To Editors We have been requested to state that a competent and properly qualified party desires to purchase a country Democratic aware of it. newspaper in this State. One not requiring tlay of capital desired. Address, Editor of INTELLIGENCER, stating price

The Presidential Campaign Opens Glori-

The Presidential campaign opens gloriously for the Democracy. The spring brings with it a renewal of last fall's victhat is necessary to insure our success is thorough organization and vigorous tion of able Democratic newspapers. Let every Democrat make this part of is speedily furnished with one, and the nor Geary and is now a law. result will be witnessed in largely increased majorities at the coming State with the express design of placing imwould enable the Sumners and Stev and Presidential elections. Work in pediments in the way of the laboring enses to rule this nation as they saw fit stake!

the calls of their country. The results of the elections just held in Connecticut Michigan Ohio Iowa and Kansas show that the people fully appreciate

not only be extraordinary; they must also be of universal application.

Never did any party put forth greater exertions to carry an election than did the spirit and with the manly bearing the spirit and with the manly bearing of independent freemen.

Congress abolished the tax on manufactures as a bribe to New England; the little Nutneg State was overrun by Radical orators; a Radical General displayed his epaulettes on every stump, and Radical Congressmen bayled themselves hoarse in every school house; ed a registry law, framed for the express

Let them Impeach Him if they Dare. New Hampshire shows a Democratic as the old hit at Puritan theology says: other legislation would be at once pro- dition. We congratulate our friend, "They'l be damned if they do, They'l be damned if they do'nt."

Senator Fisher's Opinion of Foreign Born on the new registration law, by which working men, and especially naturalized citizens are to be impeded in the

and any one who knows how he can swill both lager beer and something stronger will be surprised to hear him alter an accusation against any man or any class of men for drinking. It would perhaps be charitable for us to suppose the Senator was drunk when he got off that speech. For both the Irishman's the most imminent danger.

Ties, in one grand effort to overthrow the tyranny of the radical leaders at the coming Presidential and Congressional elections. The postponement of the McArdle case is a solemn warning which the people would go well to heed. When the Supreme Court bows to the dictation of Congress our liberties are in the most imminent danger. potheen and the German's lager this the most imminent danger. Senator has a decided liking.

---The Impeachment Trial.

trial closed their testimony on Saturday, which framed the Constitution of the made a most bitter assault upon Cathoand the case on the part of the prosecu- United States, M. Governeur Morris lies and Foreigners. He declared that tion is now before the country. We do expressed himself as follows: "Much a negro.was better than a Catholic Irishnot think any fair-minded Republican has been said of the intrigues that will man. On being interrupted by a Demcan conscientiously say that, a case has be formed by the Executive to get into ocrat, he became still more violent in been made out against the President. office. Nothing has been said on the his language, lauding the negro and The Court adjourned until Thursday other side of the intrigues to get him denouncing Irishmen and Germans. next, when the defense will begin. That the flimsey structure of the prosecution | said: "If he opposes a favorite law the will be completely demolished there is two houses will combine against him, no doubt.

The Valley Democrat. A new Democratic paper called The gers which beset the republic to-day. Valley Democrat has just been started at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county. It is a good sized sheet, and is owned and edited by Capt. T. F. Singiser, who was a gallant soldier during the war. We wish him abundant prosperity.

The New Registry Law. The working men of Pennsylvania are not willing to support the radical party any longer. That was proven by the any longer. That was proven by the Stevens styles "equality before the display the following paragraph most State election of last fall, and has been law." That is one of the pet phrases conspicuously at the head of its edito-abundantly demonstrated at all the which we hear constantly repeated. It municipal and township elections municipal and township elections which have since taken place. The nominees of the Republican party have been beaten by the votes of the laboring classes. This is a well recognized fact meant by this favorite Radical maxim? which cannot be denied. The radical majority of the Legislature are well

very plainly that they are doomed to continued defeat in this State, unless such obstacles can be thrown in the way of the laboring classes as will pre- the negro and the white man on subburthens upon this class of the people. and to make the exercise of the right of tories, and there is no doubt that we can suffrage costly and difficult, is the means seen in what is termed the reconstructriumph at the Presidential election. All deliberately adopted by the Radical tions. Ever since the present Legisla- to control their votes through their preand untiring effort. Every means to ture has been in session a committee, judices and the active interference of spread political truth must be employed. composed largely of leading Radicals, The best and surest is the wide circula- has been busy preparing and pushing is carried out it will enable the three through a registry law. In due time millions of Southern negroes to elect their work was done. We publish else-where the bill, which has been passed tives to Congress. That would not only his daily duty. See to it that every by a strict party vote through both voter who will read a Democratic paper | houses. It has been signed by Gover | control of the South, but would give No man who reads this registry act North would be easily controlled. Such can fail to see that it has been framed an arrangement, if consummated,

