Meeting of the Democratic County Com-The Democratic County Committee will meet at the Democratic Club Rooms, in this city, on Monday, April 15TH, at.11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is requested. A. J. STEINMAN, Chairman. B. J. McGrann, Secretary.

The Connecticut Election.

By both political parties the State election, which took place yesterday in Connecticut, was regarded as the inauguration of the Presidential campaign of gallant little State felt that a great responsibility rested upon their shoulders. Firm as adamant, as true to the Constitution as their fathers were before them, and as devoted to the Union as were the up shoulder to shoulder, battling for the triumph of the right with all the might of their manhood. Side by side with never acted with the Democratic party. Thus composed, they constituted as heroic a body as ever went into any contest. They had all the odds against them. - Time and again they had been defeated; and that so disastrously that nothing but a living, abiding and inextinguishable love for what is true and right could have nerved them anew for the battle which was before them. But, when were the Demooracy known to despair? When did were they ever known to falter. In what hour did they ever prove recreant to principle? In spite of treachery in their ranks, regardless of the desertion of chosen leaders. In the darkest hours which this republic has known, the great body of the Democratic party have always been true to the great principles upon which our governmental The glorious result of the election in

Connecticut is due to two things. Among the more sagacious and thoughtful men of the State quite a number were found ready to take their stand openly and boldly with the only political organization which has shown itself able successfully to manage the affairs of this great nation. That was a decided element of strength; but the chief power in the campaign were the working men of the State. They had tried the Radical party effectually. Time and again they had been duped into voting for Radical candidates, and they had paid the penalty. With a sagacity, which men of their class would do well to imitate everywhere, they saw that their best interests demanded a change, and they resolved to secure it by their ballots. In vain did capitalists and monopolists attempt to control them. With the resolute air of freemen they marched to the polls and voted against those who are heap- force thus called into existence under ing increased burthens upon laboring white men, while expending all their sympathy and lavishing millions of the people's money upon the of policemen, or officers of the law, that

triumph, a triumph of the friends of the Constitution, a triumph of saving Conservatism over destructive fanaticism, a triumph of the working white men over their selfish and heartration of the presidential campaign and better era. It gladdens the hearts of millions throughout the nation, all of whom unite in returning thanks to the gallant men who erected in New England this first barrier against the fanaticism of that politically benighted

President Monroe. An item in regard to the fortunes of the different Presidents of the United States has been going the rounds of the newspaper press, and appeared in the Express of Saturday evening. It has evidently been made up by some one not conversant with the facts, and is inacurate in more than one of its statements. Among other mistatements is sixth President of the United States. died so poor that his remains found a resting place through the charity of his friends." The truth is, that Mr. Monroe, though not a wealthy man, was never in want. An aged gentleman, who long lived near him in Virginia informs us that he knows such to be the case from his own personal knowledge Mr. Monroe died amid kind friends, at the hospitable home of his distinguish ed son-in-law, Samuel Governeur, of New York. Mindful of his greatness and proud of her son, the State of Vir ginia claimed his remains, and by act of the Legislature they were removed to Richmond, and deposited in the capital of the State, with a sultable monu-

the illustrious dead.

Negro Suffrage. The proposition introduced in the Senate a few days ago by Mr. Wilson, to establish impartial suffrage in all the States of the Union, meets with strong opposition from the Republican mem bers representing the Middle and Western States. Senator Sherman, of Ohio. declared in private conversation the other day that such a measure would be resisted by the people of his State and he did not believe Congress coul force them to accept it. This is the wav Northern Radicals talk of negro suffrage in their own States. How did they vote on the so-called reconstruction bill which forces it upon ten States of the Union?

How It Works.

General Sheridan has issued an orde removing from office, in Louisiana Andrew J. Herron, Attorney General John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans and Edmund Abell, Judge of the First District Court. He has appointed suc-

cessors to these officers. That is a specimen of the practica working of the military despotism in the South. The time may come, if negro suffrage and their other devices do not insure complete control to the radical revolutionists, when similar announcements will be made regarding officers elected by the people of Penn sylvania. Our turn must come if this state of affairs is permitted to continue.

Vablushing Plunder.

The bill to increase the pay of members of our Legislature to thirteen hundred and fifty dollars has passed the til the first Monday in December. lower House. This is a piece of un. Unless something more than ordinary blushing and inexcusable plundering of | should occur, there will be no quorum the public treasury. The members who present in July. The country will have voted for it ought to be visited with a little quiet in the meantime, and the prompt punishment by their constitu- public will be glad to have silence pre-

Preparing for the Presidential Bioction. The Radicals throughout the country re endeavoring to make sure of elect ing the next-President. In Congress they are determined to pass a general law giving to negroes the right to vote in every State in the Union. Of course any such law would be entirely uncon-stitutional, and would be decided to be so by the Supreme Courts of the different States, and by the Supreme Court of the United States. But, before any such decision could be had, the election would have taken place, the electoral votes thus secured would have been counted, and a President thus elected would be inaugurated, unless the people should rise up in armed resistance to 1868. The conservative citizens of that | prevent it. That this is part of a digested scheme we no doubt. Democratic election officers might refuse to allow negro votes to be thus cast in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, but wherever the Radicals had control of the boards they would be men who formed it, the Democracy stood | gladly received, the Constitution and the laws of the several States to the

contrary notwithstanding. But this wholesale innovation is only a part of their plan. Wherever they them, were to be seen sagacious and have control of the State Legislatures patriotic men who had heretofore the Radicals are deliberately devising restrictions upon the elective franchise as it now exists. Every impediment is to be placed in the way of laboring white men: The Registration Law about to be enacted in this State, a synopsis of which we give elsewhere, is inended to strike directly at the poorer lasses of white voters. The leaders of the nfamous party now in power know very well that the Democratic party is largely composed of the working men of the ottles and towns. To impede these in voting is to lessen the Democratic vote. It is for that very purpose that the they refuse to do their duty? Where Registration law of New York is to be re enacted in this State. When the bill was on its passage Senator McCandless moved to amend it so that the meetings of the boards of registration be kept open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., so as to allow the working men an opportunity to get registered without losing time from work. The Radicals voted that fair proposition down, the vote standing, yeas 12 Democrats and one Radical. nays 15, all Radicals. The hours now stand from 9 A. M. (after laboring men have gone to work) to 6 P. M. (before they have returned from work.) Mr. McCandless also moved that the polls should be kept open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. This also was voted down by the Radicals. 20 of them voting against

