afternoon of Tuesday, and adjourned on the evening of yesterday. There was a full attendance of both clergy and laity, and the proceedings have been full of interest. The conclusion renched, were in favor of our immediate division, and the line adopted, leaves Philadelphia; Backs, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware counties in one diocese, and the rest of Penn-sylvania, cast of the All-gheny Mountains in the otiner. These questions were adopted The Church Congress treasury. But of all the persons that ever wielded this kind of power, the one who went most directly to the purpose and object of it was Lola Montez. She reduced it to the elementary principle. In 1848, when she was minister and mistress to the King of Bavaria, she dictated all the measures of the government. The time were troublesome. All over Germany the spirit of rebellion was rising ; everywhere the people wanted to see a first-class revolution, like that which had just\_exploded in France. Many per-sons in Bavaria disliked to be govn the other. These questions were adopted inanimously, as was also a resolution dedging liberally to support the new erned so absolutely by a lady of the character which Lola Montez bore, Identify the support the new diocese. The services on Tuesday and yesterday were rendered very impressive, not only by the unsual array of clergy, but also by the carefully prepared and elaborate music of the celebrated choir of the Church. Lu-ther's grand choral "Ein feste burg" was especially effective. The sermons were by the Rev. Mr. Lea-cock of Harrisburg and the Rev. Momand some of them were rash enough to say so. Of course that was trea-son, and she went about to punish it in the simplest of all possible ways. She bought herself a pack of English bull dogs, trained to tear the flesh, and man-gle the limbs, and lap the life-blood;

Lancaster Jutelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1867

Military Despotism.

In the cant phrase of smart Repul licans, we are making history very fast. Wh After refusing representation to onethird of the people of the country, our rulers at Washington are about to make another experiment in Democratic institutions by the establishment of Mili tary Despotism in the South. Nine States are to be divided into five military districts, each governed by an officer "not below the rank of Brigadier General," whose duty it shall be ' to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress in-

surrection, disorder and violence, and tions of fact or law than other classes of people; for it is known on the contrar, that they are, as a general rule, least o to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and crime all fitted to perform the duties that be inals; and to this end he may allow ong to a judge. The Attorney General thinks that local civil tribunals to take iurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his proceeding which takes away the lives of citizens without a constitutional trial is a most merciful dispensation. His udgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power dea of humanity as well as law is em to organize military committees or tribodied in the bureau of military justice with all its dark and bloody machinery bunals for that purpose." Who shall ascertain and determine rights of per-For that strange opinion he gives this curious reason: that the duty of the commander-in-chief is to kill, and son and property, elsewhere the most delicate function of the law? The unless he has this bureau and these com-Brigadier General, by means of a mililiscriminately without mercy or justice. I admit that if the commander-in-chief tary committee. Who shall decide what is insurrection and disorder, and by r any other officer of the Government whom they have been committed? The the power of an Asiatic king, Brigadier General, through a military butcher the people at pleasure, he ought to have somebody to aid him in select-ing his victims, as well as to do the rough work of strangling and shooting. tribunal. Who shall enact the law under which men are to be punished as criminals? The Brigadier General. But if my learned friend will only con-tescend to cast an eye upon the Consti-Who shall try men on the specific and well defined (!) charge of being crimtution, he will see at once that all th inals? The Brigadier General and a executive and military officers are com-pletely relieved by the provisions that the life of a citizen shall not be taken drum head court martial. In each district the Brigadier General is to be legat all until after legal conviction by islator, judge, sheriff and executioner, a court and jury. You cannot help butsee that militar -an absolute, irresponsible military

tyrant. True, his military majesty may graciously condescend to "allow" judges ceedings, nor made any allusion to their history in the last five years. But what can be the meaning of this effort to o sit and juries to act, but all this is at his sovereign will and pleasure. If the maintain them among us? Certainly Brigadier General or any of his subornot to punish actual guilt. All theends of true justice are attained by the dinates should covet the estate or effects of a planter, how promptly a court prompt, speedy, impartial trial which the courts are bound to give. Is there any danger that crime will be winked upon by the judges?, Does anybody nartial might dispossess the proprietor. If the latter should resist or protest, the upon by the judges? Does anybody pretend that courts and juries have less ame officer and tribunal might "suppress, disorder," and "punish the disability to decide upon facts and law than the men who sit in military tribunals? turber of the public peace" by transportation or execution. If the press The counsel in this cause will not insult The counsel in this cause will not insuit you by even hinting such an opinion. What righteous or just purpose, then, can they serve? None whatever. But while they are utterly powerless to do even a shadow of good, they will be omnipotent to trample upon inno-earne to way the truth losilence matrishould dare to expose the outrage of the satrap, an application of the same remedy would quickly silence complaint. Or if a citizen should venture on remonstrance, freedom of speech would be omnipotent to transfer upon information cence, to gag the truth, to silence patri-otism, and crush the liberties of the country. They will always be organized to convict, and the conviction will fol-low the accusation as surely as night speedily share the fate of freedom of the press.

