WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.

A New Dark Lantern Association. When the notorious red-republican infidel, Carl Schurz, stood up in the Chicago Convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and told the high priests of the Know Nothing party, who were there assembled, that they must either abandon their proscription of foreigners or lose three hundred thousand German votes in the Northwest, they at once professed to repudiate the dogmas to propagate which they had bound themselves together by sacrilegious oaths in midnight assemblages. During the continuance of the gigantic civil war, which was precipitated upon the country by the ultra Radicals of the two extreme factions, contrary to the wishes and the interests of a vast majority of the people of both sections, the animosity of the original eaders of the Know-Nothing party to the foreign element in the North did not dare to show itself. Neither did they undertake to prescribe men on account of their religious belief while our army was largely composed of foreigners and Catholics. But all the machinery of the Know-Nothing lodges was still retained. The Leagues," which were established in every election district throughout the North, were organized and conducted after the plan of the original darklantern associations. Ever since the war began these oath-bound and proscriptive leagues, the existence of which is inconsistent with the spirit of our republican institutions, have composed the civil organization of the Radical party. To them, more than to any other agency, that party has owed its success in controlling elections throughout the

North.

During the war, while the soldiers were in the field, it proved to be a comparatively easy matter to control their votes. What misrepresentation and intimidation could not effect was accomplished through the agency of the most gigantic and unblushing frauds. When the soldiers of the Republic returned to their homes, they were free to examine the political questions which agitated the nation, and free to cast their votes for whom they pleased. Then the Radicals undertook to control the military element of the North by the propoga tion of the most infamous and unblush. ing falsehoods. It really seemed as if the whole newspaper press of the party had given itself up to the dissemination of

lies.
Their columns presented little besides the most vulgar abuse of their opponents, and the basest fabrications of untruth. It was seemingly useless to expose their malicious misrepresentations. Any lie, no matter how improbable it might be, which was started by one of their number was sure to go the round of all the rest. They persistently refused to retract any misstatement, no odds how clearly it might be proven false. They managed to deceive many, both citizens and soldiers, by constantly appealing to their prejudices and passions. In the meantime their "Union Leagues," as they falsely designated these oath-bound associations, were kept up as an efficient means of political

organization.
To these the Radicals have now added another agency, designed especially to entrap those who served as soldiers. For months past they have been laboring to secure recruits for what is osten tatiously styled "The Grand Army of the Republic." That is a high sounding and taking title. This association was originally heralded to the world as a purely benevolent institution. It was denied that it was organized for any political purpose, and it was declared that it should never be thus used. Had this representation been true, the institution might have effected some good.

Until those who had control of the affair threw off the mask of deceit. which they had assumed, the organization was not assailed by any Democratic newspaper; but the time for silence has passed away. There is no longer any reason to doubt about the character of this new dark-lantern association. It is intended to be used as an agency to secure a continuance of Radical misrule, and its agents are now traversing the State of Pennsylvania, establishing lodges and putting in motion the machinery, with which, as original knownothings, they are perfectly familiar. In the Express of last Friday evening appeared an editorial commencing as

follows:

"Fall In!"

Gen. H. A. Barnum, Chairman of the Soldiers' National Committee, which was created by the Pittsburg Convention, last summer, is in town on business connected with the organization of the soldiers and spilors into lauguage or scale in the lauguage of the lauguage or scale in the lauguage of the which of ganzation of the solutiers and sailors into leagues or societies, to influence the coming Presidential election. It is the intention of the National Committee, which is represented in Congress by Butler, Banks and Logan, to consolidate the various societies now existing, in order to make thei action harmonious and concentrated. The headquarters of the Committee will soon b at New York,

With reference to this General, who rejoices in the significant name of Barnum, of his comrades, Butler, Banks, et al. and of the work in which they are engaged, we shall have more to say in another article.

Indulging in a Veto.

His highness, Governor Geary ha been indulging in the luxury of a veto. He has refused his signature to a bill granting more extended privileges to the Penna. Railroad. Company. Forthis act one-half of his party are praising him while the balance are cursing him The Senate have passed the Vetoed bill over the head of the Governor by a vote of two-thirds. A few hours after our highly intel

ectual and most sagacious Governor had promulgated his veto, and while he was complacently waiting to hear the plaudits of those who might approve it, somebody quietly whispered to him that he had, only a day or two before, affixed his official signature, with all the flourishes, to a bill grant ing precisely similar franchises to the Allegheney Valley Railroad Company Here was a fix for a loyal Governor, the representative of the party of intelligence and all that, to be placed in. Ar examination of the bill he had signed proved that it was liable to all the objections which he had urged against the one he had vetoed, in fact precisely similar. What was to He at once cordially admitted that he had signed the Alleghany Road Bill "without reading There was candor for you, and executive wisdom to boot. But that admission did not relieve him from the dilemma. What could he do? He would indict another message-and he did so. He sent in a second message to the Legislature, recommending "the repeal of the Alleghany railroad bill," which he had signed without reading on the 7th inst. Great is Geary. The next time the "God and morality" party of Pennsylvania go to the cast-off debris of the Democratic party to hunt up a candidate for Governor, we hope they will select some one less stupid than the present incumbent.

The Township Elections.

All our country exchanges comes to s with pleasing accounts of unusual emocratic triumphs in the recent pring elections. We seem to have Spring elections. We seem to have gained in every section of the State.
This is a gratifying condition of affairs and augurs well for the future. The overthrow of Radicalism in Pennsyl

Thaddeus Stevens on Confiscation. The Philadelphia North American, aper owned and edited by the May f a city which has always depended to great extent for its trade upon the bouth in an editorial approving of the wholesale confiscation of the property of the very people who have made the fortunes of its merchants and manufac-

turers, says: This is a matter that has hitherto escape "This is a function that his influent obscapes the attention of all our public men except Mr. Stevens, and we doubt not that many who read his speech will feel surprised that no one has anticipated him in this capital method of making the Gulf States pay us for the injuries they have inflicted on us during the war."

It is true, as we have shown in a former article, that Thaddeus Stevens first originated this infamous scheme, which is thus endorsed by the leading Radical newspaper of the City of Brotherly Love. It is also true that this plan of wholesale plunder has not yet seemed to receive the sanction of any very large proportion of the Radical leaders We were charitable enough to suppose this was, not because they had not heard the proposals of Mr. Stevens, but because they had some little respect for the usages of civilized nations and some slight hesitancy in trampling under foot the most explicit and binding pronibitions of their country's constitution.

