WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867. The Democratic National Committee. The National Democratic Committee met on Tuesday afternoon in New York city, at the house of its Chairman, Mr. Belmont. Most of the Northern States were represented. The Committee after thorough discussion, came to the decided conclusion that it was inexpedient to call a National Convention until next year. Measures were set on foot, however, for a thorough organization of the Democratic party in every State of the Union, South as well as North, including also the new-comers, Nebraska

and Nevada. We think the decision of the Committee wise and judicious under the circumstances. Just at present there are no indications that the assembling of an extraordinary convention would result in any good. The revolutionary Radicals are deaf to every appeal, and utterly refuse to listen to any call of patriotism or prudence. If they will not heed the voices which now cry aloud to them, they would not be influenced in the slightest degree by any action or utterance which might come from a National Democratic Convention. Our appeal must be made directly to the people, and the proper time to make that appeal will be at the assembling of a Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Then it can and will be done in a proper and efficient manner.

In the meantime a great and good work can be performed by a thorough and perfect organization of the Demoeratic party. We hope to see that work begun on a comprehensive scale and pushed forward with untiring energy. The political battle of next year will be the most momentous struggle of the kind in which the people of this nation ever engaged. Let the work of organization for the campaign be begun at once, and let it be more thorough and complete than ever before. With thorough preparation and a proper useof the means at the command of the Conservative men of the nation, the defeat of the Radicals must necessarily be achieved. Let every member of the Democratic party, no matter how humble he may be, hold himself ready to do his full show in the great work of redeeming the nation from the hands of the despots who are destroying the liberties of the

It is Coming.

The revolution in public sentiment is coming. Its advance in the North seems slow, but step by step right prin ciples are surely gaining ground. Th New Hampshire election shows that even in New England a change in publie opinion is taking place; and that too, in spite of the fact that the legislation of Congress has been especially directed so as to advance the interests of the capitalists and manufacturers of that section at the expense of the rest of the country. The large Democratic gains made with the extraordinarily full vote cast proves that the people of the Granite State are pondering seriously the momentous questions now agitating the public mind. The time is the estimate which it makes as above coming when the Radical revolutionists, who are now laboring to break up the free form of government bequeathed to us by the fathers of the republic, will be detested as they deserve to be. The result of the election in New Hampshire is well calculated to inspire hope in the

Ungrateful and Undutiful.

the Radicals have large majorities in the State Legislatures, they have refused to strike the word white from the State Constitutions. They do not hesitate to force negro suffrage upon the Southern States through the agency of a military despotism, but in Northern States, where they might secure the same result by legal methods they do not dare to take the introductory steps. Up to this time the Radical Pennsyl-

vania Legislature has contented itself with granting to negroes the right to force themselves into the same seat with white men and women in the public conveyances. This boon is believed to have been granted only at the urgent request of Thad. Stevens and his colored housekeeper," who have long and loudly complained because they were not permitted to travel in the same car on their way to and from Lancaster to Washington. The persistence with which all amendments, and especially the one proposing to exclude negroes from the sleeping cars, were voted down, is supposed to have been owing to positive instructions from the leader of the lower House of Congress. Old Thad's iron rule is not felt at Washington alone. It seems to be scarcely less powerful at Harrisburg. We have daily expected to see the home organ of the old Commoner return thanks to the Radical majority in the Legislature for their persistent efforts to secure to him and his "female friend," all the conveniences they could possibly desire in traveling. Up to this time the milltary editor of the Express has utterly failed to discharge what can scarcely be regarded as other than a positive and imperative duty. Is it to be expected that a State Legislature will not feel a slight of this kind? This silence of the Express in regard to what ought to be considered a great Radical reform may account for the delay of our Legislature in taking any action on the subject of negro suffrage.

In view of this delinquency of the military gentleman, who is soon to take his place in the office of the Press as maid of all work" to Forney, we beg leave to call his attention to the following extract from a late "Occasional" letter of his employer. Says Fornev: The people of Pennsylvania will in due time be called to decide upon striking the word "white" out of their State Constitution, and the Copporhead leaders in your midst are preparing to take advantage of the bigotries which they suppose to be still a vistage among our people against the the bigotries which they suppose to be still in existence among our people against the unfriended colored man. But the hopes of the sanguine enemy, and the fears of the timid friend, will equally be dissipated in the light of the recent elections; and before we are called upon to vote on the question itself, there will hardly be a Copperhead leader in Pennsylvania who will not be ashamed of the record which proves that he was contriving to get back into power by flattering these unmanly and indecent bigotries.

If the legislation had for the especial benefit of Thaddeus Stevens and the dusky sharer of his domestic happiness cannot move the military editor of the Express to the discharge of his duty, perhaps the above utterance of his fu ture master may. We shall wait and see whether he will continue to be both

ungrateful and undutiful. Specimen of the Morality Party.

Jack Hamilton, the loyal Southerner who prepares Reconstruction bills for the radicals of the Rump Congress, once carried a free colored woman from Alabama to Texas, and kept her as a slave and mistress until the legal authority compelled him to release her. So charges a Federal army officer of character, in a letter which Senator Doolittle read to the Rump Senate, a few days The writer pledges himself to pro-

duce the records of the fact, if required.

This is the same Hamilton who was

brought to Pennsylvania last fall, by

the radicals, to make votes for Geary

and teach the people some "grand

Has the National Debt Been Diminished? Some sanguine people have allowed hemselves to be led to believe that the vast debt incurred during the war is likely to be liquidated during the lifetime of those who saw it created; and, singular to say, certain crack-brained Radical fanatics, such as the editor of the New York Tribune and W. D. Kelley of Philadelphia, have given expres sion to a fear that it is being paid off too rapidly. The New York Times takes up the matter and shows by short and concise statement that the present generation is much more likely to see the national debt doubled than extinguished. It says:

extinguished. It says:

"This generation" is much more likely to double the debt than it is to pay it. The country has been amused with the idea that we are paying it off at the rate of a hundred or a hundred and flity millions a year;
but it forgets that we are increasing it quite as fast in other directions. The Bounty is lill of 1866 added about eighty millions. Another is under way which will add from two to four hundred millions more. Mr. Schenck says this bill will do "to begin with," and Gen. Banks pledges himself to vote for whatever sum the soldiers want,—he does not care whether it is four or eight hundred millions of dollars. Mr Williams, of Pennsylvania, has presented another, and Mr. Perham, of Maine, still another bill of the same sort. The soldiers constitute a powerful part of the great body of voters. They have one common interest, and before the content of the same sort. tute a powerful part of the great body of yoters. They have one common interest, and nothing is more certain than that just so long as aspiring partisans want their votes, just so long will millions be voted out of the public Treasury for the purpose of securing them. Neither party in Congress even now dare, vote against any such proposition. No prominent public man dare take ground openly and boldly against the policy thus foreshadowed, ruinous and fatal as they know it to be. Wheever does as is forthwith denounced as an enemy of fatal as they know it to be. Whoever does so is forthwith denounced as an enemy of the soldiers—a rebel-sympathizer—a traitor or a Copperhead more or less disguised. And an epithet or two of this sort is quite enough to silence any member who, in a rash moment, might have dreamed of con-sulting the public good.

sulting the public good.

