A. J. STEINMAN, B. J. McGRANN, Secretary

Democratic State Convention HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 8, 1868 The Democratic State Committee of Pen ylvania have fixed WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH (4th) DAY OF MARCH, 1808, at 12 o'clock, M., as the time, and the Hali of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg as the place, for holding the annual Convention of the party.

It is ordered that this Convention be com-

as the Dead Sea Apple, turns to ashes posed of one member for each Senator and in their lips? So long as the decision Representative, who shall be elected in the of the Judges and the juries are agreeable to the General commanding, they usual manner; and they will meet at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Aumay be allowed to stand; but should ditor General and Surveyor General, and selecting delegates to the National Con vention for the nomination of candidate given; to remove the Judges, imprison for President and Vice President. the jurors, or play any other trick of the

The members and committees of the or zation, and all conservative citizen who can unite with us in the support of him as the proper thing to inflict upor Constitutional principles, are requested to proceed to the election of the delegates in ernors, too, and State Treasurers, who ieir respective districts. By order of the Democratic State Con

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. G. O. Deise, Secretary.

OBITUARY. vention to be paid the wages of their labor, and orders the officers of the State REV. AMOS SMITH died at his resito pay them, but they decline to waste dence in McConnellsburg, Fulton counthe money of the State upon the black ty,Pa., at 3 o'clock A. M., on Monday last. trash : whereupon, "off go your heads, in the 73rd year of his age. The deceased was a native of Frederick county, says Mr. Meade; "so much for Jenkis Virginia. Uniting himself to the Methoand Jones, and let all others take warndist church in early youth he felt, as he ling by their fate, and know that in my grew to manhood, that it was his duty kingdom I am sovereign, and that to enter the ministry. Availing him- the acts of every individual thereself of such advantages as were offered in must square not with his own, by the only Methodist institution of but with my ideas of what is right."learning then in operation in the United | Can any body point us on the pages of States, he entered Asbury College, in history, to any age or any country, the City of Baltimore, and pursued his where more absolute and despotic power studies there. On being admitted to was ever claimed and exercised than that which is assumed by this shoulder the ministry he was first appointed to what was then known as Greenbrier strapped satrap and his fellows in the Bouth? And who can tell how Circuit, which embraced a large territory in Western Virginia. He was soon the field of operations will widen afterwards stationed in Kentucky, but and this Congress of ours will attempt to set over the States of the North als on some change being made in the boundaries of the Baltimore and Ken- the absolute dominion of military power. tucky conferences, asked for a transfer Are we told that it can only be exerto the former, with which he remained cised over the States which were in reconnected until the time of his death. bellion? How so? If Congress is the and in active service until some five of its own acts. If the Constitution is, as years ago. it is claimed to be, "played out," what At an early period he had charge is to hinder the National Legislature

of the Lycoming, Bellefonte, Huntingdon and other circuits in that section of Pennsylvania. The territory embraced by each of them was then very large. The writer of this was is a Copperhead and disloyal? In a told recently by a gentleman in Centre county that there are now about thirty Methodist ministers regularly employed on the ground which at that time made up the Bellefonte circuit. The Lycoming circuit was still larger. over all that extent of territory, in the only hope that they will not please to days when roads were very bad and accommodations poor, the subject of this obituary traveled in connection with a single colleague, preaching frequently at three appointments, miles apart, every Sabbath. Nor were the intervening days periods of rest, for, either in the afternoon or at night, on almost every day in the week there were appointments to be filled, and very marely sary they will enact that a unanimous indeed did the Methodist preachers of decision only can abrogate their laws. those days fail to meet an engagement. The people can set things right when-They were men whom no hardship ever they feel disposed to doso, but they daunted, and no ordinary obstacles impeded in what they regarded as the dis- pressors a great deal of rope. If the charge of a sacred duty. They then Radicals are smart enough to know just laid the foundations of the future pros- how far the endurance of the people erity of the Methodist Church on a broad and firm basis, and its present through safely; but they power and influence are greatly due to their unwearying zeal and untiring de-

The deceased afterward filled many important stations in the bounds of the Baltimore Conference, both in Pennsylvania and Maryland. He was at one time Presiding Elder of the Chambersburg district. Wherever called to discharge the duties of pastor, under the itinerant system of the church, he was cordially received. Possessing a strong and vigorous intellect, well trained by lican party, seem to have had a directcareful study of the subjects connected with his calling, he was always regarded as an able and acceptable preacher, and wherever he labored the church invariably prospered under his care. He was a model pastor, and the attachment of his congregations to him was remarkable. The law of all his actions was an enlightened sense of religious duty. His life was one of spotless purity, and in all that he did he seemed to be constantly actuated by conscientious convictions. Of those who entered the Baltimore Conference in the same year with him, we believe, but a single one is still living.

About one year ago discuse of the heart developed itself in such a shape as doubt about the future. He has left to those who remain behind, as a priceless legacy, the example of one of the purest lives ever led by any mortal. That the world is better for his having lived in impossible for him to act in that rela if many can testify. The deceased was the father of the

senior editor of this paper.

Our Inexhaustible Resources.