Savage tribes have sometimes waged

point of extermination; but never in

the world's history has any civilized nation attempted to carry out a scheme so utterly and ruthlessly barbarous in its every feature as is that contained in the confiscation bill of Thaddeus Stevens. No man with a spark of humanity in his composition, no one less venomously malignant than the Congressman from this district, would have dared to put it forward for serious consideration in a legislative body at any period since the divine precepts of christianity have come to be recognized as having binding force upon men and nations. It has happened in English history that the estates of a few leading men in revolt against the Crown have occasionally been confiscated. But, long ago the policy and the right upon which forfeitures were made, began to be questioned by the ablest lawyers and the most enlightened statesmen of that

country, from which we are proud to derive alike our ancestry and our laws. Sir William Blackstone in his comnentaries upon the laws of England thus emphatically condemns the whole theory and practice of confiscation:

And, therefore, (says this great juris and reasoner,) as every other oppressive mark of feedal tenure is now worn away in these Kingdoms, it is to be hoped tha this corruption of blood, with all its attend ant consequences, not only of present es-cheat, but of future incapacity of inheri-tance, may in process of time be abolished by act of parliament."

This was done by statute of 7 Anne. chapter 22, which abolished after the Pretenders death forfeiture of the estate for treason, except during the life of the offender. Indeed, there never was a time in the history of England when any man would have had the infamous audacity to make public such a proposition as that deliberately put forward in the Congress of the United States by Thaddeus Stevens. The most despotic of her Kings would not have dared to attempt such wholesale robbery of any defeated faction of traitors, no matter how heinous there offences might have been. The manly character of the English people would at any time have revolted instinctively against any such

barbarous procedure. Our forefathers, after they had thrown off the voke of England, not wishing to leave such a question as this unsettled. and remembering that success was all which prevented Washington and the the severest penalties as traitors, when they came to set up a form of government, incorporated the following express provision in the Constitution of the United States:

"No person shall be convicted of treason except upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon open confes

ion in open court." And, in restricting the punishment, they provided with especial care against just such sweeping enactments as that now proposed by Thaddeus Stevens. They incorporated into the Constitution the following plain clause:

"Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate, EXCEPT DURING THE LIFE OF THE PERSON ATTAINTED."

Commenting upon this clause of the Constitution, Chief Justice Story, universally recognized as an authoritative

xpounder thereof, says: "Bills of attainder, as they are technicall "Bills of attainder, as they are technically called, are such special acts of the Legislature as inflict capital punishment upon persons supposed to be guilty of high offences, such as treason and felony, without any connection in the ordinary course of judicial investigation. If an act inflicts a milder punishment than death, it is called a bill of pains and penalties. But (sayshe, in most emphatic language) in the sense of our Constitution it seems that the words "bill of attainder" include bills of pains and penalties; for the Supreme Court have said: "A bill of attainder may affect the life of an individual, or may confiscate his property, n individual, or may confiscate his propert

In assigning the reason for this care ful and considerate action of the framers of the Constitution Mr. Story again says "The injustice and iniquity of such acts nent against the existence of the power. free government it would be intolerable tree government it would be into enable and in the hands of a reigning faction, night be, and probably would be abused the ruin of the most virtuous citizens. Bill of this kind have been mostly passed is England in times of rebellion, on of grossubserviency to the Crown, or of violer and a country processing the control of the country of violer and the country of nations are most liable (no which a nations are most liable (as well the free a the enslaved) to forget their duties and trample upon the rights and liberties o others."

It is in the very face of this most per emptory prohibition of the Constitution a prohibition framed and set up by our athers as a barrier to the passions o ust such times as the present, that Thaddeus Stevens deliberately propose to pass the most sweeping bill of attain der, and of pains and penalties that wa

ever heard of. We might, if we chose to adopt that ower ground of argument, easily prove that the scheme of Mr. Stevens would e scarcely less destructive to the mate rial interests of the North than to those of the South. The attempted execution o his confiscation bill would bring in its train the most serious disasters. It is mpossible that any considerable portion of the Southern lands should be sold to actual settlers. They would pass for a mere trifling part of their value into he hands of rapacious speculators.-There could be no buyers in the South, for by the operation of this very bill the whole South would be immediately reduced to beggary. It would utterly anni hilate the industry of that section; would absolve a whole people from all obligations of allegiance; would drive them to a condition of the most reckless dispair, and would fill the whole region with bandits and outlaws. The people of that section, having nothing more to lose, would feel that they could no

make their condition worse by any act. Any man with the least judgment can easily see what would be the effect of such a state of affairs upon the material interests of the North. Our industry would be prostrated, our trade and our commerce would be almost annihilated, the burthens of taxation laid upon is would be indefinitely increased, our finances would be utterly deranged, the and abroad would be impaired, and a the framing of articles of impeachment, ert J. Fisher as the candidate of the vania cannot be much longer delayed. rapid decline of government securities much less his trial and conviction.

would at once begin, which could only end in national bankruptcy.

Such is the bill which Thaddeus Ste vens deliberately proposes to force nant, it was in keeping for him to totte into the House of Representatives, and with the dramatic air of a thorough lemagogue attempt to read his brutal peech. For days it had been heralded to the country that such an exhibition was to be made. Once before he tried that same disreputable dodge. Some nonths ago a similar scene was preented. Then as now the hoary old wretch prated about his age and pretended to be enacting the last scene of his miserable life. If his speech in favor of general confiscaion really contains his final words, no patriotic citizen can regret his retirement from public life, and from the world. His influence has always been exerted to increase the antagonism be ween the two sections of his country. He has been actuated by but a single motive-a bitter and increasing hate of the South and of the white population

Thaddeus Stevens' last effort is weaker than any we have seen, and furnishes war upon their enemies, even to the us with evidence of decay of intellect at the same time that it indicates increased malignity. Such newspapers as that edited by the narrow-minded and bigotted Mayor of Philadelphia may velcome the brutal speech of this diaholical old man, but it will be despised by all men of honor, mourned over by the charitable, and regretted by the patriotic, who will feel that such an exyears after the close of the war, is a National dishonor

> The Grand Army of the Republic. That the organization which rejoices in the high sounding title of "The Grand Army of the Republic" is just such an institution as was that disreputable secret political society, the Know Nothing order, is susceptible of the most indisputable proof. Its early declarations that it was intended to be a benevolent institution have all been falsified long ago. From the very first we gave no credit to its pretensions, and so were never deceived by it. To show exactly what sort of a concern it is, we quote the following extract from a letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer, which was written by a responsible party, a brave soldier who had been induced to join it. He says:

I was initiated into the Grand Army the Republic Battalion. My initiation I will not speak of now, as it is too long. After initiation I was made acquainted with After initiation I was made acquainted with the following grip, pussword and signs. The grip is to lock small fingers. The password is "McPherson." The hailing sign is, "handle, tear and charge cartridge." If this is answered, you are to address the one who answers as follows:

O Ware you in service?