Then, too, Mr. Blaine's proposition to transfer to the National Treasury all the debts incurred by States and counties in raising soldiers and prosecuting the war, is pretty certain sooner or later to become a law,—and this will add not less than five hundred millions to the aggregate of the National Debt. And lurking behind all these stands another class of claims, of which no man can estimate the amount,—we mean the claims of loyal men, North and South, for property taken or for property destroyed during the progress of the war. These claims began to come in at the beginning of the first session of the last Congress, and were referred to the Committee on Claims, at the head of which was Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, one of the ablest and most considerate men in pretty certain sooner or later to become a law,—and this will add not less than five of the ablest and most considerate men in public life. So startled was the Committee public life. So startled was the Committee by the amount of these claims that they re-ported a resolution, which was forthwith adopted, that until otherwise ordered no claims of this character from the citizens of the Southern States should be entertain-ed. But this was simply a temporary ex-sion of an inevitable duty. It was like shutting one's eyes to a danger too fearful to be faced. The Committee did not dar-tolet the country understand the extent of

to be faced. The Committee did not dare to let the country understand the extent of these claims—which are perfectly just, and can no more be ignered than can the 7-20s or any other part of the public debt.

What the amount of these claims will prove in the end to be, the country has no means of knowing. Mr. Delano has intimated two or three times, while urging vigorous mensures of faxation in Congress, that they would be large enough to tax to the utmost the resources and the courage of the whole country. And we have very good reason to believe that the amount of such of these claims as will—be paid, will such of these claims as wift be paid, will approach very nearly, if it does not equal, what is understood to be the present aggre-gate of the national Debt. This may seem gate of the national Den. This may seem extravagant, as it certainly is alarming; but we believe time will show that it is not an over-statement of the actual fact. There is no such thing as resisting the

conclusion that the Times is right in

set out. The debt must be vastly in creased, and the pressure upon the people of this country will necessarily be rendered much more grievous than it is at present. All the energies of the nation will be taxed to their utmost to endure the strain which will be imposed upon the industry of the people. Taxes al ready pressing so heavily will have to be made still more burthensome. The wisest legislation could not avoid all the imposed upon us; but such legislation as we are now having must increase the difficulties vastly. We do not suppose the debt will ever be deliberately repudiated, but there is serious danger hat the reckless course of the Radicals nay put it out of the power of the people o sustain the National credit. this country needs most is rest from political agitation, and such complete narmony between the two sections as will develop the entire material resources of the whole country. So long as the South is kept in an unsettled and subordinated condition, so long will that productive half of the United States fall to furnish its proper quota toward the support of the Government and the liquidation of the national indebted-The Radical fanatics of the ness. North will not cease their work of evil until they have brought financial as well as political ruin upon the country, unless they are signally rebuked by the people. The bondholders, who seem to be resting in fancied security, are all directly interested in securing change of public policy. Some of the

more sagacious of them are beginning

Who Are Responsible for the bestitu-tion of the South? Just now, while constant appeals are being made to the charitable throughout the North for aid to keep many thousands of women and children in the South from dying of actual starvation, it is well for us to remember that but for the foolish legislation of the fanatics in Congress no such state of affairs would have existed. If the policy of President Johnson had been heartily endorsed, and loyal men from Southern States had been admitted to the seats they are entitled to fill in the halls of our National Legislature, the industry of that section would already have done much to efface the ravages of the late terrible civil war. Had there been no interference with the people of the different States in their management of the laboring classes within their borders, after the abolition of slavery, there would have been corn enough produced in the South to have satisfied every demand. The relations of employer and employee would speedily have been definitively adjusted, and all the industrial resources of that rich section would already have been much nore fully developed than we can now xpect to see them for years to come.

The action of Congress has been calculated greatly to impair the productive industry of that half of our country which suffered most from the ravages of the war. The result, a natural and inevitable one, is wide spread want and the most appaling destitution. That the misery which now appeals to us for relief is the direct result of the unwise egislation of the Radical fanatics in congress we conscientiously believe. Had they pursued a proper line of policy he appropriation of a million or more of the public money would never have een needed to keep the women and children of the South from dying of

starvation. Congress ought to make the proposes appropriation at once; and the people hould all remember that the million or so, thus taken out of the treasury honly a very small item when compared the enormous losses entailed upon the nation by the unwise legislation of the fanatics who have refused to permit a restoration of the Union and a re-establishment of the proper relations between capital and labor throughout the entire

A Large Progeny.

Mrs. Polly Ashfield, a venerable lady of Builitt county, Ky., has a living progeny twobering two hundred and thirty-three souls. Mrs. Ashfield is very aged, not far from, if not quite, one hundred, but pos from, if not quite, one hundred, but pos sesses excellent health and activity for on of her age. She was a woman grown and married at the time of St. Clair's Defeat, and gave food and drink to the soldiers

"President Johnson made to Threaten Renudiation.

Under the above startling caption, the New York Tribune, which not long since published General Butler's Albany speech in favor of reducing the market value of Government bonds to ten cents on the dollar, without one word of unfavorable comment, lays before its read ers several paragraphs from Gen. Hal pine's letter detailing such portions of a recent conversation with President Johnson as relate more especiálly to the National Debt. Conjour extracts from the General's letter were published in our issue of Wednesday, and among them the paragraphs quoted by the

The President is reported by General Halpine as saying that the aristocracy ased on three thousand million dollars of slave property in the South has disappeared, but an aristocracy based on nearly the same amount of National securities has arisen in the Northern States, and this Northern aristocracy are so blind that they are practically nelping to send the country down the oad to repudiation. "Now," said the President, "I am not speaking of this to do anything but deprecate the fearful issue which the madness of partisan hatred and the blindness of our new National Debt aristocracy to their own true interests, is fast forcing upon the country."

The Tribunc says of the President's observations that they "reflect no credit on his sagacity or his moral integrity, The question of "sagueity" will have to be determined in the future. If our National Debt aristocracy, who ought to be conservative, continue to act with the Radicals and keep them in power, and repudiation does not ensue, then the Tribune may claim that its charge that the President is wanting in sagacity has been sustained. The future alone can settle this; but the question of "moral integrity" can be settled now.

The President did not say that our National Debt ought to be repudiated, nor did he say that its depreciation was a thing to be desired. On the contrary he said expressly that he "deprecated the fearful issue [repudiation] which the madness of partisan hatred" was forcing upon the country. He stated what he believed would be the effect of the Radical policy upon our National ecurities, and he added these words of wisdom, "that the only true securities for our public credit must be looked for in a system of rigidly exacted obedience o all constitutional restraints, and a horough system of economy in all ranches of the public service." Now vill any man in his senses say that to counsel "obedience to all constitutional estraints" is to exhibit a lack of "moral ntegrity?" Does it show a want of moral integrity" to advocate horough system of economy in all branches of the public service?"