this important matter as it becomes free classes, and especially of naturalized for years to come. The President would men to do when the liberties of the citizens. It makes voting a costly priv- be a mere dumb figure, the Supreme people and the life of the nation are at liege. Every man who desires to exer- Court would not dare to exercise its oppressive laws, must be willing to lose Let the faint-hearted, who doubt at least two days' work if he would make by re-enforced by negro membersor the whether the American people can be sure of his right. That to a poor man is trusted, take courage. The masses are in these days of Radical misrule and constituency. Hon. S. L. Tilden, in a not sleeping, neither are they deaf to oppressive taxation, no small matter, speech made before the New York Dem-There is to be at least one day spent in the closing of the polls at 6 o'clock, the present terrible crisis in our country's history. It is seldom, indeed, that so many elections, occurring on the same day, in different States and widevoting when his day's work is done, as ly separated cities and towns, all show failed to notice what a crowd of honest, ictories and gains for one party. The sober and industrious citizens have herecauses which produce such a result must tofore come forward in their working taxation, those 3,000,000 of liberated Afr not only be extraordinary; they must appared between the hours of 6 and 7 can slaves will count ten times as much in

little Nutmeg State was overrun by and the glory of our free republic have played his epaulettes on every stump, loathing and contempt, that the radical selves hourse in every school house; ed a registry law, framed for the express -but it was all in rain.

General Grant was put forward as the rallying figure, and it was formally announced that this election was to be taken as a test of his popularity. As provision different from the general western States ready to subject thempton the first of the rest of the State.

President, and who is a recognized candidate for his place, issues his order for the removal of his superior, and the leading Republican journal in the country calls upon the Senate of the United Sates to obey this decree of an involved the decree of an involved the service of the state.

Hadn't the Radicals better take some and the rights of their fellows.—

leased hero of Fort Fisher proceeded to Conservative while he held a commistip glasses with the Radical candidate sion in the army, and about the time of for the Presidency. Grant felt that he Gen. Joe. Johnson's surrender he took could not afford to let the pamphlet occasion to denounce in the presence of a which Butler had prepared be given to crowd of rebel officers at Raleigh, N. C., the eyes of a curious world. The cock-the whole gang of radicals led by Thad, eyed warrior must be siienced. He was Stevens. When he first made his apinvited to name his price. After scratch- | pearance at Washington, after the war ing several bald places on his head, was over, he professed to be in decided Butler named the position of Minister sympathy with President Johnson. to England. With a cordial embrace, Having a lot of cotton claims on hand a hearty shaking of hands and more to manipulate through the departments drinks, the bargain was consummated, the pestered the President daily, until The Radicals are jubilant over the an- Mr. Johnson told him, in reference to a nouncement that Butler's threatened particular job, that he could not order exposure of Grant will never be forth- its payment on the insufficient grounds which Butler had secured to prove extravagant fee out of the money to be Grant a habitual drunkard will be con-thus dishonestly abstracted from the signed to the flames, or locked up in | national treasury, turned upon the Presione of the strong boxes where the Beast | dent, and from that time to the present keeps his stolen spoons. We do not has been a bitter radical. Logan is only wonder there is rejoicing in the Radical a sample of a large class of men, in and camp at this reconciliation. It was out of Congress, who are daily belching out abuse of Andrew Johnson.

The Meardle Case. The attempts of an usurping Congress

nounced unconstitutional and void, even Mayor Hill on his success. by Judges a majority of whom were never connected with the Democratic During the discussion in the Senate burner Court yields so Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court, longed to the Lincoln party, under the money down for his chances, and a exercise of the election franchise (ten.

J. W. Fisher said in the Senate:

"The Democratic party is composed of the despotism which now people as another evidence of the rapid bog treating ignorant Irishmen and swapbellied lager heer Dutch."

Now, considering the very limited literary attainments of Senator Fisher it ill becomes him to talk of ignorance; and any one who knows how he can swill both lager heer and something the tyranny of the radical leaders at the same lateral radical radical radical leaders at the same lateral radical radi

A Prophecy.

When the impeachment clause was the new registration law, now before says: The managers of the impeachment under discussion in the Convention the State Legislature, John Hickman out." Charles Colesworth Pinckney This is an exhibition of the spirit which and under the influence of heat and faction will throw him out of office." Those two great men foresaw the dan-

> ANDREW JACKSON JAMISON, is the name of an interesting scoundrel and negro thief, lately nominated by the negroes and white jail-birds in Convention at Jackson, as their condidate for

"Equality Before the Law." The professed object of the Radicals is to gain for the negro what Thaddens

classes. This is a well recognized fact meant by this favorite Radical maxim? Kentucky, the negro has the same protection under the law and the same Such being the case, the leaders of equality before the law that is enjoyed the Radical party in Pennsylvania see by any white citizen, so far as life and property is concerned. That is not. therefore, what the Radicals mean.some method can be devised whereby They are not satisfied with the complete abolition of slavery and the placing of vent a full poll of their votes. To lay stantially the same platform of equality before and under the law.