It may be said that such deeds as these are not contemplated and cannot be follows the day. The Government, of committed. No theory of government course, will accuse none before such a commission except those whom it pre determines to ruin and destroy. The ever intends wrong, but bad men pervert the theory, seize the opportunity accuser can choose the judges; and will certainly select those who are known and perpetrate the wrong. Monarchy was designed to be a mild, beneficent to be the most ignorant, the most unand patriarchal system; but the baser principled, and the most ready to do passions of human nature perverted it vhatever may please the power which into an engine of terrible oppression. gives them pay, promotion, and plun-der. The willing witness can be found as easily as the superserviceable judge. And how can it be said that fearful outrages will not be committed under this The treacherous spy, and the base informer-those loathsome wretches military system, when thousands of subaltern officers are vested with impewho do their lying by the job-will stock such a market with abunrial powers and scattered over half a dant perjury, for the authorities that employ them will be bound to protect as well as reward them. A corcontinent? The eye and arm of the Brigadier General, were he as pure as Butler is foul, could not reach them all. rupt and tyrannical government, with such an engine at its command, will Nor is the jurisdiction of the Brigadier General and his subordinates confined to any particular class of persons. Conceding for the sake of argument that rebels are outlaws and felons, the loyalists and negroes of the South are, nevertheless, entitled to the rights of Ameri-

The World Moving. We clip the following interesting item om one of our leading Republican ex-

hanges changes: FIRDERICK DOUGLASS.—Frederick Doug-isss on Monday last, was treated with dis-tinguished honors at Lansing, the capital of Michigan. By a formal vote of the House of Assembly, he was invited to a seat on the floor, where he received the compliments of the members. Some twenty-five years ago he made a lecturing tour in those regions, and was received with honors of a different sort—volleys of brickbats and showers of rotten eggs. The world moves.

rotten eggs. The world moves. It has become a fashion with Re publican papers, whenever they publish anything to show that the negro is rapidly rising to social equality with the white man, to wind up with the important announcement that "the world moves." John Hickman slaps a coal-black negro

on the back and calls him "brother" at a public meeting in Chester county, and forthwith we are informed by the Radical press that "the world moves."

John W. Forney, despising the negro in his heart, but willing to do anything to please his radical masters in the enate, and prevent them from muster ng him out of the "bread and butter brigade," receives and entertains a party of negroes at his residence in Washington, and again we are inform. ed that "the world moves."

The Radical Legislature of Pennsylvania passes an act compelling conductors on railroads to put big, greasy, stinking negro wenches on the same seat with white women, and thereupon Republican papers again triumphantly announce, the fact that "the world noves." The Legislature of Michigan, gener

ally supposed to be composed of white men, invites the negro Fred. Douglass to a seat on the floor, where, throned like a king, "he receives the compliments of the members," and of course 'the world moves" again. Joshua commanded the sun to stand still and it obeyed him. The Negro commands the world to move, and ac-

cording to all Radical authority it moves at his bidding. But the honors paid to negroes are not the only evidences we have that the world is moving.

Murder, robbery, arson, rape, and rimes of every grade and hue, prevail to an extent never before heard of in the history of mankind. "The world moves." The Penitentiaries of Illinois, Ohio,

New York and other States, have twice as many inmates as they had five years ago, and those of Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia and Pittsburg) are crowded to such an extent that it is now proposed to erect a third, to be located at Harrisburg. "The world moves." Traitors who reviled the Constitution

all their lives, and worked and prayed for the overthrow of the Union, now rank among the "purest patriots" in all the land. "The world moves," The Pennsylvania Legislature, the elect of the "pure and loval sentiment" of the old Keystone, is denounced as thoroughly corrupt and debauched by a

majority of the Republican papers of the State, and among them the very journal from which we clip the above tem about Fred. Douglass. But the Republicans will re-elect these corrupt members, and the journals who denounce them will assist them back to the seats they disgrace. "The world moves."

Verily, the world does move, but whither is it tending ? So far, at least, as this portion of it is concerned, its course is downward, and the fact that it "moves" is far from matter for congratulation. To "move" is one | reau." Or his denunciation of the "toadhing: to move in the right *direction* is

Judge Black's Argument. We publish to-day the argument of Judge Black before the Supreme Court of the United States in what is known as the "Indiana Conspiracy Case." We trust it will be published by every conservative newspaper in the United States, and no more appropriate time for its publication could be found than the present. Every word of it is applicable to the infamous military government bill of Thaddeus Stevens, under which just such unconstitutional and murder-breeding military commissions as Judge Black crushed in this great argument are to be set up in ten Sovereign States of this once glorious Union. Judge Black's pre-eminent powers of mind, and his ability to express his thoughts in language of amazing force are admirably set forth in the following article from the Maryland Prince Geon

aian : Judge Black's Speech at the Eighth of January Celebration. An eminent gentleman—lawyer, orator

nd scholar---writes : "I send you Black's last and best. Ever

ucceeding occasion when his mind and eart are both roused, fills me with higher dmiration of his genius. His power o words without his power of thinking would e a great oratory. There is much good criticism in thes ew words. We print the speech in anothe

olumn. A cunning pattern of excelling art it is. But we don't agree that it is hi best. For there are superlative things in the oration for Milligan that carried th Supreme Court unanimously—Lincolnudges and all--and saved the Constitution We say oration; because it rose above law argument. He is great even in mere dicion. It may well be called "power of words ;" and is, indeed, the genius of the

orator. Great as thou art in all the power of words Pope's poetical homage to Mansfield. Mirabeau says "words are things," and Vebster repeats it, as coming from a maser of human eloquence. Fine examples of In the State Senate, on Tuesday last, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace offered the folthis power of expression, which carries iresistibly the reason and feelings together, lowing resolutions: Resolved, First, That the Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, and extend over and bind every nay be found in the few remains we have of Chatham, We quote a few of them,not for their eloquence only, but for their wisdom and truth-never of more value itizen of the Republic in every portion han now -in this epoch of political judges, thereof.

and political preachers; of chicane in silk, and casuistry in lawn. That despotism in America would be fatal o liberty in England : "America, if she

fall, will fall like the strong man. She will answer for a crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, nor be de-prived of life, liberty or property without embrace the pillars of the temple, and pull down the Constitution with her." lue process of law, On the legal inviolability of every habi-

tation in England from arbitrary power, searches and seizures : "A wretched hove it may be; decayed and roofless; the storms may beat through it; but the King of England, with all his power, dare not cross th threshold of the ruined tenement."