Under pretense of preventing the commission of crime the Radicals of our Legislature have also concluded to organize a mounted and armed police force of one hundred men to be sent into each of the mining counties of the Commonwealth. These troopers are to be appointed by the Governor, and to be answerable only to him. On the application of one hundred citizens of any county, these bands of one hundred armed men are to be organized and sent out fully equipped for the purpose of raiding upon the Democrats and Cathlics who compose a majority of the working men of the districts which are to be thus subjected to military rule. When the bill which outrages liberty by its provisions was under discussion, the Democratic Senators tried in vain to have it so amended as to put the police the control of the Courts All such proposals were at once voted down by the Radicals, who know that by thus confining the troopers to the proper duties the political object for which they were The triumph in Connecticut is a Union striving could not be successfully ac-

Verily we are advancing. What with the prospect of a Congressional enactment giving to all negroes the right to vote, and our State Legislatures devis ing every possible means for keeping less oppressors. It is the inaugu- laboring white men away from the polls we are likely to have a good time of it. of next year, an augury of glorious and If the white men of Pennsylvania concomplete success, the dawn of a new tinue to support such a party they deserve to be made slaves, and to be degraded to the level which the negro has occupied in the past.

" Lessons from the Past," Under this head the Press of vester day reminds President Johnson that King Charles of England lost his head on the scaffold for daring to differ with his Parliament; and that King Louis of France "went against the National Assembly, and the end was the death of himself and wife on the scaffold and the dispersion and banishment of his family. The Press thinks, in view of these historical facts, that "the hero of a dozen Vetoes must needs be a bold, if

not a sensible man." The scaffold appears to have peculiar that declaring that "James Monroe, the | charms for the Radical hangman who conducts the Press. Almost every number of his paper has some allusion to it. His purpose is to fire the Radical heart up to the point of violently taking the life of the President. He is the second Booth, but without the courage of Booth the first. He wants President Johnson killed, but is unwilling to use the pistol himself, for with all his fondness for the scaffold, he has no desire to mount it. The President's right to send in "

dozen vetoes" is as clear and unquestionable as the right of Congress to pass a dozen bills. He derives his power to veto from the same instrument that gives them power to enact. If the Constitution is worth anything, it must and ment to mark the last resting place of will protect him in the right it confers to veto any bili that does not meet his approbation. The editor of the Press knows as well as any man living that the President acts clearly within his Constitutional authority when he with holds his sanction from an act of Congress. He knows that the President cannot be brought to the scaffold under the Constitution and laws for vetoing acts of "the popular branch" of the government, and his repeated references to the taking of the lives of rulers in other countries can have but one object, and that is, to put it into the hearts of a Radical mob to murder President John-

A False Witness. The Radical press are making a howl just now over a piece of evidence said to have been given before the Judiciary Committee by Ben. Butler, to the effect that President Johnson pardoned about two hundred deserters on condition that they would vote the Democratic ticket. An investigation of the charge shows that there is no truth in it. The cases reported were all carefully examined, and the order for their pardon came from Secretary Stanton himself, and was not issued until after the election had taken place. Not a shadow of blame can attach to President Johnson, as there was positive proof that every one of those pardoned had been wrongly marked as guilty of desertion.

Adjournment of Congress. Congress has decided to adjourn until the first Wednesday in July, when if either House should lack a quorum. there is to be a further adjournment un-

vail for a time in the Capitol.

An Exhibition of Malignity. There is one thing which especially distinguishes the Republican newspape press of the entire country, and that i malignity, From the highest to th

malignity, From the highest to the lowest of them, radied newspaperseem to be incapable of action wide even common decement to ward any political opponent. Being forced habitally to pervert truth, in order that they might dup the misses into even a temporary anpport of their mischievous doctrines the newspapers of the Republican party have learned to lie with a glibness that would be shocking if it were not-so universal with them. One Radical editor invents a slander on some prominent political opponent, and straightway it goes the rounds of the whole party press. It is useless to attempt to refute it. As if by common consent Radical newspapers refuse to retract any falsehood which they may have uttered. The exposure of its untruthfulness may be as clear as the light of the hoonday sun. but they will still persist in the reiteration of the lie they have forged or uttered. There is not a prominent supporter of the Constitution now living who has not been slandered and reviled during the past five years. No man who was well known in public life before the rebellion has escaped the calumniations of a malignant and reckless newspaper press, unless he has chimed in with every heresy which has originated in the brains of a set of crazy fanatics.

The modest and patriotic letter of Ex-President Buchanan, written to a number of personal and political friends, has been seized upon as furnishing an excuse for renewed assaults upon him ; and strange to say the N. Y. Tribune, a paper which has heretofore refused to coutenance the base slanders of its cotemporaries upon our distinguished fellow-citizen, now leads off in this new attack. We think we know how to account for this. The gentleman who is now managing editor of the Tribune graduated under John W. Forney Coming from such a school he could not be expected to be capable of acting with decency toward any political opponent, and would naturally be especially eager to revile Mr. Buchange. It is a sufficient refutation of the chanre now made in the Tribunc and maliciously republished in the Express of this city, to say that it has scarcely been two years since Horace Greeley, in an article written with his own hand, expressed his disbelief of the charge, now so offensively repeated, that Mr. Buchanan favored secession in any way. The bitterest review of Mr. Buchanan's book which we seen appeared in the Tribune, and even in that the writer exonerated the author from any complicity in or sympathy with the secession movement. We ver ture the assertion that Horace Greeley never saw the article which the Express

appeared in print. Bitter and radical as he is, he has some regard for the truth. For a year or more he has ceased to exercise that careful supervision of the Tribune which gave it so extended a reputation in the deterioration in many respects, and in none so much as in candor and truthfulness. It has of late frequently descended to the lower level of such unscrupulous, untruthful and scurrilous sheets as Forney's Press. The case before us is but one of many such instances which have fallen under our

copies. If he had it would not have

An Important Subject.

