Lancaster Intelligencer.

A COLL PROPERTIES TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1868

To the Democracy of the City and County of Lancaster. In pursuance of authority given the un dersigned, at a meeting of the County Committee, held on SATURDAY, January 25th you are requested to assemble in the several Wards of the city of Lancaster and borough of Columbia, and in the several Election Districts of the county, on SATURDAY, the more than five delegates to represent such Ward or District in a general County Convention, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of FEBRUARY, at 11 o'clock A. M., Fulion Hall, in the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six delegates to rep resent the Democracy of the county of La aster in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day o MARCH, 1808.

Each District will nominate one person t serve as a member of the County Commit tee for the ensuing political year, and wil lso elect a President and Secretary of the District organization, by whom an Executive Committee of one in each sub-division will be appointed as soon as possible. Thes names should be placed upon the credential of the delegates to the County Convention The most active and efficient men should b

B. J. McGrann, Secretary. Lancaster, January 28, 1868.

Senator Doollttle's Speech. We print to-day, to the exclusion much other matter, Senator Doolittle's great speech in the Senate on Thursday. It will amply repay perusal. Notice.

A number of copies of the INTELLI GENCER having been subscribed for by several gentlemen, with instructions to send the paper to certain persons name to us, a number of parties are receiving the paper who have not ordered it. The date to which payment has been made is noted on the direction label. We are advised by a friend in Fulton township that certain Postmasters refuse to de liver these papers unless they are paid for by the parties to whom they are di-This is none of the Postmaster's business. He is bound to deliver all papers, unless they are refused by the person to whom they are them take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Presidency The Radical Presidential programm is rapidly developing. When Congress met in November it gave signs of moderation and regard for the will of the people. The scheme of Impeachment was promptly dismissed. But since the Christmas adjournment, Congress has tatorship devised for the South, and the Supreme Court insulted and attacked At the same time, Grant has been an nounced as the Republican candidate for President.

These movements clearly indicate what has recently taken place within the Republican lines. The Radicals have again threatened disruption of the party if their measures are not carried through, and the more moderate have again submitted. But as the latter have always been governed by the spoils, the candidate for the Presidency is conceded to them. The Radicals are to have the principles, and the moderates the plunder of the party. Each division thus gets what it most desires; and success is to be secured by the negro electoral votes of the South pieced Grant.

It canno integrity, but equal skill. While we rely upon the soundness of our principles, and the indignant hostility of the people against the Radical projects of tyranny, revolution and negro su premacy, we must have Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates who will command the support of all that agree with us in principle. We must have candidates whose record and history will entirely satisfy those that are expected to vote for them. They must attract the votes of Conservatives who have formerly acted with the Radical party, and not repel them. In short, the Democratic candidates must not

carry weight in the race. In the coming campaign we want the benefits of the experience of the last four eventful years, and desire to fight the battle of 1868 upon the living issues of the present, and upon these alone.

We are not of those who think that pendsupon an individual or two. There are many Democratic statesmen and isfactory candidates for our National should be free from positive objection The Democracy will make the coming canvass distinctively upon principle: and it is only important to have candidates whose past career will not deprive them of the votes their principles would

The Pennsylvania delegation should main purpose should be to select the of the Convention. These revolution- it out. ary times are fruitful of change, and IT was fondly supposed that the supthe candidates preferred in March plementary reconstruction bill now might not be most acceptable in June. pending in the Senate, and which is their pathway, and resort to an sorts of the distribution of the series, would be a expedients to keep up their sinking Rights clearly belonging to the Presidents of the fourth of the series, would be a expedients to keep up their sinking Rights clearly belonging to the Presidents of the fourth of the series, would be a expedients to keep up their sinking Rights clearly belonging to the Presidents of the fourth of the series, would be a expedients to keep up their sinking Rights clearly belonging to the Presidents of the fourth of the series, would be a expedient of the series of the fourth of the series of the series of the fourth of the series of The blunders of the enemy, too, are finality. It has been discovered, howtaking place so rapidly that we should ever, that the regal powers which are be in a condition to improve them as therein conferred upon General Grant they occur. The Two-THIRDS RULE can be swept away by a single breath of only requires discretion on the part of one-third of the Convention to secure us from an unfortunate nomination; and although we entertain the highest United States "under the direction and hope from the patriotism and disinter- during the pleasure of the President." estedness of the whole body, it is consolatory to know that the prudence of one-third of its members will suffice to The military committees of the two save the party and rescue the country. houses are hard at work to devise some

ONE of the Washburnes, the political trainers of General Grant, is preparing for publication an account of a recent interview with Fred. Douglas, in which the negro orator avowed himself to be in favor of Grant for President. That it is thought will reconcile the opposition of the most extreme of the Radicals and make the party a unit. Things have come to a pretty pass, when the preference of a negro is to decide who shall be the candidate of the Republican party.

THE reply of Senator Doolittle to Ne vada Nye in the Rump Senate on Friday last, when the latter impudently asked him "under which flag he would march," should immortalize the Wisconsin patriot. "I WOULD MARCH," "TINDER A PLAG HAVING THIRTY SEVEN STARS." Such a banner, of course, don't suit the Radicals. They would mutilate the old flag as they have mutilated the old Constitution. but the people like Senator Doolittle, tripe erased.

Grant As He Was and As He Is. When Lee surrendered the shattered emnant of his forces the rejoicing hroughout the entire North was general and heartfelt. The masses truly glad that the fleree strife, which had made such a heavy and constant drain upon the blood and treasure of the nation was over. The return of peace and the immediate restoration of that Union, for the preservation of which such great sacrifices had been made, was confidently expected. The exultant

joy of the populace was uninterrupted, except by the discordant curses of a few nour of our triumph, were heard lenouncing General Grant for according generous terms to the vanuished. But the masses fully aproved what he had done, and Abra nam Lincoln gave to his acts the fullest official sanction. When Andrew Johnson exhibited an impulsive vindictiveness, after the assassination of his precessor, he was opposed and restrained by General Grant. That action was

ble and heroic. After Mr. Johnson had changed his views, so that they accorded with those of Mr. Lincoln and ieneral Grant, the President and he continued to labor for the restoration of the Union with perfect harmony of sentiment. A tour through the South taken for the express purpose of obser-vation, convinced Grant that those who had been leaders in the rebellion were acting in perfectly good faith, and that the work of reconstruction on the plan riginated by Mr. Lincoln and adopted by Mr. Johnson, was proceeding most prosperously. When asked for an pinion he freely expressed his views n favor of the policy of the President,

and in opposition to that of the Radi als in Congress. That General Grant was honest in hese his earlier acts no one can doubt. He had notemptation then which could have induced him to disguise or conceal the truth. He unquestionably acted and speke from sincere convictions.