The fools who prated so learnedly about the advantages of our possessing a National debt, and the known who styled it "a National blessing," also talked in most inflated tones about our "inexhaustible resources." We were told that we should never feel the weight of the few thousand millions of debt they were piling up; that it would be no burthen upon the people, no clog on our industry, and no check to the development of our "inexhaustible resources. Only a short time has elapsed since the country professed to believe the ridiculous falsehoods of these knaves and charlatans. We have very speedily discovered that the prince of bankers, Mr. Jay Cooke, lied most prodigiously when he styled a national debt "a national blessing." We feel it pressing upon us sorely at every turn. Thousknow that it is a most grievous burthen. They see, too, that our "inexhaustible resources" are being very slowly devel oped under the present reign of political imbeciles. Everywhere the factories and shons are idle. One-half the country, and that the richest and most productive half, is paralyzed and the rest of the body politicsympathizes. We are doing very little indeed lust now to devel ope our "inexhaustible resources," and we will continue to do still less unless wiser counsels prevail in Congress. The first thing that is needed to enable us to develop these "inexhaustible resources" about which we have heard so much, i to turn the whole brood of crazy. Radical fanatics out of Congress, to elect men of sense in their places, and to put in the Presidential chair a sagadous states. man. Then we shall enter again upon a career of prosperity, but not till ther

caution others against crowding into with their liberties merits a speedy that city, as many from the surround- translation to another world. The peowhere throughout the South. The

watch-tower and handles the signal There is no disguising the fact that flags; if he is a wise man he will know n absolute despotism is the form of the time to throw them out, and the

A Despotism.

kind which his fancy may dictate to

which they have sworn to perform,

from that which seems pleasing in hi

sight. General Meade wanted the

stitutional-God save the mark!-Con-

for Instance, that the elected Governor

word if they are not restrained by the

please, and from present indications, i is impossible to say what outrageous act

they will not please to do, and we can

try the temper of the people beyond en

They are endeavoring now to get rid

tution imposes upon them. They re-

quire two-thirds of the Supreme Cour

to say that their acts are unconstitu-

tideal before they will agree to respect

their decision, and should it be neces

are long suffering and give their op-

can safely be tried, they may

against their continuance in power

and but few can doubt the result of the

"Whom the Gods Destroy."

The results of the recent elections is

the people, instead of teaching a lesson of caution and prudence to the Repub

ly contrary effect, and to have deter

mined them, rendered desperate at the

prospect of being compelled to relin-

quish the reins of power which they

have handled so long and so vilely, to

adoption of the most violent and ex-

treme measures, legislating the whole

country into a military despotism,

which they expect to control for their

own advantage. So incredible and out-

rageous are the schemes which they

duced into Congress for the accomplish-

supplement to the Reconstruction Bill.

They have restored Edwin M. Stan-

ton to the position of "confidential ad-

Finding that their pet measure. "the

the slender thread of their political life is in danger of being declared uncon-

viser" to the President, notwithstand ing they know full well that it is utterly

tion to the Executive.

durance.

used to boast, and which was both our its Friday's issue that negro suffrage glory and our safeguard, is railed at. must be established by the Republican pit upon, and violated with impunity Congress, and that "if President John. by the law-makers of the nation. Conson is an impediment he must be reress claims for itself supreme and abmoved. This is the logic of the hour.' polute power, and exercises it in all the This announcement may fall very plea Southern States, placing them under santly on Republican ears, but we wonthe control of military commanders der how it would sound to them should whose word is the only law vouchwe, on the other hand, say that negro safed to the people confided to their tender mercies. To be sure Courts of suffrage must not be imposed upon us, and that "if Congress is an impediment Justice are established and kept open, it must be removed. This is the logic but what is it but a solemn mockery f the hour." And yet we presume that the institutions of the law are that we have quite as good a right to offered to the people, when their fruit, make the one announcement as the Tribune has to make the other. If Reublicans can claim the right to depose the President because he is an impediment to the accomplishment of their wishes, they cannot refuse to us the right to eject the present Congress from they be otherwise, ishe not empowered to reverse them, or modify them, or treat he capital because it is a "rock of them as though they had never been offence" in our path.

This being conceded it would not be lifficult for us to make up a bill of inlictment against the present "infamous Congress," as Fernando Wood justly styles it, as an enemy of our country and its institutions. We would start out may have a different idea of the duties with this advantage; that Thaddeus Stevens and other of its leaders openly leclare, that their legislation is in onosition to and entirely outside of the negro ragamuffins of the Georgia Con-Constitution, which is unquestionably he foundation upon which are based all the rights and liberties which the peo-ple of this country enjoy. If that is who knowlngly violate it, are guilty of the grossest crime and are worthy of the of the South.

minion of the strong; therefore, they who knowingly violate it, are guilty of the grossest crimenal are worthy of the most condign punishment.

The Radicals are ready, apparently, the grossest crimenal are worthy of the most condign punishment.

The Radicals are ready, apparently, the grossest crimenal are worthy of the South. The Radicals are ready apparently, the theory of the South of the from giving a Military Governor to Connecticut or California under the pretext, Constitution and have the military under their control, they can do what they of the little restraint which the Consti-

the North, indicating, as they do, the spread of conservative feeling among

endeavor to sustain themselves by the have, within the past few days, intro- for the removal of President Johnson ment of their ends, that the nation stands aghast at their contemplation, will not, by the Democratic party, be They have brought forward a further

cites the plaudits of those who hear him, is not known. But sure it is that his Reconstruction Act," upon which hangs the slender thread of their political life, is in danger of being declared unconstitutional by a majority of the Supreme Court, they have determined to enact that it shall require two-thirds of that Court to decide that their legislation is void.

And for the purpose of getting rid of Generals Hancock and Rousseau, and having the whole army as a unit at their command, they have brought forward a bill to deprive these two officers of their positions.

The patience and endurance of the American people is wonderful, but it is not without limit. As the stoutest cord will at last break under extreme tension, so there is a point beyond which the people of the United States will not suffer their will to be defled and their rights to be disregarded. Who that witten seed it will forget the Instantaneous nessed it will forget the Instantaneous nesse with which they sprang to arms; Gen. Scott said, "Way-with and leave ward slistors depart in peace," Horace of all who imagine the miselves to be used to make the Author of here habored as the standard when the observation of the States will not in prison. The Cable has flashed the Court to decide that their legislation in prison. The Cable has flashed the Court to decide that their legislation in prison. The Cable has flashed the way the the old understanding was reterated and he should either resign his office as the straight-way of wir the legislation, or a manufact to me in the prison. The Cable has flashed the straight-way of wir and surface of the Sanate's action, or a manufact to me in the prison. The Cable has flashed the selection of the Sanate the Wills of the Pistanding was reterrated on the prison. The Cable has f fly to arms; Gen. Scott said, "Way- with ample apologies to soothe the pride ward sisters depart in pence;" Horace of all who imagine themselves to be Greeley echoed the sentiment. Yet in a injured. few hours all calmness and quiet had