If our Government Bonds are valid hey derive that character from the fact that they were issued in pursuance of laws passed in obedience to constitutional authority; and if ever they are to be paid, the sooner we introduce a thorough system of economy in all branches of the public service, the more certainly will we be able to pay them. When, therefore, the President spoke n favor of obeying the Constitution and conomizing in the public service, he learly spoke in favor of recognizing he validity and binding force of the Government Bonds, and in favor of providing for their redemption. The moral integrity" of his observation will be called in question only by those whose moral perceptions are very blunt. Contrast the President's remarks with Butler's Albany speech, which, as we have already said, the Tribune published without a word of dissent, and then tell us where the lack of "moral integrity" is to be found. Butler argued that t was not desirable to keep up the credit of the Government. "When I am borrowing money largely," said he, by way ofillustration. "I want my credit to stand good at the bank; when I am paying money largely, I don't care a snap how my credit stands at the bank." He also argued that it was desirable to depreciate the market value of Government bonds. 'I say again," he remarked, "if we could prevent these bonds from being sold abroad, and if we could bring them home at twenty cents on the dollar, in

lar," he continued, "all the better for the poor laboring classes, out of whom they came." In our issue of the 8th inst. we exposed Butler's want of "moral integrity," as exhibited in his Albany speech, from which we gave a lengthy extract. The military editor of the Express next day uncorked himself and came to the rescue of his bottled chief, in an editorial which he no doubt expected to see transferred with approving comments to the columns of the city daily whose pages his genius is soon to illuminate. But as that editorial was so supremely nonsensical that the youngest "printer's devil" in the country would indignantly have denied its paternity if it had been charged upon him, and as no notice was taken of it in any quarter, the military editor has quit the defence of Gen. Butler and oined in the assault on President Johnson. His last editorial is as nonsensical as his first. The leading points of the one were "the obscuredally" and "the demoralized Democracy." The other takes a wider range. It begins with God and runs down through Job and Samson to those congenial spirits of the military editor, blind men and mad

ter of gain to the country."

This ridiculous compound of biblical knowledge and political balderdash is scarcely worthy of notice. It does not rise to the level of a tolerable criticlam on the President's observations, and we may therefore dismiss it without further remark.

Relief for the South.

At a large meeting of the merchants and leading business men of Philadelphia, held in the Board of Trade Room vesterday, initiary steps were taken for furnishing substantial relief to the destitute and famished in the South. Speeches were made setting forth the terrible destitution which prevailed and appealing to the citizens in terms which will surely meet with a liberal response. The sum of \$5,000 was subscribed at once, and it is supposed not less than \$50,000 will be raised within a week. The money is to be put into the hands of a committee of seven, and to be distributed to those suffering without regard to social, political or religious distinctions. In this matter Philadelphia is acting nobly, and all that she may thus give will be returned a thousand fold when the industry of the South is relieved from the burthens which are now imposed upon it by the unwise legislation of Congress.

Nominated for Collector.

Hon. George Sanderson has been nominated by the President for Collector of Internal Revenue of this district. There is no man who would make a more efficient and trustworthy officer. What his chances of confirmation may be we have no opportunity of knowing in the midst of the mixed condition of such affairs now prevail

lution was offered in the Hous the other day, directing an inquiry into the uses made by the State Treasurer of the large balances left in his hands from month to month during his term of office. The resolution was defeated, but it has given rise to no little discussion among legislative circles at Harrisburg. The well informed correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial writes to that paper as follows:

paper as follows:

It is alleged, with how much truth the writer wots not, that the Treasurer farms out the large monthly balances for his personal benefit; that he is interested in banking operations at Philadelphia, &c. It is maintained by some that these monthly balances might be made a source of revenue to the State to the amount of at least \$100. o the State to the amount of at least 000, and that it does not look well that Republicans should indefinitely postpone the concluding portion of the resolution of inquiry, which read: "Whether in the judgquiry, which read: "Whether in the judgment of the Committee compatible with the security of the State funds, any arrangements can be made with banks, or bankers, whereby interest upon the balances remaining in the Treasury can be secured for the benefit of the Commonwealth." If the State can make \$100,000 a year from these deposits, it is asked why should members oppose the inquiry? The Treasurer's annual report for the fiscal year from November 30, 1865, to November, 30, 1866, shows the average monthly balances to have been \$2,706,511, as follows:

-November 80..

8 2.703.511.42 The Treasurer's salary is but \$1,700, and he is required to give bonds in \$80,000. The average balance in the State Treasurer's heads would in one year he worsh \$122,200 average balance in the State Treasurer's hands would in one year be worth \$182,390, at four per cent, and it is alleged that the State Treasurer's office, instead of being worth a salary of only \$1,700 is worth to him and his sureties very nearly the interest of the average balance, certainly over \$100,000 annually. If interest is to be made upon the funds in the Treasurer's hands, those seeking the inquiry hold that upon every principle of justice, that interest hands, those seeking the inquiry noid that upon every principle of justice, that interest should belong to the public out of whose money it should be made. If by the proposed resolution of inquiry, \$100,000 annually could be saved to the people, the resolution of inquiry should not have been voted down.

If the above statement be correct there is need not only of inquiry but of immediate action. There is no reason why the State Treasurer should receive anything more than a fair compensation for his services. A salary of \$3,000 would recompense him amply for his time and trouble. Perfectly competent and trustworthy parties could be got to discharge all the duties of the office for that amount. The State might relieve him from a considerable amount of the responsibility now resting upon him by directing how and where the public monies should be deposited, and if the figures of the correspondent of the Commercial are correct, a handsome yearly saving would thus be effected. We hope this matter will be fully in-

vestigated. It is only just to the present State Freasurer, Mr. Kemble, to say that he has voluntarily promised to communicate to the Legislature the information demanded by the resolution which was defeated. We hope his statement may

prove to be satisfactory. Disastrous Flood in the West. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, March 12.
The most disastrous flood ever experienced visited this country last week. Sevendays' incessant raining swelled the mountain streams until the valleys became one tain streams until the valleys became one vast river bed. The Holstein river, from its head waters in West Virginia to the mouth, was higher than ever before known; at some points it was over 50 feet deep. The damages in East Tennessee alone will reach \$2,000,000. Twenty-three houses were washed away along the river bank at this point. The Gasper & Davis sash and blind factory lost their building, all their material, machinery, &c. John Coker, lumbermen lost some three hundred thousand rial, machinery, &c. John Coker, lumberman, lost some three hundred thousand feet of lumber. The county bridge, built by General Burnside during the siege of Knoxville, was washed away. The bridges over First Creek, connecting East and West Knoxville, were all impassable. The gas works were all submerged. Over one hundred persons were washed out of their houses. The towns along the Holstein and Tennessee Rivers all suffered severely. Dandridge, Lenoirs, London and Kingston were all partly submerged. Whole houses were swept down the river, filled with household food and supplies. The farmers living near the French Broad and Holstein Rivers lost everything they had. Houses, barns and fences were washed away, and the stock all drowned. Great numbers of wealthy farmers are lett with Houses, Daries and the stock all drowned. Great numbers of wealthy farmers are left with nothing but their bare lands, with crops all washed out or thickly covered with sediment. One farmer living on an island in the French Broad had his houses and barns washed away, his corn and cribs swept of, my judgment it would be a great matthey are left perfectly destitute. Mr. Meredith, living on the Holstein, near Bristol, lost a flour mill and a foundry, his house and all his stock; loss over \$10,000. Vast "And if they came back at ten cents on the dot-

and all his stock; loss over \$10,000. Vast quantities of corn had been gathered and stored on the river-banks, waiting for high water. All this corn, thousands of bushels, on the Clynch, Holstein and French Broad Rivers, was swept away. Mr. Fain lost 7,000 bushels in one lot. It is estimated that over 100,000 bushels of corn were lost in this way. Thousands of bushels are now covering the bottoms, buried in the mud. The railroads all lost heavily. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad lost three spans of the new bridge at Strawberry Plains; loss \$15,000. The same road lost the bridge over Flat Creek; loss about \$10,000. The Knoxville and Kingston Railroad had a heavy slide at Copper Ridge. \$10,000. The Knoxvilleand Kingston Rall-road had a heavy slide at Copper Ridge. The East Tennessee and Georgia Rallroad lost bridges near Chattanooga. These roads will all be in running order in ten days. The water in the rivers was twelve feet higher than in the flood of 1847. This flood extended all through West Virginia and Tennessee, and was the most damaging ever known. The streams are still high, and hundreds of families are camping on ever known. The streams are camping on the hill-sides. Great suffering must follow, as large families are left without houses or supplies. Chattanooga was all submerged; the water reached the second story of the