What a change has since come over

him! Tempted by the alluring prize of a Presidential nomination, he has submitted to be made the tool of a gang of disreputable Radical politicians who are addressed, in which case he is required willing to hazard the best interests of by law to notify us of the fact. Let the nation for the sake of the spoils of office. Too weak to decline the coveted prize, he lacks the sagacity to see that he throws away all chance of securing it the moment he allows limself to be placed upon a Radical platform. His wonderful reticence has not been a shield to him. He no sooner ully consented to allow himself to be used by the Radicals than he was involved by them in a labyrinth of dirty political trickery from which he did not come forth without the loss of honor. become more violent than ever. Stan- He was not only compelled to abandon ton has been reinstated, a military dic- the views he had so long honestly held, but he was forced into a corner from which he escaped only by deceit and what looks much like downright lying. The revulsion in popular feeling is vonderful. The man whom all men respected but a short time ago has fallen very low in popular estimation. The recent conduct of Gen. Grant cannot b defended. No man who is prepared to estimate what is truly honorable can help feeling that he has acted the disreputable part of a political trickster.

The reputation which he won as a sol dier has been sadly tarnished, and, i he should be the candidate of the Radi cals, he cannot expect to be treated with any greater consideration by his oppo nents than Chase or Wade He will carry the votes of those who approve of the platform on which he stands, and not one more. The De mocracy do not fear him. They feel perfectly confident that he can be beaten, and they will have the advan out with the military popularity of tage of having him pretty well used up pefore the campaign is formally opened. All that is needed to secure our success is the exercise of proper sagacity i promising arrangement, and it must be selecting candidates. The coming batopposed by the Democracy with more | the is to be fought upon the living issues of the present year, and we should take care that nothing be done by us to enable our enemies to divert the minds of the people from the grea

questions which are stirring the popular mind to its profoundest depths. Our candidates should be men whose personal and political record cannot be assailed. We must strip ourselves of every investigate in the conjugate of the impediment in the coming race. If w lo so, our success is absolutely sure. WE no not believe a majority even o those who have heretofore acted with the Republican party can shut their eyes to the consequences which must invitably result from the insane policy which Congress has adopted. The course which is being pursued toward the South must result in a huge harvest of troubles. We of the North are entirely responsible for the future. The whites of the South are utterly and completely powerless. They are quie because they are held down by the force of foreign bayonets. But that man is a fool who expects they will ever willing ly consent to endure the degradation of being forced to submit to the dominathe welfare of the country or party de- tion of the negro. Every instinct of their race must necessarily revolt at such an idea, and the governments now being framed by the mongrel conventions which are the laughing stock of

the civilized world can not endure any ticket, and it is only necessary that these longer than they are propped up by bayonets. The country must continue to be oppressively taxed to raise many millions of money annually to support a standing army if the black barbarians are expected to maintain the ascendency. The moment the white men o the South are left free to act the days of

the African dynasty will be numbered. Why, then, should we persist in such costly folly? Are we prepared to pergo to the Democratic National Conven- petuate in one half of this country a tion open to conviction and free from I worse despotism than Poland ever enall instructions and preferences. Their dured? If we have no feeling for our race in the South we cannot help being most suitable and available candidates, long can we endure the taxation which and for this reason they should be actisuch a state of affairs must entail upon cessible to argument until the very day us? Let every tax-payer try to cypher

> the Executive. The law which revived the grade of general expressly provides that the officer appointed to fill that po-sition shall command the armies of the ago, the President can, at any moment. designate another general-iu-chief.plan to meet this new difficulty, and in a few days we may, in the language of Fernando Wood, expect another mon-

construction policy of Congress is very

PUBLIC meetings are to be held in New York and the other large cities to denounce the recent revolutionary acts of Congress. All the great business and commercial interests of the country are being seriously imperilled by the attempt of the Radicals to ruin the South and the North together for the purpose don't want a star blotted out, nor a of enabling them to elect the next President by negro votes.

The Reconstruction Act

nate branches of the Government, and States. The question of the power or ing their seats and voting in their seats and vo the laws. The first section enacts that there are decision of the case.

do not now possess a government "Re-! this case. publican in form," in the sense in which the term "Republican" is used in this connection, and in that in which the term "Republican" is used it is known to the law, that we are induced to suppose that Congress may have intended to use it in another sense, and simply to declare that the principles of the Republican party were not embodied in the Constitutions of these Nation of the act that these ten States. Viewed in this light, the declaration of the act that these ten States have not governments "Republican" in form, or that, in other words, they have not accepted the doctrine of negro. oublican in form," in the sense in

ready to admit that this sort of

whose position in the Union is unuestioned. The first section of this Reconstrucion Act further goes on to say, that the Jovernments of these ten States "shall not be recognized as valid by the execuive or judicial power or authority of the United States:" which injunction has at least the merit of boldness and novelupression that it was the function of the judiciary to interpret the laws, and we vere not hitherto aware that Congress could deny to the Supreme Court the power to decide upon the validity of its egislation, and forbid them from deternining disputes between the various We were doubtless misled by States the following verbiage carelessly inserted in the Constitution of the United States. "The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising inder this Constitution, the laws of the United States &c.; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or

nore States.' The remaining sections of this act, ipon which we are commenting, coner upon the General of the Army of the I nited States the power to appoint and emove, at his discretion, the commandng officers of the several military deartments in the "Rebel" States, and also to remove and appoint all civil offiers acting under the Provisional Governments in said State, and to do all acts which were heretofore authorized to be done by the several department commanders; and the President of the United States is forbidden to exercise any control over the General of the Army, whom it has been heretofore customary to consider as his subordinote, the President having been generunderstood to be the Commander in-Chief; whether justly or not, the following reference to the Constitution thus: "The President shall be Com-Navy of the United States." It would mistaken if the President allows his acts. prerogative to be thus infringed, and an

unavoidable issue between the Executive and the Legislature is therefore since, if the present General of the power to remove him and appoint another officer in his place; the act creating the grade of General reading thus: ing the grafe of General reading thus:

Be it Enacted, &c., That the grade of General be revived; that the President is authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a General of the army to be selected from among these officers most distinguished for courage, skill, and ability: who, being commissioned as General, may be authorized, under the direction AND DURING THE PLEASURE OF THE PRESI-DENT, to command the armies of the United

The Mississippi Convention has received and referred a pithy resolution, that "the dog-tax, gun-tax and poll-tax are oppressive to the poor whites and freedmen." This resolution is comprehensive and expressive. Three objects of ambition are represented by it—to keep a dog and a gun, and to vote. Whether these are in the order of their tion we cannot tell, but we do not see why they should stand or fall together.

Going to the Root at Once. With his usual boldness Thad. Stevens has determined to go to the root of matters at once. He has introstrosity to be revealed to the gaze of the duced the following bill making negro country. The truth is, this whole re- suffrage universal by one sweeping act of Congress:

much like aleaky vessel: for every hole that is patched up two new ones are discovered.