disappeared, the most violent agitation The Radicals have been guilty of took its place, the people had shaken off their lethargy, and arisen to their work, many very mean acts, but one of the What caused this sudden uprising? A smallest and most contemptible things cannon shot had been fired in Charles. of the kind which has ever come under ton Harbor, and the telegraph had our notice is the action of the Union flashed it over the country. This was League of Harrisburg. At a recent meeting of that concern, a resolution the hair which, placed in the balance had so violently turned the scale. We was passed condemning the officers of the Legislature for having appointed a think there is a lesson in this episode few orphan boys whose fathers had been in our history which the Radical leaders in Congress would do well to note. The Democrats as pages, and for allowing a people will not quietly permit them, few very poor women of Democratic connections to earn a pittance by sweepistaken, to uproot the Constitution, abrogate the Su- ing out the rooms of the Capitol. In a number of instances the little pages preme Court, strip the President of his GEN. Howard reports that there is great destitution among the negroes in Washington, and he has been forced to sternly teach them that to thus meddle in the late war. What infinitesimally small business this is. Yet it is of a piece with many of the acts of those ing country are doing. Thus it is every- ple are quiet now, but they read and proscriptive and "narrow minded blockthey think, and at the proper time it heads" who make up what are known negroes have the ballot but want for will need but a spark to kindle them to as Union Leagues. The word Union is action. President Johnson holds the desecrated by being applied to them.

Geary and the Philadelphia Judges.
On Thursday last Judge Allison, the The Advancing Bevolution. The revolutionary cable of Radicals in Congress have thrown aside all hest other Judges of the Quarter an absolute despotism is the form of the time to throw them out, and the standy will fash from a converge a large answering signals will fash from a tancy. With bold and daring strides ing present on the Charlet delivered a portion of our country, and the whole thousand hill-tops; the people will rise, is imminently threatened with its sway.

Impediments.

The written Constitution of which we work Tribune declared in its Friday's issue that negro suffrage to the Grand Jury in which he declared that they will take no step backs saverely berated Governor Geary for ward and by their actions they show daring in his recent message to reflect that they intend to make good their on the Charlet Session to the C declaration. The Constitution is no of altering and remitting sentences of

having appointed to sents on the bench, can prevent it from exercising its legitimate functions. To maintain their hold on power they seem willing to risk the most desperate expedients.

By their former acts they brought down on themselves the condemnation of the people. The elections of last fall were full of meaning. They showed the revolutionary fanatics that the masses of the North were weary of the masses of the North were weary of the rule to which the country had been subjected. But one of two courses was left to the radicals, either to retrace their steps before entering upon the presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative the latter alternative the longer that the ludicial power of the Committent of the government in the profession of the State. The Constitution whic Radical platform. That is no longer doubtful. It is conceded to be a fixed fact that neither he nor any other man wept away or disregarded, might will who favors the schemes of the Rump ecome the only rule of right, and the Congress can be successfully carried venk will be under the absolute dominion of the strong; therefore, they by the combined powers of bayonets and the votes of the barbarian negroes

and through the expression of their will Hagerstown Bank, and served three but the reason of this rule not existing by the ballot. The Democracy are law-consecutive terms in Congress. He has in Pennsylvania, the Judge argues that y the ballot. The Democracy are naw-consecutive that always been a consistent Democrat, the rule itself falls. This may all be,

heart developed itself in such a shape as precluded hope of recovery. Though suffering intensely the greater part of suffering intensely the greater part of the time, he bore all with christian resignation, and, after quietly waiting for the critical moment, he composedly resigned life without a murnur or a doubt about the future. He has left to that country was made with a design of indulging in some more of those queer and disjointed, but very pungent and striking harangues with which he extended the property of the striking harangues with which he extended the property of the striking harangues with which he extended the property of the striking harangues with which he extended the property of the striking harangues with which he extended the property of the striking harangues with which he extended the property of the property

....... Grant Deceives the President. approach to the British shores has The correspondent of the N.Y. World caused a greater sensation than any of has had an interview with the Presibils former acts. Train has been ar-denton the Stanton matter. Mr. Johnson in reply to his inquiries, said:

sequence of Monday's resolution by the Senate.

Mr. Johnson firmly replied, "No. The Senate," said he, "has passed a resolution in which it says it "does not concur" in Mr. Stanton's suspension; but this does not relustate Mr. Stanton, according to the law. The office of Secretary of War is liable to be reduced to a mere clerkship. He can issue no binding orders except by the direction or with the concurrence of the Presdent; and as Mr. Stanton will not receive instructions from the Executive, it is apparent that his reassumption of a chair in the War Department amounts to that and nothing more."

Donavan, the Murderer, Sentenced. Donavan, the Murderer, Sentenced.
On Monday afternoon last, the 13th inst., between the bours of two and three o'clock, William Donavan, who has been twice convicted of the murder of George Squibb, was brought into Court to have the death sentence passed upon him. At a few minutes before three o'clock the prisoner entered the Court Room, accompanied by Sheriff Engles, and having taken his position in front of the Judge's desk, the usual question was gles, and having taken his position in front of the Judge's desk, the usual question was asked him, as follows: "Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?" The prisoner with much feeling, protested his innocence of the murder and all knowledge of it, saying that he had never taken the life of any one.

At the conclusion of the sentence the prisoner approached the Judge, Hon. Robt. J. Fisher, shook him cordially by the hand and said, "I will meet you in Heaven.— Yonk Press,

rees.
It was therefore as unseemly as it was un-

It was therefore as unseemly as it was unwise; because it is a usurpation of authority for the Governor, in his message to the Legislature, to arraign the Judges of this Court for the performance of their judicial acts, as though he was authorized so to do, or competent to form a correct legal judgment upon the question of the power of this Court to reconsider a sentence after the expiration of the term at which it was imposed—both of which propositions we deny.