Or when he spurred the House of Lords Tuesday last they were "shelved" by o stand up, as their ancestors had, for the being referred to the Committee on laws and liberty of England : "The iron-Federal Relations, the Republicans vot-Barons of Magna Charta were not the silken ing to refer them and the Democrats Barons of a Court. But three words of their barbarous Latin-nullus liber homovoting against a reference. re worth all the classics,"

In this excellence, this faculty of putting the best thoughts in the best words, none of and corruption is being executed with our speakers equal Black. He rises with such ease to the light of a great argument; wholesome vigor in New Jersey. A and no smoke of cures his fire. His intel month or two ago a member of the Leglect has the "clear light," as Bacon calls it islature of that State was convicted of What can be better, for simple energy and convincing truth, than his brushing away prison, where he is still confined. On the judicial twaddle that finds "doubtfu constitutional construction" in the prohibi-Haines, who had pleaded guilty to the tion to put an accused to death without judge or jury? "No one can make any charge of offering a bribe to a member of the Legislature, with a view to affect mistake about it, if he has sense enough to his official conduct, was sentenced to know his right hand from his left. It is a plain as anything in the ten command ments; as simple as any sentence in the sentence, the Court indulged in the fol-Lord's prayer; as any moral precept in the child's primer." Or his warning of the fate of Titus Oates, "to Mr. Holt, Mr. Con of the prisoner: over, and the other officers, agents, spies delators and witnesses of the Military Bu

spotted traitors, who would subvert all the

The National Intelligencer and the Washington Republican, papers that never were in any sense organs or suphas passed both houses of Congress, and porters of the Democratic party, strongis now in the hands of the President. ly condemn the Radical Dragoon Bill It will doubtless be vetoed, but will, of for the Government of the South. The course, be passed over the veto in less Intelligencer was the organ of the Whig party from its formation until its dissolution, and it opposed the attempted ecession of the Southern States with all its might. The Republican was started as the organ of President Lincoln, and t maintained that relation till the close of his life. These facts, which are too

than an hour after its return to the house in which it originated. In order that our readers may have a clear understanding of the subject, we give the bill as it passed and was sent to the President. It is as follows:

President. It is as follows: Whereas no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Missis-sippi, Alabuma, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that pence and good order should be en-forced in said States until loyal and re-mablican States governments can be legally

interpreter interp

sus the fourth district; Louisiann and Texas the fifth district. See, 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to per-form his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which ha is assigned. vithin the district to which he is assigne SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to supprose insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all dis-turbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offendors or whom his indegenerat them. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That 1 offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he

sary delay, and no cruel or unusual punish ment shall be inflicted : and no sen any military commission or tribunal here by authorized, affecting the life or liberty by authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions: Provided, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect with.

aue process of law. Fourth, That peace exists; that the right of trial by jury should remain inviolate in every part of the Republic, and the military power should now, in all cases, be in strict subordination to the civil power. Ten years ago, these resolutions would have been passed unanimously in both branches of our Legislature, but on

Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legis-lature elected under said constitution; shall have adopted the amendment to the consti-tution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress. and Congress for examination and approval entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be ad-

any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said conven-SEC 6 And he it further

Military Governments in the South. The bill to "establish more efficient governments for the Southern States'

well known to be disputed, ought to induce Republicans who may have some disposition to view public affairs dispassionately, to read and reflect upon

what these papers say. [From the National Intelligencer.] At a late hour on Wednesday night the reconstruction bill passed the Senate, with the odious House amendments included-amendments that should have palsied the hands that penned them, as they will black-en in after days the character of those who

ushed them forward to a successful con-ummation. We know that the better sort of Republicans desired at heart that that of Republicans desired at near that that that form of embittered proscriptiveness should not be forced upon them; but the behests of fanaticism and mercenariness were all-powerful, as is seen by the appurently de-spairing vote against the bill.

(From the Washington Republican.)

Sound Resolutions.

(From the Washington Republican.) If the President approves of the measure he will make himself a military despot over ten States of the Federal Union. He cannot sign it with honor. It sets aside the Uonstitution and Supreme Court of the United States, disregards all civil authori-ties and laws, and confers absolute power, unlimited and uncontrolled by men, upon the President. We believe hum to be too much of a patriot to accept the boon thus offered him. At the same time we sincerely hope and believe that he will return the bill with his objections, and throw the re-sponsibility of having enacted such a mon-strous law upon its authors. Such a thing in a man's "pocket." would certainly make him feel uncomfort ble.

be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military com-missions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void, SEC, 4. And be if further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unneces-ary delay, and no enrol or unneces

Second, That the privilege of the writ of nabeas corpus ought not to be suspended when the courts are open and civil law in bufferers , That no person shall be held to

no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect with-out the approval of the President. SEC, 5, And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the consti-tution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of suid State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previ-

been resident in anid State for one year previ-ons to the day of such election, except such us may be disfranchised for par-ticipation in the rebellion or for felony at common haw, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, The law against legislative bribery bribery and corruption and sent to Tuesday last, at Trenton, Barclay

## Senators and Representatives shall be ad-mitted therefrom on their taking the onth prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall bo inoperative in said State: Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be elicible to election as a member of pay a fine of one thousand dollars and the costs of prosecution. In passing lowing just reflections upon the offence shall be eligible to election as a member o the convention to frame a constitution for

You have pleaded guilty to the charge of offering a bribe to a member of the Legis-lature, with a view to affect his official conduct. Such an act is made highly penal by the laws of this State. The extent of the punishment as prescribed by the statute is

Corruptionists Punished.