FLORIDA began to "do her first works" of reconstruction on the radical basis by electing as temporary officers an unbroken gang of negroes. In that she went just one step ahead of some of the other Southern States, and so is entitled to be called the banner Republican State of the South.

Gongress:

Be it enacted, &c., That on all questions affecting the whole of the United States whose influence may reach to all national questions, such as the election of President, and members of Congress, every male citizen of the United States and unbroken gang of negroes. In that she went just one step ahead of some of the other Southern States, and so is entitled to vote for all such national questions. This can be also be called the banner Republican State of the South.

In support of this bid Mr. Stevens is preparing a lengthy speech, which he will attempt to deliver in vindication of Congressional power in the premises.

THE fashion of administering oaths has greatly increased since the reconfor coal is obliged to take an oath that he won't give any of it to anybody else.

The Reconstruction Act

We print in another column the amendment to the Beconstruction Act, as it has passed the Hothe. The unantimetry with which it was supported by the Republican members of that body, every one of them having voted for it, forbids the entertainment of a hope that it will not be spassed by the Sentate whom it now goes.

The Act cannot justly be styled as anything else but an infamous attempt upon the part of Congress to take into its own hands, the powers vested by the Constitution in the three co-ordinate branches of the Government, and the Congress over the Southern States, and the Congress over the Southern States and the expressed opinions of the Southern States of the Philadelphia A correspondent of the Philadelphia and construction Act and the L. S.

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A correspondent of the Philadelphia and light Breaking. The McArdle Case. except by the discordant curses of siew the Constitution in the three co-ordar personal control of the power of the power of ing their seats and voting in direct op-

As (owing to the large number of ten States of the Union; notwith-standing that this is most manifestly false, inasmuch as four of the States thus proscribed were among the original thirteen by which our Government was founded and our Constitution framed; and the rest of them were years ago admitted into the Union, having complied with the necessary requirements, among which was the adoption of a republican form of government. Indeed, so audaciously unterements. Indeed, so audaciously unterements ago admitted that these States is the statement that these states in the calendar of the suppose the delengtion in the suppose should have the powers now vesticates in the suppose should have the powers now vesticates in the suppose in the Supreme Court, and should be defined in the Supreme Court, and should be in the Supreme Court, and sh

Chief Justice Chase the other day de-

have not accepted the doctrine of negro confirmation for the surmise that the equality and negro suffrage, cannot be majority of the Court are of the opinion denied; but the people will hardly be that these acts are unconstitutional. oublicanism" is a necessary element in through its measure requiring the State Constitution, inasmuch as it is not found in the laws of those States

ty. We always used to be under the just what the framers of the Constitu-

tion; still less could it be expected, that men who had infringed the Constitution, in the character of legislators would be disposed to repair the breach in that of judges." Which reasoning seems unanswerable.

As Judge Woodward said in the House the other day, a majority of a Court has always, from time immemorial, decided the questions brought before it, and the usage, if nothing else, would give to the practice the force of unchangeable law. Congress might with the same force, claim the power to require the unanimous agreement of a grand jury before the finding a bill of indictment for burglary, or allow a manification of many of the public men of the country is strongly evidenced by the attitude of Congress that the States were in the Union, with governments organized, with Legislatures that the States were in the Union, with governments organized, with Legislatures to relieve to constitutional amendments; and, furthermore, that those governments were in the hands of white men, with power, as in all the other House of Congress from the suffrage. And, in case the amendment were adopted by three-fourths of the States, the only effect of admitting or exclude negroes from the ballot, in any State, would be to change its number of votes in the other House of Congress, and in the Electoral College. As Judge Woodward said in the Hous jority of a petit jury to convict a man

We are more than ever now entitled to congratulate ourselves upon the wisdom of the founders of our Republic in making the construers of the law a body entirely separate from and independent of the law-makers. As long as the power and independence of the Sutemporarily suffer from rash and iniquitous legislation, yet we have an may decide: Section 2 of article 2 reads ever ready means of extricating ourselves finally from its control. mander-in-Chief of the Army and rejoice now that the indications afforded

Manheim in the Field. We notice that the young member of mminent. It is true, however, that this the House of Representatives from act practically can do but little harm, Manheim township, this county, has made his debut in one of those silly at Army acts contrary to the orders of the tacks so fashionable in these times upon President, the latter may exercise his the President of the United States. Of course in discussing the question of dismissal of a Secretary and Constitutiona Adviser of the President of the United States, it was to have been expected that our fledgling would have given us his views at length as to the right of the Executive of the Government to appoint and dismiss his official advisers This he has not done, but as usual with the blatant liberty destroyers of the day he indulges in personal abuse of The Actual Service of Black Troops, the President, "Accidental President," There has been such a deal of clamor drunkard, and abusive epithets are

about the 'loyalty' of the negroes in strung together for the benefit of his the South, and the services rendered by intelligent constituency in place of them in putting down the rebellion, reasons, knowing that this is the kind that the subjoined figures from the of argument that the "loyal heart" bureau of colored troops will be intermost appreciates. The ye esting:

needs a little good advice. The young man We commend him to a committee of his "loyal" constituents. Let them at once inform him that there are very important mat-

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THE Chicago Republican concedes that the Democracy will carry the following Northern States: Northern States: Elec. Votes. States. Elec. Votes. New York

That is a clear majority and precludes all hope that the Radicals can elect the next President, unless by negro votes.

WILL. CUMBACK declines being considered a candidate for the Radical nomination for Governor of Indiana. This Will evidently fears an anti-radical expression of the will of the people nex fall. He is no doubt convinced that the State of Indiana will come back to the Democratic fold again. So Cumback very wisely backs down.

The Democrate have carried every

THE Democrats have carried every own election which has been held reently. Is'nt it a little curious that alt to which way the political wind blows?

The Departments of Power.

tion acts, are directly involved in the stituencies. Another Republican authority, the no Governments, republican in form, in As (owing to the large number of the Union; notwith- cases before it on the calendar of the gress should have the powers now vest-

out of which would result in placing all the powers of our Government in

owers in one body, and depriving the Judiciary of all control over its action.

tion. The lessons of history so well exemplify its soundness that it seems incredible that any one now should question it; it seems so clear that we cannot expect by any words of ours to add force to the demonstration which its very proposition suggests. Since, however, the folly of man knows no bounds, and the demonstration of many of the that the States were in the Union, with found in number 71 of the Federalist:

priety of a partition between the various branches of power, teaches likewise that this partition ought to be so contrived as to render the one independent of the other. To what purpose separate the tive or the Judiciary from the Live, if both the Executive and Navy of the United States." It would seem plain, therefore, that the powers conferred by this act on the General belong of right to the President, and that Congress has exceeded its authority in attempting to divest him of them. The country will be greatly nental principles of good government; and mental principles of good government; and whatever may be the forms of the constitution, unites all power in the same hands. The tendency of the legislative authority to absorb every other has been fully displayed and illustrated by examples in some preceding numbers. In governments purely Republican, this tendency is almost irresistable. The representatives of the people in a popular assembly, seem sometimes to fancy, that they are the people themselves, and betray strong symptoms of impatience and disgust at the least sign of opposition from any other quarter; as if the exercise of its rights, by either; the Executive or the judiciary, were a breach of their privilege and an outrage to their dignity. They often appear disposed to exert an imperious control over the other departments; and as they commonly have the people on their side, they always act with such momentum, as to make it very difficult for the other members of the Government to maintain the balance of the Constitution."