The design of Radical legislation, as tion of the South, is to place the balance leaders to enable them to carry this of power in the hands of negroes; with State at the coming important election the expectation that they will be able Northern adventurers. If this scheme give to the extreme Radicals complete them a balance of power whereby the

cise the right of an American citizen, Constitutional powers, and State Govheretofore free and untrammeled by ernments would be completely subjected to the will of an usurping Congress, largevenal white representatives of a negro ocratic State Canvention, shows clearly attending to the registration; and, by the political power which Radical reconstruction will give to the enfranthe working man is prevented from chised negroes of the South. He said: every question which concerns the con mercial metropolis; every question of trad-of finance, of currency, of revonue, and

Should the Radical scheme of recon-Radical office holders were bled most purpose of making the elective franchise structing the Southern States, on the freely, all over the country, and green- costly to white working men, while basis of universal negro suffrage and the backs were scattered like leaves in Congress throws open the ballot box to disfranchisement of the bulk of the autumn; every fair and unfair device every barbarian negro in the South. whites, be consummated, the small The provisions of this law are well Yankee States of New England and the order that the little State of Connecticut calculated to serve the purpose for which negroes of the South would control might be returned to the Radical fold- : it was framed. It gives the Radical Congress. And how such a Congress political tricksters of Philadelphia com- would control the nation we can see but a subordinate officer under the

defeated.

The Democratic majority of last year has been largely increased, and it is now sure that against Grant the Democratic endidate for President will sweep a large majority of the Northera States and the rights of their fellows—

They must make the gardiest demokratic endidate for President with earliest of their fellows—

They must make the steep of the gains in New Hampshire, the large majority of the Northera States emerities. Naturalized citizens must, for the isake of securing their rights and the rights of their fellows—

They must make the steep of the partition and they will speedly the men who is the state of the partition and they will speedly find themselves bound hand and foot. Their power and population will not available to protect them. They will then cellar meeting in another church, because he had dared to write a book on the scripture doctrine of slavery; and that he formed one of the speakers of a state would be? Do they wish to committed destines of this nation of the partition and ontoing of the partition and stump order and nothing of the partition and stump order that its crucity and make coath that its rout blesome, vain and self-sufficient nuit as ance drove off some of the best members of his courgregation in Columbia by recaphing political sermons to his own congregation, and abuse, by name, of the variety of the went political sermons to his own congregation, and abuse, by name, of the variety of the variety of the wild provided the conviction of the white people of the variety of the variety of the states and ontoing of the states and ontoing of the partition and ontoing of the partition and ontoing of the partition and the conviction of the white provision of the white provision of the white people of the variety of the partition. They will then the conviction of the white provisions? Throughout the long another count of the white people of some of the best members of him, and the conviction of the white provision in Columbia by receiving political sermons to his own congreg

Hadn't the Radicals better take some other candidate, since it is sure that Grant will be defeated."

Butler and Grant Reconcibed.
Grant and Butler have become reconciled to each other. They have bead an interview and all the differences between them have been amicably adjusted. There was no special reporter present at the meeting of these two great men, but it is easy to imagine what transpired. The bottle question was brought up, but, we are happy to say, in a shape not in the least offensive. Ulysses asked Ben. to imibile, and the bottle being uncorked the read have and the bottle being uncorked the read that the cannity is in an archy, and the prisons rate the winted he hold in the title the country by in a shape not in the least offensity of our citizens will scorn to be allowed to be the statute books of Pennsylvania see to illinois, has been so dillinois, has been so fillinois, has been

Our Peace Establishment. ment for the mouth of March were about | perian morals: coming. The multitudenous affidavits presented. Logan failing to secure an of our own race in subjection to barbating that they had appearently broken a

Donehoo, finding that his law practice | hand. Mr. Cromlish said:

-+ 420 +-----

Judge Grier.

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Abuse of Catholics and Foreigners. While making a speech in favor of which, when thrown, return again. He animates the leaders of the Radical party. Some of them try to conceal it,

JOHN T. JOHNSON, the colored barber of the House of Representatives, has been elected one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention by the Radicals of tion at Jackson, as their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi.

itself.

General Grant Issues His Orders to the Senate, The New York Tribung takes care to

meant by this favorite Radical maxim?

In every State of the Union, except Kentucky, the negro has the same protection under the law and the same equality before the law that is enjoyed by any white citizen, so far as life and property is concerned. That is not.