The Federal House of Representa tives spent a portion of its valuable time the other day in discussing a resolution worn by our representatives at foreign courts. It seems that some of our Foreign Ministers, not wishing to appear as black sheep in the diplomatic flock surrounding the courts to which they are accredited, have, on State occasions laid aside their plain clothes and put on the costumes in vogue at these courts. To prevent in the future such departures from the " Republican simplicity' which our representatives abroad should affect, the House debated and passed a resolution requiring them henceforth to pay their respects to Kings and can chizens.

Queens in the ordinary dress of Ameri-If ever there was a time in our history when a regulation of this kind was demanded, that time is now. Engaged as we are at home in breaking up the foundations of our Republican Government, we need to do something des perate to convince the world abroad that we still respect Republican institutions. What better plan can we take to accomplish this purpose than to flout in their face our "Republican simplicity in the matter of dress?

But having gone thus far in vindication of the right of the American Eagle to fly into the presence of royalty with none but his own feathers on, ought not our Republican Congress to go a little further? Having restricted our Foreign Ministers to plain dress, why not re strict them to plain food and drink? If this thing of holding our "Republican simplicity" up to the admiration of the world is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. Let us "go the whole hog," and not only bring our Foreign Ministers down to Kentucky Jeans in clothing, but to "hog and hominy" in diet and corn whiskey in drink. Their example in the matter of dress will produce but little impression so long as they load their tables with French dishes and French wines. These suggestions are respectfully submitted or the consideration of the wise men who are now overthrowing our Republican government at Washington.

A Registry Law in Pennsylvania. The Radical majority in our State Legislature have got up a registration law, which will in all probability be passed. It is true that the Constitution of the State stands opposed to any change of the qualification of electors, but that is no impediment to legislative enactment in these days. The registration law as reported is as follows:

It requires Assessors to keep a registry of voters with their private residences, and of voters with their private residences, and produce the same at the place of election, fourteen days previous to the election, to the judges and inspectors, who with the assessor, shall meet on the twelfth day preceding the second Tuesday in October, and continue in session from nine tosix o'clock, to receive the names of persons not before continue in session from nine tosix o'clock, to receive the names of persons not before registered, and hear and decide upon claims to vote; and no person shall be allowed to vote whose name does not appear upon the registry, but any registered name may be challenged, just as if no registry of the name had been made, and the election board may pass upon such challenge; penalty for receiving non-registered votes shall be fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of court. The same tered votes shall be fine and imprison ment, at the discretion of court. The sam meeting of the Board and registry shal be had twelve days preceding every Presi-dential election. At every special, and a every city, borough and township election devery city, borough and township election, the registry may be used as proof of the right to yote, unless satisfactory rebutting testimony shall be produced. On the petition of five citizens that they believe that frauds are about to be perpetrated at the polls, the courts of the county, or the ludge, in vacation thereof, may appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens to act as overseers of any poll or polls, who shall be selected from different political parties, where both inspectors are of one political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; the inspectors to furnish such overseers with every facility for understanding and taking notes of all decided on by the board, and to challenge votes. The bill also provides heavy fines for any clerk or prothono tary, who shall issue any fraudulent naturalization paper or issue such paper or blank to be used by any person at the polls. The bill is the special order for Thursday morping. Negro Suffrage to be Forced upon the People of Pennsylvania by Act of Con-

have constantly warned our re erachat the establishment of a milital description over the State recently in rebellion would be followed by the annihilation of the rights of the people of the ther States of the Tiples f the other States of the Union. Ther is spundant evidence that the Radicala intend to force negro suffrage upon other States than the ten which they have reduced to the condition of territories. The following bill, introduced into the Senate by Wilson of Massachusetts, is designed to effect that result and indicates both their purpose and the methods they intend to employ:

A bill to regulate the elective franchise in the United States.

Whereas, the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by a sufficient number of States, and is therefore a part of the fundamental law; and whereas, the first section of said article of amendment declares section of said article of amendment declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizons of the United States and of the States wherein they reside;" and that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; and whereas, the said fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution among Congress to enforce hyperparts. empowers Congress to enforce by appropri-ate legislation the provisions of the said article; therefore,

article; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That there
shall be no denial of the elective franchise
to any male citizen of the United States by
any State on account of color, or race, or
previous condition, anything in the Conprevious condition, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstun SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That

SEC. 2. And be it further endeted. That each and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall, on conviction in any court of the United States, be fined for each and every offence not less than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not less than six months or both, at the discretion of the court. The Radical newspapers of Pennsylvania are strongly endorsing the scheme of Mr. Wilson. Forney in one of his "occasional" letters to the Press says: General Wilson's bill rests on the ground that the fourteenth article amending the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by a sufficient number of States, and that the first section of that article deand that the first section of that article de-clares "that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, or subject to the juris-diction thereof, are citizens of the United States, or of the States wherein they re-side," and that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States." A bill securing the same inalienable franchise was introduced same inalienable franchise was introduced on the 29th of January, 1896, by the eloquent and intrepld Senator Yates, of Illinois, Mr. Sumner took the same ground in his two great speeches of February 6 and March 7 of the same year, and on the 29th of May following introduced an elaborate bill, which he has just presented in an amended from, so as to meet the views alike of those who believe that Congress had the power to to settle this question before it was amended, and of those who think that power is given in the new or fourteenth Article. The reasoning in support of these several propositions remains unanswered, save by the general denial, originating with Andrew Johnson, that the constitutional amendment could never be adopted without the votes of the seceded States; but now that this pretect has been removed by the complete valuations of the seceded States;

