Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867

Liberal Democrats.

Within the last month several Democrats have stepped into our office and directed the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER to be sent to some of their neighbors, paying for it out of their own pockets. That is a specimen of generous liberality which is most commendable. One of these open hearted fellows remarked to us yesterday, "I shall not miss the money during the year, and my neighbor will be benefited." Such Democrats are made of the right kind of material. It does us good to meet them, and to take them by the hand. The little sum of money they leave with us is but a trifling matter compared to the emotions excited by their generous and manly conduct. Their devotion to the great principles of the glorious old party is a living faith which prompts them to active exertion, and they show their faith by their works. During the coming all-important Presidential campaign the result will depend upon the wide circulation of Democratic newspapers more than upon any other agency. Now is the time to begin that work. Let our friends see to it that the INTELLIGENCER is spread broadcast. It will prove to be of vast use wherever it goes.

Public Documents.

We acknowledge the receipt of public documents from Messrs. Getz, Glossbrenner and Woodward. We are compelled to rely upon Democratic Congressmen from other districts for such favors, and our friends will oblige us by sending copies of all important public documents to the INTELLIGENCER. We need them for present and future reference.

Compliment to Judge Woodward.

On his retirement from the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which he has so long occupied with the most marked ability, Hon. George W. Woodward was tendered a banquet by a large number of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia. It was a professional compliment and in no sense a partisan affair. The names of the most prominent lawyers of both political parties appear among the signers. The letter of invitation to Judge Woodward is highly complimentary, but not a bit more so than is consistent with his high character and very distinguished ability. He declines the proffered civility in an admirable letter. There have been very few Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania who have been the equal of Judge Woodward. His decisions have commanded not only respect for their correctness, but admiration for the elegant legal diction in which they have been uniformly clothed. He goes into a new and important field of labor where he will have abundant room to make his knowledge and his personal influence felt. It is a pleasant reflection that his place on the bench will be filled by a man so able and a Judge so well tried as George Sharswood.

Increase of the Public Debt.

Never were any people on the face of the earth so taxed as are the masses of the United States to-day. Every article which they use bears it trebled or quadrupled burthen. The amount of revenue derived from the toil and sweat of the laboring men of the North is literally enormous. Yet, quarter after quarter the national debt is being steadily increased. The report which we publish elsewhere shows a deficit of *nearly ten millions* for the last quarter. How could it be otherwise when we are paying four times as much as any Democratic administration ever expended for the purpose of subjecting the whites of ten States to the accursed rule of a set of barbarian negroes? A large majority of the white men of the North see the criminal folly of the Radical policy; but there are multitudes who are still stupidly following the lead of the men who are so rapidly sapping the strength of the nation and undermining the very foundations of our free institutions. How any man of even ordinary capacity, unless he be an officeholder, can support the Republican party for an hour longer is something we cannot comprehend.

Is That All?

Forney concludes his letter to the *Press* on the failure of impeachment in the following words:

Specie payments will finally supplement the whole by so easy a process, that our happy people will everywhere cherish a greenback as the symbol of the vindicated credit of the grandest Government on earth; and foreigners, captivated by the spectacle, will hasten to prefer our bonds to their own, or will come to live among us to share the blessings of a Republic which, in less than a decade, has solved the two grandest problems of politics and finance—*by giving the ballot to four millions of people, who had been two centuries and a half in slavery—by incurring a colossal debt to prosecute a colossal war, and by proving their readiness to pay it off, dollar for dollar, principal and interest, in their own gold.* And this will be the harvest of the seeds sown by Republican soldiers and statesmen.

The italics are Forney's. As we read that paragraph we are forced to ask, is that all? Did the waste of war, and the drain of the nation's best blood bring us nothing better than the ballot for four million barbarian negroes, and a huge debt, which is to be paid in gold and kept standing, for an indefinite period, at a rate of interest which will cause rich and mercenary foreigners to prefer our bonds to their own, or to come and live in ease among us on the interest which is to be annually wrung from the sweat and toil of the laboring masses of our country? Is that all? If Forney is to be believed, so it is. That is the grand boon conferred on the people of this country by the Republican party, "*the harvest of the seeds sown by Republican statesmen and soldiers.*"

What do the white men of the North who toiled to raise this harvest think of the result of their labors? Was it for such purposes the private soldier shed his blood? Let them answer henceforth at the ballot box!

THE Pittsburg *Commercial* quotes our note of thanks to the President's private Secretary for an advance copy of the Message, and insinuates that it got out before the proper time through him. We received a copy in reply to application made, with the express stipulation that we should not publish it until after 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday. We scrupulously observed the obligation thus imposed upon us. Had other publishers done the same, there would have been no difficulty in securing copies of all such State papers in future. The *Commercial* was not one of those which violated faith in this matter. We presume it had an advance copy as well as the INTELLIGENCER.

THADDEUS STEVENS was too ill to be present in the House on Saturday during the agitation of the impeachment question, but, when informed that a vote was about to be had, he insisted on being carried in and was the last one to vote for impeachment. The old man is wonderfully feeble in body, but as strong in vindictive bitterness of spirit as ever he was.

GENERAL HANCOCK has revoked the order excluding non-registered citizens from juries in Louisiana. That is right, and will be approved of by every right thinking man in the North.

The Impeachment.

The history of the attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson will form one of the most remarkable and instructive events in the history of the United States. He who calmly writes the record of these days, after passion has subsided, will characterize it as the wildest piece of folly and the grossest outrage against all law and justice which was ever attempted in any government. Because the President stood in the way of the accomplishment of unconstitutional designs, calculated to destroy the very form of our government, a set of bold and reckless fanatics in Congress determined to remove him from office, and to appoint a willing tool of their own in his stead. They had already selected the successor of Mr. Johnson. The vulgar, mendacious and profane political demagogue of Ohio, Ben. Wade, was chosen President of the Senate with a view to his transfer to the White House.

A move was made to impeach the President. The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and almost superhuman efforts were made to manufacture some evidence which would justify the lower House in directing the Senate to proceed to arraign Andrew Johnson. As was usual with these Radical fanatics and corrupt leaders of the Republican party, the hue and cry was at once taken up against the accused. The President was denounced as a traitor, and the most improbable crimes were laid to his charge. Never was any man so vilified and abused in public prints and from the stump. In the meantime the Judiciary Committee proceeded to take *ex parte* evidence in the case in the absence of the accused. The gaming hells, the brothels, the penitentiary, and all the filthy purlieus of Washington and other cities were raked for perjurers and spies, in the hope that a case might somehow be made out.—The leaders of the Republican party felt that the very existence of their corrupt political organization depended upon the summary removal of Mr. Johnson from office. The spoils, the only thing they deem worth striving for, were all at stake, and they struggled with desperate energy to retain their hold on power.