We give also the subjoined extract, on the independence of the Judiciary, taken from No. 78 of the Federalist. written likewise by Hamilton:

The complete independence of the cour of justice is peculiarly essential in a limited constitution. By a limited constitution, I anderstand one which contains certain specified exceptions to the legislative authority; such, for instance, as that it shall pass no bills of attainder, no ex post facto laws, and the like. Limitations of the kind can be preserved in practice no other w than through the medium of the courts justice; whose duty it must be to declare al

tives of the people are superior to the people themselves; that men, acting by virtue of powers, may do not only what their powers and we commend it to his special attention. Leave such silly stuff as the President's inebriety for less critical times than the present. Give impartial attention to the preservation of our country's liberties, and our word for it there will be found enough of matter of most vital importance to throw the question of the President's condition upon any special occasion, into the obscurest shade.

powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what the legislative body are themselves the constitutional judges of their own powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what the legislative body are themselves the constitutional judges of their own powers, may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what the legislative body are themselves, the constitutional judges of their own powers, may do not only what their good not authorize, but what they but what they powers, may do not only what their good not only what their good not authorize, but what the legislative body are themselves, the constitutional judges of their own powers, may do not only shat the legislative body are themselves, the constitut more rational to suppose that the courts were designed to be an intermediate body be-

were designed to be an intermediate body befolfolfolin the limits assigned to their authority.
The interpretation of the laws is the proper
and peculiar province of the courts. A
folding of the laws is the proper
and peculiar province of the courts. A
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garded by the judges as a fundamental law.
In the limits are proceeding to them to ascertain its meaning, as well as the meaning of
any particular act proceeding from the
legislative body. If there should happen
to be an irreconcilable variance between the
two, that which has the superior obligation legislative body. If there should nappen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two, that which has the superior obligation and validity ought, of course, to be preferred; in other words, the Constitution ought to be preferred to the statute, the intention of their tention or the people to the intention of their

In the Eighth District of Ohio, Gen. W. Beatty, Republican, has been the straws go one way just now? Can elected to Congress in place of Mr. Hamilton, who was murdered by an

Speech of Senator Doolittle, in the U. S. Senato, January 23d.

Mr. Doolerte Mr. Plesident the distribution presented in the amendment offer doubt the policy, we have maly to point of the policy, we have maly to point of the policy, we have maly to point of the policy, we have maly to point able Senator from Indiana himself

and the whites disloyal; and Third. Because it will secure party ascendancy. Let us consider the first answer, that the

For simply doing what they themselves had done.

I can understand how one may say in ar-

themselves, to save even their lives, would not incur the guilt of such unnatural majority of the Court are of the opinion that these acts are unconstitutional.

Congress will doubtless now hurry through its measure requiring the agreement of two-thirds of the Supreme Bench to declare its enactments void, and there is as little doubt that the Supreme Court will speedly declare that Congress has exceeded its powers in thus attempting to interfere with the functions of a co-ordinate branch of the that the supreme of the functions of a co-ordinate branch of the that the supreme court will speedly declare that the suprement of the suprement ought the several provisions of that meachery by voting for such a

in thus attempting to interfere with the functions of a co-ordinate brauch of the Legislature; for if this power was conceeded to it, it would virtually be making Congress the judge of the constitutionally of its own legislation, which was just what the framers of the Constitution intended they should not be.

The Federalist on this point says (p. 370.) "From a body, which had laws, we could rarely expect a disposition to temper and moderate them in the application. The same spirit which had operated in making them, would be too apt to influence their construction; still less could it be expected, that

ound in number 71 of the Federalist:

"However inclined we might be to insist upon an unbounded complaisance in the Executive to the inclination of the people, we can with no propriety, contend for a like complaisance to the humors of the Legislature. The latter may sometimes stand in opposition to the former; and atother times the people may be entirely neutral. In either supposition, it is certainly desirable, that the Executive should be in a situation to dare to act his own opinion with vigor and decision.

"The same rule, which teacher the toral College.

The second assumes that we are still at

they rejected the constitutional amendment Congress now resorts to the bayonet and negro suffrage to compel its adoption.

True, I admit they did reject the amendment. But how did they reject it? By the votes of their Legislatures. They could reject it in no other way, for it was only to their Legislatures that Congress submitted the question. But how could their Legislatures reject it if they had no Legislatures at all? If they had Legislatures which could reject it they had Legislatures which is could reject it they had Legislatures which is could ratify it. To do either is the bighest act of a State Legislature, for it then acts upon the fundamental law not only of its own State and people, but of all the people of the United States. Conceding the people of the United States. Conceding they had power, as you claim, to reject you they had power, as you claim, to reject yo amendment, by what shadow of right you deny to those Legislatures power choose Senators in this body? As we deny to a living body the right to breat the amendment, then they had Legislature which had the right to vote. But as the voted to reject it, they had no Legislature and ao lright to vote. In other words, they voted with you they had a right vote; if they voted against you, they he no right to vote at all.

Again, sir; all the world knows the who

no right to vote at all.

Again, sir; all the world knows the whole object of the war was to put down the rebellion and to maintain the union of States under the Constitution. Every act and reunder the Constitution. Every act and reisolve of Congress, every dollar spent, every
blow struck, every drop of blood shad, was
to complet the people and the States of the
South to live in the Union and obey the
Constitution. And now that we have succeeded, now that the people and the States
of the South have surrendered to the Constitution and laws, you say that they shall
not live in the Union under this Constitution at all. They shall five form another tion at all. They shall first form another Union, and come into that Union under nother or an amended Constitution. Mr. President, having thus shown that

Mr. President, having thus shown that this first answer to that question is surreusonable, inconsistent, and absurd, I repeat the question a second time, Why press this negro domination over the whites of the South? What reason can you give?