Were you in service? ¿. Are you yet?

What battalion? A. [He answers 1, 2, 3, as the case may be.]
After this I was appointed. The P. C. then addressed us in a few remarks, and we adjourned. When I entered, I was told that it was no political order. But the next night we met, and, after initiating a few, the following was moved:

"Resolved, That this encampment of the Battalion G. A. R. hereafter will in no wise whatever encourage the professions or trades of men who are Democratic, and do all they can to discourage their business, and at all times throw their influence with the order or the members or this Union

irry. I was then convinced that the order wa political, and resolved to expose it. I have attended fourteen lodges, and in each one found from five to twenty stand of arms—to back Congress, as the members said.

It is to secure fecruits to such an as sociation, that one Barnum is, or was lately, on a visit to Lancaster city. The Express does not inform us whether this Barnum is a blood relation of the Woolly Horse, Joice Heath, Feejee Mermaid Barnum, now running for Congress in Connecticut, the disreputable showman. who we are glad to say seems to have the worst show of any man in the wooden nutmeg State. The Express does state, however, that this General Barnum was a schoolmaster in New York State, before the war. For a full fledged General, who rejoices in the name of Barnum, to return to the stool of the country pedagogue would have been a fall indeed. Hence forth he abandons the birchen sceptre and is sent forth to organize and drill the soldiers of Pennsylvania for the coming Presidential contest. He is only an understrapper to be sure. He has superiors over him. They are Bermuds Hundred, Bottled-up-Beast Butler, Stonewall Jackson's Commissary, Cotton-stealing Red River Banks and John Logan.

Are the gallant soldiers of Pennsyl-

vania ready to "fall in" at the command of such scurvy fellows as these Will they thus early enter a secret oathbound, dark-lantern association, and wear to support such men as the Radical Disunionists may choose to get up as candidates for President and Vice President, regardless of the principles they represent, and the platform on which they may stand? We think not. We are sure the volunteer soldiery of this great State have too much manhood and self-respect to be made the dupes and tools of such men. They will exercise the elective franchise as freemen should-will wait until the nominations are made and the platforms laid down, and, after examining them for themselves, will vote as their judgment shall dictate. If the "boys in blue" need leaders they will seek them elsewhere than among the veriest abortions of the war. Where are Meade, and Hancock, and Franklin, and the host of good and true soldiers from our own State? Why are they not mentioned as among the leaders of this new-fangled Know Nothing order Why? Surely no soldier will need to ask. They do not consort with such mock heroes as Butler, Banks and this ex-schoolmaster Barnum. Surely he must be a very silly fellow, as well as a poor soldier, who will be caught in such a transparent trap as this which is now being set by the radical disunion

The Status of Impeachment.

It is now admitted by the Radicals themselves that no attempt will be made to impeach President Johnson The Senate on Saturday passed a reso lution to adjourn on Tuesday until the first Monday of December next, by the decisive vote of 29 yeas to 16 nays All amendments to the resolution, a number of which were offered by such men as Sumner and Chandler, were summarily voted down. In the House the same question was up, and in spite of the bullying of Thad. Stevens and Ben Butler it was evident that there was no disposition on the part of a majority to continue sitting, or to hold an extra session for the purpose of impeaching President Johnson. The truth is the Radicals fear to carry out their programme. They dread its effect on the business interests of the country .-Andrew Johnson has so borne himself in his great office that his bitterest enemies dare not attempt to remove him. All their talk about impeachment turns out to be only so much empty bluster. They know, and the whole nation knows that the President creditof the general government at home has done no act which would warrant A Speedy Verdict.

Ben. Butler really deserves some little onsideration at the hands of those who bave held him up so justly to ridicule. through Congress. It is proper that it In his hot temper he has for once spoken should have come from him. It is fitting | the truth. We venture to say that there that he should have presented it as he are very few people in the United States did. After a long life-time, in which he to-day who are not now fully convinced has been noted as the bitterest malig- that when Mrs. Surratt was hung, an innocent woman perished on the scaffold. The exclamation which Butler let fall the other day in the heat of de bate, has been heard in every nook and corner of this land. That single utterance has cleared away all doubt. What we were sure history would eventually do, has been accomplished in an instant of time. The excited retort of an angry man, a chief actor in the bloody drame through which we have passed, has laid bare to the gaze of the present generation a ghastly picture, which will be regarded as only one of many such a few years hence. It will not be long before a true history of our civil war will be written. Some of the actors in its mad scenes will live long enough to find themselves objects of detestation to all honorable men, and the children of others will bear about with them as a constant burthen the curse bequeathed by the misdeeds of their fathers. The ime will never come when the brave soldiers of the nation will not be honored: but there will come a day, and that before the present generation shall have passed away from earth, when those who violated the rights of the people, those who trampled liberty under foot, those who thrust innocent men and women into bastiles, those who committed murders by military commissions, will be detested by all, as they deserve to be. History will make un the record aright, and time will yet set hibition in the Halls of Congress, two all things even. The verdict has come speedily in the case of Mary Surratt. There are other cases in which it will be delayed for a longer period, but its coming is none the less sure.

Increasing Their Pay. Mr. Waddell, of Chester county, Chair. man of the Committee on Ways and Means in the lower House, has reported a hill increasing the pay of members of the Legislature to \$1.500 per annum. They are also to have, besides this large advance, mileage and stationary ad libitum. Of course it will pass. Such bills always do; but we hereby give notice to any Democrat in either House, who may vote for this increase of salary that we will publish his name throughout the State as recreant to his trust and as a fit object for public reprehension. Let us have a solid vote of the Democrats of the House and the Senate against this bill. That may kill it. We hope no Democrat will think of voting

The present salary of members sufficient to pay any honest man for his services. If there be one who does not think so he can easily retire and leave his place to be filled by another. There will be no scarcity of candidates. Any Democrat who votes for this increase of pay ought to be immediately repudiated by his constituents. Let them stand as a unit against it!