In many things a large majority of the Radical members of Congress have shown a complete willingness to trample upon law and to violate the Constitution they have solemnly sworn to support. The dictate of party has been the highest law they have known, and in obedience thereto they have been ready to go to any extreme. Had the same report been made one year ago from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, there is no doubt the impeachment of the President would have been attempted. The result of the recent elections will account for the change. The people have spoken, and the political bigots and desperadoes, who feared nothing else, do not dare to brave the popular will. They knew that it would not be safe to follow up their mad designs, and so a majority of them were found ready to retreat when it came to the test. It is true that among the sixty-six Republicans voting against impeachment there are some few comparatively conscientious men, but when we remember how they were driven to cast various infamous votes by the lash of Thad. Stevens and other leaders of the House, we cannot give them credit for much of honesty or independence. We are fully convinced that nothing but a wholesome fear of the people prevented a further attempt to break down the last barrier that stood in the way of the proposed usurpation by a fragmentary Congress of all the prerogatives which belong, under the Constitution, to the Executive branch of the General Government. The people have thus speedily reaped substantial fruit from their almost universal repudiation of destructive and revolutionary radicalism. The prompt and decided defeat of impeachment is the direct and legitimate result of the recent Democratic victories.

An analysis of the vote on impeachment shows one significant fact. The Republican votes against it came mainly from the manufacturing and commercial districts. The great depression in business has had its effect, and the vote is a confession by the Radicals themselves that their policy is calculated to do great damage to the material interests of the nation.

The President has emerged from this contest, thoroughly vindicated in his personal and political course, and his enemies have voluntarily retired from the same in shame and confusion.—Let us hope that they will learn wisdom from defeat, and that during the brief term of rule still allotted to them, they will endeavor to repair by wise legislation the many and great injuries they have done to the nation.

Female Lobby Members.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

It has been a subject of remark that an unusual number of lobby members of the feminine gender have made their appearance here this winter. Some of them are old hands at the business, (not in years but in experience,) while others are just making their debut. One of the new importations promises to eclipse all rivals, if beauty and grace of manners, winning ways and extravagance of dress can secure the greatest influence.

It was rumored that the female lobby members present last winter were wonderfully successful in influencing the opinions of loyal Congressmen, that they could get any bill through which paid well. We believe this new arrangement has not been introduced at Harrisburg yet.

THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia met in their Hall last night, and held a round of solemn exercises. After listening to a most lugubrious report of interminable length, in which George Boker tries to account for their late defeats and the seemingly near dissolution of the Republican party, they resolved to stand by their colors, and nominated General Grant for President on a straight-out negro-equality platform. Should Grant consent to run on such a platform he would be beaten worse than poor old "hasty plate of soup" Scott was. The annual report of the concern shows a decided falling off in the number of members during the past year, 187 having resigned, and 87 being expelled for non-payment of dues. Only ninety-one candidates were proposed for admission during the year. The concern is evidently on its last legs, and the day is not far distant when it will be bankrupted and sold out by the Democratic Sheriff Lyle.

BEAST BUTLER, in his recent speech in Congress, illustrated how the National Banks made enormous profits at the expense of the Government. A shrewd business man, he said, whom he might name, had taken to the Treasury $100,000 which he invested in bonds, then got a banking charter and $90,000 of currency. This currency he again invested in bonds, went home, and remarked that was all the banking business he wanted to do. He thus got interest on $190,000, which when gold was 200 per cent. premium, brought him in $22,000 a year for his investment of $100,000. That was the way in which this National Bank system worked.

OLD THAD'S proposition to divide Texas into two or more States does not meet with much favor among Congressmen. The Radicals are said to be very doubtful whether they could reap any political advantages by such a movement.

Sensuality in the Pulpit.

In another column of our paper will be found a most remarkable article from "*The Pulpit*," a professedly religious magazine. It will be read with astonishment by all, for it is neither more nor less than an attempt to excuse the grossest and basest crimes in a class of men who assume to be the teachers of morality. The charges made against many clergymen within the last few years are admitted to be true. That admission is made because the instances of criminality have been too numerous, too notorious and too well authenticated to be denied or disproved. Almost every week brings its story of shame, its revelation of rascality, or its disgusting recital of sensual crime in which the criminal is some unworthy wearer of clerical robes. It is true that the offences of these hypocritical rascals are oftener crimes of sensuality than of any other character. The reason is that such offences do not require any great amount of boldness to commit, while the chances of detection are not so certain as in theft or other crimes.

But are such crimes more excusable in the clergy than others? It is true, as is asserted in this professedly religious magazine, that they are "the most excusable sins the clergy can commit. With all due deference to "*The Pulpit*," we do not so believe. It is true, as is asserted, that the most unbounded confidence is reposed in the clergyman. "His passport to social life is almost a *carte blanche*." Not only women, but husbands and fathers have been in the habit of reposing the most unlimited confidence in them as a class. The rules of social intercourse have been suspended so far as they are concerned, and they have had the freest possible access to the houses and apartments of the female portion of their congregations at all times and under all circumstances.—This is a generous trust, one warranted in better days by the pure character of the ministry, and now only rendered obnoxious by the rascality of certain profane and dissolute men, who hide corrupt hearts and cloak evil designs under the sacred robes they disgrace.

The violation of confidence reposed is criminal in itself—and the violation of a confidence so sacred in a matter so important is a crime of the most damnable character. It is not true, as "*The Pulpit*" asserts that the reverend rascals who have so frequently disgraced a holy calling within the last five years have had "the door of temptation thrown open to them, and then closed behind them." The records show another and entirely different state of facts. Their victims have been tempted by wily arts. They have found a destroyer when they looked for a protector, and have been seduced on the very threshold of the church door. Is such crime excusable? Can it be palliated? We are sure there is not a man, worthy the name, in any community who will say so.

The article which we re-publish is simply infamous. It reads like the production of some reverend but hardened debaucher of female innocence, and sounds like the special pleading of a professed libertine. The covert assault it makes on the women of our country is calculated to excite universal indignation. It is not true that women, unless they are already fallen, solicit men to commit evil. They do not inveigle preachers, or others, "within the doors of temptation and then close the door behind them." The experience of men of the world proves that to be a base slander on the sex. In ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, where a woman who has been decently brought up lapses from virtue, the fault is that of the man who tempts her. The published accounts, so numerous in this country of late, of the sensual sins of these base defilers of clerical robes, show that they are not to be excused. The details of such disgusting affairs have furnished abundant evidence that these reverend rascals have deliberately planned and coolly consummated the ruin of their unfortunate victims.

Who can estimate the injury which has been done to the cause of religion by these unworthy members of the ministry? We believe that they are to a great extent responsible for the spirit of infidelity that is abroad in the land, for the growing disregard of sacred things, for the loose ideas in regard to chastity and for the open debauchery which disgraces our country. We know and believe that the vast majority of the ministers of all denominations are men of pure lives, men who are really and truly devoted to the highest and holiest callings in which any mortal can engage. We are confident that the intimate social relations that exist between pastors and the female members of their congregations are not often abused, but we do insist that no man who has been guilty of sensual crime should be tolerated for an hour in any community as a pastor. "*The Pulpit*" is right when it says:

Let these putrid brethren be cut off and put away, and let there be a rigorous endeavor to lift the standard of clerical purity in the above, as well as in every other respect.