A second answer is, because the negroes were loyal and the whites disloyal. Let us examine this bold assertion. Is it true? Werethenegroes loyal during the rebellion? Recall the facts. Who does not remember that at least three-fourths of all the necroes Recall the facts. Who does not remember that at least three-fourths of all the negroes in those States during the whole war did all in their power to sustain the rebel cause? They fed their armies; they dug their trunches; they built their fortifications; they fed their women and children. There were no insurrections, no uprisings, no effort of any kind anywhere outside the lines of our armies on the part of the negroes to aid the Union cause. In whole districts, in whole States even, where all the able-bodied white men were conscripted into the rebel army, the great muss of negroes of whose loyalty you boast under the control of women, decrepid old men and boys, did all they were capable of doing to aid the rebellion.

the great mass of the Southern people who, by force, by terror, by persuasion, by the by force, by terror, by persuasion, by the abandonment of the government, and by all the excitements, passions, and necessities of actual war, were plunged into that terrible conflict by the Radicals of the South as by a power they could not control? We all know the influence over any party or community of a small, well-organized minority, strong in will and reckless of consequences. What have we seen in the Republican party itself within the last three years?

years?

We have seen a comparatively small number of earnest Radicals reverse and absolutely overturn from its foundation the policy of reconstruction adopted by Mr. Lincoln before his re-election, and sustained by the convention which have reconstructed to the convention of the co ed by the convention which re-nominated him and the party which re-elected him in 1864. His pelicy was reconstruction upon the white basis. The negro was excluded altogether. Even the Wade and Davis reconstruction

Even the Wade and Davis reconstruction bill, which passed Congress by Republican votes, and which Mr. Lincoln refused to sanction, but not for that reason, confined reconstruction to the white basis alone. It excluded all negro suffrage. It left that question, whereit belongs, to the white race to determine in each State for themselves. Upon this subject I quote and adopt the language of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) while Governor of that State:

"I call your attention to the fact that Congress itself, when it assumed to take the whole question of reconstruction out of Congress itself, when it assumed to take the whole question of reconstruction out of the hands of the President, expressly excluded the negro from the right of suffrage in voting for the men who were to frame the new constitutions for the rebel States."

answers with boldness, and in plain English gives the true reason, namely, to secure party ascendancy. This is the third and last answer which I propose to consider on this occasion. On the 3d of January, 1857, Mr. Stevens, in the House of Representatives, used this language, which I find reported in the Globe:

"Another good reason is, it would insure the ascendency of the Union party. Do you arow the party purpose, exclaims some horror stricken demagogue! I do."

The party purpose is here avowed in the House. In his speeches and letters elsewhere Mr. Stevens again and again, in stronger language, avows the real purpose of this legislation; to them I mainly refer. The negroes, under the tuillage of the Freedmen's Bureau, led by Radical emissaries, or pushed by Federal bayonets, must take the political control of these States in order to obtain their votes in the Electoral College or in the House of Representatives in the election of the next President. Here is a reason, and just such a reason as the bold Radical would give. It is in keeping with his revolutionary measureg, and in keeping with his own revolutionary history.

The letter of General Pope, when in com-"If Mr. Lincoln had not refused to sign that bill there would to-day be an act of Congress on the statute books absolutely prohibiting negroes from any participation phibiting negroes from any participation the work of reorganization, and of pledg ng the government in advance to accept of he constitutions that might be formed under the bill, although they made no proision for the negro beyond the fact of his ersonal liberty." I repeat, we have seen a little handful of

Radicals, by their boldness, persistency, and force, persuade, cajole, or drive the great majority of the Republican party away from their own avowed policy of re-construction upon the white basis, and compel them to adopt the policy of univer-sal negro suffrage, to establish negro gov-ernments, and now, at last to propose an absolute military diotatorship in all the States of the South. I shall say nothing unkind of the Sente I shall say nothing

One syllogism contains the whole of it:

"We must," says the Radical, "elect the
maxt President. The negroes, under the
lead of our bureau or the control of our
bayonets, will vote for our candidate. The
whites, outraged by our attempt to put the
negro over them, will vote against him.
Therefore the bayonet must place the negro in power in these States to give us sevset out electoral votes for President, twenty
Senators, and fifty members of the House."

All honor to the Radical chief, the great
Commoner, who, with all his faults, is too
great a man to resort to subterfuge or shams,
or attempt to conceal his real purposes in
this legislation.

Some who favor these measures do not helf pointy, we nave able sensor from Indiana himself, once able sensor from Indiana himself, once among the most powerful advocates of the Lincoln Johnson policy of restoration upon the policy of the land and look. Lincoln Johnson pount or restrained from the white basis, now bound hand and foot, and dragged in chains at the victorious charlot wheels to grace the triumph of Wendell Phillips and the Senator from Massachusetts. Even his great mind now lends its powerful influence to favor the establishment of governments based upon universal negro suffrage, to hold, it may be, the balance of power in this Republic under the control of the bayonets of the resultar army.

this legislation.
Some who favor these measures do not admit his leadership. But the truth is, in some way or other he does lead or drive the seal that he sadded have the end into the support of a all his revolutionary schemes. Now and thou one shrinks back. More than once I have seen the "galled Jade wince," but the matter. Would to heaven it were others wise! Would to heaven it were others wise! Would to heaven that the Radical typarty could pause and modify its suicidal be, the balance of power in this Republic under the control of the bayonets of the regular army.

Again, sir, if it were true that the whites were disloyal during the robellion, they are not rebellions now. Rebellions cannot exist or continue without real or supposed cause. Slavery, the cause and the pretext for the late rebellion, is gone forever. It can never be revived. Nothing can incite another rebellion at the South, for they have no power to organize one against the Government, and will not have for many years to come.

And why, sir; why should they not desire peace? For that rebellion, into which in an evil hour the Radicals of the South plunged them, they have been punished already by the sacrifice of all their slave property, valued at three to four thousand million dollars; by the sacrifice of more than three-fourths of all other personal property, probably two thousand millions. el wise! Would to heaven that the Radical y party could pause and modify its suicidal el policy! But I fear the majority have bey come bound to it—tound hand and foot with chains they cannot break; that, however much some may regret it or strive to conceal regret, political necessities compelled you to go on, and right on to the bitter end, d'You have staked your all upon it. We will be the state of the will be will be the will be the will be the will be will be the will be will be

property, probably two thousand millions more; by the sacrifice of their public and inore; by the sucrifice of their public and private credits—at least a thousand millions more; by the deprediation of the value of all their real estate at least seventy-five per cent—amounting probably to more than two thousand million dollars more—making in all a sucrifice of property, credits, and values in the Southern States alone of at least nine thousand million dollars.

But there is mother bloody and terrible page in this account—a page in account with death. It is estimated thore have perished in battle by disease, exposure, or other cause incident to the war, at least three hundred thousand able-bodied white men of the South. It take no account of the to taken by the majority.