That is not.

In peachment trial. He feels that national security demands the removal of the President, If the trial should fail, the people can only expect more assumptions of power, and a more determined resistance to law. When the General of our Armies entertains this conviction there is no room for doubt as to the duty of the Senate. The loyal property is concerned. That is not. That is unquestionably the most start ling paragraph we ever saw in a newspaper. It sounds like an authoritative announcement that the great American

republic has ceased to exist. Is such in truth the case? We look to Washington and we see Andrew Johnson still occupying the White House; but he seems to be their only by suffrance.-We enter the Capitol, and there we find the Senate engaged in going through the forms of a trial, and the culprit before that body is the lawfully chosen President of the United States. The country has been shocked by the manner in which a majority of those who are sworn to act as judges in this most important trial have disregarded the most sacred provisions of law and the plainest rules for the regulation of tesing for us to believe that a majority, and perhaps two-thirds of those who constitute the Senate of the United States, were willing to violate their solemn oaths, to violate the law of the land and to commit a bold outrage by voting to remove the legally constituted that they might give his place to some creature of their own chosing. That seemed to be sufficiently alarming. It showed that the leaders of the party now in power were ready to resort to the most desperate expedients, for the

But startling as such an exhibition was, it lost some of its repulsiveness because the forms of law seemed to be regarded even while its spirit was being so ruthlessly violated. But now the people are coolly told by the leading Republican newspaper in the country, that because General Grant approves of the removal of the President. "there is no room for doubt as to the duty of the In other words, Senators are to obey, not their oaths, not the law of the land, but the dictate of General U. S. Grant. Andrew Johnson is to be removed, not because he has committed any crime, not because there is proof of any guilty act, but because Gen. Grant

What remains of the form of free government bequeathed to us by our fathers when such things are possible? The Republic has ceased to exist. We are even now living under a military despotism. The word of General Grant is to be regarded as supreme, not in the South alone, but in the Senate Chamber at Washington and throughout the nation. The man who is in reality

See Harper's Magazine for April, 1868, The expenditures of the War Depart- p. 664 5, where we have a bit of Har-

this vast standing army was dismissed, and peace and Union restored? Are we to continue to pay our one hundred and to continue to pay our one hundred and the standard are swould have done in a parallel case, an exhibition of folly. trance upon editorial life through its they let a flippant Radical like Mr. prosperity. Its present proprietor, Mr. have men like the judicious Leacock at

far to the despotic will of Congress as to has a proper appreciation of the condelay giving an opinion in an importance of the Court in declining to decide were too common; and he probably way for the importance of the Court in declining to decide were too common; and he probably way for the importance of the Court in declining to decide were too common; and he probably way for the importance of the Court in declining to decide were too common; and he probably way for the importance of the condensation of the condensatio were too common; and he probably way for the imported Yankee. tant case involving the constitutionality, the McArdle case. He submitted a pro- agrees with Thaddeus Stevens that it of the reconstruction acts. The an- test which was read in open court, in is proper to act "outside of the Consti-

> the intelligence of this meeting is shown by the fact that they received, without comment or inquiry, the classical wisdom of a speaker, named Worrall, who edified them by sending his thoughts wool gathering, and mixing the white "Scythians" and their arrows with the black Australians and their boomerangs,

Like the arrow of the ancient Scythia his sentence will rebound from the shield o barm him who shot it! There seems not to have been asingle rows while they were retiring full speed' according to Lempriere, who states farther that "this manner of fighting, and warning. but the old virus of Know-Nothingism with which it was performed, gained them many victories."

Another speaker said: "Let us appeal to the press." We consequently present a reminiscence of our old friend of Columbia, whilst Frank Leslie caror columbia, whilst Frank Leslig car-ricatures Dr. Tyng presenting his pro-test—a police officer on each side to keep order, undismayed by the proba-ble presence of elerical pocket pistols and scathing Scythian arrows.

Butler's speech. was atting and proper that the leading place in the management of the impeasiment of President Johnson hould be entrusted to the most despicable and unscrupulous trickster and

pettifogger in the country. It is well known that Ben. Butler harbors a bitter grudge against the President, because grudge against the President, because precisely the same right to order and he refused to remove Stanton and apcontrol their State Government that is Clerk, and Mr. Washburne, Chair point him (Butler) Secretary of War. possessed by the people of Pennsylva-It was in keeping, therefore, with the

President of the United States, in order on the floor and in the galleries of the purpose of maintaining their hold upon Constitution contemplated when they provided that the President might be impeached for "treason, bribery, and