But it is wrong, criminally wrong, when it attempts, in the very next sentence, to plead in extenuation of their crimes. There is and can be no excuse admitted in such a case. No such man should be permitted to ascend the pulpit or even to enter the door of a church in any official capacity. We cannot conceive how any woman, possessing proper modesty can look upon the face of such a man in the sacred desk without having every better emotion of her nature outraged. That there are such men still in the ministry "*The Pulpit*" admits when it demands that "these putrid brethren be cut off."—"PUTRID!" That is precisely the adjective which best describes them. They are not only morally dead, and therefore utterly incapable of accomplishing any good, but their festering carcases are a stench in the nostrils of a not over sensitive public. Away with these "putrid brethren!" Let them be promptly driven out of any community where they may desire to show their brazen faces. Public morals and public decency alike demand their expulsion. Therefore, away with them! And when they are gone let the churches they have polluted be disinfected.

Edward W. Dunbar, a preacher of the gospel in Minnesota, has been convicted of polygamy.

We will bet one hundred dollars that he was a blatant Radical, advocating negro suffrage, and especially fierce in assailing the Catholic Church. That is sure to be the case with those sleek scoundrels, who have so repeatedly been guilty of seducing and ruining unsuspecting and trusting women within the last five years. They seem to have an uncontrollable weakness for the sex.

Bonds.

It is said that the United States bonds have already paid as much to the holder in the shape of gold interest as the Government got for them, counting the premium on gold at the time the bonds were issued.

We clip the above item from a thoroughly Radical exchange. It is calculated to set the laboring men to thinking seriously. By and by thought will take shape, and action will speedily follow.

THE Rev. Julius Degmeier is now in the Erie jail. He was arrested on the charge of abstracting money while employed in the U. S. Collector's Office in that city. Of course he is loyal and Radical. Such fellows always are.

The Right Candidate.

The New York *Church Union* comes out strongly in favor of Fred. Douglas as the Republican candidate for President. It gives its reasons for urging his nomination, and thinks he can be more easily elected than any man who has been named by the party. It says "the white man cannot be trusted in this emergency." It thinks Douglas would not only be sure to receive the entire negro vote of the Southern States, but the whole of the New England States, except Connecticut, and a sufficient number of the extreme Northwestern States to insure his election.

We think the *Church Union* is right. The bulk of votes received by the Radical candidate at the coming Presidential election will be cast by the negroes of the South. They will constitute the bulk of the party, and they have a right to demand that the candidate shall be one of their race and color. If they are fit to vote they are fit to hold office. Fred. Douglas has been held up as a magnificent specimen of manhood by the Radicals for years. They declare that there should be no distinctions made on account of color. Then let them testify their sincerity by nominating as their candidate for President a man who is the acknowledged leader of the race upon which they must rely for the most electoral votes. If the negroes of the South are to elect the next President he ought to be a negro. Fred. Douglas is the right candidate.

Impeachment Dead.

The impeachers in the House of Representatives, headed by Schenck, Logan, Bill Kelley, Ashley, *et id omne genus*, were virtually killed off and forever disposed of yesterday. When Boutwell had finished his speech in favor of Impeachment, Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, replied in an able and convincing speech against it of an hour. At the end of his remarks he moved the whole subject be laid on the table, and called the previous question on his motion. This would have been carried promptly by a large majority, had not the extreme Radicals resorted to what is known as filibustering. Motions to "adjourn," "adjourn over," and for a call of the house was kept up for hours. In vain did they beg for a chance to make five-minute speeches. The majority opposed to impeachment were inexorable. At last an adjournment was effected without coming to a vote. The largest vote obtained by the impeachers on any vote was fifty-four, and in that number were several who merely voted for an adjournment because they desired to make speeches. Impeachment is dead.

"Occasional" Letters.

Forney is out in an eight column letter over the signature of "Occasional," in which he assails President Johnson's Annual Message very bitterly, and renews his denunciations of his plan for restoring the Southern States to the Union. It would have added great effect to his querulous complaining, if Forney had republished in his interminable letter the following extract from a former "occasional" epistle, contained in the *Press* of 22d December, 1865:

"While Mr. Sumner and Mr. Stevens may be for the time dissatisfied that their expectations have not been realized, the sterling and gratifying fact remains that *under the lead of Andrew Johnson the States have been brought back to the national fire side with such indemnity for the past and security for the future as more than realize the purposes to accomplish which the people went to war to put down the rebellion.*"

Forney was then an obsequious toady of Andrew Johnson, and he only turned against him when in the February following the President contemptuously sneered at him as "a dead duck."

Negro Officeholders.

On the very first day when Congress re-assembled, and at the very first minute of the first hour of that first day, Sumner presented a bill in the United States Senate repealing the clause in the charter of Washington city which has heretofore prevented negroes from holding office therein. Yesterday that bill passed the Senate by a two-third vote. A similar bill had passed both Houses at the last session, but President Johnson pocketed it. If he vetoes this one, the Republican majority will no doubt pass it over his veto. So we see there is a chance that the Rev. Washington V. Gotwald may yet have his wish gratified by seeing some negro made Mayor of that city whose name he bears. And should he chance to get over there, and fall into any little scrape, he might enjoy the extreme felicity of being arrested by a loyal negro sheriff, and tried by a jury of loyal negroes before a loyal negro judge. We have no doubt that would suit him exactly.

Emigration to Virginia.

The emigration of Pennsylvania to the Valley of Virginia continues. Several valuable farms near Winchester have just been sold to farmers from Southern Pennsylvania who will take possession in the spring. The soil of that section of Virginia is the most excellent quality of limestone land. The mildness of the climate, making the winters much shorter and less severe than they are here, is another inducement to persons looking for agricultural investments. The readers of the *Intelligencer* will find many valuable Virginia properties advertised in it; and they can rest assured that there is no finer agricultural section of country in the United States, none where farming is a more profitable or pleasant pursuit.

Temperance Lecture.

The Coatesville *Union* says:

Rev. W. V. Gotwald, of Lancaster, will deliver a lecture on Temperance, in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on next Friday evening. Rev. Mr. G. is an able speaker, and is calculated to do much good in this great reform. He is in the employ of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars; and his expenses being defrayed by that association, it will be a free lecture. We trust that there will be a large audience, as we have no doubt that the address will be both interesting and instructive.

The audiences of the Reverend gentleman at his Church in this city have largely increased of late, if we are correctly informed. People sometimes go to church merely from curiosity.

AMONG the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last the following paragraph appeared:

Mr. Schenck, after a preliminary explanation, offered a resolution to renew the contract with Penny, the colored man who keeps the House restaurant, at $200 per year, and that he be allowed to sell beer and malt liquors.