houses; loss immense Riot at Carlisle. CARLIBLE, arch 16 .- Last evening two CARLELE, arch 16.—Last evening two soldiers came in town, and when near the Court House were attacked by A. Thanmel and 1P. Gilmore, but neither party were hurt, and the soldiers left for the garrison. At 8 o'clock about fifty soldiers came into town armed with carbines, revolvers and sabres, halted near the Court House and fired into the crowd of citizens who were standing near the point where the

were standing near the point where the polls were located. The citizens drew revolvers and fired, when a general riot polls were located. The citizens drew revolvers and fired, when a general riot ensued. The soldiers ran and the citizens pursued. The soldiers firing back, halted and took position at the edge of the town. The guard came in from the post while the firing was kept up. The guard arrested the citizens and started for the garrison. They met Thammel, who had a gun, and was ordered by the guard to lay it down. On his refusal they fired, the ball struck to the left of the right nipple, and came out near the left shoulder blade, causing death in three hours. Mrs. Stuart, standing in the door of her house, was shot through the left foot. Thomas Zimmerman was shot through the right forearm, crushing the bones. Jacob Small was shot through the centre of the right hand, and Hollibaugh in the head, outling the scalp. All citizens.

Two soldiers were wounded, one in the head and one in the leg, the former mortally. For several nights soldiers have been in town creating a disturbance. About 400 are now at the post.

Horace Greeley's Executioner Murdered

It is rumored about town that Riggs, the man who acted as "Jack Ketch" at the recent execution of the negro Horace Greeley, has been murdered by negroes, while on his return to his home, in the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek. The grounds for the report are that he was stoned by negroes when he left the jail after the execution, and that his mother is now in Charleston in and that his mother is now in Charleston in great distress, not having seen nor heard of him since he left home. We heard last night that Colonel John E. Carew, Sheriff of Charleston District, had received a letter informing him that Riggs had been murdered, but it was then too late to make further inquiries.—Charleston Mercury, 8.

Election in York Pa.

At the election, in York Pa on Friday the 15 inst., David Small, Democrat, was re-elected Chief Burgess by a majority or 317 over David E Small, Radical. Freder 317 over David E Smail, Radical. Frederick Zorger, Democrat, was also re-elected High Constable by about the same majority. This is a gain of 19 since last octaber. The Democrate also elected a majority of the Councilmen. In the adjoining of the Councilmen. In the adjoining townships of Spring Garden and York, the Democrats carried their entire ticket without opposition, and in West Manchester by a large majority. In the old Radical strong-hold. Marylastra hold, Manchester, the contest was lose, the Democrats electing a portion of their ticket

The alleged prevalence of crime at the South is made a pretext by Northern Radicalism to subject the people of the South to a military despotism, and yet the official record of crime furnished by the Federal Government, shows that crime is more prevalent at the North, which boast so loud of its morality, than at the South, which is so calumniously denounced for its want of respect for law. The most a most authentic record of crimins

The most authentic record of criminal statistics, gives the following result of the number of criminals North and South in a given period. In the North, with a population of 18,917,753, there were 82,368 criminals. In the South, with a population of 912,240,593, the number of criminals in the same period were 7,144.

In other words, the North, with about fifty per cent, more population than the South, had nearly twelve times, or twelve hundred per cent, more criminals. This is hundred per cent. more criminals. This i what statistical facts show, and yet Rad what stansucal nees show, and yet randcalism, lying and villainous as it is, does not hesitate to charge upon the South an extraordinary prevalence of crime, which must be suppressed by the intervention of military force.—St. Louis Times.

Among the passengers in the steamship Liberty, which arrived at this port on Saturday last from Havana, was Senor Carlos J. Bariero, accompanied by a child whom he represented as his daughter. The child, a bright eyed girl of about 11 years, attracted some attention by her beauty. The two stopped at one of the city hotels until the evening train left for New York, in which they took their departure. Subsequently Messrs Smith, Pierson and West, independent detectives, received a despatch from New Orleans, stating that the child had been abducted from Havana, and requesting the detention of the parties-on their arrival here. They having left the city, the despatch was handed to Mayor Chapman, who sent it on to New York, and on its being placed in the hands of the chlef of police of that city, resulted in the arrest of the purties, who were taken in charge on their return from a shopping expedition. According to the New York papers of yesterday, Bariero submitted quietly to his arrest, and was taken to the police head quarters, where on being searched, a loaded pistol was found about his persen. He was locked up in one of the strong rooms attached to the detective office, and the girl was placed in charge of Mrs. Ewing, the janitress of the building. Bariero stated that he was thirty-nine years of age, a mative of Cuba, and is a merchant. He was at one time private secretary to General Prim, when that officer was Captain General of Cuba, and subsequently a teller in one of the banks in Havana. General of Cuba, and subsequently a teller i one of the banks in Havana. He is married one of the banks in Havana. He is married, but, it is said abandoned his wife twenty years ago, and for a number of years had been living with the mother of the child he abducted. He had brought up the child as though he was her father, and she had been taught to call him "papa." He further alleged that his reason for carrying the child off was that the mother was ill treating her. The New York papers add that the child expressed a strong desire to return to her mother, although she appeared to be greatly nother, although she appeared to be greatly attached to Bariero. As the friends of the shild are now on their way North from New Orleans a few days will determine th

Democratic Victory in Harrisburg.

The Democracy of Harrisburg have gained a Signal Victory over their opponents, electing their Select Councilman at large by 225 majority—polling a majority in each of the six wards; five out of the six Select Councilmen; the whole six Common Councilmen: the whole sight School Directors, five Judges of Election, Constables, &c., in five out of the six wards; and the Assessors in all the wards. Democratic Victory in Harrisburg.

in all the wards.

We congratulate the Democracy upon their victory. They labored under many disadvantages, but they marshalled this victory over every obstacle, and deserve the compliments of their brethren throughout e State. Harrisburg is now Democratic the core, and will remain so!—Patriot and

Extreme Want in the South

General Howard states that from official sources, and confirmed by gentlemen from different sections of the South, he estimates that 32,652 whites and 24,238 colored people will need food from some source before the next crop can relieve them. The number of the state of the sections of the source before the next crop can relieve them. ations required for one month will be 170, rations required fir one month with Set 7:700; for five months, the probable number required, 8,535,000. At 25 cents per ration, the estimated cost will be \$2,133,750. Of this \$025,000 has already been appropriated, leaving \$1,508,750 to be provided. The destitute are apportioned as follows: lestitute are apportioned

Virginia South Carolina... Alabama 300

Since the report was drawn up a state commissioner and the Governor of Georgia reatly exceeding the amount in the table but a larger appropriation is not recom-mended for Georgia before another estimate shall be made, based on a thorough inspec-

200

The Nation comes out against Mr. Barnum, who is running for Congress in Connecticut, in the severest manner; speaks of "the knavishness of his career," and of him as a "good specimen of a class" who are well content to have their moral deformity exhibited to all comers as long as it makes a dollar flow into the till." It holds that "when a State amongst the foremost in refinement, and which admires a high culture, a high character, combined with both patriotism and eloquence, deliberately comes forward and tells the world that the party of progress, of reform, can find in its borders no fitter representatives of its ideas than the proprietor of the woolly horse and the bearded woman, it is time for people in whose eyes character is still of people in whose eyes character is still of some value and not a political farce, to spenk their minds out, even at the risk doing some political damage."