He frequently weakons the force of his statement by unnecessary violence of language; he occasionally descends to sophistries that are disgraceful to his reason; he attempts to bolster up slim points that had better have been passed over; he is guilty of perversions that are more ingenious than honorable; he makes appeals that might be very effective in a stump speech, but are grossly offensive in a legal argument addressed to such a body as the Senate; and he indules in vituoeration that is entirely he indulges in vituperation that is entir misplaced at the opening of such a trial The New York Herald, after a thorough review of the speech, con cludes as follows: We have thus hastily reviewed the or

We have thus hastily reviewed the open-ling speech of Mr. Johnson's prosecutors. If they have proved anything like "high crunes and imisdemeanors, we have failed to discover the proof. The speech has not oven the advantage of sophistry. Its argu-ments are lame and beggarly; its quota-tions are worthless and can nid the defence only: its charges fall to the ground from only; its charges fall to the ground fro their own weakzess: Throughout the lon

easily accounted for. This blatant demagogue is perfectly corrupt. He was a googue is perfectly corrupt. He was a find this drunken brute, Such is Radionest penny by piety and indecent adherence in honest penny by piety and indecent adherence in the world, and before it every other State, Pennsylvania not being every other state. vertisements in their Family Weckly! was given up to the rule of the negro being excepted. race was one of the most productive and prosperous. The sad condition of things existing there to-day is the lement for the month of March were about 514,000,000, a greater sum than the whole yearly expenses of the Government under John QuincyjAdams. And all this money is expended, for what? To put the white men of the South completely under the domination of the legar the march of the great the intent rather than the literal completely under the domination of the legar the intent rather than the literal great the intent rather than the literal great that you'll like the suggested that it is very leasy to magine Mr. Tyng as choosing to regard the intent rather than the literal great the intent rather than the literal domination; and multitudes of people great the intent rather than the literal domination; and multitudes of people great the intent rather than the literal domination; and multitudes of people great the intent rather than the literal domination; and multitudes of people great the intent rather than the literal domination; and multitudes of people great the intent rather than the literal domination; and multitudes of people great the intent rather than the literal domination. control. Yet with all the examples of give him a vote! Is it not high time These Tyng-Cromlish Radicals, in- in Pennsylvania are ready to support

A RADICAL exchange says: of our own race in subjection to barbarian negroes." What say the Conservative Republicans of Lancaster country."

The Fulton Democrat is about to don a new dress. Having made our enterprise of the conservative representations as will be apt to stop their appearance.

It ing that they had appearantly broken a rule, they denied the facts and forced the other side to prove them. And their violence continues. Not being versed in ecclesiastical matters, we do not know the merits of this question, but we advise the dissentients to be careful how representations as will be apt to stop their appearance. publication. It is now understood that he has quite recently made such peremptory representations as will be apt to stop their appearance.

Grant's life must have been very faulty, indeed, when he fears to let the public read so partial an account of it as his own father would have given. columns we feel a decided interest in its | Cromlish betray their cause when they faulty, indeed, when he fears to let the

Rew Hampshire shows a Democratic gain of nearly a thousand; Connectic cut doubles last year's majority; Michigan repudiates Radicalism and Negro Suffrage by more than ten thousand; and the municipal and town elections in every Northern State show a similar tide of political fealing. Now hat the properties of the superstance of the Supreme Courts are made to current their acts to be subjected to the support of the Supreme demands much of his time, has sold an interest in the paper to Mr. S. M. Robigan repudiates Radicalism and Negro Suffrage by more than ten thousand; and the municipal and town elections in every Northern State show a similar tide of political fealing. Now hat the paper to Mr. S. M. Robigan repudiates Radicalism and Negro Suffrage by more than ten thousand; and the municipal and town elections in every Northern State show a similar their acts to be subjected to the and the municipal and town elections in every Northern State show a similar tide of political feeling. Now let the Radical usurpers of Congress impeach Andrew Johnson and hadroned For Andrew Johnson, and be damined. For, scheme, and a great proportion of its dication of being in a prosperous con- of the gospel of peace telling us that if The white adventurer got letters from we are not conscious of having done Washington urging Sambo to decline anything wrong we may shoot a police- for the good of the party. Mr. Nig man who thinks he has reason to arrest could not see it in that light. Fius! And yet, this same Cromlish be- nally the negro agreed to take so much

Scabs on Society.

THE March statement of the Public scholar present, or an explanation would travagance prevails and the Union is be it remembered. have been demanded of this perversion kept divided. The policy of the Radiof the fact that the Parthians had "the cals tends directly to repudiation, and peculiar custom of discharging their arnothing but a complete change can prepidly perfecting their organization, and vent that disgraceful calamity from be-

The Gettysburg Lottery Swindle. Seven postponements of the drawing of the Gettysburg lottery swindle have been made. The last was to the first of April. Now it is announced that it will tre" of the State, chose to sell himself be postponed yet a little longer. We to the Radical Committee, whereupon denounced this swindle when it first his "circle" at once expelled him. Radmade an appeal to the public. If any of icalism must find a new "lay." After our readers have invested in it they this their motto will be, " No Irish need have done so contrary to our advice.