Apeing a Death Scene. We have given extracts from the let-

ters of several newspaper correspon.

dents, who saw Thaddeus Stevens go through the dramatic scene with which he thought fit to present his speech on Confiscation to the country. We commend to the attention of the editor of the Express, the following from the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch: We are all familiar with the prints of the "Death of Lord Chatham," in the House of Parliament; with John Quincy Adams' sublime death within the sacred portals of his nation's council chamber, but the other day we had a grand theatrical exhibition a stage feint—on the part of the Hon. member of Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), which was very like a burlesque upon these grand precedents, and read better in print, even, than it looked in reality. The "effects" had been got up "regardless of expense," and been got up "regardless of expense," as theatrical parlance has it. For several days before, the press throughout the country had teemed with the announcement of this "positive last appearance"—we beg pardon—we mean "last great efforts" of the "old man eloquent;" and on the appointed day, up rose the Honorable gentleman, feeble and worn, to read from printed slips, is "last words." The sentences of hate and malignancy, fell moaning and half unleard from his lips, and at length, sinking back in his luxurious seat, the "Great Commoner" was compelled to let the Clerk of the House read his speech for him.

And what were these last words of a dying man, one who pretends to the name of Statesman in a Christian land? They were the ruin of our fellow creatures; a war against honor and against decency. An invocation to his fellows to break their faith given to a starving people; and one last, as theatrical parlance has it. For

given to a starving people; and one last, errible attempt to propitiate the devil! Chatham and Adams died, but Old Thad, didn't.

Hon, Isaac Slenker,

The Harrisburg Telegraph, which inlulged in certain strictures upon Hon. Isaac Slenker, late Auditor General, having been convinced that he was utterly blameless in the matter and that it was utterly wrong in its animadversions, has retracted all it said, and takes occasion to pay Mr. Slenker a high compliment for his honesty and high character. This is such a remarkable thing for the Telegraph to do that we cannot help making a note of it. Mr. Slenker stands so high in the estima ion of the people of Pennsylvania that no assault on the part of the Telegraph could possibly affect him. He is known as one of the most honorable and upright men in the State.

The Veto Message. The Veto Message of President Johnson, which we publish elsewhere, like all his State papers, is characterized by good sound sense, clear and cogent reasoning, and a lofty statesmanship which, rising above the passions and prejudices of the hour, appeals confidently to the future. It will be read and approved by all who have the good of the country at heart. It shows how utterly vrong is the territorialization scheme of the Radicals and justly stamps it as a mere device for forcing negro suffrage upon the South.

Lincoln and Stevens.

The Express of yesterday evening akes us to task in a very ill tempered article, for speaking in uncomplimentary, but truthful terms of Thaddeus Stevens. It concludes as follows: "Henceforth the names of Stevens and Lincoln will stand side by side in history."

Were we an admirer of Mr. Lincoln's character we should be led to protest against any such assertion. We are very sure that Thaddeus Stevens will occupy a most unenviable position in history, and we are not very sure but that the Express is right in declaring that Abraham Lincoln will stand side by side with him.

York County. The Democracy of York county, on the 22d inst., appointed the following

delegates to the State Convention: Senatorial Delegate-Hon, Jeremiah Black, of York Representative Delegates—Hon, Adam J. lossbrenner, of York, and Col. Samuel N. ailey, of Dillsburg.

To represent the county, in a mass cor vention, to be called by the Chairman of he State Central Committee: Senatorial Delegate-John F. Spangler Esq., of York. esentative Delegates—Lowis M. Black ford, Esq., of York; Dr. George R. Hursh, of Fairfield; Moses Leib, Esq., of Hopewell, and Hon. David Newcomer, of Han-

Resolutions were passed instructing the delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. Robparty for Judge of the Supreme Court,

The President's Views of Military Re-In an interview with President John on last Saturday, the subject of reconstructing the Southern States under the new military Governor bill came up, and his opinion being asked on the subject, he shook his head gravely, and remarked that the holding of elections under military control was in conflict with the spirit of republican institutions. Then rising and retiring to an adjoining room, he returned with a book in his hand, and read the following extract from an address of Daniel Webster to the citizens of Massachusetts, on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument. on the 17th of June, 1843:

on the 17th of June, 1843:

They are yet on their trial, and I hope for a favorable result; but truth—sacred truth—and fidelity to the cause of civil liberty compel me to say that hitherto they have discovered quite too much of the spirit of that monarchy from which they separated themselves. Quite too frequent resort is made to military force, and quite too much of the substance of the people is consumed in majutaining armies, not for desumed in maintaining armies, not for ence against foreign aggression, but for enforcing obedience to domestic authority rener agains. Toreign aggression, but no enforcing obedience to domestic authority. Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military republic, a government founded on mock elections and supported only by the sword is a movement indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old fashioned monarchial system. If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority properly expressed, and above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not both learned and practiced there can be no political freedom. Absurd, prepretarous is it a scoff and a satistic or there can be no political freedom: preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on ee forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword." President Johnson said he fully agreed

in sentiment with Mr. Webster on that subject. So ought every man in the nation. Before the war no one would have thought it possible for our republican institutions to continue to exist with one-half the States under the domination of a set of satrans.

We shall yet find how true it is, that 'a military republic, a government founded on mock elections and supported only by the sword is a movement indeed but a retrograde and disastrous movement." Let the wise words of Mr. Webster, so opportunety quoted by President Johnson be well pondered by the people.

Judge Sharswood.

A number of distinguished gentlemen in different parts of the State have been named in connection with the nomination by the Democratic party of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Perhaps no one has been mentioned who is so eminently fitted to fill the position as Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia. We are aware that in making such a declaration we are going very far; yet, we think, not further than the facts will warrant. We fully agree with the Sunday Mercury, which thus speaks of him:

To utter words of encomium upon Judge To utter words of encomium upon Judge Sharswood is quite superfluous. In all the qualities that make a great jurist, he has few equals and no superiors. His learning is attested by numerous works he has edited and annotated, and by his inimitable lectures delivered for many years to the various classes of the Law School of the University of Paurethenia, Yaoue can various classes of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. No one can listen to his charges to juries, or to his decisions from the Bench, without being impressed with the fact that he is no ordinary man. The concurrence of this community in an acknowledgment of his transcendant abilities and sterling integrity is demonstrated by his unanimious re-election to the Bench in 1861. We feel safe in the assertion that Judge Sharswood is better qualified to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court, to be occasioned by the retirement of Judge to be occasioned by the tentement of any Woodward, than any other judge or lawyer in this Commonwealth. We present him as a candidate to the people of Pennsylvania. but waits to let the office seek him. The Democratic Convention can make no strong-er nomination, and the people of the State can make no better selection.