# The Dragoon Bill for the South.

truction in its own bosom; it is a poor. weak, blind, staggering thing, and the sooner it tumbles over the better. But it has a most efficient legal mode of protecting itself against all possible danger. It is clothed from head to foot in a com-plete panoply of defensive armor. What are the perils which may threaten its existence? I am not able at this mo-ment to think of more than these which I am about to mention: foreign inva-, domestic insurrection, mutiny in the army and navy, corruption in the civil administration, and last but not least criminal violations of its laws com mitted by individuals among the body of the people. Have we not a legal mode of defense against all these? Yes: military force repels invasion and sup presses insurrection; you preserve dis sipline in the army and navy by means of courts-martial; you preserve the purity of the civil administration by impeaching dishonest magistrates; and crimes are prevented and punished by the regular judicial authorities. You are not merely compelled to use these weapons against your enemies, because they and they only are justified by the law; you ought to use them because they are more efficient than any other and less liable to be abused.

There is another view of the subject There is another view of the subject which settles all controversy about it. No human being in this country can exercise any kind of public authority which is not conferred by law; and un-der the United States it must be given with a sense of power white the advocate in America mightenvy. Wher advocate in America might envy, where the sense of the he saw any person whom she chose to enounce for "thwarting the governlenounce for the ment" or "using disloyal language," her obedient followers needed but a sign to make them spring at the throat o by the express words of a written statute Whatever is not so given is withheld, and the exercise of it is positively protheir victim. It gives me unspeakable hibited. Courts-martial in the army and navy are authorized; they are legal institutions; their jurisdiction is limit-ed, and their whole code of procedure is regulated by act of Congress. Upon king, strumpet, dogs, and all. From that time to this neither man, woman, the civil courts all the jurisdiction they have or can have is bestowed by law, nor beast, has dared to worry or kill the and if one of them goes beyond what i people of Bavaria. written its action is *ultravircs* and void. But a military commission is not a court-martial, and it is not a civil court. It is not governed by the law which is made for either, and it has no law of its own. Within the last five years we have seen, for the first time, self-con-stituted tribunals not only assuming power which the law did not give them, out thrusting aside the regular courts to which the power was exclusively given. What is the consequence? This ter-rible authority is wholly undefined, and its exercise is without any legal con-trol. Undelegated power is always un-limited. The field that lies outside of the Constitution and laws has no hope. the Constitution and laws has no boundary. Thierry, the French historian of England, says that when the crown and sceptre were offered to Cromwell, and free institutions. Between the officers who have a power like this and the people who are lable to become its victims, there can he hesitated for several days and answer ed: "Do not make me a king; for then my hands will be tied up by the laws which define the duties of that office; e no relation except that of master and but make me protector of the Common-wealth and I can do what I please; no lave. The master may be kind and he slave may be contented in his bonstatute restraining and limiting the royal prerogative will apply to me." So these commissions have no legal origin and no legal name by which lage; but the man who can take your life, or restrain your liberty, or despoil you of your property at his discretion, ither with his own hands or by means they are known among the children of men; no law applies to them; and they exercise all power for the paradoxical reason that none belongs to them

rightfully. Ask the Attorney General what rules ANN the Attorney General what rules apply to military commissions in the exercise of their assumed authority over civilians. Come, Mr. Attorney, "gird up thy loins now like a man; I will de-mond of the avid them about the distribution. pect him to use it as moderately as any man in all the world; but still I should Hain in air the world; but still i should feel the necessity of being very discret. He might change in a short time. The thirst for blood is an appetite which grows by what it feeds upon. We can-not know him by present appearances. mand of thee, and thou shalt declare unto me if thou hast understanding. How is a military commission organ-ized? What shall be the number and ized? What shall be the inclusion rank of its members? What offenses come within its jurisdiction? What is its code of procedure? How shall wit-nesses be compelled to attend it? Is it perjury for a witness to swear falsely? What is the function of the judge advo-cate? Does he tell the members how Robespierre resigned a country judge ship in early life, because he was to tender-hearted to pronounce sentence of death upon a convicted criminal. Calicate? Does he tell the members how they nust fud, or doeshe only persuade them to convict? Is he the agent of the Government, to command them what evidence they shall admit and what sen-tence they shall pronounce; or does he always carry his point, right or wrong, always carry his point, right or wrong, by the mere force of eloquence and in-genuity? What is the nature of their punishments? May they confiscate property and levy fines as well as im-prison and kill? In addition to strang-tion their widium may they also down fing their victim, may they also deny him the last consolations of religion. the last consolations of religion refuse his family the melancholy privilege of giving him a decent grave To none of these questions can the Attorney General make a reply, for there is no law on the subject. He will not attempt to "darken counsel by words without knowledge," and there-fore, like Job, he can only lay his hand his mouth and keep silence.

G.

cock, of Harrisburg, and the Rev. Dr. Mon-bert of Lancaster, and were able and elo-quent discourses.—*Reading Times*. and with these dogs at her heels, she marched up and down the streets of Munich with a most majestic tread, and with a sense of power which any judge

between Turkey-and the United Terrible and Fatal Accident. States.