The Progress of Despotism. The Harrisburg State, Guard says: It is the duty of Congress to see that every nent, and as Maryland has not got such s orm, she should not be allowed represen-ation until she adopts it. That is the very sublime of impu-

It was in keeping, therefore, with the nia. There the majority are fairly repwhole of this impeachment movement, resented in the State Legislature, while to put Butler forward as the leader in a in this State the Radicals have so gerprosecution against-the President for rymandered the districts that even indertaking to do, for the good of the when the Republican party is in a micountry, what he had refused to do to nority they still elect a majority of the gratify the inordinate ambition of the members of both branches. Thus we hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher. see that the Government of Maryland timony. It was sufficiently humiliat- agers of the Impeachment would, to every Northern and Border State. One-

The Campaign in North Carolina. The white men of North Carolina are laboring earnestly to defeat the new between whites and blacks is reco; ; mized, and thus amalgamation is encouraged;

Grant as a Church Goer.

The Radical papers announce with a flourish of trumpets that Grant has taken a pew in Dr. Sunderland's church In so doing he has shown his complete subserviency to the party which promises to nominate him for the Presidency. This Dr. Sunderland is the same individual who, when Chaplain of the Sen ate, was rebuked by a Conservative Senator in the following resolution: Senator in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chaplain of the Senate be respectfully requested hereafter to pray to Almighty God in our behalf, and not to lecture Him, inform Him what to do, or state to Him under pretence of prayer, his, the said Chaplain's opinion in reference to His duty as the Almighty, and that the said Chaplain be further requested aforesaid not under the form of prayer to lecture the Senate in reference to questions before that body.

before that body.

· Africa for the Africans. A Radical exchange says:

A freedman who left Charleston, South Carolina, for Liberia a few months ago, writes back the most glowing accounts of matters and things there. After stating that he never felt free until he reached that Republic, and that he bad selected his land for entitivation, he adds: "Of all the fruits I found on the land my tongue is unable to explain, but I will give you the names of same. First, a field or thirty acres of coffee. Second, cocoanut trees in any quanty. Third, lemons by the bushel. Fourth, the great palm tree, the most important and precious tree in the country, from which we get nice oil, cabbage, butter, then the kernel, shingles, then cord and thread, and then, best of all, we can get wine of it to drink. All of these we have on the farm. Tell my brother Washington that this is the country to come to." A Radical exchange says:

"You unfortunates, have nothing to do with taxes but to rail at them—you natural born Democratic aristocrats, pay no taxes, own no property, and have nothing to sell but your votes; you mysterious scabs upon society, &c."

That is plain talk. The masses can understand that. The working men who pay a heavy taxon every fling they buy, and get but little more than half a dollar's worth out of eyery dollar by toil can see in that paragraph how they stand in Radical estimation.

The New York Times says:

According to the Washington despatches in the Boston papers the quarrel in the ranks of the Republican party in Florida is a sectional controvorsy between Wisconsin and Massachusetts. The Massachusetts men are afterspoils. The Floridians apparently either care nothing about it, or are not allowed to have any voice in the matter. We suspect the case is very nearly the same in a good many of the Southern States. The natives are compelled to stand back, while the "illens" from the North fight it out What a commentary that is on the

Debt shows an increase. So it will Radical plan of reconstruction! And it continue to be while Congressional ex- comes from a leading Radical journal, THE Democracy of Georgia are ra-

will give a good account of themselves falling us. Let the bondholders take at the coming election. They do not intend to surrender the Empire State of the South to negro domination without a struggle. THIS is what the Connecticut Irish-

men think: One McCloud, "Head Cenapply."

Introduced Concern President's Species.

President's Species.

Washingrow, April 3.

The "High Court of Impeaciment' opened promptly at noon to-day. Thusual number of spectators occupied the galleries, and the "Managers" came over dence. The people of Maryland have rtly after the Court was called to ord

Clerk, and Mr. Washburne, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, with a dozen or two of their Radical associates, were present to represent "all the people of the United States."