All that is there said of his ability is abundantly true. It is also true that he would be the strongest candidate whom the party could nominate. We have good reasons for saying so.

The New Hampshire Election. The returns of the New Hampshire election being all in, the result of the vote in that State is at length officially announced. It appears from these returns that General Harriman, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 35,776 votes, and John G. Sinclair, Democrat, 32,783, Gen. Harriman thus receiving a majority of 2993, as compared with a Republican majority of 4656 in 1866, and a Republican majority of 3650 at the Presidential election in 1864. The total vote of the last election was 68,613, an increase of 2977 over the total vote of 1866, but 1013 votes less than the total vote of 1864 -This year the Republicans carry five and the Democrats five of the ten counties of New Hampshire. Of the five Councillors the Democrats elected one. The Council has been unanimously Republican for several years past. Of the twelve Senators the Republicans have nine and the Democrats three-the same as last year. The Republicans elect all three Congressmen. In the State Assembly the Republicans last year had 90 majority, and this year will have 70 majority.

All things considered we call that doing admirably well in New Hampshire. The result shows plainly that there is a turn in the tide of public feeling, even in New England, which must grow stronger with each succeeding day

The Pennsylvania State Agency. In answer to the request of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for an opinion as to the expediency of continuing the State agency in Washington for the collection of pensions, etc., the Commissioner of Pensions, after acknowledging the great value of such agencies during the war and for a time subse quently to its close, says: The evidence to establish pension claims

except what is invariably procured by this office from the executive departments, must now be obtained in the localities where must now be obtained in the localities where the claimants reside; and pensions are also paid at agencies within the several States and not bere in general. To transmit such evidence and applications through an agency here, does not facilitate, but rather delays action thereon, and it may justly be regarded as an unnecessary circumlocation. The fact was otherwise when large numbers of soldiers were here or passing through the city on their way home, and liable to fall into the hands of unworthy solicitors of elaims.

Not long since, on motion of Mr. Boyle, Democratic member of the Legislature from Fayette, a resolution was adopted providing for the termination of this agency on and after June 1ts Gov. Geary is said, thereupon, to have appealed to members in person to reconider this vote, and it was done. Now that it is made apparent that the agency is worse than useless, we hope provision will be made to abolish it speedily. There is no earthly reason why the expense of maintaining it should be longer ntailed on the tax payers of the State

The Philadelphia Age.

Yesterday this able and soundly Dem ocratic newspaper entered upon the fifth year of its existence. It was started in most auspicious season, and was subected to many trials during the earlier part of its existence. In the days when Democratic newspapers were relentlessly proscribed, it was no easy matter to ean the tide successfully, as the Age has done. We are glad to learn that it is in a prosperous condition, and contemplating the making of decided improvements during the year. It deserves the most liberal support from the Democracy of the State. We wish it abundant success,

Thaddens Stevens' Confiscation Bill. tion Bill. When General Lee surrendered

deneral Grant the rejoicing throughout the North was general, and a majority of all parties approved the terms accorded to the anhitued rebels by the great chief of the victorious Union armies. Few. indeed, were they who were sufficiently malignant to mar that lorious hour of triumph by quarreling with the terms of parole, which expressly directed, in plain words, "that each man and officer be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States, so long as they observe their parole and the laws of the United States." That was the exact anguage of the purole dictated by Gen. Grant. All the soldiers who made up the Union armies and the whole country were alike bound in honor to observe the terms then, there and thus accorded These generous terms had the full and complete sanction of President Lincoln and during the short period which in tervened between the surrender of Lee and the assassination he gave abundant proof of his determination to abide by

them faithfully. Thaddeus Stevens was the first man in the country who dared to assail General Grant for what he had done This he did on the day after the news o Lee's surrender reached Lancaster. On the 11th day of April, 1865, in the Court House at Lancaster, in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens of all parties, at a meeting called to give expression to the general joy at the return of peace, he declared himself dissatisfied with the terms of parole accorded by Grant, and disgusted at the manner in which leading Republicans throughout the country had openly sanctioned them. He then and there announced his deermination not to be bound by any obligation thus imposed. We give his exact language. Said he: "When I get back to Congress, I shall

ay, take away from all who have given say, take away from all who have given aid or countenance to the rebellion every foot of land which they pretend to own. Let it be given to men who have always been loyal. Let none among them be regarded as our brethren or our equals." Such was the language with which this man, thus early, announced his intention to urge the confiscation of all the property of the people of the South. In that speech he laid down all the points embodied in the bill which he offered in the House of Representatives

on Tuesday, and supported by a speech

which he was too feeble to read. At the time when Mr. Stevens made his first confiscation speech, in the Court House, in this city, he seemed to stand almost alone in his malignity. Every utterance which fell from the lips of Mr. Lincoln during the few days which he survived were in merciful contrast with the malignant utterances of Thaddeus Stevens. On the very night of the day when Mr. Stevens spoke in this city, Mr. Lincoln made his last public speech in Washington city. That speech was moderate and conciliatory t did not breathe the diabolical spiri of hatred and revenge. But, with that obstinacy for which he is noted. Mr. Stevens followed up his scheme. When the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania assembled in August, at Harrisburg, Thaddeus Stevens had his peculiar and repulsive doctrine of confiscation embodied in the fifth resolution of the platform then adopted. We heard little of it during the campaign. The journals of his party in this State did not dare to urge it before the people The only speech made in which it was openly advocated, which we remember to have seen or heard, was made by its author in the Court House, in this city on the night of September 6th, 1865.

He then said: "Congress shoul be taken out of his hands. All this legislation proceeds upon the contrary assumption that the people of each of these States shall have no Constitution except such as may be arbitrarily dictated by Congress, and formed under the restraint of military rule. A plain statement of facts makes this evident. In all these States there are existing Constitutions formed in the accustomed way by the people. Congress, however, declares that these Constitutions are not "loyal and republican," and requires the people to form them anew. vested in the Government the property of all rebels whose estates exceed \$10,000, and the proceeds of the property thus confishould be applied:

snould be applied:
1st; to compensating loyal men who lost property by the war, (of course including ample pay for the burning of Mr. Stevens' old furnace in Adams county.)
2d; to providing homes and land for the 3d; to increasing the pensions of white

4th; if anything was left, to the payment of the national debt In that speech, which we reported quite fully, Mr. Stevens developed his plan for confiscation, precisely as it exists in the bill presented by him to Congress on Tuesday. We cannot see that he has either added to or subtracted from his proposition since it was originally put forward by him in the first speech he made after the termination of the war. His September speech was quoted all over the country, and was much commented upon. Few, even of the more radical journals endorsed the unwise schemes which he advocated. while, to their credit be it said, quite a number denounced the malignant character of his utterances. This cold re ception of his plan did not discourage him in the least. He clung to his theories, resolved not to give up the hope of eventually forcing their adoption. He has at length put his plan fairly before Congress and the country, and that in a shape which will eventually force an authoritative expression of the opinion of his party upon this his most cherished project.