Extraordinary Cotton Exports The shipments of cotton from New York during the week ending Tuesday, says the Times, were to the enormous amount of over 22,000 bales, of the currency value of nearly \$3,250,000. Of these shipments, over 18,000 bales were to Liverpool, nearly 2,300 the state of the currency and over 1,700 bales to

bales to Bremen, and over 1,700 bales to Hayre. The exports from New York thus bales to Brenien, and over 1,700 bales to Havre. The exports from New York thus far in the current cotton year reach nearly 240,000 bales, and from all the ports of the country they exceed 750,000 bales, or more than fifty per cent. of the reported receipts at the shipping ports in the same period. The latest mail advices make the available supply at all the ports about 625,000 bales, which, at the average value of each bale of the cotton exported from New York, through the past week, represents over \$90,000,000 in the past week, represents over \$90,000,00 Notes of Broken Banks at a Premiun

Notes of Broken Banks at a Premium.
Notwithstanding the seeming absurdity
of the proposition, it is stated that the bills
of a broken National bank now command a
premium, and the reason given for this
apparent anomaly is said by the Boston
Advertiser to be found in the fact that the
limit of circulation allowed by law has been
reached without giving all the banks in the
country an amount of circulation corresponding to their credit. This paper says:

"A bank, however, can obtain notes from
the Government on surrendering an equiva-"A bank, nowever, can obtain notes from the Government on surrendering an equiva-lent amount of currency, which is not to be reissued. As soon, therefore, as a bank breaks, its bills are sought after by other banks, which wish to enlarge their circula-tion, and the demand arising from this cause is sufficient to put them at a premium. tion, and the demand arising from this cluse is sufficient to put them at a premium, which has sometimes ranged as high as one per cent. A very brief period of circulation is enough to repay the premium to the purchasing bank, and as the new bills rarely return to the bank issuing them it very soon realizes a handsome profit on its investment."

Washington Desorted.

A lady correspondent of the Tribune gives the best description of our national capital yet: "Washington is a concrete of seediness. It is a poor relation of prosperous cities. It is out at elbows, shabby at toes, generally dingy and neglected, while the showy public buildings shine upon its poverty like pinchbeck jewelry. Founded as a land speculation, it bears its hateful birth-mark still. Nothing here looks thrifty. Smart and forced gentility nudges birth-mark still. Nothing here looks thrifty. Smart and forced gentility nudges dirty and dejected poverty. Occasionally a sturdy three-story brick house pushes itself up in a rash moment, but it soon has a forlorn and deprecating air, as asking pardon of the surrounding wrecks for having disturbed their doleful harmony. The plan of the city will remain a mystery till plan of the city will remain a mystery till the end of time."

Cereal Crops in the South. Several crops in the south.

Several of the leading Southern journals are suggesting to the planters the policy of planting cereals, and devoting no more land to the culture of cotton, rice and sugar than may be necessary for home consumption. The starvation in some sections of the South is a serious argument in favor of this course for the coming season. ---

The Michigan Democratic State Convention.

Detroit, March 14.—The Democratic DETROIT, March 14.—The Democratic State Convention, yesterday, nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Sanford M. Green; Regents of the University, Wm. M. Ferry, Jr., and Ebenezer Wells. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the reconstruction bill, declaring that to enfranchise the negro and disfranchise the white man by Congressional action would be unconstitutional, arbitrary and revolutionary.

Rev. Father Kenney, the Catholic priest of Chicago, who was recently admitted into membership in the Methodist Church, was admitted a day or two since into St. Joseph's Hospital, Seventeenth and Girard avenue, as an insane patient.

Physicians in St. Louis expect a return of

It is announced that Mrs. Jefferson Davis The Louisville Journal says Senator Guthrie is gradually recovering. Forty-one applications for divorce are ending in Cincinnati. The Paris Exposition building has already

There are 2,000 prisons and houses of corection in France, containing 55,000 in-It is estimated that 2,000,000 valentines vere sent through the London postoffice his season, yielding over £10,000 in postage. The yellow fever is prevailing at Panama. Sixteen deaths had occurred on the U. S.

A rural couple were married in a dry goods store at Springfield, Illinois, on the The mortality among the freedmen in the vicinity of Greensboro', Ga., is very great. The children, especially, are dying fast.

Miss Margaret Newman, of Boston, left \$20,000 to the Theological School at Meadville, Pu.

The house of a Mr. Snell, in Jefferson, Ill., was robbed of \$10,000 on Tuesday night. The robbers have not been found. The ice crop of New York city, for the past winter, amounts to 598,000 tons, being in excess of 55,000 over that of the previou

In the Circuit Court of St. Joseph county, Mo., all the causes against ministers for preaching without having taken the "iron clad" have been dismissed. Two prize fights are announced to come off in California—one between Dooney Harris and Tommy Chandler, for \$2,500 a

side, and the other between Devine and Johnson for \$300 a side. The Enquirer learns that during the month of February 42,339½ rations were issued by the freedmen's bureau to the destitute blacks of Richmond, and 4,095 to the destitute whites. A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is about to be organized in Philadelphia. It will commence operations on Monday next, with Mr. Bergh as presiding

It is stated that Gen. Fremont has bought, and will finish and equip at once, the Memphis and Little Rock road. From Memphis, through Arkansas and Texas to El Paso, the whole line will be rapidly finished. New Orieans, it is estimated, has a population of 275,000. There has been a great increase since the beginning of the war, which is accounted for by the fact that the war has driven large numbers of persons both white and black, into the city. The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has ratified the constitutional amendment by a vote of 120 yeas to 20 nays. Two days previous to the vote Walker, the colored member, made a long speech de-

ouncing the amendment. There is a great rivalry for the marshal-ship in Louisiana, increased, no doubt, by the fact that the emoluments of the office are increased to \$250,000 per annum by the passage of the bankrupt act, with fees

The slaughter among dogs in Chicago for he past few days has been fearful. Up to the past few days has been fearful. Up to Wednesday morning about 1,300 dog ear casses had been carried out of town and burled, and it is estimated that full 600 morre lying around the streets.

The people of Maine understand the proper way to keep infants out of places of amusement. A town in that State recently had a featival, and on its show bills the public were informed that the terms of admission were 25 cents; for children under 14 years 15 cents; but under 4 years, 81. It is reported that a diamond of immense value was found in Tippecance river, near Monticeilo, Indiana last week. The value of the procious stone was estimated at \$250,000. Subsequent investigation reduced it to \$25,000, and a later and more scientific observation plants the figures at \$10,000. A young lady in the New Orleans Museum who goes into the lion's den, put too much pomatum on her hair. The unctuous odor excited the 'lion's appetite, and when she tooped to let him jump over her, according o the programme, the sagacious beast bi

to the programme, the suggestions beast on off her waterfall.

The death of J. D. B. De Bow is denied in a note from R. G. Bramwell, who says: I think it my duty to contradict the statement. The editor is now living and full of statistical energy. His brother, Mr. Franklin De Bow, died in New York a few days ago. The brief oblivary notice in the Times of this morning is complimentary, but premature.

mature.