The proceedings commenced by the adoption of an unimportant amendment to the seventh rule, after which Mr. Tinke (telegraph operator) was recalled with reference to the copy of the President's list of August speech. Before examining him, however, Butler offered in evidence the President's message to Congress on the 27th of June, 1886, relative to the proposed constitutional amendment, known as the four-

members of both branches. Thus we have of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, Knowing how low he stands even in the estimation of all honest Republicans, and how heartily he is despited in the stimation of all honest Republicans, and how heartily he is despited in the estimation of all honest Republicans, and how heartily he is despited in the stands and how heartily he is despited that he determined in the estimation of all honest Republicans, and how heartily he is despited that the Government of Maryland is in truth more republican than that of the estimation of all honest Republicans, and how heartily he is despited that the estimation of all honest Republicans, and how heartily he is despited that the estimation of all honest Republicans, and how heartily he is despited that the estimation of all honest Republicans, and how heartily he is despited that the estimation of all honest Republicans that the description of the states which participated in the rebellion. Congress would have as uncessively called and short had reporters and Colonel Win. G. Maryland; and if the power of the Radicals is not speedily overthrown by which was looking on, all the surround the despite of the states which participated in the rebellion. Congress would have a smell of the resident will refer exist the government of the world which was looking on, all the surround which was considered the president will be a signal for the establishment of negro suffrage and negro equality in the proposed constitution of the proposed cons

no more to say on the subject. After some few questions concerning the corrections made in the President's 18th of Augu other high crimes and misdemeanors."

The comments even of Republican papers, show how weak the case of impeachment really is, and how utterly the speech of Butler failed to bolster up the cause. The New York Times says of it:

In frequently weakens the force of his statement by unnecessary violence of language; he occasionally descends to sophistic iries that are disgraceful to his reason; he attempts to bolster up simpoints that had better have been passed over; he is guilt by offers; the validity of ma rriages of perversions that are more ingenious than nonorable; he makes appeals that might to defeat the new constitution which the Radicals are trying to foist upon them. It is no wonder the white population is practically a unit against this about almable concern. By this new Constitution of color in the schools prohibited, but all the offices of the State, civil and judicial, are thrown open to the negroes; provision is made to the negroes; provision is made to the negroes; provision is made to put into the ranks as privates under of consequence as testimony on the pending to the put into the ranks as privates under of consequence as testimony on the pending to the negroes; the validity of ma rriages between whites and blacks is reco; mized, the first hard the provision is made to the negroes; the validity of ma rriages between whites and blacks is reco; mized.

The list of lower trocks are the new and sond anable to minutes. Upon reassembling, minutes to the numuser of lower, and sond anable to minutes. Upon reassembling, made to the minute of lower, and sond anable to me motion, resulted, years 19, nays 28. So it was not agreed to be used to me motion, resulted, years 19, nays 28. So it was not agreed to be used to me motion, resulted, years 19, nays 28. So it was not agreed to be used to me motion, resulted, years 19, nays 28. So it was not agreed to be used to me motion, resulted, years 19, nays 28. So it was not agreed to be used to me minutes. Upon reassembling, and so in multer to concern. By this me speech, Col. Moore was permitted to retinand soon after the Court took a recess f of consequence as testimony on the pendi trial. The 18th of August speech havi and thus amalgamation is encouraged; and, to fetter the hands of the whites as completely as possible, this Coustitution declares that any person who clearly the Cleveland Leader (a Radical sheet) tion declares that any person who shall threaten to discharge a negro (dector from his service "shall be deemed guilty to the service "shall be deemed guilty to the control of the contro threaten to discharge a negro cleetor from his service "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each offence, one half of which is to go to the informer." This pu's the white man dare to rebuke one of his field hands, all the negro would have to do would be to go before a Court "organized to correct" and make oath that his employer threatened to discharge him, and the conviction of the white men would inevitably follow, the men would inevitably follow, the honds of Massachusetts.

Inampuaciou, proceded he made for the aforesaid speech he made for the aforerestid speech he made for the aforerestid speech he made for the aforerestidated populations and paper. He had no doubt of the correctness of the report. He took notes of all that was said, &c., &c. Bluet was satisfied that we made out his case and turned the witness over to the President's counstrated from the lips of the witness were in long hand, and not of a phonographic character. As the cross-examination proceeded the evidence given by the witness under Butler's examination, in chief, was completely annihilated, nothing whatever being left of all he had stated. The managers (with the exception of Buttered hands.)

what purported to be a report, of the speech in question, got him to reiterate something that he had said before, but this was unfortunate, for Mr. Evarts "came back at him." and knocked it all over the second time.—The weakness of the case presented by the "managers" was fairly illustrated by the "managers" was fairly illustrated by the testimony introduced to-day. With a Sonate or court divested even partially of political prejudice, such accusations (supported by such evidence) as are made against the President, would not be listened to a moment. They are based on nothing, absolutely nothing, and as contemptible as they are, they are not even sustained by such evidence as would be admitted in any justice's court in the United States.

In the Impeachment Court, to-day L. L. Walbridge and J. A. Dean, phonographic reporters, were examined as to the President's speeches in St. Louis, and testified to the correctness of their reports. R. S. Chew, Chief Clerk of the State Department, testified to the change in the form of commissions since the passage of the Tenure of

ned to the change in the form of commissions since the passage of the Tenure of Office act.