We feel that we have additional cause of complaint in the fact that the Governor has

Western Maryland, is President of the changed by them after the term ended;

caronia or a missionusetts man for presiding officer. The latter is said to be the blackest.

The Georgia Convention is both hungry and desperate. Things are becoming more and more gloomy and intricate in that State. The presence of General Meade does not appear to have smoothed the ruggedness of the situation or softened the asperittes of party feeling. There is no money either in the State Treasury or in the peokets of the delegates. It is a beggarly show all around. A call is made to Congress to donate the public lands to the negroes in order to test their capabilities of self-government. It would be a guod way of getting rid of them.

The Mississippi Convention is floundering between going on with its business and smashing up altogether. The proceedings thus fur are exceedingly farcical; but the negro element predominates, at twenty doimegro element predominates, at twenty dollars per day each.
We have nothing from the Arkansus Convention, which was to have assembled on vention, which was to have assembled on the 7th inst.

The Florida Convention meets on the 20th. The Florida Convention meets on the 20th. Meanwhile the starving darkies in the interior, as well as in cities, are awaiting the results of all these efforts to hesten them on the road to civilization; and, when not engaged in pastimes of a more lively and desperate character, they pass their time in catching catifish and stealing aweet potatoes. They are too lazy to earn even their salt.—New York Herald.

A letter on Friday evening, received by the Eagle, from Havana, gives a fearful account of the ravges of cholera at Havana. There had been as many as three hundred cases a day, nearly half of which proved fatal. On the 10th instant there were fifty-two cases and twenty-one deaths.—N. Y. Commercial.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT Case of Col. W. H. M'Cardie-Argument

Washington, Jan. 17.—In the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of McCardie, this morning after the transaction of some other business, Mr. Black, the counsel of McCardie, called the attention of the Court to his motion in this case to fix

that they intend to make good their declaration. The Constitution is no barrier in their path. They have shorn the Executive branch of the Government of its legitimate powers, and, after several attempts to tamper with the Supreme Court, have determined to place that august tribunal in a position where two or three unscrupulous partizans whom they have succeeded in having appointed to sents on the bench, to can prevent it from exercising its legitimate functions. To maintain their hold on power they seem willing to risk the most desperate expedients.

By their former acts they brought down on themselves the condemnation of the popular will should not be revolutionary fanatics that the masses of the North were weary of the rule to which the country had been subjected. But one of two courses was left to the radicals, either to retrace their rule to which the content in subjected. But one of two courses was left to the radicals, either to retrace affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order affairs that the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order the supple of the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest, or to so order the supple of the popular will should no longer be supreme. They have chosen the latter alternative. The next Presidential contest contest in supplements of the Constitution. That is a foregone conclusion. General time of the propose of the contest cation of no rights except his." The Attorney-General makes no opposition. If Mr. Trumbull comes in to take up the case for a political party, I submit that he is out of his proper place, for the Senator should know that in the courts of the country we practical law not politics. of his proper place, for the Senator should know that in the courts of the country we practice law, not politics. A glance at the record will show you that the relator was accused of a criminal offense, arrested without any judicial warrant, held for a long time in close custody, and then trought before what they may call a Military Commission, organized to convict him. He could not foresee his doom, for if they could try him they could hang him. His friends got a writ of habeus corpus. He was brought before the Circuit Court, and was remended, but the Judge, manifestly in doubt, facilitated the appeal in a way which showed his own desire to have it decided by the court of last resort. Yet you are told that this is not a criminal case.

Mr. Trumbuil—I did not say so; I said the habeus corpus was not a criminal proceeding.

truesoldiersespecially pride themselves.
But he is to be set up as Supreme Military markinge of their own party in the coming election. To this end they have disfranchised the white citizens of the South, and put the suffrage in the hands of the negroes, whom they, through the military machinery which they have the present of the military machinery which they have the structure of the negroes, whom they, through the military machinery which they have the structure of the negroes, also this yet them to General Grant, whom they make their candidate for the Presidency, and who is expected to use the power conferred upon him, to secure his election.

Having this information in kis possession before his message was sent into the use studies of the understanding of the subject of the negroes, whom they, through the world the old spectacle of a soldler with sword in hand and an army at his back the malitary manipulate as suits them. For this purpose, also, thicy strip the President of the powers vested in him by the constitution, and give them to General data for the Presidency, and who is expected to use the power conferred upon him, to secure his election.

Hon. Wm. F. Hamilton, who was election. To this end they have a subject of the propose of the p

ishments. Three men are now held bunder sentence of death, and hundre by the ballot. The Democracy are law, abiding, and seek remedies for their wrongs peaceably and lawfully. They thus propose to remove the impediment to the welfare of the country which they believe this Congress. The Ballmore Sun says, though not an extreme man in his views. The Ballmore Sun says, though not an extreme man in his views. The Ballmore Sun says, though not an extreme man in his views. The Ballmore Sun says, though not an extreme man in his views. The Ballmore Sun says, though not an extreme man in his views. The Ballmore Sun says, the part of the country which they believe this Congress. The Ballmore Sun says, the part of the country which they find in Andrew its friends prefer another mode of settling our difference; should they propose violently to remove "the impediment" him for no cause but his faithful defence of the Constitutional lawyer and states—man, Hon. Reverdy Johnson. One with the state will have the services of the state will have the services of the special to the state will have the services of the special to the state will have the services of the special to the state will have the services of the special to the state will have the services of the special to the state will have the services of the special to the special to the state will have the services of the special to t

rection at the hands of the Legislature,
Feeling satisfied that courts have the
right to exercise the power or reconsiders
to reconsider the same had been entered at
the term at which, sentence was imposed,
we we are ready to make a case now, on which
the town of the three the Attorney General to have the question speedily set
tiled by the Supreme Court. At the land,
July session, held by Judge Poirce, Joseph
Mailoy and James Keating pleaded guilty
Mailoy and James Keating pleaded guilty
Trumbull and other jurists suppose them
to take the many prison.