act of reconstruction, which practically de-clares that the rebellion destroyed the oldslave States, and that they must be reorganized under Republican forms, the argument in favor of universal suffrage becomes irresist-The South being now reduced to subjection, our turn has come. The votes of the negroes in Pennsylvania and ast, and the result is a very marked other Northern States are needed to insure the continued triumph of the Republican party. To wait until the State Constitutions could be altered so as to admit the negroes to the ballot box would take too long. A shorter method is to be employed. The interpretation which the Democratic party insisted in putting upon the ('onstitutional Amendments during the canvass last fall, is now accepted and openly proclaimed by the Radicals. They admit that all their former denials were lies, and insist, with brazen effrontery, that no State has any longer a right to exclude negroes from the polls. The Pittsburg Commercial, a paper which now and then makes a pretense of being conservative, indulges in such reasoning as

this pretect has been removed by the complete

ission of the Southern people to the

he following: The revision of the New York Constitu-ion will secure the abolition of a property qualification in that State, and let in about ,000 colored voters to strengthen the Republican column. As there are more colored eople in Pennsylvania than in New York he exclusion of the word "white" from th oustitution would open the franchise to some eight or ten thousand colored citizens, and place the Constitution in this respect in harmony with the spirit of the age and the new order of things, evolved by the rebellion. This great Commonwealth should vindicate its character for consistency, and push to their ultimate fruition, the issues for which the second property of the constitution of the constitu for which she sent her hundreds of thou-sands into the field, by expunging from the fundamental law all disqualifying provis-ions based on color or race. Cowardice is ions based on color or race. Cowardice is never true statesmanship; Justice is the basis of all moral strength. When colored regiments from Connecticut were marching into Richmond just after its fall, the white people of the State were filling the ballot boxes with votes against negro suffrage. Now Republican speakers are canvassing that State in every direction, to save it the imminent disgrace of falling into the hand of "My Policy," on the 1st of April. Whatever the result, it is conceded that the vote in the Nutmeg State will be close. Should Governor Hawley and his associates be defeated, Johnson's hands and heart will be strengthened, and the work of will be strengthened, and the work of reconstruction further embarras delayed. The cowardly or bigoted Reput delayed. The cowardly or bigoted Republicans, who two years ago allowed the negroes to be disfranchised, need and would gladly have their votes, now. The loss of the State with the moral effects elsewhere, may be compensating punishment for the previous wrong. The Republicans are not so strong in Pennsylvania that they can afford to undervalue these considerations. so strong in remissivania man mey can afford to undervalue these considerations. At the last gubernatorial election, the majority, in view of the large vote polled, was not so pronounced, as the friends of progress could have desired.

We do not know that any comment from us is necessary. The bill which we print, with the comments from such leading papers as the Press, of Philadelphia, and the Commercial, of Pittsburg, ought to be sufficient. If there be any honest Republicans who are not ready to bow to the decrees of the fanatics who control the party to which they belong, their duty in the premises is very plain. They should at once take their stand with the conservative men of the country. The time for decision has come. No honest man can hesitate

That Oath. "I am sincerely and earnestly attached to the Union and the government of the United States, and will steadfastly support the Constitution and obey the laws, and inthe Constitution and obey the laws, and duce others to yield support and obedie

That is the registration oath ordained by Congress for the people of the Southern States. We believe the vast majority of those who were in the rebel armies could take it with a clear conscience. No one who reads the letter of General Beauregard, can fail to be impressed with the belief that he who fired the first gun in the rebellion could subscribe to the above oath without hesitancy and without any mental reservation. But, how would it be with Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens. and the horde of fanatics who follow in their wake! Could one of them conscientiously take the oath they prescribed? Not, we believe before God, without staining their souls with the crime of perjury. When they are doing all they can to prevent a restoration of the Union, how could they swear they are sincerely and earnestly attached to it? How could they take a solemn oath that they are attached to a form of government which they are constantly laboring to destroy? one of them could pledge himself under the sanctions of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and continue to act with the party in Congress? Not one. The great majority of the rebels in the South, if judged by the very standard prescribed by the Radicals in Congress, are more loyal to-day than any man among them in elther the House or the Senate,

A Revelution in Maryland. If the people of the United States are

not so utterly blinded by passion and throughout the North. Day by day the party in power shows its utter disregard for all law, for liberty, and for the vested rights of individuals and communities. In the mad work of destruction Congress leads off. That body is controlled by a set of crazy fanatics. Here and there among the Republican members is to be found a man of correct judgment and proper principle; but such a one can scarcely secure a decent hearing, if he should attempt to utter a word in opposition to any of the infamous and most pernicious schemes which are being constantly put forward. Under the whip and spur of such leaders as Sumper and Stevens, the most revolutionary enactments are hurried through Congress, and if the President sees fit, in the exercise of proper constitutional power, to veto any one of them, its passage in hot haste by a two-thirds vote is the immediate and inevitable result. How long our institutions can stand the strain thus put upon them, is a question which is agitating the minds of all thoughtful

and patriotic citizens.

Each new day prings some new and startling violation of the Constitution of the United States. The work of the fathers of the Republic is no longer revered, and all their wise teachings are scouted and scornfully repudiated. To secure the continuance of their party in power the Radical leaders are ready cemploy the most desperate expedients They overturn State Governments with impunity; they abrogate State Constitutions and nullify all State laws at a moment's warning: they depose Gov ernors, Judges, and other officers elected by the people, and put their own minions in the seats thus summarily made vacant; they forbid the holding of elections except under such restrictions as they see fit to lay down; they declare all men who are likely to vote against thein to be disfranchised, and confer the right of suffrage on the entire mass of gnorant and incompetent negroes. Their pretense is that the people of those communities were engaged in rebellion But does any one suppose they are going to stop there? If he does, he cannot have read the history of the last few years aright. Having reduced to the condition of territories ten sovereign States, they stand ready to subject all the rest to their domination. They will not permit any State to array itself against them. In Maryland, where the honest sentiment of the whole population is overwhelmingly against them, the Rad icals see no chance of securing control of the offices. Public plunder being the motive power of all their actions, they are now busy devising a scheme to revolutionize that State. A day or two since an assemblage representing a mere fragment of the legal voters of Maryland assembled in Baltimore and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to protect the loyal majority of the people of Maryland, both white and colored, by defenting the scheme of the revolutionists in the Legislature, and to aid us in forming and to the protect to be bounded. guarantee to us by act of Congress a repub lican State government on the basis of im-

lican State government of the partial manhood suffrage.