#### "Russia in America." "Russia in America" has heretofore

country. It has never been apprehend-

ed that Russia would make any attempt

to extend her authority beyond the

so fatally enamoured of her institutions

security, Russia, through her Radical

States, has stolen a march on us and car-

ried her institutions into the very heart

is henceforth to extend from the Poto-

the "American Eagle" and placed be-

and Madison were nurtured, is hence

some Cossack who has watered his steed

in the Merrimac and appeased his own

"Hagerstown Mail."

burnt out several weeks ago, reappeared

n an enlarged form on Friday last. It

ooks so well and is so ably edited, both

in its general and local departments.

and its selections are so judiciously

made, that we can see no room for fur-

talons of the Eagle.

ther improvement in it.

forsooth, for the education of negroes in

the duties of American citizenship

he leaves his *freedom* behind, and be

by detailing a court martial, the sub-

without law or even a decent hearing.

the freeman is sacrificed and a file of

tutions but a blot upon the civilization

of the age. There is no fit place for it

Dallastown has recently been the scene of one of the most appalling and distressing accidents imaginable. A youth, about 18 years of age, by the name of Smith Ayres, years of age, by the name of Smith Ayres, went down into a well which is about 60 feet deep, owned by Joshua Peeling, for the purpose of getting a well-bucket which had fallen down. He was let down by means of a rope. He had been in the well but probably five minutes, when he told them io "hoist." They had raised him but a short distance when the wall caved in, and the poor fellow was doomed to die beneath that frightful mass of stones and earth. This occurred about halfpast one o'clock, on Monday afternoon, February 11th. After the wall had caved in he was heard to say "for Gods sake take me out." The alarm was instantly given, and the people of the vicinity assembled and did every-thing that could be done to rescue the un-fortunate youth. After having taken out comprised a small strip of territory in beeple rose in their strength, smashed the North-western part of this continent, inhabited by a few trappers who lown the whole machinery of oppression, and drove out into uttermost shame take the animals that abound there for the sake of their furs. The possession of this unimportant portion of America by the Great Despotism that throws its ng and dark shadow from the gulf of All these are but so many different Finland to Behring's Straits, has never given uneasiness to the people of this

ways of using the arbitrary power to punish. The variety is merely in the neans which a tyrannical government takes to destroy those whom it is bound to protect. Everywhere it is butanother thing that could be done to rescue the un-fortunate youth. After having taken out stones to the depth of about twenty feet, the ground began to cave in, adding new terror to the dreadful scene, and causing great danger to those at work in the well. A frame was constructed and lowered, for the purpose of keeping the ground from caving in. Throughout the night and the day following the most interest excitement onstruction, on the same principle, f that remorseless machine by which despotism wreaks its venreance on those who offend it. In the orbitzed country it nearly always uses the military force, because that is the sharpest, and surest, as well as the best day following the most intense excitemen prevailed, until half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the body of the youth, who, looking instrument that can be found for such a purpose. But in none of its forms can it be introduced into this 26 kours before, had entered the well full of life, was brought out af that frightful place, coid and lifeless.—York Gazette. country; we have no room for it; the ground here is all preoccupied by legal \_\_\_\_\_

#### Bloody Garments Discovered.

of our country. "Russia in America" Bloody Garments Discovered. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Smith, residing at No. 682 Penn street, in the Fifth ward, discovered in the sink at the rear of her residence, a bundle of clothing concealed. The package was brought to light, and with-in it were discovered two chemises, torn and bloody, evincing marks of a fearful strug-ele for existence on the part of the owner mac to the Rio Grande. Ten States. lately in this Union, have been taken out from under the protecting wings of bloody, evincing marks of a fearful strug-gle for existence on the part of the owner or owners, a fine hat for a lady, to which was attached a veil, another fine lace veil, and likewise a man's shirt. All the articles were more or less bloody, and all appeared as though they had been the property of persons of refinement it not of wealth, being made of the finest materials, and the female garments being ornamented with inserting and edging. It is fared that some foul crime has been committed, the perpetra-tor of which has made way with his victim or victims, and here concealed the evidences neath the bloody paws of the "Northern Bear." Virginia, "the mother of States and of Statesmen," on whose noble either with his own hands or by means of a hired overseer, owns you and he can force you to serve him. All you are, and all you have, including your wives and children, are his property. If my learned and very good friend, the Attoney General, had this right of domination over me, I should not be very much frightened, for I should ex-pect him to use it as moderately as any bosom Washington, Jefferson, Henry forth to be a province of the New Siberia, and her citizensare to hold their liberty and their property at the breath of or victims, and here concealed the evidences of his guilt. The garments all bear witness to the struggles of the owners, being torn and covered with blood. On of the chemises hunger at the onion beds of Wethersfield. Georgia, who went through the fires of the Revolution arm-in-arm with and covered with blood. Of of the chemises, which is forn about the breast and sleeves, bears the impress of a bloody hand. A pillow-case was likewise found covered with gore. We hope to see this mystery speedily unraveled.—*Pittsburg Post*.

#### Distressing Disaster-Steamer Blown Up

Distressing Disaster-Steamer Blown Up. MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.—The Avalanche of this morning says: The David White left New Orleans on Thursday night for Louis-ville, with one hundred passengers and five hundred tons of fretght for Nashville and Louisville. She exploded her larboard boiler Sunday noon, near Columbia, 225 miles south of here. The forward part of the boat was literally torn to atoms. Many Dussengers and officers were blown up one gula passed for a most amiable young rentlemen before he was clothed with the imperial purple, and for about eight months afterwards. It was Trajan, I think, who said that absolute, power think, who said that absolute power would convert any man into a wild beast, whatever was the original benevointers south of here. The forward part of bins south of here. The forward part of lences of his nature. If you decide that the Attorney General holds in his own hands or shares with others the power of life and death over us all, I mean to be very cautious in my intercourse with him; and I warn you, the judges whom I am now addressing, to do likewise. Trust not to the gentleness and kindness which has always marked his behavior heretofore. Keep your distance; be careful how you approach him; for you know not-at what moment or by what a trifle you may rouse the sleeping tiger. Remember the injunction of Scripture: "Go not near to the man who hath power to kill; and if thou come unto him, see that thou make no lence of his nature. If you decide that the Attorney General holds in his own hands or shares with others, the power

can freemen. Yet over these the milianother, and may be a very different tary power of the satrap is supreme, thing. Let all honest and good men and their rights of person and property give this subject their earnest considerare adjudicated by courts martial, withation. out escape or appeal. A rare system,