The New York *Times* is quite a Radical paper, but it fears if this loyal negro is allowed to sell beer to the loyal members of Congress, that some other equally loyal negro will shortly be allowed to sell whiskey. Very likely.

THE Radicals find that the acts of their new allies, the negroes, now assembled in Conventions in the different States are likely completely to destroy the party. Pope urges the Alabama Convention to adjourn, and Senator Wilson writes letters imploring it to disperse at once. Wilson alleges that its action is ruining the Republican party. That is a specimen of retributive justice.

A LEADING negro elected to the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, can neither read nor write, and he has been five times imprisoned for stealing. He is a good member of the "God and morality party." That darkey would shine in Congress like a patent leather boot.

Emigration to the South.

One of the lies most persistently repeated by Radical newspapers is the assertion that Northern men cannot safely settle and live in the South. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, a paper which has long been the central organ of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, has an editorial in its last issue repeating that exploded falsehood in a manner calculated to deceive any uninformed reader. To give plausibility to the untruth it utters, an instance, more probably imaginary than real, is given of a young man of wealth, &c. from New York, who settled in Virginia, but was speedily driven out by the native whites of that section. The propagation of such a lie is inexcusable in the *Telegraph*. That paper is published in a county from which numbers of farmers have emigrated to Virginia since the war. The *Telegraph* knows perfectly well that many of the best farmers from all the southern counties, of this State have purchased lands in Virginia and removed to that State. It knows, too, that those who have done so are delighted with the change, and that this tide of emigration is stronger to-day than ever it was before the war.

The men who have gone to Virginia from this State have been most cordially welcomed, and the columns of our paper, and those of other journals published in Southern Pennsylvania, constantly contain numerous advertisements of valuable Virginia farms, which are thus offered to Northern purchasers on very reasonable terms. The truth is that instead of being discouraged from settling there, Northern farmers are constantly invited to Virginia, and the strongest possible incentives are offered to induce them to emigrate.

It may be that a Radical fool, who would insist upon making himself obnoxious to all the white men with whom he might be brought into contact, would find any part of Virginia rather an uncomfortable dwelling place. If he should ally himself with the negroes against the whites he could not expect to be respected, and ought not to calculate upon being treated with any extraordinary courtesy. But, even if he did that, the worst that could befal him would be to be left to companionship of those whom he had selected as his associates. He would be permitted to plow the fields he had bought, to reap the bountiful harvest they produced, to dispose of his crop and to enjoy the proceeds in his own way. If he engaged in business his success would depend, as does that of every other business man, on his personal popularity, and on the inducements he offered to purchasers. He would neither be killed, mobbed, nor molested in any way, even though he might choose to array himself with the negroes against the whites; but he could not expect to be received into decent society.

The truth is that the people of Virginia, and the entire South, are anxious to have Northern men to settle among them. They extend the invitation to them, and hold forth strong inducements to prevail upon them to do so. The constantly increasing tide of emigration from Pennsylvania to Virginia gives the lie direct to the assertions of such reckless papers as the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. We receive in exchange most of the county papers published in Northern, Middle and Western Virginia, and we know that the Pennsylvanians who have located in that State are respected and esteemed. Those who have gone are delighted, and many are preparing to follow them in the spring. They go encouraged by the reports received from friends already there, and thus the false and malicious assertions of all the unscrupulous radical newspapers in the country are exploded by well known and undeniable facts.

Pope Worse Off Now than at the Second Bull Run.

The very latest intelligence from Gen. John Pope indicates that he has got into a scrape worse than the second grand Bull Run disaster. He has telegraphed to Gen. Swayne, asking the latter to induce the Alabama Convention to adjourn. Gen. Pope says the Convention is doing "incalculable injury" to reconstruction by its late action.

He finds the negroes in Convention a more terrible foe than their masters were in the field, and being unable to make a "safe run of it," with "hindquarters in the saddle," is fairly compelled to beg for quarters. We do not pity this miserable humbug, nor do we sympathize in the least with his masters, the discomfitted Radicals. They deserve to be defeated and brought to utter route and the most shameful confusion for their crimes against liberty. The negro conventions promise to be more fatal to them than the Second Bull Run was to the pretentions of the military failure Pope.

Greeley's Mission.

Horace Greeley says that not having received any official information of his nomination to the Austrian mission, he is not at liberty to decline the office; but he promises not to leave this country until after the next Presidential election. Greeley thinks probably that his mission in this country is not yet finished, but he will probably have changed his mind on and after November, 1868, and will be glad to retreat to Austria, Alaska or Siberia, or any Salt river port.

ONE of the delegates to the Virginia State Convention is a huge, ignorant, and beastly buck, who has five "wives," only one of them married to him, but all fruitful. He lives with them time about. He comes from one of the oldest counties in the State, and is unquestionably a fair representative of the material of which the Republican party in Virginia is composed. It is the "God and morality" party you know, and boasts loudly of its intelligence.

THE white and black negroes composing the Georgia Conventien have assembled at Atlanta, and have got into a bitter quarrel on the day of the organization to begin with. A whole day was spent in a fierce fight over the election of a President, without any result. We suppose the mongrel mass will manage to effect some sort of an organization after a while.

A resolution has been offered in the Louisiana Convention declaring that no Legislature shall have power to amend or alter any part of the Constitution, and that no other Constitutional Convention shall be called for seventy years. There is a specimen of negro legislation for you. Think of the people of any State being tied up in that fashion for three-quarters of a century.

THE official canvass of the New York State election has at last been made, and the majority for Nelson, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, is officially announced to be 47,933. Hammond, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner has a majority of 49,277. Big enough for all practical purposes those figures. Next fall the State will give the Democratic candidate for President between seventy-five and one hundred thousand majority.

THE Louisiana Negro State Convention proposes to raise money to pay its members the sum of $10 a day and 20 cents a mile mileage, by putting an extra tax on whiskey. A *spirited* debate is said to have been had on the question.

IMPEACHMENT.

How It Was Killed—The Vote.

On Saturday the attempt to impeach the President was finally killed outright, by laying the subject on the table. The following account of the proceedings is interesting:

The Speaker stated that the next business in order was the resolution for the impeachment of the President, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Logan asked unanimous consent to make a proposition.

Mr. Spalding objected with an air of determination.

Mr. Logan initiated filibustering for the day, by a motion for a call of the House, and demanding the yeas and nays on that question.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, inquired whether, if the motion to lay on the table did not prevail, it would be in order to move a postponement of the subject.

The Speaker replied that it would be, and the Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays.

The call of the House was refused by a vote of 46 to 98.

The members who came to the aid of Mr. Logan, on his motion for a call of the House, are shown by the following list of those voting aye:

Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Baker, Benjamin, Benton, Boutwell, Broomall, Churchill, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Eckley, Ela, Harding, Higbee, Hubbard of Iowa, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Maynard, McClurg, Mullins, Newcomb, O'Neill, Orth, Pike, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens of New York, Stokes, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Butler not being in the Hall when his name was called, was not allowed to vote.