At the term a rule was entered by my
trother Peirce, which he has determined to
make absolute, so that the term of imprisnoment shall expire on the 1st proximo.
The court now dispose of the rule by orderling it to be made absolute, so that the term
of imprisonment will expire upon the 1st
of February next.

Progress of the Radical Nigger Whiteuing Process Down Nouth.
The reports of the proceedings of the Souther Radical Constitutional Conventions contime to be diverting and characteriste both
refine the work of the surface of the last of the first of the lumor, ignorance and desperation of
Sambo. It is avident that the nigger whitenling process is meeting but equivoed sucess. The extreme is attempted in the Loulisting very clear one
to Mr. Trumbull, and he can doubtloss that be may be further to the Count the Chonsitute
the tax clear to the Court as it is to him.
We suppose it at least possible that be may be adopted that the Constitution was in full force about the Constitution was in full force about one year
attention, and were know, also that the Constitution was in full force about one year
attention, and were know, also that the Constitution was in full force about one year
attention was in full force about one year
the down one the statement of the process of the rule by orderto take the device of the constitution and the principle of public
the convertion of the rule by orderto make absolute, so that the term
of imprisonment will stanbery is clear the other way. If it be doubt'd, and that is all I ask you now to concede, it is inhumm to leave it unsettled when the case is before you in which all doubts can be resolved. I repeat that this is a judicial question merely. If by the suggestion that it is connected with politics, it is meant to say that you may be assailed and slandered for your decision by partizans, I admit it freely. That may be true in this case as it has been in many others, I cannot promise you exemption from a fate which the best men in the world have suffered when they reformed their public dudies honestly.

sambor, its avident that the nigger whitening process is meeting but equivocal success. The extreme is attempted in the Louisiana Zebra Couvention, where the blacks,
rencouraged by their white allies, are grasping more than the privileges extended to
inthe Virginia Convention two remarkindicates the same time—the recognition of the
Betty and the appearance of Ben Butter.
The conservatives made a call for Henry
A. Wise, but he did not appear. The Convention has also just decided two other
matters, both of which have already been
settled and clinched by the Union arms—
animely, that secession is null and void and
that slavery is clear the other way. If it be
doubtful, and that is all I ask you now to
when the case is before you in which all
is a jidicial question increly. If by the
suggestion that it is connected with poiltics, it is meant to say that you
may be assailed and slandered for
your decision by partizans, I admit it freeyou decision by partizans, I admit it freeyou exemption from a fate which the best
matters, both of which have already been
matters, both of which have already been
settled and clinched by the Union arms—
samily, that secession is null and void and
that slavery is forever abolished.
The opening vapors of the North Carolina Couvention begin to arise, but nothing
of a tangible shape has yet appeared.
The South Carolina Convention, in which
the blacks have some ten majority, is laborsing which of two evils to choose—a South
Carolina or a Massachusetts man for presiding officer. The latter is said to be the
blackses.

The Georgia Convention is both hungry
and desperate. Things are becoming more By the organic law, the President of the United States is made the Commander-inchief of the Army and Navy of the United States; but that is an antiquated law, and Congress proposes to set it saids by enacting a law of its own "sovereign will"—as the impeachment report would say—conferring the power upon our principal general. As a soldier of great distinction and merit, he is ordered to begin with an act of insobordination towards his chief whose authority he is to disregard, and assume the charactor of military dictator in ten at least of the States of the Union.—N. Y. Post. (Republican.) in the circumstances of the case itself for taking it up soon, and the Court ought not to consider the extraneous facts which had been mentioned. The speech of Judg Black and the profound sensation mani-

Black and the profound sensatien manifested were in themselves enough to show
that the subject was one which could not be
handled without producing excitement. At
all events, he hoped that full time would be
allowed for counsel to consider their argument. It ought not to be hurried.
In the course of the debate, Mr. AttorneyGeneral Stanbery defined his position. He
said that a case had been laid before the
President in which a military commission
had sentenced a person to death. The
question had beed propounded to him by
the President whether the condemnation
and sentence were legal. He had, in acthe President whether the condemnation and sentence were legal. He had, in accordance with his convictions, answered that they were illegal and void, and had advised the President not to approve them. This being his opinion, he could not, of course, take the other side of the question. Therefore he had declined to argue it here, He had left it to be argued by those who believed in the hod circline. He had given notice to Gen. Grant, in consequence of which other counsel had been employed. ----

The celebrated sheep Green Mountain, owned by Hon. Edwin Hammond & Son, of Middlebury, Vt., died on Tuesday, the 7th inst., of inflammation of the kidneys. The Republicans, once beaten into a mi-nority by the force of negro prejudice, will never again obtain the majority, and the nation will become a despotism.

THE STANTON APPAIR.

Retrocession of the War Dep. we collate from the Start and Express c sterilly afternoon, the discription of the vocation of the War Department to Hon. win M. Stanton. It appears that at nine oil yesterday morning the then Actinostary of War Para. arranging some papers, locked the door of the private office of the Secretary of War, and taking the key with him proceeded to the Headquarters of the Army, nearly opposite to the War Department. About halfpast ten o'clock Mr. Stanton appeared at the War Department, and proceeded immediately to the office usually occupied by the Secretary of War. Finding the door locked, he took a seat in the ante-room, where he was the recipient of many warm congratulations from Senators and members of the House of Representatives, who had assembled apparently to see what would take place. Mr. Stanton appeared to be in unusually fine spirits, and conversed freely with all around him.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Stanton General Dent, the Acting Adjutant General of General Grant as Secretary of War ad interim, hurried over to the headquarters of the army to inform General Grant of the fact, and to obtain the key to the Secretary's office. It as few minutes he returned, and placed the tear in the head of the contract of the fact.

hurried over to the head quarters of the army to inform General Grant of the fact, and to obtain the key to the Secretary's office. In a few minutes he returned, and placed the key in the hands of Adjutant General Townsend, who in a sort of "present arms" style, delivered it up to Secretary Stanton.