Drunkenness in Massachusetts. We do not wonder the Yankees of Massachusetts are earnest in their endeavors to prevent the sale of intoxica ting liquors within the limits of the State. Mr. Oliver Ames of the town of Easton in that State in his testimony before the Committee of the Legislature on the liquor law said that "under the old law one half the people of the town were drunkards;" just think of that you who regard New England and Massachusetts especially as the home of good morals. A town of considerable size in which one half of the entire population were drunkards. Where else in the world could such a state of affairs be found to exist? Nowhere, we venture to say outside of the home of puritanism and fanaticism.

A Spry Old Man. The Washington correspondent of the

Baltimore Sun says: It is generally remarked that Hon. Thadeus Stevens now appears to have much etter health than immediately preceding is late pitiless confiscation, speech. Then nis late pittless confiscation speech. Then he was physically so exhausted that his speech had to be read by another, but have speech had to be read by another, but having relieved himself of the venom of his heart, his energies seem to have become reinvigorated after the temporary but inconvenient martyrdom which he endured for the country's sake on that occasion. Since then he has been regularly in his seat in the House, not even the very bad weather of yesterday and to day deterring him. He appears, too, to be remarkably brisk and spry for an elderly person, especially when he can find an opportunity to refer to the South in a bitter word, and to vote and use his influence among members to keep bread South in a bitter word, and to vote and use his influence among members to keep bread from the mouths of the starving people of that section. He has been especially active upon this subject, but in spite of his effort the House passed the bill by a very decisive najority.

That looks much as if the rumor that Mr. Stevens feigned feebleness for dramatic effect was true. He is capable of almost anything.

AT a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Westmore land County, held on last Tuesday, Henry D. Foster and H. P. Laird were appointed delegates to Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of June, 1867, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, Jacob Turney, Dr. N. K. Kline and J. J. Hazlett were appointed delegates to meet in Mass Convention at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Veto of the Supplementary Beconstrucunder an absolute military despotis

WASHINGTON, March 23. nessage to the House of Representatives. vetoing the supplementary reconstruction

Webster, when speaking of the South American States, as "a movement indeed, but a retrograde and diaastrous movement from the regular and old-fashioned monarchical systems." And he added, "If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consolation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, properly expressed; and above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not both learned and practised, there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword." I confidently believe that a time will come when these States will occupy their true positions in the Union.

The barriers which now seem so obstinate must yield to the force of an enlightened and just public opinion, and sooner or later unconstitutional and oppressive legislation will be effaced from our statute books. When this shall have been consummatted, I pray food that the errors of the past may be forced. I have considered the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration. ation," and now return it to the House of Representatives with my ebjections. This bill provides for elections in the ten States brought under the operation of the original act to which it is supplementary.

Its details are principally directed to the elections for the formation of the State conelections for the formation of the State constitutions. But by the sixth section of the bill all elections in these States occurring while the original act remains in force are brought within its purview. Referring to the details, it will be found that, first of all, there is to be a registration of the voters. No one whose name has not been admitted on the list is to be allowed to vote at any of these elections. To ascertain who is entitled to registration, reference is made necessary by the express language of the entitled to registration, reference is made necessary by the express language of the supplement to the original act and to the pending bill. The fifth section of the original act provides as to voters, that they shall be male citizens of the State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident of said State for one year; this is the general qualification, followed, however, by many exceptions. No one can be registered according to the original act who may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, a provision which left undetermined the question as to what amounted to disfranchisement, and whether without a judicial sentence the act itself produced that this shall have been consummated, I pray God that the errors of the past may be forgot-ten, and once more we shall be a lappy, united and prosperous people, and that at last, after the bitter, and eventful experilast, after the bitter, and eventure experi-ence through which the nation has passed, we shall all come to know that our only safety is in the preservation of our Federal Constitution, and in according to every American citizen and to every State the rights which that Constitution secures. judicial sentence the act itself produced the judicial sentence the act itself produced that effect. This supplemental bill superadds an oath to be taken by every person, before his name can be admitted upon the registration, that he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States. It thus imposes upon every person the necessity and responsibility of deciding for himself, under the peril of punishment by a military commis-Washington, March 23, 1887. Was it a Fling at Butler? The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette furnishes that paper with the following item: peril of punishment by a military commis-sion, if he makes a mistake, what works "That malignant and profane old man, Stevens, in his speech on confiscation was guilty of a piece of sacrilege that should be placed in a position apart from the twaddle of the rest of his harangue. In assigning reasons for transferring the lauds of the South to negroes, he said: sion, if he makes a mistake, what works disfranchisement by participation. Almost every man, the negro as well as the white, above twenty-one years of age, who was resident in these ten States during the rebellion, voluntarily, at some time and in some way did participate in resistance to the lawful authority of the General Government. The question with the citizen to whom this oath is to be proposed must be a fearful one, for while the bill does not declare that periury may be assigned for

represent the wishes of the inhabitants o these States; for under the all-embracing

fully reflect their sentiments. I do not deen

requires the people to form them anew.—
What, then, in the opinion of Congress, is
necessary to make the Constitution of a
State "loyal and republican?" The origi-

State "loyal and republican?" The origi-nal act answers the question, it is the uni-

men; deprived of all the sacret guarantees of our Federal Constitution, and threatened with even worse wrongs,

oyal citizen to treat them as enemies, and owage war against their cause. Inflexibly

gradually but inevitably brought on the rebellion, was totally eradicated. Then, it seemed to me, was the auspicious time to commence the work of reconciliation; then, when the people sought once more our friendship and protection, I considered it our duy generally to most them.