#### A Cotton Claim.

A totton Claim. General Dick Taylor's sudden conversion to Unionism is now accounted for by the fact that he is interested in a two million cotton claim against the Government. It wouldn't be the first case of cotton conver-sion in which Richard has been engaged during the past five years. Perhaps he finds himself going down in the world more rapidly than is agreeable, and he thinks he can "bale" out his sinking fortunes. And if the loval freeman of the North ventures, either temporarily or permanently, to cross the Southern frontier, comes the *subject* of the Brigadier whose district he enters. A Northern freeman crosses the Potomac, and is falsely accused of crime, perhaps murder or theft.

The above is clipped from one of the He invokes the protection of the law leading Republican papers of Pennsyland claims his constitutional right of vania, the editor of which may know trial by jury. The Brigadier responds even more than he has chosen to tell about Dick Taylor's cotton operations. altern becomes accuser and judge, and We heard several years ago, (and it came from a high Republican source,) a story about certain cotton transactions soldiers seals his doom. A system that which General Dick Taylor was conwill permit the perpetration of such an nected with on the one side, and Gen, outrage on a free citizen of the land is N. P. Banks on the other. not only a disgrace to Republican insti-

The story ran that Banks, then in command at New Orleans, entered into "strictly private" arrangement with Taylor, who was at the head of a Confederate force of considerable strength up the Red River. Banks wanted cotton, (for Butler had left him no spoons to steal,) and Taylor was in great need of greenbacks and bacon. The arrangement was, that Taylor should collect all the cotton in his section at a certain point on Red River, on the pretence of taking it under the protection of his army. At the right time, Banks was to advance in superior force, and Taylor was to fall back precipitately, leaving the cotton to be gobbled up by Banks, who had his agents ready to ship it to New England and sell it on private account. The cotton safely on board of the vessels waiting to receive

small strip of territory she occupied in Banks' camp, and the latter was to rethe northwest, nor that, from having her as our neighbor, we should become treat in such haste as to leave his wellfilled military chest and a large stock of as to transplant them to our own soil. bacon to fall into the hands of the While we have been living in fancied former. This arrangement, which promised to agents in the Congress of the United

operate so advantageously to the "high contracting parties," was utterly spoiled by the inconsiderate action of the officer in command of General Banks' advance guard, who either had not been let into the secret or was dissatisfied with the arrangement and determined to break it up. This officer, instead of merely following up a reconnoitering party sent out by Taylor on the approach of Banks, pitched into it with shot, shell and sabre, and sent it bleeding and shattered back upon its main body. Taylor, taking this for indisputable evidence of treachery and violation of contract on the part of Banks, turned vengefully upon him with his whole force, and gave him that terrible thrashing which has linked the name of "Red River" with one of the most stupend ous Federal disasters in the field. If this is the cotton transaction out of

Pennsylvania, is not to be governed by which Dick Taylor's "two million cotthe Constitution which both of them ton claim against the Government" has agreed to at the close of that struggle. grown, and which is alleged to account but by the Sabre of a Diagoon who is for his "sudden conversion to Unionto be detailed to dispense Russian jusism," might it not be well for the Radtice within her limits. All through the icals in Congress to inquire whether South, the harsh and heavy tread of the General Banks, who is now a member military satrap is to take the place of of the House, has any pecuniary interest the noiseless step of the officer of the

> Not long ago Mr. Walter, of the London Times, was in Washington, when Formey got up a banquet which was attended by many prominent Republicans. This country throughout the war, had no worse enemy than Walter; but it was said he had undergone a change and he was toadied to extensively-and the toadies have got what they deserve Walter has gone back, and the Times is filled with abuse, wherein Forney

legal defences of life and liberty, and pu human rights at the mercy of mobs, mur derers, kidnappers, military commissions, and bureaus of military justice." How fine, and yet how simple, is the de

fense of trial by jury, in the oration for Milligan.

"I do not assert that the jury-trial is an nfallible mode of ascertaining truth. Like everything human, it has its imperfections. only say that it is the best protection for ce, and the surest mode of punishing imnocence, and the surest mode of punishing guilt, that has yet been discovered. It has borne it better, than anyother legal institu-tion that ever existed among men. England owes more of her freedom, her grandeur and prosperity to that than all other causes put together. It has had the approbation not prosperity to that than all other causes put together. It has had the approbation not only of those who lived under it, but of great thinkers who looked at it calmly from a distance, and judged it inpartially. Mon-tesquieu and De Tocqueville speak of it with an admiration as rapturons as Coke and Blackstone. With the present century the most enlightened States of Continental Europe have transplanted it into their countries; and no people ever adopted it once, and were afterwards willing to part with it." ductive of great injury to the morals and rights of the community. Recently we have been called upon in the discharge of our official duty, to declare publicly by a signal example that we also think that the punishment of this crime should not be of an ordinary character. If othences of this kind should be hereafter perpetrated we should esteem it as the duty of the judiciary to punish such offenders to the full extent of the power which the statutes give them. Impressed with these views we have felt much hesitation, before we have come to the conclusion to mitigate in your case, that