A horrible calamity has occurred in Accrington, England, in the east of Lancashire, where a fire broke out in a shop over which was an infants school in which were sixty children. Fortunately a large number were saved, but the Manchester papers state that nine children were burned to death. The Conference Committee of the New

York Legislature have agreed upon a bill calling a Convention. The election is to take place on the fourth Tuesday in April. take place on the fourth Tuesday in April. Colored men are allowed to vote, but Southern men and deserters are to be excluded. The Convention is to meet at Albany on the fourth Tuesday in June.

A letter from Mexico says: The hatred which the Mexican entertains for the French has extended to all foreigners alike, Americans as well as others. The Mexican arrogates to himself that he has driven away the French and can drive away all other people who dare invade them. Both parties here have the same feeling in this particular. They desire no intervention.

Hog cholera prevails to considerable ex-

Hog cholera prevalls to considerable ex-tent in various parts of Illinois. A letter from St. Clair county says that "although the cholera is not as fatal as it was two years ago, yet it causes serious loss. There is hardly a farmer in this section but what loses from one to five a day from this cause. The cholera also prevalls among the chick-

ens and turkeys."

One of the circus riders at Robinson's circus, in Chicago, on a wager, rode one of the circus horses from the bottom to the top of the circular stairs leading to the dome on the Court House. The dome is one hundred feet from the landing. The stairs are not more than four feet wide, and the banksters not more than three feet high. The daring performance attracted a large crowd. The New York Shipping List says: Financial circles betray a feeling of nervousness, consequent upon the disposition of Congress to push the impeachment question to an issue. The contraction of five millions of greenback currency, too, as shown in the March statement of the public debt, has a tendency to render capitalists a little more cautious. more cautious.

more cautious.

Two brothers, named Jacob and Johnston Barnock, men of high standing and fine education, residing at Larcoxie, Mo, between whom a bitter feud had existed for a long time, met a few days since near the residence of the latter, both heavily armed, when a desperate fight ensued, lasting for soveral minutes. Both finally fell to the ground from sheer exhaustion. Some particular along shortly after found neighbors passing along shortly after found the elder brother, Jacob, dead, and the rounger so badly mangled that he cannot survive. Chicago is still maintaining its reputatio

or the criminal facility with which divorces are obtained. Eight cases were disposed of on the 7th. Six decrees of divorce were of on the 7th. Six decrees of divorce were obtained; one was dismissed and one referred to a Master in Chancery for further hearing. The "social evil" is on the increase in Chicago in more forms than one. This and the liquor traffic, which is carried on by 2,000 saloons, are producing great and wide-spread demoralization.

A duchess in Paris, whose infant had A duchess in Paris, whose infunt had when newly born, been sent into the country to nurse, recently sent for the boy, when he was four years old. Walking out with the little fellow, she was amazed to hear him exclaim: "There, mamma, is a good house," and running from her into the courtyard he took off his cap and began to sing. The unfortunate little duke had been trained by his nurse to beg as a ballad singer. singer.

The New Hampshire Election—Heavy Bemocratic Gains.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—Returns from 62 towns, give Harriman, Radical, 20,480 votes, and Sinclair, Democrat, 17,433. The majority for Harriman will be about 3,000 in the whole State, a Democratic gain of over 1,600 on the vote of last year. The adicals have elected the three Congr men by majorities of about 1,000 each. A loss on the Congressional yote of 1865, in the First District of 1,700; Second District the First District of 1,700; Second District, 1,500. The Radicals probably elect 9 out of the 12 Senators, same as last year; 4 out of 5 Councillors, a loss of one, and have 75 majority out of 325 members in the House, a loss of 15.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] CONCORD, CONCORD, March 12.—Returns of 126 towns give Harriman 26,097, and Sinclair and scattering 22,462 votes. The Council will stand 4 Radicals and 1 The Council will stand a Radicals and Democrat. In the Senate 8 Radicals and Democratis are probably elected, a Democratic gain of one. In the House there is Radical majority of 80. The Radicals hav a majority in six counties, and the Democratic forms outpile. rats in four counties.

The vote in the State will exceed the vote of last year in the aggregate by 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The whole vote of the State of heat year in the aggregate y 1,000 rd, 2,000 majority. The whole vote of the Stat will exceed 67,000. The majority for Harriman for Governo will probably exceed 3,000.

Another Survivor.

The Lynchburg News states that a revo-utionary hero yet survives in the person of dr. James Farmer, who lives in the Yellow franch neighborhood, in Campbell county, va. This patriarch is now in his 106th year, va. This partial and served during the laberty war which established the liberty America. Notwithstanding his extreme age, the old here enjoys remarkably good health, is hale and vigorous, walk about his health, is hale and vigorous, and on the laberty without assistance, and on laberty without assistance, and on the laberty without assistance. plantation without assistance, frequent occasions of late has mo horse and ridden several miles to

TUESDAY, March 12. In the U.S. Senate, Mr. Nye, of Nevada atroduced a bill for a "marine coal depot" a Eastern New Jersey. The Frenci pollation bill, and the bill in aid of th Spoliation bill, and the bill in aid of the European and North American Railroad, were reported favorably. Mr. Nye offered resolutions of sympathy, for Ireland, but Mr. Sumner objecting to them, they went over. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, moved to take up Mr. Sumner's Guarantee resolution, tabled the day previously, and spoke in support of them. A sharp discussion followed, ending which the Senate spoke in support of them. A sharp dis-cussion followed, pending which the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after idjourned.
In the House, a joint resolution was

adjourned.

In the House, a joint resolution was passed appropriating \$500,000 for the expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Reconstruction act. A bill was passed directing the issue of suits of clothing annually to invalid solders in public and private institutions. The joint resolution of thanks to Mr. Peabody was referred; as was the Sonate bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the Southern destitute. The joint resolution appropriating \$1,500 for the freedmen of the District was concurred in. A joint resolution was passed directing the auspension of the execution of the "Bouling Relief" act, passed last session. The House then adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the number and compensation of those engaged in the assessment of direct taxes in the rebel States. A joint resolution for a survey of a ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario was reported and passed. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiclary Committee, reported a substitute for the supplementary Reconstruction bill passed by the House. The substitute gives the delegates elected to the Southern conventions power to adopt State constitutions without submitting their action to the people. Mr. Trumbull, asked immediate consideration of the bill, but Mr. Howard objecting, it was laid over under the rules. Mr. Henderson offered a resoimmediate consideration of the bill, but Mr. Howard objecting, it was laid over under the rules. Mr. Henderson offered a resolution, which was adopted, for a committee of three Senators to investigate the management of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. A resolution was agreed to refunding certain discriminating duties levied on Hawaiian vessels since the list of January, 1896. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, introduced a bill providing that future treaties with Indian tribes shall not recognize the latter as independent nations, and

treaties with Indian tribes shall not recognize the latter as independent nations, and that such treaties shall be submitted for approval to Congress. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Kelley asked leave to introduce a joint resolution making the duty onimported silk umbrelius, etc., 60 per cent, ad valorem, but Mr. Holman, of the distribute the resolution was not reouty onimported sink unintensity, etc., per cent, ad valorem, but Mr. Holman, of Ind., objecting, the resolution was not received. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and considered the resolutions thanking Mr. Peabody, and appropriating \$1,000,000 for Southern relief. The Peabody resolutions were adopted, and laid aside for action by the House. The Relief resolution was discussed for some time, and the Committee rose without disposing of it. The resolutions thanking Mr. Peabody were then agreed to as passed by Peabody were then agreed to as pussed the Senate. Mr. Banks introduced a l more effectually to preserve the neutral clations of the United States," which was referred. The House thon adjourned. THURSDAY, March 14.

referred. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, March 14.