The result of the recent elections, showenty-five more than lore—making far from changing a resolution from which, credits, and teribic set alone of at the Radical party dare not retreat, is pushes alone of at the Radical party dare not retreat, is pushes in account in the madness of despair. It sees that its majority in the North and West is already lost. It dare not exclude the South in the next election. The South must be forced at the point of the bayonet, by white excount of the majority in the Northern and Western States against him must, therefore, be overcome by the negro votes of the South show controls this ignorant negro vote in the South and seed the south to hold the balance of power in the South show controls this ignorant negro vote in the candidate of negro supremmey, upheld by military despotism. Shall Pretorian bands or premature this punishment of the South and says of Rome they set up the empire for a treber? Must sale? I am no prophet; but, if not mistaken in the signs of the times, the American the South and barburian policy of subjecting the States of the South to heal. Yet, liberties of the poople under the constitution of the presidency as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for the States, and the South and barburian policy of subjecting the States of the South to heal. Yet, liberties of the poople under the Constitution of the Presidency as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for the retreatment of the Presidency as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for the retreatment of the Presidency as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for the retreatment of the Presidency as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for the presidency as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for the presidency as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for the presidency as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for the presidency as in the degenerate days three nundred thousand able-bodied white men of the South. I take no account of the unutterable angulsh of millions of crushed and bleeding hearts. No language can express, no figures measure that! For that rebellion the white man of the South has been most terribly punished! Nine thousand millions of values are gone—lost forever! Three hundred thousand able-bodied white men of the flower and strength of the South now lie in their bloody or premature graves! Great God! Is not this punishment enough? Must we go further? Must we now punish the white men of the South by placing them under the domination of half-civilized Africans? And in order to do that shall we punish ourselves by giving over to stolid and brutish ignorance the political control of one-fourth of the States, and, it may be, under the control of the army the balance of power in the United States? Shall we Africanize the South and Mexicanize the whole Republic? men of the South. I take no account of the

Mexicanize the whole Republic? I know these measures of Congress have the Union, the rights of the States, and done much to wound, nothing to heal. Yet, liberties of the people under the Constitu-tion, and all who neither admit the doctrine notwithstanding all that Congress has done tion, and all who neither admit the doctrine of Southern Radicalism which brought on this rebellion, that a State may secode from the Union, nor admit that other doctrine of the Northern Radical, no less revolutionary that Congress may exclude or disfranchise ten States from the Union, are now coming together upon the platform of the fathers of the Constitution, and in the same fraternal spirit in which it was formed, and by which alone it can be maintained.

Sir, there are times when public opinion is like a placid stream gently flowing within its bunks, whom slight obstacles may for a to embitter their hatred toward the Radical to embitter their hatred toward the Radical policy, there is neither thought, nor wish, nor hope to restore slavery, nor to separate from the Union, nor of rebellion against the authority of the government; all evidence proves the contrary.

In the whole rebel army which surrendered I challenge any Senator to point me to a single instance in which the rebel officer has violated his parole; or to a single man, of any position or prominence at the South, who after taking the oath of allegiance has violated his plighted faith.

who after taking the oath of allegiance has violated his plighted faith.

No man can more deeply feel than I do the great and monstrous folly and crime of that rebellion, which brought so much of agony and of blood upon all parts of our beloved land, which robbed us of our sons and dearest kindred, and threw a shade of the rains haved escended, and enerst which will never sorrow over our hearts which will never pass, away until they cease to beat. But now that blood had ceased to flow; now that the whole South has surrondered, barriers of party caucuses and politicians over they have or can hope. the great and monstrous folly and crime of that rebellion, which brought so much of agony and of blood upon all parts of our beloved land, which robbed us of our sons, and dearest kindred, and threw a shade of sorrow over our hearts which will never pass, away until they cease to beat. But now that blood had ceased to flow; now that three years of peace have elapsed; and overy interest they have or can hope for is to be found under the Constitution; now that they have in good faith bledged. now that they have in good faith pledged anew their allegiance, and desire to join with us in rebuilding the waste places over-run by this desolating war; now that they have, in inct, ceased to be rebels, why shal we continue to denounce them as rebels, and do all in our power to compol them to be rebels, and to remain rebels and enemies forever? Is that the way to restore prosperity? Is that the course of wise statesmanship? Will that bring permanent peace?

voice of politicians; then it is that the voice of God.

And now, sir, what do we behold? A dominant majority in this Senate and in Congress, under the lead of Northern Radicalism, at the point of the bayonet forcing negro suffrage and negro governments upon ten States of the Union and six millions of people against their will. What was the outrage upon Kansas compared to that?— We see them practically dissolving the Union by oxcluding ten States from the Union, thus doing what the robellion could never do, and what we spent 85,000,000,000 manship? Will that bring permanear pence?
What do the great examples of history teach us in dealing with rebellions if not that, after force has been subdued by force, magnanimity is more powerful than renever do, and what we spent \$5,000,000,000 and five hundred thousand lives of our best magnatimity is more powerful than reverge; that love conquers what hate never can—the hearts and affections of a people?

When Latium, one of the Roman provinces, revolted, and the revolt was put down by arms, the question arose in the Roman Senate, what shall be done with Eatium and the people of Latium? There were some then who cried, "disfranchise them;" others said, "confiscate their property." There were none who said, "subject them in vassalage to their slaves."

But old Camillus, in that speech which revealed his greatness, and made his name immortal, said: "Senators, make them your fellow-clizens, and thus add to the power and glory of Rome." In this high the world, outgrowth of

a of the government, to place false weights of in the balances. They would make the rate weight of the opinions of three Judges in favor of the usurpations of Congress more than equal the weight of the opinions of five Judges in favor of the rights of other depart ments, the rights of the Sattes, and the libet erties of the people.

Sir, we are in the midst of a new robellion, bloodless as yet, but which threatens to destroy the Constitution, and with it the last hope of civil liberty for the world. But a let us not surrender our faith in the people in nor our faith in republican institutions. The people everywhere are coming to the rescue. They are again rising above party and the clamors and denunciations of partitions. Hundreds and thousands of the earnest Republicans who supported Mr. Lincoln's administration have already severed their relations to this revolutionary party. Hundreds of thousands mere are ready to do so and to strike hands with the great mass of the Democratic party to rescue the Constitution from this new robellion against it.

They are organized everywhere, from Maine to California, not upon the dead is successful to the constitution from this new robellion against it.