Resolved, That we will oppose any new physician of the exunder the Conv Isting constitution, under the Convention bill, which does not express the will of the majority of the people, without regard to color, and that we will, with the aid of the loyal representatives of the nation, and by all means in our power, resist and destroy any such constitution as a resolutionary

supation.

Resolved, That we will take no part in the approaching election of delegates to a Con-stitutional Convention further than to renmend a general vote of the Republican of the State against the call for a Conven-tion, and to use every lawful means in their power to defeat the call.

Resolved. That the State Central Commit Resolved, That the State Central Committee issue a call for district meetings, to be held in every election district in the State, for the choice, by ballot, on the basis of universal manhood suffrage, of delegates to a State Constitutional Convention, each county and the city of Baltimore to elect the number to which they hay be entitled under the present Constitution of the State.

Resolved, That said State Constitutional Convention if called shall assemble in the Convention, if called, shall assemble in the convention, it cancet, shan assemble in the city of Baltimore, but the first Wednesday in June, and proceed to form a constitution based upon universal manhood suffrage.

A committee was appointed to carry these resolutions to Washington. That committee was cordially received by the presiding officers of both Houses, and assurances were given them that the Radical majority would attend to the matter. That Congress will sustain an attempt to inaugurate a revolution in Maryland we have no doubt. How much longer shall the Radicals at Washington be permitted to override the wil majority of the people o In our judgment it is high time there was an end of their migral The people must organize in opposition to these tyrannical usurpers, and the sooner it is done the better. Our rights and liberties are in peril, and they can only be saved by prompt and vigorous

Fraternizing With Sambo. Our opponents are literally getting

down on their knees to Sambo. It is true that they have been worshiping the negro for some years past, but that has appeared to be a sort of frenzy of fanaticism. It is only of late that we have seen substantial practical evidences of their full belief in perfect equality. In Washington they are busy getting ready for the coming municipal election. At their ward meetings a white radical is made chairman and a black radical Secretary, or "wicey wersey." All hands fraternize most pleasantly and all colors and complexions blend into one harmonious

In North Carolinaa Union State Convention was held at Raleigh on the 28th. Lest we might be accused of misrepresentation, we take the following description of it from the New York

By Telegraph to the Tribune.]
Raleigh, N. C., March 28.—A Union Convention composed of equal numbers of whites and blacks, after two days' session, whites and blacks, after two days' session, adjourned to-day. The Convention adopted the name of "Republican." Resolutions were adopted eulogizing the party which overthrew the Rebellion, and asserting that it should command the respect of every candid man. They declare that Congress is entitled to the thanks of the world for its persistent devotion to human rights as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; cordially accept (Congress's persistent devotion). as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; cordially accept Congress's plan of Reconstruction, and rejoice at the overthrow of the sympathizers with the late Rebellion. They declare that supreme allegiance is due to the Federal Government, and not to the States, indorse the Civil Rights bill, and favor impartial suffrage, without property qualifications or distinction of color; praise the late President Lincoln, favor universal education, and demand free speech and free discussion of public matters. They pledge themselves to the maintenance of the public credit, and invite men of all political persuations to unite with them in behalf of the redit, and invite men of all political per-uations to unite with them in behalf of the principles avowed by the Conven Fifty-three counties were represented, be Convention was unani

If any one can see any difference between that report and the report of ordinary Republican State Conventions they must be shrewder than we are. It reads exactly as if the gathering might have been held in Harrisburg. The only difference is that in the Raleigh Convention the negroes were really present in person, one white man to one negro,

cordially and earnestly invited to send delegates to the coming Republican State Convention, which meets in Nashville on the 16th day of May next. Of course Sambo will be on hand.

What do the white men of Pennsylvania think of these things? Is it not about time there was an end of it? Are we to allow the lust for office thus to degrade us politically? What say the He was a masses of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic blood? character,

In Tennessee the negroes have been

A NEW ERA BEGUN!

partizan prejudice as to be unable to The Dawn Breaks in the East | Partizan prejudice as to be unable to The Dawn Breaks in the East | Partizan prejudice as to be unable to The Dawn Breaks in the East | Partizan prejudice as to be unable to The Dawn Breaks in the East | ALL HAIL CONNECTICUT! A Glorious Democratic Victory



CROW, CHAPMAN! CROW!

cut have won a complete and most cratic Barnum. glorious victory over the enemies of the Union and the Constitution, electing for Governor the patriotic states- Radical. man James E. English, three out of four Congressmen, and a majority of Hubbard, Democrat, is elected over the State Senators. The following despatches sum up the cheering result:

NEW YORK, April 2-1.30 A. M. English is undoubtedly elected Govrnor of Connecticut by 500 majority. Professor Cyrus Northrop, Radical, s defeated in the Second Congressional District by over 1,800.

English's majority will probably be bout 600.

The Republicans elect Stark weather o Congress in the Third District. The Democrats will have one maiority in the State Senate.

How They Love the Soldiers. oldiers which so constantly falls from the lips of the Radicals has been repeatedly shown to be mere lying pretense. Where they think they cannot succeed, except through clap-trap, the leaders consent to put forward some soldier for office, generally taking good care that he is one whom they can use as they see fit: such a humbug as Geary, for instance.