In the U. S. Senate, bills were introduced and referred, as follows: By Mr. Pomeroy, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company for the weekly transport of European malls; by Mr. Nye, transferring the appointment of Marshal of the District to the Supreme Court; by Mr. Ramsey, authorizing an extension of the Southern Pacific Rallroad to the California boundary. The bill authorizing the Atlantic Telegraph Company, of New York, to make soundings and lay a cable to the French coast was reported favorably. Mr. Trumbul called up the supplementary Reconstruction bill, as reported by the Senate committee, and Mr. Drake, of Mo., offered an amendment to enable the people in the States offected to decide whether they wished a convention or not. The amendment was released. vention or not. The amendment was re-lected—yeas, 17; nays, 27. Mr. Drake then offered an amendment providing that o constitution adopted shall be considered no constitution adopted shall be considered as entitling a State to representation unless it provides for elections by ballot, such mode of voting not to be changed but by consent of Congress. Several Senators spoke in opposition to this amendment, and pending its consideration, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adiourned.

In the House, Mr. Covode, of Pa., offered a resolution for a special committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department, but Mr. Chanlerobjecting, the resolution was notreceived. Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced a bill fixing the time for Congressional elections; also a bill making eight hours a day's labor for all persons employed under the Government. Both bills were referred. Mr. Scofield, of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Election Committee to inquire into the contested case of Messrs. Hunt and Chilcott, who both claim seats as Delegates from Colorudo. The House adjourned soon after twelve o'clock. In the House, Mr. Covode, of Pa., offered

twelve o'clock.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, as Commissioner of Education. The nomination of L. P. Ashmead, as Naval Officer for Philadelphia, was rejected.

In the U. S. Senate, the bill exempting steamboats from the obligation of carrying friction matches in iron safes was called up and passed. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Secretaries of State and the Treasury were requested to communicate information in regard to the disposal of consular fees. &c. regard to the disposal of consular fees, &c. Mr. Cole, of California, introduced a bill which was referred, providing for the ap-pointment of a Postal Superintendent of the pointment of a Postal Superintendent of the Pacific States and Territories. Mr. Morgan, of New York, introduced a bill to allow the sale of vessels to belligerent powers, which was referred. The supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up, and Mr. Drake's amendment, providing that the voting at elections should be by ballot, was rejected. Mr. Fassenden offered two amendments to Mr. Fessenden offered two amendments to make the call of a constitutional convention depend upon the legal expression of the provisional government in favor of so doing. The first amendment looking to this object was rejected, whereupon Mr. Fressenden withdrew the other. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill, which was referred, removing the disability to hold office from Ex-Governors Brown, of George, and Patton, of Alabama. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Hulburd, of New York, offered a resolution that the Speaker ap-point a Committee on Public Expenditures, point a Committee on Public Expenditures, and that such committee consider the report on the New York Custom House, and report if action be necessary. Mr. Eldridge introduced a bill establishing a National Bureau of Insurance, which was referred. Mr. Logan offered a resolution for the Immediate appointment of the Military Committee, to sit during recess and consider ordnance matters. The resolution was postponed until the first Monday in December next, by a vote of 72 year to 56 nays. cember next, by a vote of 72 yeas to 56 nays. The Retrenchment Committee made a report on the coln of the Richmond banks on special deposit in the Treasury, with a on special deposit in the Treasury, with a joint resolution, which was passed with amendment. As passed, it provides for payment of the money to the Treasury. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution similar to that of Mr. Hulburd, for an investigation of the conduct of Collector Smythe, of New York, but looking to his impeachment, if proof were found of the charges against him. Both resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 16.
In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, Mr.

In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, March 10.

In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Sherman, of Ohlo, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Retrenchment Committee to investigate the conduct of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury. The resolution was adopted. A bill was reported allowing an abatement of duty on imported goods damaged on their voyage to the United States. It was laid overtill Monday. The Housejoint resolution relating to the Richmond bank coin was called up and passed. The supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up and various amendments were offered and rejected, ous amendments were offered and rejected, Amendments offered by Messrs. Drake of Mo., and Edmunds of Vt., making the elec-Mo., and Edmunds of Vt., making the elections by ballot, and requiring that a majority of registered voters shall vote on the question of a convention, were adopted. The bill was as an ended then passed Ayes 38, nays 2. Messrs. Buckalew and liendricks voted nay, and Mr. Johnson, of Md., voted for the bill. The other Democrats were absent. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The House of Representatives was not in session on Saturdry.

Monday, March 18.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, asking that they be read and Mr. Thomas sworn in. Mr. Howard, of Mich., moved a reference of the credentials to the Judiciary Committee. He said it was rumored that Mr. Johnson had spoken disloyally of the Mr. Johnson had spoken disloyally of the Senate, Mr. Sherman, of Ohlo read a letter of Mr. Thomas resigning his office as Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, in which he said the United States tary of the Treasury in Mr. Buenanan; Cabinet, in which he said the United States had no power to collect customs at Charleston. Messrs. Trumbull, Fessenden, Johnson and Saulsbury opposed the reference of the credentials, and Messrs. Nye and Stewart, of Nevada; Morton, of Ind; and Conness, of California, favored such reference. Finally, on motion of Mr. Grimes, the subject was postponed. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill, which was referred, consolidating the Indian tribes and establishing a territorial government for them. The supplementary Reconstruction bill, with the House amendments, was taken up. All the amendments were concurred in excepthat inspring "registered" before the word "electors," which was rejected, and the bill goes back again to the House, The Sénafe, after an Executive session, adjourned.

In the House various bills were introduafter an Executive session, adjourned.

In the House various bills were introduced and referred, among them the following; By Mr. Chandler, establishings National School of Science; by Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, relating to the French Spollation claims; by Mr. Williams, of Indiana, sus-

pending the set authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to concel four millions of notes monthly. Mr. Randall, of Pennsyl-vania, introduced his Funding bill of last vania, introduced his Funding bill of last session, and Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, also introduced his Currency bill, both of which were referred. A joint resolution providing for a Committee on Ordnance was adopted. On motion of Mr. Banks, the President was requested to communicate information in regard to the Fenian trials in Canada and the withdrawal of the French from Mexico. The Senate resolution directing an investigation of the Treasury Department was concurred in. The supplementary Reconstruction bill, as recting an investigation of the Treasury Department was concurred in. The supplementary Reconstruction bill, as passed by the Senate, was taken up, passed, with amondments and adding a clause to the prescribed oath, inserting word "registered" before the word "electors," and inflicting punishment for false swearing. A joint resolution suspending payment of commutation for drafted slaves was introduced and passed. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, offered a joint resolution making the duty on imported umbrellas of silk, 60 per cent, ad valorem, and of other material than silk, 50 per cent. The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Washand of other initerial than silk, 50 per cent. The resolution was agreed to: Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the payment into the Treasury of the proceeds of captured property during the rebellion, not to be withdrawn therefrom except by authority of law. A bill introduced by Mr. Blaine, of Maine, exempting from internal ax writing paper made from wood, and wrapping paper made from cornstalks, was passed, and the House then adjourned.