In the following execution of military commissions, the facts are as tersely and accurately stated as the argument is forcibly

with it.

and eloquently drawn : "While they are utterly powerless to do "While they are uterly powerless to do any good, they are omnipotent to trample upon innocence, to gag truth, to silence pa-triotism, and crush the liberties of a coun-try. They may always be organized to convict. The government will, of course, accuse no one before a military commission but whom it predetermines to ruin and de-stroy. The accuser can choose the judges, and will certainly select the most ready to please the power which gives them pay, promotion and plunder. The willing wit-ness will be found as easily as the superness will be found as easily as the super-serviceable judge. The treacherous spy and the base informer-those loathsome wretches who do their lying by the job-will stock a market with abundant perjury will stock a market with abundant benjury for the authorities that employ them will b bound to protect, as well as to reward them A corrupt and tyrannical government, will such an engine at its command, will shoel the world with the enormity of its crimes.

# Getting Alarmed.

trial and punishment to a person who has occupied a glace in society so respectable as yours has heretofore been. The specta-cle of so humiliating a situation brought about by your own misconduct, must neces-sarily affect the public mind, and serve as a warning to all persons against the perpetra-tion of similar offences, almost if not quite as effectual as any incarceration to which this court could consign you. These con-siderations have been sufficient to induce us to listen favorably to the appeals of your counsel and have inclined us to the side of The Evening Leader, a new Radical newspaper published in Washington, seems to be considerably exercised in reference to the election which took place vesterday in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and which is the first that has taken place in the District since Congress vested the negroes therein ounsel and have inclined us to the side o with the right of suffrage. It says; enity. The sentence of the court therefore is, that "If the negro element should come to the polls and cast their first vote in a body for for the crime of which you stand convicted you pay a fine of \$1000, and be forever dis-qualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State, and stand com-mitted until the fine and costs are paid. polls and cast their first vole in a body for the Republican ticket, the news of it will go North as an earnest that the colored peo-ple know their friends from their enenies, and can be trusted to discrintinate between them at the ballot-box. If, on the other hand, a large number of negro votes should be cast for the Democratic party, the effect will be disheartening to the friends of the Disfranchisement in Tennessee–How it Works. will be disheartening to the friends of the colored race everywhere.

Works. We take from a cotemporary, says the New York *Times*, the following fact, which nicely illustrates the operation of the dis-franchising principle in Tennessee. It would not be difficult to find hundreds of similar So it seems that the Republicans are not quite sure that they can countupon not be difficult to find hundreds of similar anomalies under the working of the sys-tem in force in that State: "A firm in Nashville, one of the largest and most respectable mercantile houses in the West, paying annually many thousand dollars of taxes, has, including clerks, six persons employed in the concern, besides the porter, who is a negro. The latter is now the only one of the whole concern who is allowed a vote under the necesort Browntheir negro friends as allies, but fear that they may desert in a body to the Democracy. In this case "the friends of the colored race" will be "disheart ened," and negro suffrage will doubtless lose its savour in Republican eyes. It will convince them beyond question now the only one of the whole concern who is allowed a vote under the present Brown-low constitution. The point of the joke is, that the negro was the bitterest rebel of all, and was an officer's servant in the late rebel army, and when fighting by his master's side he was the third man over the ram-parts of Fort Pillow, where he fall like an avenging thunderbolt upon the negroes who so gallantly surrendered that stronghold." that the negro is not capable of exercising the rights of self-government, It is a rather bold and shameless avowal, however, for the Leader to indicate thus clearly that the Radicals favor negro suffrage only because they expect to reap negro votes. Colored man, say they, vote with us, and you are a free and intelligent citizen; if you vote How Outsiders Look Upon It. The Zanesville (Obio) Courier says: "Set a rogue to catch a rogue," is an old adage, which the Pennsylvania Legislature ap-pear to have acted upon, when they bend that the people suspected them of having been bought by Cameron's money to place Cameron in the Senate. They set a com-mittee of their own members to work to ascretain if the charges were true, and it is barely probable Cameron bought them up, against us, you will prove yourself to be but a brute, and your new-born privileges shall be taken from you. The Republicans are evidently in favor of a qualified negro suffrage-qualified

that is, with a condition that the negro shall vote right. Their fears that the barely probable Cameron bought them up, for they report that in the matter of fraud they "couldn't see it." negroes will eventually, as they grow in intelligence in their new condition of freedom, vote the Democratic ticket are undoubtedly well founded. We an ticipate no other result.

Petroleum in Virginia. The Alexandria Gazette says: "We are informed by a gentleman who has lately visited the scene of the boring operations now in progress on the land of Coi. John Powell, near Republican Mills, in Fairfax county, that oil has unquestionably been obtained there, and that the discovery of valuable wells is daily looked for. The steam engine which turns the augers is kept at word day and night, and the depth reached up to this time is 130 feet." A drunken man drove buggy on the railroad track at Dayton. He met the passenger train, and was knocked headlong to the bottom of the embankment, his horse being killed and himself taken up for dead. After some time, however, he revived, and it was found that he was not riously injured.