As soon as the reinstated Secretary was fairly ensounced in his office, the Radical members of the Tennessee delegation in Congress waited upon him in a body to present their congratulations, and to ask him to use his influence to continue the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky after the 15th of February next, at which time, by order of the President, it ceases in those States. Mr. Stanton replied that so long as he had any power he would use it to protect the weak, and would do his best to have the request carried out. He further stated that it would be a few days before matters would commence to run right in his office. As the Tennessee delegation were withdawing, they were met by General Grant in the hall. After oxchanging salutations with them and General Howard, who was present, and expressing satisfaction at the action of the Senate in restoring Mr. Stanton, he walked towards the Secretary's office, when the latter appeared at the door and shock the General awarmly by the hand, and both passed in.

It is understood that General Grant and Mr. Stanton were closected together on Monday evening, after the passage of the Senate resolution.

resolution.

During the interview between General Grant and Mr. Stanton, General Deat transferred his desk to General Pelouze, who had occupied it during the latter part of Mr. Stanton's former administration of the Department, and General Hardie gave up his resilient to General Shrivar. occupied is during the inter part of Mr. Stanton's former administration of the Department, and General Hardie gave up his position to General Shriver.

At half-past two c'clock Mr. Stanton was locked up in his private room with several persons, whose names were not secretained. At a few minutes past three o'clock an order was issued by Mr. Stanton, informing the employees of the War Department that he (Mr. S.) had again taken possession of the portfolio of the War Office. At four o'clock Mr. Stanton loft the War Department for his residence, giving, in his usual way, various orders to the messengers who have usually attended upon his particular office-rooms, showing thereby that he had quietly settled down for a continued stay. This statement, which we take from the afternoon papers, of the circumstances of the reoccupation of the War Department by the deposed Secretary, astonished no one more than President Johnson, who was greatly surprised at thosurrender by General Grant of the trust reposed in him as Secretary of War ad interim. The people of the country will doubtless be startled at the annunciation that Mr. Stanton has so quietly resumed possession of the War Department, and will be curious to know how it was effected. In justification of the President we are at liberty to state the following additional circumstances, from which our readers will draw their own conclusions:

Some time after the appointment of General Grant as Secretary of War ad interim, he had a conversation with the President upon the subject of the probability of the refusal of the Senate to recognize the suspension of Mr. Stanton, when General Grant stated that in such event he might not wish to identify himself with either party in the controversy, but added, in effect: "I shall in that event either hand you

party in the controversy, but added, in fect: "I shall in that event either hand my resignation as Acting Secretary, or let a mandamus be issued against me to surender the office."
This conversation was renewed from time

This conversation was renewed from time to time, and, on last Saturday, when Senator Howard's report from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in favor of Stanton was under discussion, General Grant was pointedly asked by the President if he had changed his mind in reference to the course he would pursue if the Senate should refuse to make Stanton's suspension final, when he reiterated the promise previously made, that he would either hand in his resignation as Secretary of War ad interior

made, that he would either hand in his resignation as Secretary of War ad interim early enough for the President to appoint his successor or take any other action he might deem requisite, or allow a mandamus to be served upon him for the surrender of the office, adding a promise to the President, that he should hear from him on the subject on Monday.

Monday passed without the promised communication. On Monday evening, after it was known that the Senate had passed Howard's resolutions refusing to recognize the suspension of Stanton as Secretary of War, General Grant was present at the reception at the Executive Mansion, where he greeted the President, but mentioned nothing of any change in the determination thing of any change in the determination previously declared. The President heard nothing whatever from General Grant upon the subject until twelve o'clock Tucsday, two hours after Mr. Stanton had taken possession of the War Office, when the following communication was delivered to him by Major Comstock, one of General Grant's staff officers:

HEADQ'S ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

January 14th, 1888.

Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of His Excellency Andrew Johnson, Freident of the United States:

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith, copy of official notice received by me last evening, of the action of the Sonate of the United States in the case of the suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of section two of "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," my functions as Secretary of War at interim ceased from the moment of the receipt of the within notice. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant, General.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATEOF THE UNITED STATES, January 13, 1808. Resolved, That having considered

dont in his report of the 12th of December, 1867, for the suspension from the office of Necretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not consur in such suspension.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary,
HEANG'ISSARMES UNITED STATES,
January 14, 1868.
Attest: GEO, K. DENT, A. A. G.
Soon after the delivery of this communication Gen. Grant called in person upon the President during the meeting of the Cabinet, and upon being reminded by the President of his reiterated promise, and especially of the promise made only on Saturday morning last, Gen. Grant admitted the promise in the presence of members of the Cabinet.

A Trap for a General. A Trap for a General.

The new amendment to the Reconstruc-tion acts, which have been so often amend-ed before, proposes to put aside the Supreme Court as an interpreter of the laws, and the Court as an interpreter of the laws, and the President as the Executor of them, in order that Congress may absorb into itself all the functions of Government. It has heretofore evinced such superior wisdom, in the restoration of the late insurgent States, and in the management of finance and taxation, that it thinks nothing less than universal power its due.

While it proposes to forbid the judiciary to pronounce an oninion on certain subjects. While it proposes to forbid the judiciary to pronounce an opinion on certain subjects, it also declares the number of votes in bonch by which any opinion is to be held as vulid. Two thirds of the judges—not a majority of them—must concur in pronouncing upon the constitutional merits of any law; that is, two thirds this month, but as Congress regulates the matter, it may be three-fourth next month, and the month after unanimity. In other words the decisions of the highest judicial tribunal will be made to take their complexion from the politics of the legislative department. tive department.