They are organized everywhere, from Maine to California, not upon the dead is successful to the callifornia, not upon the dead is successful to the callifornia, and they are too terribly in carnest for that. But with living lane, upon the living is and the living is too much at stake, and they are too terribly in carnest for that. But with living lane, upon the living for a victory so complete. have morally begun a new rebellion against the Union and the Constitution; for, raising the South are outside the Constitution, and that Congress, acting outside the Constitution has unlimited power over them as over conquered territories. In their bild zeaf for the advancement of the negro they propose to overthrow the Constitution in order to practically subject the white race to the domination of the negro. As men who claim to be the friends of liberty, we have no right to do that. As Christians who claim to have learned something of forgiveness from the teachings of our Savior, we have no right to do that. As members of that great Caucasian race

is too much at stake, and they are too terribly in earnest for that. But with living
men, upon the living issues of the present,
they will organize for a victory so complete
and overwhelming that the votes of the negro States of the South cannot hold the
balance of power and decide the election
against them? That same patriotism which
led hundreds of thousands of Democrats to
sustain the Republican party in putting
down the rebellion of the Southern Radicals, will now lead hundreds of thousands which has given the world its civilization we have no right to do that, As statesmen who desire to restore th nent.
As statesmen who, with ordinary sagacity, cals, will now lead hundreds of thousands of Republicans to act with the Democratic Asstates men who, with ordinary saggerty, should look to the future and possible wars with foreign powers, we ought to make haste to restore sentiments of affection and

haste to restore sentiments of affection and patriotism in all that wast region, larger and richer by far in natural resources than England, France, and Prussia all combined. And I ask, Mr. President, with all the earnestness of which the soul is capable, can any human being conceive of a measure so well calculated to make the whole white people of the South, men, women, and children, hate and loathe our government, to hate it with a perfect latred, to gather around the family altar upon their bended knees to curse it, and in the agony of prayer to call upon God to curse it, as are fighting in the same cause of the Union and the Constitution, and for the spirit which gives them life. Governor Seymour and Mon. George II.

The New York Herald reports that a consultation of the Democratic leaders was lately held at Albany in regard to a Presidential candidate. Governor Seymour was present, but persisted in his intention not to enter the lists. The Herald says "he was willing to be a candidate if his friends chose to urge his claims, but that he was personally apprehensive of the greater popularity of George II. Pendleton, of the children after their death, has become from the whole West and South would be a unit. Indeed, Mr. Seymour felt it would be to the interest of the Democratic party to run Mr. Pendleton, who had by his avowed policy made himself the champion of the permocratic platform, with reference to the finners question." The genglasion of the finners question." The genglasion of the search of the precision of the permocratic platform, with reference to the finners question." The genglasion of the search of the precision of the search of the permocratic platform, with reference to the finners question." The genglasion of the search of the precision of the search of the permocratic platform, with reference to the finners question." The genglasion of the search of the precision of the claim of the complete the occupation of the claim of the complete the precision of the precision of the claim of the complete the precision of the complete the precision of the claim of the complete the precision of the precision of the claim of the complete the precision of the complete the precision of the claim f prayer to call upon God to curse it, as als Radical reconstruction which seeks to disfranchise the heart and brain of the South and to subject at the point of the bayone the white race to the dominion of their late half-civilized African slaves? Instead of peace it gives them a sword; instead of hone it fills them with despite their children. it fills them with despair; i liberty it gives them military White disfranchisement at ism. White disfranchisement and negrodomination was the idea which inspired
and provoked the riot at New Orleans. It
has arrayed everywhere the blacks and
whites in hostility to each other, often resulting in bloodshed all over the South. It
tends directly to bring on that war of races
which in the West Indies enacted scenes of
horror to sicken and appal the world Democratic platform, with reference to the is \$80,000. finance question." The conclusion of the conference is said to have been, that the New York delegates in the Democratic National Convention shall give Governor Seymon a complimentary vote, but shall go for Mr. Pendieton when a formal ballot

ing indicates that it is bad in principle and in policy, I repeat the question a third is —why press this negro supremacy over whites of the South? What reason

'The strongest and the flercest spirit That fought in Heaven, now flerc spair,"

ory. The letter of General Pope, when in com

mand of one of the districts, recently pub-lished, draws aside the vail and discloses

horror to sicken and appul the world.
That war is now impending over all the South—it is only the presence of the Federal Army which prevents its outbreak upon a grantic sealer, a war which prevents. Thad. Stevens on Congressional Stationery—Are Pantaioons Stationery?

During the debate in the House of Representatives on the Deficiency bill the subject of allowance for stationery to members of Congress came up, when Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, proposed that all members should be allowed to draw whatever stationery they needed. Mr. Stevens objected to this. He said that plan had been tried and had to be changed because some memeral Army which prevents its outbreak upon a gigantic scale—a war which, once begun, will end, I fear, in the exile or extermination of the blacks from the Potomae to the Rio Grande. I know the Senutor from Ohio (Mr. Wade,) in a speech in the late canvass, had no fears of such a war or its results. He is reported to have said, "let that war come; let them fight it out," God grant that war may never come! But if it does come, no amount of military discipline can compel the white men of the North to take part in the massacre of their to this. He said that plan had been tried and had to be changed because some members procured under the name of stationery pantaloons and shirts and shaving soap enough to last them for years. Some members had run up their account for stationery to nearly a thousand dollars. The conclusion that pantaloons and shirts and shaving soap are stationery, to which some of our saplent Congressmen came, is about as sonsible and honest as the conclusion they have come to that the negro should be made the own race and kindred.

Mr. President, having considered at som length the second answer to my question, and finding that it is not sustained by the facts, that it is bad in principle and worse that it is a third time. sible and honest as the conclusion they have come to that the negro should be made the superior of the white man. We think if Mr. Stevons had reflected upon the value of Mr. Maynard's proposition to some of his future colleagues he would not have opposed it. A law that would allow the breechless negroes that are coming to Congress to fornish themselves with pantaloons, shirts, stockings and boots under the head of stationery would be very useful to Mr. Stevens' colored friends and colleagues, We recommend Old Thad to reconsider his action under this new point of view.—New York Herald. you give?
The leader of the Radical forces—that inexorable Moloch of this new rebellion
against the Constitution. answers with boldness, and in plain Eng-

party to overcome the no less dangerous doctrines of the Radicals of the North. They

At empted Murder of an Army Officer by a Soldier. The Lynchburg (Vs.) News of Thursday

says: Yesterday a private belonging to the com-Yesterday a private belonging to the command of Lieutenant Colonei T. E. Rose, at Camp Schofield, called at the quarters of the colonel and asked to see him. The colonel made his appearance in answer to the summons, when the soldier, who was armed with his musket, quickly levelled the weapon at the colonel and fired, the bull passing between the arm and body, and through the coat sleeve, but not breaking the skin. The colonel, after the shot, promptly grappled his antagonist, and finally succeeded in wresting the musket from his hands, and with the bult struck the soldier a heavy blow over the head, he soldier a heavy blow over the head breaking the skull. It was at first supposed

the fact that the same party purpose seeks to control with the bayonet also

This argument, for party ascendancy, all can understand. It is bold, clear and logical. It is the argument of necessity addressing itself to unscriptulate ambitton. A French fisherman recently caught ring, r There

News Items, Twenty-four millions is the debt of Mis-Saginaw, Michigan, makes four hundred nousand barrels of salt annually. There is four feet of snow in the valleys of the The Democrats have elected their entire sity ticket at Cheyenne.