Mr. Logan, holding a newspaper in his hand, said that he rose to a question of privilege.

The Speaker informed him that there was already a question of privilege before the House, and that another could not be entertained except by unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Logan thereupon asked unanimous consent, but did not get it. He then renewed his proposition of yesterday, that the minority in favor of impeachment should have ten minutes to discuss the question, and to give their reasons for what they were doing, when they would withdraw all further opposition.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, objected, declaring to a member near him that he would not yield them one minute.

Mr. Logan then moved an adjournment, and had the yeas and nays called on that, with the same result.

Mr. Logan then said that if the chairman of the Judiciary Committee would withdraw his motion to lay on the table, and allow the vote to be taken squarely on the impeachment resolution, the minority would withdraw all opposition.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, assented to that proposition, withdrew the motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. Logan said that was perfectly satisfactory, and that the minority desired to take no advantage, although they had the power to obstruct the vote as long as they chose

A voice—Go ahead then.

A Waterloo Defeat.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, and the House proceeded to vote, by yeas and nays, on the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Speaker repeated his caution to the spectators that there should be no manifestation of approval or disapproval at the result of the vote.

The vote was then taken, and resulted—yeas 57; nays 108.

There was no manifestations of any kind on the announcement of the result. Pending the vote, statements were made as follows:

That Mr. Cornell, of New York, was paired off with Mr. Cake, of Pennsylvania, the former against and the latter for impeachment. That Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, was absent, otherwise he would have voted for impeachment. That Mr. Van Horn of New York, was absent through illness.

By Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, that being prevented from offering a resolution of censure, he would vote aye.

By Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, that his colleague (Scofield) was absent, on account of sickness of his wife. If present, he would doubtless have voted right.—[Laughter.] That Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, was at home on account of sickness.

By Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, that he voted no because he did not think the evidence strong enough to warrant impeachment. [Loud laughter in all parts of the house.]

By Mr. Eldridge—That that was the very reason why he had voted no. [Continued laughter.]

By Mr. Hooper, Mass.—That his colleague, Mr. Twitchell, was necessarily absent.

Mr. Washburne, Ill., asked Mr. Hooper to state how his colleague would have voted.

Mr. Hooper replied that he would have voted as Mr. Schofield would have voted. [Laughter.]

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Boutwell, Broomwell, Broomall, Butler, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Cullum, Donnelly, Eckley, Ela, Farnsworth, Grovely, Harding, Higbie, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Jordan, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, Mercer, Mullens, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neal, Orth, Paine, Pile, Price, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens of New Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Thomas, Trumbull, Trowbridge, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Pennsylvania—57.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer, Ashley, of Nevada, Axle, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beak, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Carey, Chanler, Cooke, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliott, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golloday, Griswold, Grover, Hight, Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hill, Hollman, Hooker, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, of Iowa, Hubbard, of West Virginia, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Hulburt, Humphreys, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Kontz, Laflin, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, McCullough, Miller of Pennsylvania, Moorehead, Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Plantz, Pollard, Paisley, Pruyn, Randall, Robertson, Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stuart, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Upson, Van Aernan, Van Anken, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Indiana, Washburne of Massachusetts, Walker, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Woodbridge and Woodward—108.

That Good Man, the Political Preacher, at it Again.

In Sebawing, Mich., criminal intimacy was kept up for some time without suspicion, between J. F. Auch, a clergyman, and a woman whose name is not given, the minister visiting the girl professionally, and and her friends rejoicing in the favorable indications of piety which they imagined to be apparent. Soon, however, it became apparent to the parties interested that their reckless indiscretion was soon to bear fruits. The fact created some apprehensions in the mind of the ministerial swain, but an abortion was effected and the matter hushed up.

Time wore on, and matters became more complicated, and the danger of a second exposure imminent. Perhaps struck with remorse at the perpetration of the second great great crime, or perhaps fearful that a repetition would prove fatal, this idea was dismissed, and he set about to devise some means to clear his sacerdotal robes of the stain that would ultimately follow. In the neighborhood lived an honest, industrious farmer by the name of Ruehl. Him he advised to marry the girl, and with but little difficulty succeeded in accomplishing his designs. The nuptial vows were consummated, and for a time everything moved on smoothly. Soon, however, a little stranger was ushered into the family which bore no resemblance of its father's features.

The injured husband swore and raved, and finally elicited a full confession from the woman of her injuries. He visited the dominie, full of wrath, but after a brief interview his ire had sufficiently abated to allow him to name a sufficient amount to compensate him for his wrongs. The consideration was in property, for which he gave a contract or written promise, signed, but not stamped. He was requested to attach a stamp, but, for some reason unexplained, he failed to do so. Apprehending a non-fulfillment of the contract, Ruehl applied to the United States Court, or its commissioner, for a warrant for the arrest of the minister for a violation of the revenue law, in not affixing a stamp to a document requiring it, which was issued and Auch notified to appear and answer to the charge. Auch did appear, pleaded guilty to the charge, was fined accordingly and returned home, rejoicing that he escaped with so slight a punishment. The greater crime is still unpunished, and the ravisher is still at large.

The Negro or Nothing.

The New York *Independent* gives the whole programme of its party thus:

"Every national question, save the question of the negro, might be just as safely trusted to the Democratic party as to the Republican. If therefore, the Republican party threw overboard the negro, we shall straightway move to throw overboard the Republican party."

Members of the Fortieth Congress.

The following is a full list of the members of the Fortieth Congress, now in session, the Democratic members being marked D., and the Radicals R.

SENATE.

Benjamin F. Wade, R., of Ohio, President.
John W. Forney, R., of Pennsylvania, Sec'y.

Maine. Term expires.
Lot M. Morrill, R...1869
W. P. Fessenden, R 1871
New Hampshire.
Aaron H. Cragin, R 1871
J. W. Patterson, R...1873
Vermont.
G. F. Edmunds, R...1869
J. S. Morrill, R......1873
Massachusetts.
Charles Sumner, R 1869
Henry Wilson, R...1871
Rhode Island.
Wm. Sprague, R....1869
H. B. Anthony, R...1871
Connecticut.
James Dixon, D......1869
Orris S. Ferry, R.....1873
New York.
Ed. D. Morgan, R....1869
R. Conkling, R........1873
New Jersey.
F.T.Frelinghuysen 1869
A. G. Cattell, R.......1871
Pennsylvania.
C. R. Buckalew, D. 1869
Simon Cameron, R 1873
Delaware.
Geo. R. Riddle, D...1869
W. Saulsbury, D.....1871
Maryland.
R. Johnson, D.........1869
P. F. Thomas, D......1873
West Virginia.
P.G.Van Winkle,R1869
W. T. Willey, R.......1871
Kentucky.
James Guthrie, D...1871
Garrett Davis, D.....1873
Tennessee.
D. T. Patterson, D..1869
Jos. S. Fowler, R....1871