By the organic law, the President of the

...... Thaddeus Stevens on Suffrage.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Dear Sir: So far as I took any position with regard to negro suffrage, it was and is, that universal suffrage is an inalicable right, and that since the amendments to the Constitution to deprive the negroes of it would be a violation of the Constitution, as well as of a natural right. True, I deemed the hastening of the bestowal of that franchise as very essential to the wolfare of the nation, because without it I believe that the Government will pass into the hands of rebels and their friends, and that such an event would be disastrous to the whole country. With universal suffrage I believe the true men of the nation can maintain their position. Without it, whether that suffrage be impartial, or in any way qualified, I look upon this republic as likely to relapse into an oligarchy, which will be ruled by coarse copperheadism and proud conservatism.

I have never insisted that the franchise should be unjustly regulated so as to secure a Republican ascendancy; but I have insisted, and do insist, that there can be no unjust regulation of that franchise which will give to any other party the power ifthe Republicans are true to themselves, and do not fall into their usual vice of cowardice. Thaddens Stevens on Suffrage not fall into their usual vice of cowardice

speeches were made upon the bill.

WASHINGTON Jun. 19.

devoted to speech-making. Judge Woodward made a very able speech on the Financial question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced prohibiting the payment of bounties to deserters; "to facilitate the administration of justice," and to regulate the foreign coasting trade on our northern frontier. On motion of Mr. Sherman, conference committees were appointed on the disagreeing amendments to the Anti-Contraction and Cotton bills. The case of Senator elect Thomas, of Maryland, was debated until adjournment. In the House, bills were introduced as follows: by Mr. Miller, of Penna, exempting industrial production from taxation; by Messrs. Myers, of Penna, and Coburn, of Ind., relating to the bounties; by Mr. Thomas, of Md., authorizing the construction of a railroad from Washington to considered, and the previous question secondard, but the House adjourned without voting on the bill.

To do Miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, to the highest summit in the mountain-

yoting on the bill.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

considered, and the previous question seconded, but the House adjourned without yoting on the bill.

Proceedings of the Legislature, HARRISDURG, Jan. 15.—In the Pennsylvania Senate to day Colonel Kileckner, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the representatives of Pennsylvania Senate to day Colonel Kileckner, of Pennsylvania endorse the action of the United States Senate in reinstating Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, whose successful administration of his department of the constitutional diministration of his department of lover of liberty in the land.

Jones, Democrat of Berks, moved to amend by condomning instead of ondorsing, and insert, after the words "F. M. Stanton," "an unscrupulous enemy of constitutional liberty and a man unworthy of the confidence of the American people." Mr. Jones also denoted the inference in the original resolution that Congress had any power to reinstate.

The debate was interrupted by the entrance of the Speaker, who came for the purpose of holding a joint convention to elect a State Treasurer. For treasurer, W. W. Irwin received 73, and Wm. V. McGrati 58 votes.

HARRISDURG, Jan. 17.

In the Pennsylvania Senate, yesterday, the stanton resolutions were considered and an amendment was adopted approving of Gen. Grant. The subject was then post including Grant, were passed by the House. In the Pennsylvania Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced for a registration of voters, repealing the act pulsaling conductors for assigning apecial places in cars to negroes, and relating to judgments in for eign nitachments. In the House, bills were introduced for a free railroad system, each of the propose of policing and increase of the propose of policing a judgment of the propose of holding a joint convention to elect a State Treasurer. For treasurer, W. W. Irwin received 73, and Wm. V. McGrati 58 votes.

HARRISDURG, The the Marke of the Linius Maller and Pacific States, and the Hard of the Indicators of the Indicators of the Indicators of the Indicators of

W. ITWIN received 73, and Wm. V. McGrath 58 votes.

Harrishuro, Jan. 17.

In the Pennsylvania Senate, yesterday, the Stauton resolutions were considered, and an amendment was adopted approving of Gen. Grant. The subject was then postponed until Tuesday. Similar resolutions, including Grant, were pussed by the House. In the Pennsylvania Sonate, yesterday, bills were introduced for a registration of voters, repealing the act punishing conductors for assigning special places in cars to negroes, and relating to judgments in foreign attachments. In the House, bills were introduced for a free railroad system, establishing an insurance department, repealing the act allowing colored people to ride in the cars, and repealing the Sunday liquor and license laws. General Irwin was nominated for State Tressurer by the Republicans, and Mr. McGrath by the Democrats. A resolution was offered instructing our Representatives in Congress to vote against appropriations for foreign territory.

Harrishura, Jan. 18.

The Senate was not in session, and the House spent an hour or so in resoluting a rule which called for the reassembling of January, and having got rid of this alight impediment, adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Harrishura, Jan. 21.

Senate.—In the Pennsylvania Senate.

ning at 8 o'clock.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—In the Pennsylvania Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced authorizing the use of Penn Square for public purposes, and extending the mechanics' lientaw to workers on stone stars. law to workers on stone steps and pave-monts. In the House, a resolution declar-ing it the true intent of the law that parties not having stores separate from their man-ufactories are exempted from payment of license, as now required,

More Diabolism—A Little White Girl
Outraged by a Negro.
One of the most infamous ontrages that ever occurred in this city was perpetrated in Cherry alley very recently. A black fiend named Charles Henry, who was in the habit or visiting the house of James Maioney, during the latter's imprisonment for violation of the license law, took advantage of his absence to violate the person of his daughter, allittle girl between seven and eight years of age, and communicated to her a most loathsome disease. According to the little girl's statement before Mayor Edwards yesterday afternoon, the black-skinned and black-hearted scoundrel repeated the monstrous crime on last Tuesday night, having in the meantime silenced his victim by threats. The child's condition led to a suspicion that she had been outraged, and upon being interrogated, she made developments which led to the negro's arrest. After a hearing Mayor Edwards demanded two'thousand dollars bail for Henry's appearance at court, in default of which he was committed to prison.—Harrisburg Patriot and Union.