Radical Equality—taxing the laboring can and exempting the rich boudholder. Two men have agreed to skate one hundred inites on the Hudson river for \$1,000 a eccives. The Color**ado Legisla**ture devotes a large

The Colorago Legislature devotes a large portion of its time to the passage of divorce bills, every one of which Gov. Hall vetoes. Messrs. Voorhees, Doollittle, Hendricks and Attorney General Stanbery are to can-vass New Hampshire for the Democracy. ass New Hampsine for the Democracy.

A committee was appointed in the Georgia ouvention to ascertain if one of the memors had been in the penitentiary. The members of the North Carolina Reoustruction Convention have cont hemselves with eight dollars per diem. Indianapolis thinks she can raise enough unds to secure the holding of the Nationa Democratic Convention there,

Wells, Fargo & Co., refuse to carry the all over the plains if Congress adds print I matter to pass with the letters. tion taken by the majority.

The result of the recent elections, show At a recent local election in Granville gain of twenty-two on Thurman's vote Massachusetts educates her children at a cost of nine dollars per annum for every child within its limits. Mr. Charles Francis Adams has a library of 18,000 volumes—the largest private brary in New England. The fifty-eight oil refineries in Pittsburg have a weekly capacity of thirty-one the sand barrels. There is a movement looking toward the admission of both sexes to the low-

cultural College. The Mississippi Convention elected a reasurer and tax collectors for the various ounties in the State, on Saturday. There are already three candidates for Ex Governor Sharkey has been chosen one of the delegates from Mississippi to t National Democratic Convention

The State of Iowa has the graffying honor of being entirely out of debt, a record which, it is said, no other State can show. Auburn Erwin, delegate to the Florida vention, has been arrested at Lake City stealing a bottle of whisky. As an epitaph to the defunct Secretary of view of his broken promises th

ollowing is recomended:
"Here lies General Grant.', Justice Grier of the United State Supreme Court, was so feeble that, the other day, he was taken into the court room on the shoulders of a negro. The life of Queen Isabella, of Spain, is said to grow more and more shameful. Her profligacies are no longer concealed from her subjects. At Clormont, in France, a woman, determined to commit suicide, recently saturated her dress with kerosene and then set fire to ft,

A man named Cosgrove has been arrest ed at Memphis on the ante-morton statement of Malone, charging him with the late attempt at murder in a court room in the mond, Minn., was put off the cars for ful-ing to pay an extra ten cents, exacted for

not procuring his ticket at the station, and was frozen to death. The habeas corpus case in Richmond, Va. avolving the constitutionality of the are all swept away and become more flood wood on the surface of the troubled waters. The voice of the people then is no longer the voice of politicians; then it is that the voice construction acts, came before Judge Under wood on Saturday, but was postponed unti Vednesday next. Paul M. Burke shot his wife at Benning ton, Vermont, on Wednesday night, firing five shots at her, four of which took effect She probably cannot live. He was enraged at her for procuring a divorce from him.

When intoxicated, a Fronchment wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Englishman to eat o boast, a Russian to be affectle Irishman to fight, and an American to mak A Erench sayant hus discovered that also

many others as you'll like to pluy."

The trial of George W. Cole for the murder of L. Harris Hiscock, a member of the Constitutional Convention of New York, in Stanwix Hall, Albany, in June last, was commenced in the Albany Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday.

The Locomotives on the New York Central Railroad are to be stripped of all ornaments, brass or otherwise, and to be painted a pale brown color. This is done to save unnessary work in cleaning, and will, no doubt, be appreciated by the orgineers.

Twenty persons, resident of Clarksville, New York, for some months push have been purioning coal to the extent of fifty

New York. The offenders were arrested on Thursday.

At Brampton, Canada, on Thursday night, a man recovering from an attack of delirium tremens was lying on the floor of a tavern in front of the fireplace, when some young men entered, covered his body with shavings and set them fire. The man was burned to death. are too tert with living kept the following conspicuously at the present, y so complete this office." A few days since the editor's this office," A few days since the editor's wife presented him with a boy, which, in a highly significant way, shows the value of

In the Wisconsin State Senate on Wed ecordingly.

Mr. John Henry, of Charlotte, Va., the

Mr. John Henry, of Charlow, 12, 13, 1818 survivor, save one, of the children of Patrick Henry, and the John of the old fumily sent and burial place of the great ornator, died at his residence at Red Hill on the 7th inst., in the seventy-second year of his

To prove that it is possible for married people to live to a ripe old age, a Western paper announces the death of a lady at the age of one hundred and twelve, whose husband died two years before at the ripe age of one hundred and ten. They were French, and emigrated from Canada West thirty-four years ago

Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, creates a sensation periodically in St. Petersburg by appearing one day with very white (natural) hair, and the next day with jet black (dyed) locks. Then for a few weeks he varies his hirsute hue from blue black to delicate pea green. Mr. Clay is the Tittlebat Titmouse of diplomatists. Mr. James E. Mills, a geologist of repute, declares Long Island, New York, to be the result of glucial action, the glacler moving seaward having crowded up the soft strata of which the island is composed. He also believes that at the time of this action the land was sinking, that it has since been entirely submerged and subsequently rise again.

In the case of the contested election, be-Congress from Utah, the Gentile candidate, it is said, has broght testimony to show that his opponent, the Mormon, was elected as representative of the foreign Descret, and that on ms endowment church he was compelled to take an or hostility to the United States. A partial return of the business transacted during the year term ed during the year 1857 by the leading business lirms of Chicago, as made to the Assessor of Internal Rovenue, show that twenty-one firms transacted a business ex-ceeding two millions of dollars, and seven-ty-six exceeded one million, whiteone hun-

dred and seventy-six report over half a million. The Chicago Journal says: Until about four years ago Cincinnati was the "great pork market of the world." Since then Chicago has, in this as in other respects, greatly outstripped that city. For example, thus far this season 35,351 hogs have been received in that market, while in Chicago the number has been 1,150,001 Of these about 750,000 were killed and packed here, and the rest shipped eastward.

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The Paris Rothschild recently had a royal shooting party at his country seat, the peculiar feature of the entertainment being the engagement of the celebrated surgeon Nelaton, who presided at a pavilion where all the wounded hares, pheasants, &c., were conveyed by a regular ambulance service, their items re-set, their wounds dressed, and themselves put in condition to serve earther time. ther time.

The day after the drawing of the quarter of a million prize in the Vianna lottery, the report was set affect that the fortunate in-dividual was a female nastry report was set anost time the forcement in-dividual was a formale pastry dook in the Archduke Charles Hotel. She was neither young nor fair, but yet received a dozen offers of marriage in the course of one after-noon. She can make her selection at her-leisure, as she did draw the prize.