it our duty generously to meet them in the spirity of charity and forgiveness, and to conquer them even more effectually by the magnanimity of the nation than by the

reasons for transferring the lands of the South to negroes, be said:
"Have we not upon this subject the recorded decision of a Judge who never erred? Four million Jews were held in erred? Four million Jews were held in bondage in Egypt. Their slavery was mild compared with the slavery inflicted by Christians. For of all recorded slavery —Pagan, Heathen or Mahometan—Chris-tian slavery has been the most cruel and heartless; and of all Christian slavery American slavery has been the worst. God, through me pretents here. fearful one, for while the bill does not de-clare that perjury may be assigned for such false swearing, nor fix any penalty for the offence, we must not forget that martial law prevails, that every per-son is answerable to military commis-sion without previous presentment by a grand jury for any charge made against him, and that the supreme authority of the military commander determines the question as to what is an offence, and what is to be the measure of punishment. The American slavery has been the worst. God, through no pretended, but a true Moses, led them out of bondage, as in our case, through a Red Sea, at the cost, as in our case, of the first born of every household of the oppressor. Did be advise them to take no remuneration for their years of labor? No? He understood too well what was due to justice. He commanded the men and women to borrow from their conjiding neighbors 'jewels of silver and jewels of gold and rainent.' They obeyed him amply, and spoiled the Egyptians and went forth full handed. There was no blusphemer then to question God's decree of confiscation. This question as to what is an offence, and what is to be the measure of punishment. The fourth section of the bill provides that the commanding general of each district shall appoint as many boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers or persons. The only qualification stated for these officers is, that they must be loyal. They may be persons in the military service or civilians, residents of the State or strangers, yet these persons are to exercise most important duties, and are vested with unlimited discretion. They are to decide what names shall be placed upon the handed. There was no blusphemer then to question God's decree of confiscation. This doctrine then was not 'Satanic.' He who questions it now will be a blusphemer whom God will bring to judgement."

While the 'lerk was reading the above paragraph, and particularly when he came to these lines: "He commanded the men and the woman to borrow from their confiding neighbors layers of silver and layers. decide what names shall be placed upon the register, and from their decision there is to be decide what names shall be placed upon the register, and from their decision there is to be no appeal. They are to superintend the elections, and to decide all questions which may arise. They are to have the custody of the ballots, and to make return of the persons elected, whatever frauds or errors they may prompt it must press without refrees. All that

nder an absolute a government formed on nilitary republic a government formed on nock elections, and supported only by the sword," was, nearly a quarter of struck pronounced by Daniel

century since, pronounced by Webster, when speaking of the American States, as "a movement

and the woman to borrow from their con-fiding neighbors jewels of silver and jewels of gold," and that they did so, "and spoiled the Egyptains and went fourth full handed," every eye was turned upon Butler, whose ordinarily chalky face assumed by turns all the colors of the rainbow. The profanity of Stevens cannot, of course, be justified on any ground: but if, as is supposed, the allusion was intended merely as a sly fling at the hero of Bethel and New Orleans, (his rivel for the next Presidency,) it must cer-tainly be regarded as less atrociously ma-lignant. commit must pass without redress. All that is left for the commanding general is to receive the returns of the elections, open the receive the returns of the elections, open the same, and ascertain who are chosen according to the returns of the officers who conduct ed such elections. By such means, and with this sort of agency, are the conventions of delegates to be constituted. As the delegates are to speak for the people, common justice would seem to require that they should have authority from the people themselves. No convention so constituted will in any sense represent the wishes of the inhabitants of

Very spicy indeed was the debate on the these States; for under the all-embracing exceptions of these laws, by a construction which the uncertainty of the clause as to disfranchisement leaves open to the board of officers, the great body of the people may be excluded from the polls, and from all opportunity of expressing their own wishes, or voting for the delegates who will faithfully reflect their sentiments. I do not deep Southern Relief bill which occurred in the House on Thursday last, Mr. Woodruff. of Vermont, gave Ben. Butler the lie direct. This the Beast took in perfect good humor, or at least without any show of indignation. The debate went on for a considerable time and with some considerable asperity of feeling, and was participated in by Messrs. Schenck, Lawrence of Ohio, Pyle, Miller, Farnsworth, Broomall, Shellaburger, Butler and Benjamin, (all Radicals.)

In the course of the debate Mr. Butler spoke of Mr. Bingham as having gone over to the other side of the House, not only in body, but in spirit, and reminded him of what "that great and good man," President Johnson, had done, while Provisional Governor of Tennessee, in taxing wealthy rebels to support poor families. or at least without any show of indignation t necessary further to investigate the de-ails of this bill. No consideration could induce me to give my approval to such an election law for any purpose, and especially for the great purpose of framing the Constitution of a State. If ever the American citizen should be left to the free exercise of his own indemnet; it is who he is expressed. citizen should be left to the free exercise of his own judgment, it is when he is engaged in the work of forming the fundamental law under which he is to live. That work is his work, and it cannot properly be taken out of his hands. All this

els to support poor familles.

Mr. Bingham, in noticing his allusions, add:—It does not become a gentleman who recorded his vote fifty times (Mr. Eldridge suggested fifty-seven times) for the architeator of the rebellion for the Presidency of the United States to undertake to cust an imputation either on my integrity or on my honor. I repel with scorn and contempt any utterance of that kind by any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher taken or the hero of Fort Fisher not taken. (Roars of laughter on both sides of the House, the democratic side of the House manifesting peculiar enjoyment of the scene.) I also peculiar enjoyment of the scene.) I also stand here, sir, in the name of the American people, to repel with scorn the attempt to levy charities by confiscation, in violation of the constitution of my country. That, sir, is the proposition which the genteman (Mr. Butler) desires to utter in an American Congress in the sacred name of charity. (Appliause and laughter.)

Mr. Butler rose to reply, but the Chairman announced that the time to which the House had limited debate had expired.

Mr. Butler asked the privilege of the House to reply to the gentleman from Ohio. can people, to repel with scorn the attempt

nal act answers the question, it is the universal negro suffrage; a question which the Federal Censtitution leaves to the States themselves. All this legislative machinery of martial law, milit ry coercion, and political disfranchisement, is avowedly for that purpose, and none others.—The existing Constitutions of the ten States conform to the acknowledged standards of loyalty and republicanism. Indeed, if there are degrees in republican forms of government, their Constitutions are more republican now than when they were States. epublican now than when they were States Ohio.

The Chairman said the gentleman could not ask that privilege of the House when the House was in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Butter then asked unanimous consent to speak for ten minutes.