Ohio. Term expires
Benj. F. Wade, R...1869
John Sherman, R...1873
Indiana.
T. A. Hendricks, D..1869
O. P. Morton, R......1873
Illinois.
Richard Yates, R...1871
L. Trumbull, R........1873
Michigan.
Zach Chandler, R...1869
Jac. M. Howard, R.1871
Wisconsin.
J. R. Doolittle, D...1869
Tim'y O. Howe, R..1873
Minnesota.
Alex. Ramsey, R...1869
D. S. Norton, D......1871
Iowa.
Jas. W. Grimes, R...1871
James Harlan, R.....1873
Missouri.
J. B. Henderson R..1869
Chas. D. Drake, R..1873
Kansas.
Edmund G. Ross, R1871
S. C. Pomeroy, R....1873
Nebraska.
Thos. W. Tipton, R1869
John M. Thayer, R.1871
Nevada.
Wm. M. Stewart, R1869
James W. Nye, R...1871
California.
John Conness, R....1869
Cornelius Cole, R...1871
Oregon.
G. H. Williams, R.1871
H. W. Corbett, R.....1873
**Colorado.*
John Evans, R.......—
J. B. Chaffee, R......—
*Not admitted.

RECAPITULATION.

Radicals........44 | Democrats........12

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Schuyler Colfax, R., of Indiana, Speaker.
Edward McPherson, R., of Penna., Clerk.

Maine.
1. John Lynch, R
2. Sidney Perham, R.
3. James G. Blaine, R.
4. John A. Peters, R.
5. Fred A. Pike, R.
New Hampshire.
1. Jacob H. Ela, R.
2. Aaron F. Stevens, R.
3. Jacob Benton, R.
Vermont.
1. Frederick E. Woodbridge, R.
2. Luke P. Poland, R.
3. W. C. Smith, R.
Massachusetts.
1. Thos. D. Eliot, R.
2. Oakes Ames, R.
3. G Twitchell, R.
4. Samuel Hooper, R.
5. Benj. F. Butler, R.
6. N. P. Banks, R.
7. Geo. S. Boutwell, R.
8. Jno. D. Baldwin, R.
9. W. B. Washburn, R.
10. Henry L. Dawes, R.
Rhode Island.
1. Thos. S. Jenckes, R
2. Nathan F. Dixon, R
Connecticut.
1. R. D. Hubbard, D.
2. J. Hotchkiss, D.
3. Henry H. Starkweather, R.
4. W. H. Barnum, D.
New York.
1. Stephen Taber, D.
2. Demas Barnes, D.
3. W. E. Robinson, D.
4. John Fox, D.
5. John Morrissey, D.
6. Thos. E. Stewart, D.
7. J. W. Chanler, D.
8. James Brooks, D.
9. Fernando Wood, D.
10. W. H. Robertson, R
11. C. H. Van Wyck, R.
12. J. H. Ketcham, R.
13. Thos. Cornell, R.
14. J. V. L. Pruyn, D.
15. J. A. Griswold, R.
16. Orange Ferris, R.
17. C. T. Hubbard, R.
18. Jas. M. Marvin, R.
19. Wm. C. Fields, R.
20. A. H. Laflin, R.
21. Alex. H. Bailey, R.
22. J. C. Churchill, R.
23. D. McCarthy, R.
24. T. M. Pomeroy, R.
25. Wm. H. Kelsey, R.
26. Wm. S. Lincoln, R.
27. Hamilton Ward, R.
28. Lewis Selye, R.
29. Burt Van Horn, R.
30. J. M. Humphrey, D.
31. H. Van Aernam, R.
New Jersey.
1. William Moore, R.
2. Charles Haight, D.
3. Chas. Sitgreaves, D
4. John Hill, R.
5. Geo. A. Halsey, R.
Pennsylvania.
1. Saml. J. Randall, D.
2. Chas. O'Neill, R.
3. Leonard Myers, R.
4. Wm. D. Kelley, R.
5. Caleb N. Taylor, R.
6. Benj. M. Boyer, D.
7. J. M. Broomall, R.
8. John L. Getz, D.
9. Thad. Stevens, R.
10. Henry L. Cake, R.
11. D. M. Van Auken, D
12. G. W. Woodward, D
13. Ulysses Mercur, R.
14. Geo. F. Miller, R.
15. Adam J. Glossbrenner, D.
16. Wm. H. Koontz, R.
17. Danl. J. Morrell, R.
18. Saml. F. Wilson, R.
19. G. W. Scofield, R.
20. D. A. Finney, R.
21. John Covode, R.
22. J. K. Moorhead, R.
23. Thos. Williams, R.
24. G. V. Lawrence, R.
Delaware.
1. J. A. Nicholson, D.
Maryland.
1. H. McCulloch, D.
2. S. Archer, D.
3. Chas. E. Phelps, D.
4. Francis Thomas, R.
5. Frederick Stone, D.
West Virginia.
1. C. D. Hubbard, R.
2. B. M. Kitchen, R.
3. Daniel Polsley, R.
Kentucky.
1. L. S. Trimble, D.
2. John Y. Brown, D
3. John S. Golladay, D
4. J. Proctor Knott, D.
5. Asa P. Grover, D.
6. Thos. L. Jones, D.
7. James B. Beck, D.
8. Geo. M. Adams, D.
9. John D. Young, D.
Kansas.
1. Sidney Clarke, R.
Tennessee.
1. Rod'k R. Butler, R.
2. Horace Maynard, R.
3. Wm. B. Stokes, R.
4. Jas. Mullins, R.
5. John Trimble, R.
6. Sam'l M. Arnell, R.
7. I. R. Hawkins, R.
8. David A. Nunn, R.
Ohio.
1. Benj. Eggleston, R.
2. Samuel F. Carey, R.
3. Robt. C. Schenck, R.
4. Wm. Lawrence, R.
5. Wm. Mungen, D.
6. Read'r W. Clarke, R
7. S. Shellabarger, R.
8. C. S. Hamilton, R.
9. R. P. Buckland, R.
10. Jas. M. Ashley, R.
11. John T. Wilson, R.
12. P. Van Trump, D.
13. Geo. W. Morgan, D.
14. Martin Welker, R.
15. Tobias A. Plants, R.
16. J. A. Bingham, R.
17. Eph'm R. Eckley, R
18. R. P. Spalding, R.
19. Jas. A. Garfield, R.
Indiana.
1. Wm. E. Niblack, D.
2. Michael C. Kerr, D.
3. M. C. Hunter, R.
4. Wm. S. Holman, D.
5. Geo. W. Julian, R.
6. John Coburn, R.
7. H. D. Washburn, R.
8. Godlove S. Orth, R.
9. Schuyler Colfax, R.
10. Wm. Williams, R.
11. J. P. C. Shanks, R.
At Large—John A. Logan, R.
Illinois.
1. Norman B. Judd, R.
2. J F. Farnsworth, R.
3. E B. Washburn, R.
4. A. C. Harding, R.
5. E. C. Ingersoll, R.
6. Burton C. Cook, R.
7. H'y P. H. Bromwell, R.
8. Shelby M. Cullom, R
9. Lewis W. Ross, D.
10. Albert G. Burr, D.
11. Sam'l S. Marshal, D.
12. Jehu Baker, R.
13. Green B. Raum, R.
Michigan.
1. Fernando C. Beaman, R.
2. Charles Upson, R.
3. Austin Blair, R.
4. Thos. W. Ferry, R.
5. R. E. Trowbridge, R.
6. John F. Driggs, R.
Wisconsin.
1. Halbert E. Paine, R.
2. Benjamin F. Hopkins, R.
3. Amasa Cobb, R.
4. Chas. A. Eldridge, D
5. Philetus Sawyer, R.
6. Cadw. C. Washburn, R.
Minnesota.
1. Wm. Windom, R.
2. Ign's Donnelly, R.
Iowa.
1. James F. Wilson, R.
2. Hiram Price, R.
3. Wm. B. Allison, R.
4. Wm. Loughridge, R.
5. Geo. M. Dodge, R.
6. Asa'l W. Hubbard, R
Missouri.
1. Wm. A. Pile, R.
2. Charles A. Newcomb, R.
3. James B. McCormick, D.
4. Jos. J. Gravelly, R.
5. Jos. W. McClurg, R.
6. R. T. Van Horn, R.
7. Benj. F. Loan, R.
8. J. F. Benjamin, R.
9. G. W. Anderson, R.
Nebraska.
1. John Taffe, R.
Nevada.
1. Delos R. Ashley, R.
California.
1. Sam'l B. Axtell, D.
2. William Higby, R.
3. J. A. Johnson, D.
Oregon.
1. Rufus Mallory, R.
**Colorado.*
1. Geo. M. Chilcott, R.