Within a few weeks past the "loval natriots" in ('ongress have given abundant evidence of their appreciation of the services of the soldiers of the war. One after another some of the most worth officers have been rejected by the Senate. It mattered not how faithfully they had served the country. All their services were of no account in the eyes of such men as Sumner and his followers. Speaking of a recent rejection the New York Herald says:

Major General Henry W. Slocum was named by the President for the vacant position of naval officer of the port of New York, and the United States Senate has refused to confirm this admirable nomination. General Slocum was educated at West Point. He went to the war as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh regiment of New York Twenty-seventh regiment of New York Volunteers, and served in the battle of Bull Run. Prompt thus to be present in the first possible battle, there was scarcely afterwards a great field on which the national cause was to be upheld from which he was absent. He went to the Peninsula with the Army of the Potomac and did heroic service through all that terribly destructive campaign. He went through the memorable seven days around Richmond. At ble seven days around Richmond. At Crampton's Pass on the South Mountain he stormed and carried by assault a rebel position on a hill side, so rough and of such difficult access that the men who voted against him would probably re-fuse to climb it in even these peaceful fuse to climb it in even these peaceful, pastoral days. He was at the battle of Antietan! He was at the Chancellorsville fight, commanding the Twelfth corps, and when the Eleventh corps broke Slocum's ines were what the enemy found in their way, and what kept them from sweeping like a deluge down the rear of our lines. There Slocum saved the army, Slocum also commanded the Twelfth corps through the glorious three days of the Gettysalso commanded the Twelfth corps through the glorious three days of the Gettysburg battle, and opposed immediately all that magnificent lighting by which enemy endeavored to turn the righting their way all along his front from Spangler's Spring to Cemetery Hill. Slocum next went to the Western Army, and did such efficient service, that when the force was made up for Sherman's march from Allanta to the sea, he was given the command of one of the two columns. en the command of one of the two column into which Sherman's force was organized. Thus from the first fight to the field of Joe Johnson's surrender. Slocum was in the front line of glorious service. He was fit for that service, but his opinions do not suit certain United States Senators, and he cannot have office. Does not the party that rejects such candidates write its own sentence. From that case let soldiers learn how

they are appreciated by the leaders of the Republican party.

Russian America Ceded to the United States. WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a treaty with Russia, by which that power sur-renders to the United States its sover-eignty over all Russian America and the adjacent islands. The price to be paid for this territory is about \$7,000,000. This important negotiation was fully discussed at the Cabinet Council yesterday, and last evening, at about eight Secretary of State received at the State Department the Representative of Rus sia, and it was not till two o'clock this morning that the treaty was brought to a satisfactory conclusion

at a comparatively early period, contain a population sufficient to increase the number of States in the Union to fifty. The fisneries are very extensive, but the principal commercial wealth of the principal commercial wealth of the country is in its fur trade, which would, henceforth, be altogether controlled by

American merchants.

The acquisition of Russian America is viewed here as of far-reaching importance, in a commercial as well as a portance, in a commercial as well as a political and strategical point of view. Not the least advantage thus gained would be the entire control of the pro-jected Russo-American Asiatic Telegraph, which promises to link the United States to India and China by the way of Russia.

Death of Senator Riddle. Senator Riddle of Delaware, died yesterday at his residence in Washington. He was a man of ability and of high

The gallant Democracy of Connecti- The Fourth District elects the Demo-

In the Second District Hotchkiss Democrat, is elected over Northrop. In the first Congressional District,

Deming, Radical. The Showman Barnum runs behind

everywhere, and loses largely in his home district. So much for the Joice Heath and Feelee Mermald candidate. [Special Despatch to the Intelligencer.] NEW YORK, April 2-3 P. M.

English, so far as the official vote has been received, leads Hawley 836-his

majority will reach 1,000. The State Senate stands 12 to 9-a

gain of 7. In the lower house the Democrat gain 25°

From the Age. |

We print with pleasure the following correspondence between a number of prominent Democrats of this city, and other sections of the State, and ex-President Buchanan. The proffered testimonial was well deserved, and the letter declining the same is dignified in tone and patriotic in sentiment.

To Ex-President James Buchanan:
DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, think it a matter of simple duty tocall you from your retirement and to tender you in this form the expression of their continuing account. to tender you in this form the expression of their continuing respect and admiration. They have another and less disinterested object in view. They believe the immediate future of the country to befull of peril, and they desire to hear words of counsel, of consolation, and if possible of hope, from one who now survives, as the last of American statesmen of the olden times—the only living contemporary, with perhaps one exception, of Webster and Clay, and Benton and Calhoun. In the days of your power, when you dispensed favor and power, when you dispensed favor an patronage, you had many friends. Th undersigned desire to be ranked amon those who esteem you now in your privacy who honestly think that no responsibilit for the years of blood and sorrow we hav endured rests on you, who tried in a mo-ment of terrible exigency to do your duty under the Constitution. We earnestly an

respectfully invite you to accept of this in vitation to a public dinner in the City of Philadelphia at such your convenience. Asa Packer, Hlester Clymer, Owen Jones, Saml. R. S. Smith, J. Glancy Jones, John O. James, Chambers McKibbir J. Rinaldo Sank, E. C. Mitchell, G. R. Fox, John Dismant, Edmund C. Evans, Adam Siemmer, E. L. Acker. Jacob F. Quillman, A. D. Markley, E. N. Beysher, Jacob Silier, Henry Longaker, Jesse B. Davis, Rufus B. Longaker, Jesse B. Davis, Rufus B. Longaker, H. Charles Rogers, Philip S. Gerhard, A. P. Eyre, O. P. Morris, Joseph Rex, Joseph Rex, H. G. Gowen, S. D. Anderson Wm. H. Freem will. H. Freeman George Sanderson Isaac E. Hlester, H. M. North, Abraham Peters, James Patterson, H. B. Swarr, J. M. Cooper, A. J. Steinman, H. G. Smith, Char es S. Keyser, Henry Carpenter. Henry Carpenter. Newton Lightner, W. W. Brown, Robert Crane, E. Ha deman, Fred. S. Pyfer, C. J. Rhodes.