Mr. Eldridge, (bem.) of Wisconsin, expressed the hope that the House would not "bottle up" the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

Unanimous consent having been given four of which were members when the original thirteen first became members of the nal thirteen first became members of the Union. Congress does not demand that a single provision of their Constitutions be changed, except such as confine suffrage to the white population. It is apparent that these provisions do not conform to the standard of republicanism which Congress seeks to establish. That there may be no mistake, it is only necessary that reference should be made to the original act, which declares "Such Constitutions shall provide declares."

Unanimous consent having been given Unanimous consent having been given. Mr Butler expressed his infinite obligations to the House for its kindness, and said:—I have never concealed the fact, which is now so offensively put forward, that I voted for Jefferson Davis in the convention of my party fifty-seven times. I thought him the representative man of the South, and hoped thereby to save the threatened disunion which appeared in the distance. I was folled, and disunion came. The difference between me and the honorable gentleman from Ohio is this—that while Jefferson Davis was a Senator of the United States and was claiming to be a friend of the Union I supdeclares "Such Constitutions shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enthat the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates." What class of persons is here meant clearly appears in the same section; that is to say, "The male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race or color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election." Without these provisions no Constitution which can be framed in any one of was a Senator of the United States and was claiming to be a friend of the Union I supported him, while the gentleman (Mr. Bingham) supports him while he is a traitor. I have changed my support. (Laughter.) I saw the error of my ways and repented. But I did not expect a blow to be aimed at me in that direction from the side of the House which supported him then, has supported him ever since, and is still supporting him and his friends. (Laughter and applause.) [Mr. Bingham's seat is on the democratic side of the House.—Reporter.] I did not mean to impugn the honor or intution which can be framed in any one of the ten States will be of any avail with Congress. This, then, is the test of what the Constitution of a State of this Union must Constitution of a State of this Union must contain to make it republican. Measured by such a standard, how few of the States now composing the Union have republican constitutions? If, in the exercise of the constitutions? guarantee that Congress shall secure to every State a republican form of government. Universal suffrage for blacks as well as whites as a sine qua non in the work of reconstruction, may as well begin in Ohio as in Virginia; in Pennsyivania as in North Carolina. When I contemplate the millions of our fellow-citizens of the South, with no alternative left but to impose upon themselves this fearful and

applause.) [Mr. Blingham's seat is on the democratic side of the House.—Reporter.] I did not mean to impugn the honor or integrity of the gentleman from Ohio. I only said that I thought he was leading the other side of the House.

Mr. Bingham—If the gentleman had qualified his words by saying he thought so I should not have said one word.

Mr. Butler—I never speak anything I do not think. [Laughter and applause.] I will try to repeat the words I used. I said the gentleman had gone in spirit, as he had gone in body, over to the other side of the House. I thought so then, I think so now. I said so then, I say so now—[laughter]—and I cannot take it back, sir, [Manifestations of encouragement.] The gentleman has had the good taste to attack me for the reason that I could not do any more injury to the enemies of my country. I did the best I could. Other men of more ability could do more, and no man is ready to give them higher plaudit for their yalor, their of the South, with no alternative left but to impose upon themselves this fearful and untried experiment of complete negro enfranchisement, and white diafranchisement—it may be almost as complete—or submit indefinitely to the rigor of martial law, without a single attribute of freedmen; deprived of all the sacred guarantees of our Federal Constitution and threatened with even worse wrongs, if any worse are possible, it seems to to me their condition is the most deplorable to which any people can be reduced. It is true that they have been engaged in rebellion, and that their object being a separation of the States and a dissolution of the Union, there was an obligation resting upon every loyal citizen to treat them as enemies, and to wage war against their cansal Index. could do more, and no man is ready to give them higher plaudit for their valor, their discretion and their conduct than myself. Because I could not do more I felt exceedingly chagrined. If during the war the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) did as much as I did in that direction, I should be glad to recognize that much done, but to wage war against their cause. Inflexibly opposed to any movement imperilling the integrity of the Government. I did not hesitate to urge the adoption of all measures necessary for the suppression of the insurrection. After a long and terrible struggle, the efforts of the Government were triumphantly successful, and the people of the South, submitting to the stern arbitrament, yielded forever the issues of the contest. Hostilities terminated soon after it became my duty to assume the responsibilities of the chief executive officer of the Republic. I at once endeavored to repress and control the passons as much as I did in that direction, I should be glad to recognize that much done; but the only victim of the gentleman's prowess that I know of was an innocent woman hanged upon the scaffold. His only victim in the war was one Mrs. Surrait. I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher if he and his associates can sustain him in the blood of a woman tried by a military commission, and condemned without sufficient responsibilities of the chief executive officer of the Republic. I at once endeavored to repress and control the passions which our civil strife had engendered, and, no longer regarding these erring millions as enemies, again acknowledged them as our countrymen. The war had accomplished its object; the nation was saved, and that seminal principal of mischief, which, from the birth of the Government, had gradually but inevitably brought on the rebellion, was totally eradicated. Then, it vidence, in my judgment. To this burst of Butler, Bingham asked and obtained five minutes to reply. He at-

tempted to defend himself for having acted as Judge Advocate in the trial of Mrs. Surratt, but his defense was a very lame one. Thus ended the spiciest debate of the ses-

Wholesale Poisoning.

A girl, seventeen years of age, living in service at Marshall, Michigan, fell in love with her employer, a married man named Thompson, and, in order to remove his wife, her rival, determined to poison her. She therefore purchased a quantity of arsenic, which she (as alleged) gave to Mrs. T. in small quantities, in codfish broth, which was eaten, not only by Mrs. T., but by her little boy and her aunt, who was living with her, Mr. T. at that time being on the railroad as an engineer. Remedies were employed, and all the patients are doing well.

magnanimity of the nation than by the force of its arms.

I yet believe that if the policy of reconciliation then inaugurated, and which contemplated an early restoration of these people to all their political rights, had received the support of Congress, every one of these ten States, and all their people, would at this moment be fast anchored in the Union, and the great work which gave the war all its sanction, and made it just and holy, would have been accomplished. Then, over all the vast and fruitful regions of the South, peace and its blessings would have prevailed, while now millions are deprived, of rights guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen, and after nearly two years of legislation, find themselves placed The other day as the Express train on the The other day as the Express train on the Northern Central railroad reached a crossing near Glen Rock, York county, a man, whose name we have not ascertained, was in the act of driving a two horse wagon across the railroad, the two horses were killed, the wagon broke to pieces, though, strange to say, the person escaped without receiving any serious injury.