How the Radical Members of Our Leg-islature Went to Washington. The following description of the trip which was made by the Radical members of our Legislature to Washington, for the purpose of seeing Simon Cameron sworn in as a Senator of the United States, will be enjoyed by our readers. It is from the pen of Col. A. K. McClure, and is published in his paper in the shape of a letter from Harrisa burg:

We have had another glorious week. Of all the festive legislatures this one is the festivest I have ever known. It has festived Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia and other places by committees; has festived Harrisburg generally, and finally gave Washington its festivest festivity. The whole Legislature resolved to go to Washington to see that their unsophisticated new Senator should not go into the wrong House, or by any other awkward accident fail to get his seat. As he knows nothing of the chicanery and trickery of Washington, it was deemed best that the whole Legislature, the one hundred and one pasters and folders, the correspondents, and the chiers of the lobby, should be combined in a committee of safety for the trip, and to be transformed into an advisory and admiration committee when the capital should be reached. Being of the old school of Hurris burg correspondents, I was of course invited, and from my intinate relations with and devotion to the Legislature, I could not decline, My ticket of invitation kindly inquired whether I would a Rooster be and with the Roosters go, and it so to come along. Of course i went, and wastreated with distinguished consideration particularly on the tripand had a jolly time generally. Although there are but 133 members of the legislature, 107 subordinate officers, and about ten correspondents, there were some 347 who were ticketed and passed along as belonging to the legislature, white some 30 of the members did not go at all. I did not understand this discrepancy in We have had another glorious week. Of all the festive legislatures this one is the were some 347 who were ticketed and passed along as belonging to the legislature, while some 30 of the members did not go at all. I did not understand this discrepancy in figures, nor did I seek an explanation, but when we got to Washington and got up the serenade to our Chief. I found that we had everything with us from the legislature down to a promiscuous crowd and a large committee on applause.

No meidents worthy of note happened on the journey, excepting a few little unpleas No incidents wormy of note important to journey, excepting a few little unpleasant misunderstandings such as always will be an always will be a such as a long to the control of the contr oceur in large and promisenous crowds. Sitting in meditative quietude, with my cloak wrapped closely around me, and my hat drawn down over my serene brow, I was aroused from my revery by a fellow passenger mistaking me for Senator Cum passenger mistaking me for Sentitor can be every more and presenting a petition for the post office in his village. I forgave him for the blunder, as he was intoxicated. Another more serious affair occurred as we neared Baltimore. A stout, ruddy faced, bearded man entered the car and took a seat among the breaketter party not knowling the section.

he legislative party, not knowing the se ety into which he had plunged himself. '

ety into which he had plunged himself. The conductor, when making his next round, inquired of the stranger whether he belonged to the legislature. You may have read of volcanic eruptions, but Vesuvius never was a circumstance to the eruption of the new passenger. His lirst answer was to knock the conductor helter-skelter over several seats, and would have battered him into a jelly had not a number interfered. "Take me, a respectable hog-droyer, for a member of the Ponn-

able hog-drover, for a member of the

sylvania legislature, indeed!" said the in-sulted dealer in swine as he still kept struggling to satisfy his vengeance on conductor, already hors du combat. He was shally pacified by allowing him a place in the baggage car, where he was assured none of the legislative excursionists were to be found. He gathered up his baggage, left for his pocket-book and watch, to be sure that nothing was lost, and with virtuous disdain he made a bee line for the baggage car. The conductor was freely bathed ous disdain he made a bee line for the baggage car. The conductor was freely bathed with rum, internally and externally, and appendix account. speedliy recovered. The rest of the journey was pleasant and unmarked by any events was pleasant and unmarked by any events of unusual moment.
When we got to Washington, it was decided that in order to be sure of the admission and swearing in of our new Benator, a resolution should be rushed through the Senate inviting the legislature and attendants to the floor of the Senate. The lobby ists of the party were called in, and instructed to have the resolution passed, a la Harrisburg. It was accordingly prepared and Cowan was arranged with to "put it and Cowan was arranged with to "put it through." It was promptly offered just in the expiring hours of the 39th Congress, and our excursionists stood around the the expiring hours of the 39th Congress, and our excursionists stood around the Senate doors waiting for the spontaneous invitation of the Senate to mingle us with the great statesmen of the land. Our patience was tried, but our bottles were plenty, and we bore up under the delay, until at last our hopes were dashed to the earth by notice that the resolution to admit us had failed—receiving but the votes of Cowan and Buckalew. Summer (I wish Brooks had killed the traducer of legislative virtue outright) sneeringly said that most of the body were pasters and folders, and that they were the most reputable portion of the party. Garrett Davis spoke three hours and fourteen minutes, declaring the proposition an infraction of the constitution. Saulsbury and McDougall reminded the Senate that most of the Senators had just drawn their pay for the session and had it about their clothes. "Would it," they asked with apprehension delineated in every feature of their rum-blossomed faces, "be prudent to admit the Ponnsylvania Legislature promiscuously into the Senato? Where might our cash be when the show ended?" That feather broke the came!'s buck, and the proposition was lost by forty-seven majority out of fifty-two votes. We ended?" That feather broke the camel's back, and the proposition was lost by forty-seven majority out of fifty-two votes. We then unanimously resolved that we would not visit the floor of the Senate, and we directed our steps to our hotel, and made preparations for a serenade to our new Senator. We paid our band, impressed our crowd to get the spontaneous on the occusion. Senator. We paid our band, impressed crowd to act the spontaneous on the occus selected and notified our speakers were to be unexpectedly called on, and notified Senator Came on, and notified Senator Cameron of the exact hour we would surprise him with a serenade to be given in the name of the Pennsylvanians in Washington. The only trouble was in limiting the speech. There were only thirty-six who had written out speeches to be delivered extemporaneously on the occasion, and as not more than five could be accommodated, it took adroit diplomacy to squelch the others out. A committee was appointed, of thers out. A committee was appointed, or which I was chairman, to settle the diffiwhich I was chairman, to sottle the diffi-culty, and we finally got thirty-one to agree not to be surprised into a speech on the condition that the offices they had been promised should not be imperited by their silence. Thus matters were elegantly ar-range, and the whole thing passed off smoothly as sledding on ice. Cameron's speech was a cross between Johnson's offices and Republican principles, and was considered a great success. Great relief was felt after the whole thing was over. As the new Senator was admitted without challenge and sworn in, the last obstacle to a complete settlement of outstanding balances was removed, and we all returned home merry as a marriage bell. Some of us had head-aches on our return, but time and soda made all things right again.

Progress in Great Britain.

The English papers bring the news that the House of Commons, by large majorities, has decided to open the highest judicial office, that of Lord Chancellor, in both England and Ireland, to members of the Roman Catholic faith. Catholics, by the same measure, are declared eligible for the post of Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland. And another liberating bill opens up the professorships in Dublin University, and abolishes their sectarian character. Now, this sort of liberalizing work should not stop here. It should go on till the State Church in Ireland is left to stand on its own legs—on till non-resident Irish landlords are taught that their tenants have rights which the law recognizes. Some more vigorous and sound legislation of that sort would far sooner make an end of Fenianism than playing hide-and-seek with small bands of Fenian peasants in the mountains of Kerry.—New York Times. Progress in Great Britain.

In Judge Spence's court, at Lynchburg, Va., a few days ago, Capt. Don. P. Halsey, in behalf of certain negro clients of his who had been sentenced to imprisonment in jail for various petty offenses, moved that the sentence of the court be commuted to public whipping. Two of the negroes were men whose families depended upon their labor, and were suffering while they were kept in durance. These persons, therefore, desired to be flogged and set at large. The court refused the motion, on the ground that there refused the motion, on the ground that there was no legal authority or predendent to justify such action.—Lynchburg Republican,