David Kurtz, "
Wm. Carp nier,
Heury E. Leman,
Henry Dickinson,
Abel Rambo,
John Y. Fritz,
Alexander supples
M. Newberry,
S. S. Haldeman,
Wm. A. Morton,
D. G. Eshleman,
Wm. Party Manilus G. Evans, Ch. rles Rogers, Joseph H. Dulles, John McLaughln, W. H. Welsh, W. C. Fatterson, W. P. Chandler, C. N. Hagner, J. Henry Askin, J. M. Robb, John Miller, John D. Evans, J. B. Baker. J. B. Baker,
J. B. Baker,
Richard A. Gilpin,
W. W. Davis, Ches co
John M. Jones,
John R. Gregg,
W. Lyttleton Savage,
Jacob F. Hoover,
and many others.

Will. A. Morton, D. G. Eshleman, Wm. R. Wilson, H. S. Kerns, Paris Haldeman, Franklin Jenkins, Henry Eckert, T. W. Henderson, William Ellmake, John McSparras, Henry Hoffman, D. A. Brown, Lohn Brandt, John Brandt, J. A. Brown, John Brandt, J. A. Brown, John Brandt, J. A. Brandt, John Brandt, J. A. Bran

WHEATLAND, 23d March, 1867.
GENTLEMEN: I have received, with grateful emotions, your very kind invitation to a public dinner you propose to give me, in the City of Philadelphia, on any day I may ndicate. Nothing, I can assure you, could afford me greater pleasure they to write. indicate. Nothing, I can assure you, could afford me greater pleasure than to meet you around the festive board, and with you renew the pleasant memories of long past

years.
I dony myself this gratification, only in I dony myself this gratification, only in deference to what I consider the wise example of my Democratic predecessors in the office of President. After having administered the most exalted office which the country could bestow, they deemed it expedient to remain in the retirement of private life; and whilst holding their own opinions on the political questions of the day, they left the public discussion of them to gentiemen, like yourselves, still on the

morning that the treaty was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The treaty will have to be ratified by the Senate, and both houses of Congress must concur in making the appropriation for the payment of the purchase money before the treaty becomes an accomplished fact. The amount of the purchase money is so small, when the size and value of the territory is considered, that, the transfer is regarded as a cession rather than a sale, and suggestive of the sympathy of Russia for America.

It is looked upon as an important step towards the absorption of the whole continent by the United States, and, considering that the possession of Russian America hems in the British America possessions, it is thought by knowing diplomats here that the transaction will probably be regarded as a hostile measure by Great Britain, and may possibly meet with remonstrances on the part of that power, from its point of view as a belligerent in case of war.

The purchased territory covers upward of four hundred thousand inhabitants, half of whom are Esquimaux, it is believed that, under American auspices, it would at a comparatively early period, contain a population sufficient to increase the number of States in the Union to fifty. The fisneries are very extensive, but the principal commercial wealth of the princi "the immediate future of the country to be full of peril," you ask me "for words of counsel, of consolation, and, if possible, of hope." Consistently with my self-imposed reticence, I may say to you:—adhere steadily to the Constitution of your country; exert all your power and influence in disseminating and enforcing its genuine principles, by means of the press, public speeches, private conversations, and in every other honorable manner; and employ the same untiring energy in exposing and condemning every departure from its precepts. Never despair; for the time will precepts. Never despair; for the time will surely come when these shall triumph and

control the administration of the govern nent. With sentiments of grateful respect, l

with sentiments of grateful respect, I remain,
Your much obliged friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
Hon, Asa Packer, Hon, Owen Jones, Hon,
John Cadwalader, Samuel R. S. Smith,
G. R. Fox, Andrew C. Craig, Esquires,
and Hon, Hiester Clymer, with many
others.

Meys Items. Kerr county, Texas, is overrun

Peaches are grown in Philadelphia auccessfully, in fifteen and eighteen inch pois.

The funded debt of Philadelphia is over \$35,000,000 The President and Congress of Columbia, South America, are still at variance.

190 patents will be issued for the week ending Tuesday next. Ex-Robel General Smith P. Bankhead was beaten to death by an unknown man, n Memphis, on Saturday. The stoamer Alabama, with 1,200 bales of cotton, has been burned near New Orleans.

The boat was valued at \$52,000. The House Judiciary Committee is still in session, taking impossiment testimony, but is expected to adjourn this week.

Less than a quorum of the Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court were present on Monday, and the Court adjourned until to-day. A New York paper states that donoral Banks will accompany the party now or-ganizing in that city to visit the Holy Land. The last comment on the season is by a coldier, who says this is not a forward The Potonne fisheries have been yielding poorly up to the present. It takes two hauts to fill a cart.

During the past year France exported to England 11,054 waterfalls, with hair enough The health of the French Prince Imperial is reported to be "unsatisfactory to his

doctors."
Auron Jones has challenged Michael McCoole, of St. Louis, to fight within two or three months for \$1,000. Denver, in Colorado, has seven hundred dogs. The question arises How on earth did they all get out there? It is stated that the prison grounds at Salisbury, N. C., are to be planted with cotton the present season. Father Webb, said to be to the oldest Methodist preacher in the country, died at Barnstable, Mass., on the 19th, aged 88.

It is said that General Carl Schurz is about to resign his editorial connection with the Detroit Post, and assume the control of the St. Louis Westliche Post. The steamer R. R. Cuyler has taken on board at Panama six torpedo boats, and sailed for Jamaica. It is believed at Panama that she is a Chilian privateer. The health of the Princess of Wales had shown some slight improvement, but she was still believed to be in a very low state. The Queen of Denmark was with her.

The Queen or Denimark was a sure opened at Harrisburg on Monday, and amounted to about \$31,000,000, ranging from par to about \$31,000,000. per cent, premium.
On the 28th of February Daniel Jackson an old servant of the late Henry A. Jami son, died near Flinstone, Md., at the ad vanced age of 114 years.