punishment as prescribed by the statute is a fine of \$1,000, five years imprisonment at hard labor, and perpetual disqualification to hold office. The severity of these penal-ties are indications of the enormity of the offence in the estimation of those who pas-sed this enactment; and it is believed that SEC. 6. And be if *jurther enacted*, That until the people of said robel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil gov-ernments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish modised this enactment; and it is believed that there are but few persons who, if they will reflect upon the subject, will regard them as inordinate. Regarded in its consequences there are not many crimes more prejudicial than this attempt to bribe, of which you have been convicted. It is obvious that if those who hold the high power of legisla-tion in their hunds can be led to betray the trust reposed in them by the people, the very foundation of republican government becomes undermined. This Court can have no doubt, therefore, that a crime of this character should in almost all United States it anytime to abolish, modi-fy, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such pro-visional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such pro-visional governments who would be dis qualified from holding office under the pro-visions of the third article of said constitu-tional amendment. Inited States at any time to abolish, moditional amendment. The following are the yeas and nays in crime of this character should in almost all cases be visited with severe inflictions. The cases be visited with severe inflictions. The act of offering or of receiving a bribe should be stigmatized and made disgraceful by the mode of its punishment. Thus far the Court has no difficulty. Each member of the Court regards this offence as one of great enormity, and pro-ductive of great injury to the morals and rights of the community. Recently we

The following are the yeas and mays in the Senate on the final passage of the bill : Yeas-Messrs. Brown, Cattell, chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fes-senden, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuy-sen, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan Morrill, Polend, Pomeroy, Ranisey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Summer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, 'Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates -35. -35,

Nays-- Messes, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson and Saulsbury-7.

A Republican Picture of Congres

A Republican Picture of Congress. A Washington correspondent writes to the New York Post: "The Republicans are by no means united. A part of them, in both House, do not really desire to complete any practical of reconstruction. They mean to keep the Southern States out as long as they can, to treat them as harshly as possible, to force through Congress measures which shall in-crease instead of diminishing the divergence between the President and Congress. These men oppose the Blaine amendment to the military bill alone. The violent and ex-treme republicans in both Houses exercise an influence disproportioned to their numthe conclusion to mitigate in your case, that severity of punishment which, as I have held, we think the nature of this crime ingeneral deserves. But there are some con-siderations on the side of clemency which siderations on the side of clemency which have weight with us. But a short time since, the penal justice of the State, with respect to the crime now before us, was fully, and as we think rightly executed by the punishment of an offender against the same law. We are induced to think that for the present, that example will be suffi-cient. We also observe your case differs in your favor from the one just alluded to, for you have not betraved any contitreme republicans in both Houses exercise an influence disproportioned to their num-bers, by reason of their virulence and intol-erance. They denounce as a copperhead every republican who offers to differ from them, and exercise really a system of ter-rorism, which has broken down the inde-pendent judgment of very many, and makes some of the ablest men in the House and Senate so anxious to avoid their proscrip-tion, that they are silent or acquisescent in measures which their judgment condemns." in your favor from the one just alluded to, for you have not betrayed any confi-dence reposed in you, nor have you violated any officiel oath. But more than this you have pleaded guilty to the charges contained in this indictment. The shame you must feel at your present dis-qualified position we know must be a great trial and punishment to a person who has occupied a clace in society so respectable

# New Jury Law.

New Jury Law. A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature which provides for a new method of selecting jurors. Two commis-sioners are to be elected annually in each county, who with the Sheriff are to select and draw the jurors on and after next Octo-ber. The jury commissioners are to be paid the same per diem as the county commis-sioners receive. sioners receive. The bill is deficient in that it makes no

The bill is deficient in that it makes no provision for the cierk to copy off the names as they are drawn, nor is it made the busi-ness of any person to furnish lists of the jurors to put up in the offices of the County Commissioners, Prothonotury and Sheriff. As that part of the old law which obliged this to be done is repealed by the new bill, no one will be likely to volunteer his ser-vices. Again, there is no provision that obliges the notices to be served on the jurors drawn. drawn.

# The Lincoln Medal-Mrs. Lincoln's Reply. It may be remembered that after the as-

I may be remembered that after the as-sassination of President Lincoln a subscrip-tion was opened in France to present. commemorative medal to Mrs, Lincoln. That has now been done, and that lady has sent the following letter to the committee through the agent specially sent over:  $C\pi ic_AGO, January 3, 1867.-Gentlemen :$ I have received the medal you have sent me. I cannot express the emotion with which this proof of the sentiments of so many thousands of your countrymen fills me. I cannot express the emotion with which this proof of the sentiments of so many thousands of your countrymen fills me. So marked a testimony to the memory of my busband, giving in honor of his services in the cause of liberty by those who in another hand work for the same great end, touches me profoundly, and I beg you to accept, for yourselves and those whom you represent, my most grateful thanks. I am, with the profoundest re-spect, your most obedient servant, MARY LINCOLN.

#### Surratt at the Jail.

now Outsiders Look Upon It.

Petroleum in Virginia.

Surratt at the Jail. Surratt, on arriving at the jail, was at once conducted to a cell, and appeared quito cool and cheerful. He informed Warden Brown that he intended not to give him any trouble. He usked particularly about his sister, speaking of her in tender terms, and said he thought she was dead. The War-den informed him that he believed she was in Maryland, and he replied: "Oh, I reckon she is with her grandmother." The warden told him that it was his duty to keep him safe, but would grant him all proper privi-leges, and asked if there was anything he wanted. Surratt replied that he would like to have the privilege of smoking, and this was granted him.--Washington Star.

### Bitten by a Mad Dog.

The wife of John Shirey, of Stoughstown, and two of their children were bitten by a rabid dog on Sunday last. The dog be-longed to Mr. Shirey. We have not learned any further particulars of this sad event,— Orablet Kolumier. Carlisle Volunteer.

in it? law, and the judge on the bench is to be superseded by the corporal on the drum Toadies Rewarded. Roll up the map of the American Union and put the Russian knout in the The Hagerstown Mail, which was

and others who toadied, are particularly named, in contrast to Andrew John-1 80D

# it, Taylor, reinforced, was to surprise