A young man went into a Bowery (New

The Surrender of General Grant.

The great captain of the age—the man who with the Commissioner of Patents was presented. A petition for an appropriation to aid the sufferers by the Swedish amine was presented. A bill was introduced to regulate steam passenger vessels, and referred. The House resolution relative to whisky meters was reported from committee, with an amendment, but no final action was taken. Mr. Williams, of Oregon, offered a set of financial resolutions. The bill regulating the Supreme of General Grant!" as they ran about those first of the Senate amendment were farred. The anti-contraction bill was considered, but not finally acted upon.

In the House of Representatives an unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Mc. Carthy, of New York, to introduce resolutions. The cotton tax repeal bill was considered, the Senate amendments were concurred in, and the bill sent back to the Senate. Resolutions relative to drawbacks on certain kinds of copper and the direct tax were referred. Resolutions were passed ordering the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling the right to manufacture spirits to the highest bidder. Mr. Van Wyck made annother explanation about the Gettysburg lottery scheme. The amendatory Reconstruction bill was then taken up, and Mr. Brooks presented a report against it from the minority of the Reconstruction Committee. The bill was then debated, but, without final action, was laid over until to-more. Numerous unimportant bills and resolutions were introduced and a tele-control of the United States.

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The Surrender of General Grant.

struction bill was then alteen my Records presented a report against it from the minority of the Recomstruction Committee of of t

The Detroit Post says:

"On Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Charles Ockford, of this city, concluded, at Whiting's Jefferson avenue park, the great feat of skating for Sixty consocutive hours without sleep or rest, thereby winning a wager of \$500. He commenced on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and kept in continual motion, with the exception of twelve minutes in each twelve hours, until 10 o'clock Saturday night. His gait was slow, and he moved with as little exertion as possible, sometimes sliding, at others step-The U. S. Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned until Monday. In the House, the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were referred. It was agreed, at the suggestion of Mr. Bingham, that the Reconstruction bill should be debated until Monday, when the previous question should be resumed at the expiration of the morning hour. The Senate amendment to the Anti-Contraction bill was rejected, and the bill goes back to the Senate. Debate on the new Reconstruction bill was their resumed, and continued until the adjournment.

Washington Jan. 19. minutes in each twelve hours, until 10
o'clock Saturday night. His gait was slow,
and he moved with as little exertion as
possible, sometimes sliding, at others stepping and resting himself by varying his
guit. Ho was continually accompanied by
two referees, who walked one on each slide
of him to see that he kept strictly to the requirements of the wager. During the first
day and night the weather was very favorable, being clear and pleasant, and the ica the adjournment.

The U. S. Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House was in session on Dusiness was transacted, the day being devoted to speech-making. Judge Woodward made a very able speech on the Financial question.

dividual rain, mixed with snow, set in. The moisture penetrated to the skin like a November fog, causing altogether as disagreeable a day and night as could well be imagined. The rain also softened the ice, making the skating much more difficult. On Saturday morning the rain had turned to snow, which continued to fail throughout the day, mostly melting as it came.

A Message From General Grant.

General Grant on Tuesday sont his first message to the Congress of the United States. Hitherto there has been a prejudice against Congress receiving messages relating to the administration of the government from any but the President of the United States. Usage, moreover, has given a color of right to this prejudice; in fact, both usage and prejudice originated in a foolish regard people had for that old-fashioned piece of political furnification. The constitution of the wears growing too great to be controlled by trifles,—Congress can make all the laws we want; then why care for a Constitution? Congress, moreover, can pass a law togive into the hands of a man who is not President all the President's duties; and thus the people may be spared the trouble of President with the propied may be spared the trouble of President all the President's duties; and thus the people may be spared the trouble of President and sends his messages to Congress, utterly ignoring the President's existence, it is clear that there will not much longer be occasion for Mr. Johnson to stay in Washington.—He may go to Tennessee. What a parcel of old ninnies the founders of the republic were to bother their heads as they did about making. The founders of the republic were to bother their heads as they did about making a Constitution when a nation can get on so well without one! Have we not Thad. Stevens and Boutwell and Bingham? What is the use, then, of our listening any longer to Kent and Story and Hamilton? Let the people burn all that old trash.—N. Y. Heratd. A Message From General Grant.

his daughter, a little girl between seven and eight years of age, and communicated to her a most loathsome disease. According to the little girl's statement before Mayor. Edwards yeaterday aftornoon, the black-skinned and black-hearted secondrel repeated the monstrous orime on last Tuesday night, having in the meantime silenced his victim by threats. The child's condition led to a suspicion that she had been outraged, and upon being interrogated, she made developments which led to the negro's arrest. After a hearing Mayor Edwards demanded two, thousand dollars bail for Henry's appearance at court, in default of which he was committed to prison.—Harriaburg Patriot and Union.

A young man went into a Bowery (New York) jewelry store, on Friday evening, and upon being shown some jewelry seized the tray, containing diamonds and pearls to the value of about \$13,000, and ran like a good one. He was pursued and the diamonds and pearls were all recovered.

The Successor of Hishop Hopkins.

By the death of Bishop Hopkins, the place of presiding bishop in the Protestant Episocopal Church of the United States now belongs to the Righte Hevrend Benjamin Bosworh Smith, D.D., of Kentucky. Both he and sinkspop Mollvaine, of Ohio, were conservation of Bishop Hopkins, the place of Presiding bishop in the Protestant Episocopal Church of the United States now belongs to the Righte Hevrend Benjamin Bosworh Smith, D.D., of Kentucky. He is a neative in the occasion, and he is consequently next in the order of his succession. He resides at the consequently next in the order of his succession. He resides at the consequently next in the order of his succession. He resides at the consequently next in the order of his succession. He resides at the consequently next in the order of his succession. He resides at the consequently next in the order of his succession. He resides at the consequently next in the occasion, and he is consequently next in the order of his succession. He resides at the consequently next in the occasion, and he is con