John B. Gough has received an offer from England of \$1,500, gold, for one lecture a week in London, the course to be kept up for a year. That would make him \$62,400. The locomotive now runs four hundred nd fifty miles west of St. Louis, and the rack is being laid at the rate of a mile every day.

every day.

Theodore Clay, son of Henry Clay, has for over thirty years been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, Ky. He became insane from disappointed affection.

The value of the timber, logs, boards, shingles, staves, &c., annually exported from Clearfield county, is not less than nine millions of goldars.

A large and handsomely active less than a le

A large and handsomely-painted portrait of General Jackson, executed by the pupils of the Philadelphia School of Design, has been presented as their contribution to the State gailery of art.

A Conservative convention met at Nashville on Monday. One of the speakers was a colored man. Resolutions were adopted urging the people to send delegates to the State Conservative Convention.

A New York special says that C. A. Dana's new evening paper is to be issued in May. It will advocate Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency, and is to be only moderately radical.

The Utica Observation was Managed in the Conservation of the Presidency of the Presidency of the Presidency. The Utica Observer says Mr. Levi Hotcomb, of Rome, recently shot two panthers in John Brown's tract, one of which is the largest ever seen in Utica, measuring 8 feet and 9 inches from tip to tip.

A big rat hunt in Zanesville, Ohio, last week, resulted in the capture and massacre of twenty-seven hundred of the "varmints" by one party, and twenty-three by the other.

by the other.

An act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey went into effect yesterday, prohibiting the whipping of children in the public schools. Did they do anything about the cause repeating feature? the cayenne pepper feature?

Mr. P. B. Walker, the State Secretary of the Good Templars in Minnesota, stated the other the cayen. day, at the rate of increase within the past year, the Order in two years would have a majority of all the votes in the State. The forthconling orange crop in Florida will surpass any that has been had for years. The trees are loaded with blos-

years. The trees are loaded with blossoms, and some of the groves are expected to bear from one to two hundred th Mr. E. G. Squier, an American, appointed to act as a juror at the Paris Exhibition, was arrested en route through England for some liabilities in connection with his some liabilities in connection with his former interoceanic scheme, and detained as a prisoner at Lancaster castle.

A mass meeting, chiefly composed of freedmen, was held on Monday in Savannah. Ex-Governor James Johnson and others spoke, and resolutions were adopted recognizing the reconstruction terms of Congress. A prize fight between Frank Drew, of St. Joseph, and James Brainard, of Montana, occurred in Kansas, opposite St. Joseph, yesterday. One hundred and sixty-five rounds were fought, occupying over two hours. Drew was the victor.

A dealer in fire arms advertises in the Rio Grande Courser that the pistols used on the occasion of the recent "dewel" were from his establishment, and advises all who wish; to do likewise, to give him a call and apply themselves Some of the best insurance companies in

Boston refuse to issue policies to the churches in that city and vicinity. It appears that in a very few years thirty-five churches in the city or its immediate neighborhood have been destroyed. The extra session of the U.S. Senate

began yesterday. Henry P. Linderman was confirmed as Director of the Philadelphia Mint, and George F. Harrey as Postmaster at Doylestown. The Senate is understood to be at present opposed to ratifying the Russo American treaty. A meeting of merchants, bankers and planters was held on Saturday to determine lanters was held on Saturday to determine thether United States gold shall be received

in Havana as a circulating medium at par. The question was decided in the affirma-tive, and the signatures are being taken of those who are willing to bind themselves to the measure. The jury investigating the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Noble, who died in New York from the effects of an attempt at abortion, returned a verdlet charging Dr. Thiers with being instrumental in producing her death. Dr. Thiers is at

present in prison on another and charge.

charge.

Owing to high winds in the Adriatic, Venice has been inundated to an exteni which has never been equaled within the memory of any of the inhabitants. The piazza of Sau Mark was so flooded that boats and gondolas passed over it, and the space had the appearance of a vast lake.

The New York Herald says: "The third instalment of \$100 each for the fight for the championship of the light weights, between Sam Collyer and Barney Auron, for \$3,000, to come off early in July next, was put up in the hands of the stakeholder on Thursday. They will both shortly go into training.

The large lioness belonging to Thayer & into training.

The large lioness belonging to Thayer & Noyes' circus gave birth, on Thursday, at Girard, to five whelps, three of them males. It is said to be a difficult matter to rearyoung lious in our country, but the keeper of these is confident of success, and if his anticipations prove correct, Thayer & Noyes will have an interesting addition to their menagerie.

nenagerie,

A piece of the ham caten raw by the family of Mr. Hall, in Springfield, Mass., has been examined microscopically, and proves to be infected with the trichina. A piece of the muscle of the limbs of the deceased girl has also been examined with the microscope and prevents beful of triching. nicroscope, and proves to befull of tricking Gerrit Smith, the well-known Abolition-sts, has written a letter to Wm. Lloyd Gar-ison, advocating the liberation of Jefferson Davis, and holding the North responsible with the South for the crime of slavery, and therefore of rebellion. He asks why, it Davis is imprisoned, some representative of the North should not be confined with

The original basis of the treaty by which the Russian American possessions have been ceded to the United States is found in a memorial from the Legislature of Washington Territory, dated over a year ago, praying that rights and privileges be obtained from Russia to enable Americans to fish in the waters adjacent to its possessions. The General McCullum, an iron war steamer, designed for the service of the Mexican liberals, salled from New York on Sunday for Tampico, Mexico, with two full batteries of artillery, ten thousand stand of small arms, four tons of powder and a large quantity of fixed amfunition on board.—

The vessel carried also several officers of

The vessel carried also not the liberal army.

Hon. Amasa Sprague, of Rhode Island, elder brother of Senator Sprague, is erecting, on his own estate at Rocky Polat, on Narragansett Bay, a building for the accommodation of visitors to the New England Acricultural Fair, with a capacity for commodation of visitors to the New Eng-land Agricultural Fair, with a capacity for 5,000 people. This gentleman is said to be the owner of a stud rivaling that of an English turf hunter. His stables contain