DELEGATES.
Arizona.
Coles Bashford, R.
Dakota.
Walter A. Burleigh, R.
Idaho.
E. D. Holbrook, D.
Montana.
J. M. Cavanaugh, D.
New Mexico.
C. P. Clever, D, (contested.
Utah.
William H. Hooper, D
Washington.
Alvin Flanders, R.
**Wyoming.*
James S. Casement, R.
*Not admitted.

RECAPITULATION (without Delegates from Territories.)

Radicals........145 | Democrats........49

State Items.

The Lebanon Paper Company have agreed with the other steam straw board mills to stop their works during the winter months.

An attempt was made on Friday night to rob the County Treasury at Middleburg, Snyder co. The burglars blew open the safe, but there was no money in it.

The people of Johnstown and vicinity, on Monday last, were sleighing to their heart's content, snow having fallen on the two proceding days to the depth of five inches.

At Stoddardsville, Luzerne county, during the past week, the branches of trees for acres around were loaded down with wild pigeons. They were feeding on the beech nuts.

The Union store and offices at Taylorsville, near Scranton, owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, were burned Sunday morning. The loss on buildings was $9,000 and on stock $10,000. On the latter there was an insurance of $6,000.

There is an old negro woman living in Milesburg, Centre co., who is said to be 110 years of age. Her name is "Janter," and she is yet quite brisk and strong. She was formerly a slave in the Old Dominion, and states that she has often seen Gen. Washington. A recent letter from the family of her former master seems to fix her age at 110.

Twenty-three out of a train of some ninety coal cars were thrown from the track and wrecked by the breaking of a rail on the Shamokin Division of the N. C. R. W., near Snydertown, last week. The rail broke under the weight of the engine, but it and four cars passed over before the piece became displaced.

The Northern Central Railway Company are rebuilding four bridges between Sunbury and Shamokin, preparatory to runing a through passenger train from New York city to Sunbury via Shamokin. One is nearly complete, and the other three are under contract to be finished during the winter, when it is expected that the through train will be put on.

Col. R. E. Ricker, late superintendent of motive power and machinery on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has accepted the appointment of General Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and taken his position. Mr. A. J. Cassatt, late Superintendent of the Warren and Franklin Railroad, has been appointed to the position vacated by Col. Ricker.

The York *Press* says: During the past week large quantities of wild pigeons passed over our town, in a southwesterly direction. On Tuesday morning last, a large number of flocks passed over in rapid succession—one of our citizens tells us that he counted some thirty flocks, some of which extended for miles in length. They were very high, and we have not heard of any being killed by our gunners. Various conjectures were given as to the cause of their migration at this late day. One version was, that they were driven northward by the recent terrible hurricanes on the islands of St. Thomas and Porto Rico, and that they are now returning, which, to our mind, is quite reasonable. Others say that it is a precursor of coming storms and a severe winter, which we hope will not come to pass.

A charter was granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania last winter incorporating a company to build a railroad from Reading along the valley of the Tulpehoccon, via Bernville, Rohrersburg and Millersburg, Berks county, crossing the Blue Mountain at the gap near the latter place, to Tremont, Schuylkill county, and thence via Gratztown, to Port Treverton, on the Susquehanna, there to connect with other railroads passing through the oil and lumber regions of Western Pennsylvania. The capital of the company is fixed at $1,000,000, $700,000 of which is guaranteed by wealthy corporations interested, and $95,000 is already subscribed, only $200,000 to be subscribed. A meeting to organize the company will be held in a few weeks. The length of the road will be sixty-five miles, and its estimated cost for grading, &c., is $15,000 per mile.

[For the Pulpit for November.]

The Sensual Sins of the Clergy—A Curious Argument for a Religious Magazine.

We infer from what we hear in private conversation, and what we read in the public journals, that the public think it very marvelous that so many of the clergy are wrecked upon the rock of sensuality. The astonishment is not astonishing. People who do not make a habit of thinking, will hardly be thoughtful enough to know the fact with reference to this matter. The fact is that there is no profession, class, or avocation, so exposed to or tempted by the devil of sensuality as the ministry. The very sanctity of their office is an occasion of their stumbling. The office is confounded with its occupant. The sanctity of the former is made the possession of the latter. Now, the office is an invulnerable myth; its occupant is a man of like passions with other men.

No temptation is sufficient to overcome the office, while so stout-faithed an occupant of it as Peter, the apostle, may fall grievously at the first approach of the adversary. Unthinking women may seem to be only tempting the office, when they are unwittingly laying snares for its occupant. By their persistent exhibition of confidence in the office they are confiding persistently in its occupant. And so it came to pass in this way that the minister, with all his flesh and blood about him, has the door of temptation thrown open to him and then closed behind him. Blind confiding on the one side, and the ungarded sociability on the other, lead to equivocal circumstances as to both. No man in the world has so few conditions imposed upon him at the threshold of society as the clergyman. His passport to social life is almost a *carte blanche*. Women of both states and all ages are his companions, socially and professionally. The rules of social intercommunion between the sexes are, in his case, virtually suspended. What would be an indirection with other men is a matter of course with him. He shares, or is alternately admitted to the privacy of the sick room with the physician. Whatever spiritual advice is called for, there he reigns alone and unmolested. And he is a sedentary man, of nervous sanguine temperament, and, like all men of this sort and life, feels the law of his flesh warning against the law of his religion. None have such as those of sedentary life. In proportion to the idleness of the muscles, is the activity of the passions. The devil tempts the industrious; idle men tempt the devil. The clergy should give more earnest heed to "muscular Christianity."

But not only is their life afflicted with deficiency in bodily exercise, it is additionally accursed with the temptations that take advantage of this physical feebleness. Half the crimes of sensuality come of physical feebleness. Considering, then, this sandy-haired composition, this nervous combustibility, this superabundance of sexual heat from a deficiency in physical exertion and this extraordinary exposure to the wiles of the wicked, and the insinuative influences of unsuspicion, the marvel, nay, the miracle is not that so many but so few of the clergy fall into the sins of sensuality. The wonder is, not so many yield, but that so many stand firm.

And so far from these clerical sins of sensuality being the inexplicable lapses they are represented to be by the public press and the private Grundys, they are not only the least surprising but the most excusable sins the clergy can commit. But we do not excuse, we explain them. We are giving their comparative and not their actual criminality.

While we regard a sudden trip into sensual sin as comparatively the most excusable of the obliquities of which the clergy can be guilty, we certainly advise all those who are thus guilty, or feel themselves in danger of being, to quit the pulpit at once and forever. And let none go to the sacred office who are not strong in the flesh as well as in the Lord, and let the physically feeble who are in it leave it, lest a worse fate come upon them. Divine grace will not make amends for physical infirmities.

As for seduction, that is a crime than which none are more heinous, infernal and damnable, let who will commit it. The man who is convicted of it deserves every twinge of the torture to which he can be subjected by the retributive laws of the Divine Government. Nor is there any explanation to be offered for that horrible species of the genus sensuality, of which several clergymen in this country have recently been found guilty, and which shall be nameless here. Such offenses are very peculiarly odious and abhorrent, in view of the fact that sensual gratification is possible without adding more than one to the number of the debauched.

Let these putrid brethren be cut off and put away, and let there be a rigorous endeavor to lift the standard of clerical purity in the above, as well as in every other respect; but let it be remembered also that the steadfastness of the clergy is a matter of amazement, when the considerations, we have named are taken into the account.

Statement of the Public Debt.

The following is a comparative statement of the public debt of the United States up to the 1st of November and 1st of December, just issued from the Treasury Department:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	December.	November.
5-per cent bonds,	$205,532,851 00	$198,845,350 00
6-per cent bonds of 1867 and 1868,	14,690,941 80	19,690,941 80
6-per cent bonds of 1881,	282,731,550 00	283,676,000 00
6-per cent 5-20 bds.,	1,324,412,550 00	1,267,898,000 00
Navy pension fund,	13,000,000 00	13,000,000 00
	$1,840,367,891 80	$1,778,110,991 80
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
6-per cent bonds,	$18,001,000 00	18,042,000 00
3-year comp. int. notes,	62,249,360 00	62,558,940 00
3-year 7-30 notes,	285,587,100 00	334,607,700 00
3-per cent certificates.	12,855,000 00	11,560,000 00
	$379,292,460 00	$426,768,640 00
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.		
3-year 7-30 notes due August 25, 1867,	$2,855,100 00	3,371,100 00
Comp'nd int. notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, and October 1, 1867,	7,065,750 00	9,316,100 00
Bonds of Texas Indemnity,	280,000 00	262,000 00
Treasury notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prir othereto,	163,011 64	163,661 64
Bonds April 15, 1842,	54 061 64	54,061 64
Treas. notes, March 3 1863,	868,240 00	868,240 00
Temporary loan,	2,880,900 55	4,168,375 55
Certif. of indebtdn's	31,000 00	31,000 00
	$14,178,363 83	$18,237,533 83
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes	$356,212,474 00	$357,164,844 00
Fractional currency,	30,929,984 05	30,706,633 39
Gold certificates of deposit,	18,401,400 00	14,514,200 00
	$405,543,857 05	$402,385,677 39
Total debt,	$2,639,382,772 68	$2,625,502,848 03
Amount in treasury coin,	100,690,645 69	111,540,317 35
Currency.	37,486,175 24	22,458,080 07
Total,	$138,176,820 93	$133,998,398 02
Amount of debt, less cash in treasury,	$2,501,205,751 75	$2,491,504,450 00

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on the 1st of December, 1867.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In comparing the above with the statement for November 1, it will be seen that the debt bearing coin interest has increased $62,256,000. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased $47,476,180. The matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $4,059,175. The debt bearing no interest has increased $3,158,179.66, making an increase in the total debt of $13,879,794.66.

The amount of coin in the Treasury has decreased $849,651.66; the amount of currency increased $15,028,094.57: making an increase of the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, $9,701,301.75.

A Democratic Town.

The town of Jackson, Auglaize county, Ohio, at the recent election, polled *four hundred and nine votes*, all for the Democratic ticket. This fact has called forth considerable criticism as to the character and intelligence of the citizens of that town, and the Auglaize *Democrat* gives this account of its people:

There is not one voter in Jackson who cannot read and write. There is not a person in that township, male or female, above the age of fourteen who cannot do the same! There is not another rural township in Ohio, or anywhere else, with the same age of settlement, that has more industry, wealth and general intelligence. Besides the best of schools, the town has a fine Academic Institute, kept in successful operation ten months in the year, that accommodates two hundred students. Among the church buildings one stands there that cost forty-five thousand dollars. In that township are model farmers, manufacturers and thrifty and accomplished merchants. Why should such people vote any other than the Democratic ticket?

Abundantly satisfactory. Such a people would naturally vote the Democratic ticket.

The Negro Creating Dissensions Among the Good Templars.

The inevitable negro has inspired a spirit of dissension in the ranks of what has been hitherto a united and an exemplary fraternity, called the Society of Good Templars, at the national Capital. Some radical members of the body thought to give variety to its complexion by introducing colored folks and the result has been that a secession movement has begun on the part of those whites who are averse to social equality doctrines. Several lodges have already surrendered their charters, and a large number of members have withdrawn from the society. A new order of Templars is about to be started, one of the fundamental rules of which will be the exclusion of the American citizens of Ethiopian descent.

One Wiggins was recently hung in London, for the murder of his mistress, he all the while protesting his innocence and insisting that the woman committed suicide. New facts make it probable that poor Wiggins was judicially murdered, simply because he had not enough money to pay counsel and hunt up witnesses. One can now understand why the unfortunate man fought his executioners upon the scaffold and died struggling and shrieking.