In order to anticipate a point which the counsel of the President will doubtless make, the managers offered in evidence a long list of appointments of heads of departments as appear on record at the State Department, and only one instance of the removal of such an officer during the session of the Senate. That officer was Timothy Pickering, who was removed from the office of Secretary of State by President Adams, on the leith of May, 1800. The list was furnished by Secretary Seward, on the application of "the managers," and was admitted in evidence without objection by the counsel for the defense. After getting it in, however, Butler discovered that it tended to strengthen the position of the President for ons since the passage of the Tenure of in, however, Butler discovered that it tended to strengthen the position of the President by furnishing a precedent for the removal of Mr. Stanton. According he (Butler) sent for a copy of the journal of the 12th of May, 1800, to show at what hour that body assembled at that time, the object being to create an impression that the removal of Mr. Pickering might have been made an hour or two before the Senate met, thus taking the case outside of the category in which it is placed by history, as well as by the records of the State Department as copied, and previously given in evidence by the managers. This contemptible specimen of Massachusetts petitive. emptible specimen of Massachus

Department as copied, and previously given in evidence by the managers. This contemptible specimen of Massachusetts pettifogging was soon detected by Mr. Stanbery, who called upon Butler to show by the journal at what hour the Senate assembled on the 12th of May, 1800. Butler hesitated a few moments, and, after glaneing rapidly over the puges of the book, was compelled to acknowledge that the precise law did not appear. He presumed, however, that Mr. Adams sent in the nomination of John Marshall to be Secretary of State, before he notified Mr. Pickering of his removal. This did not mend the matter, because Mr. Marshall's nomination was not confirmed by the Senate until the 18th of May, 1800, while Mr. Pickering's dismissal from the office occurred on the day previous. This transaction, with its cotemporaneous history will probably be offered in evidence by the counsel for the defense, and is sufficient of itself to show what the framers of the Constitution thought of the President's power to remove officers of the government.

Mr. Creecy, Appointment Clerk of the Trensury Department, was examined and testified to the authenticity of a letter from the President to the Secretary of the Senate, notifying him of the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and the appointment of General Grant as Secretary of War ad interim, on August 12th, 1807, under the Tenure of Office act. Of the receipt of this communication it was transmitted by copies to the controllers and auditors of the Department. At this point a recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

On reassembling Mr. Boutwell called the standard of the controllers and auditors of the Department. On reassembling Mr. Boutwell called the

attention of counselto the various statutes explaining the appointment to the office of Postmaster General in 1794, which is specified in the schedule as made when the and the false side, in his correspendence with outsiders, who acted upon suggestions would est with outsiders, who acted upon suggestions with the false side, in his correspendence of the false side, in his correspendence of representations of representations of the false side, in his correspendence of the false side, in h entries in the Journal of 1800, showing that e Senate met before noon. Mr. Bingham offered, in evidence, the ex-Mr. Biugham offered, in ovidence, the executive messages to the Senate of December 16th and December 16th 1867, and January 18th, 1868, in which the President gives his reason for the suspension from office of several officers, also a communication from the Secretary of State accompanying one of the messages, in which he reported the action under the Tenure of Office laws.

Mr. Butler then informed the Senate that the case on the part of the House of Representatives was substantially closed, although they might call a few more witnesses whose testimony would be only

nesses whose testimony would be only cumulative.

Mr. Curtis, on behalf of the President's counsel, then made a motion that, when the court adjourn to day it shall be to Thursday next in order to afford them three working days in which to prepare their testimony. He stated that they would not have much oral testimony to offer but re-quired time to arrange their documentary evidence.

Mr. Conness moved that the court ad-Mr. Conness moved that the coart had journ until Wednesday. Mr. Johnson offered an amendment makmr. Johnson onered an amendment max-ing it Thursday. Messrs. Sumner and Cameron interposed remarks, but were ruled out of order, and the yeas and nays being taken, resulted yeas 37, nays 10, so the court adjourned until Thursday next, and the Senate at 3.30 P. M. adjourned

Two anxious parents paid \$150 for a special train from Portland to Boston recently, in order to visit a daughter who was dangerously ill.

The Alta Vela Case—A Scathing Letter From Judge Black—Seward Shown Up. The following letter of Judge Black to General Garfield, of the House of Representives, gives his side of the story relative o the Alta Vela (guano island) squabble, which has caused the ex-Attorney General withdraw from the list of counsel for the resident in the impeachment trial. It is particularly severe on Seward, and is well vorth perusal;

true. Mr. Soward having been detected in that trick, and finding himself unable to impose upon us a fabricated decision, it became necessary that he should give a new face to his correspondence with the trusting

an lessees did not mean what it said.

I will give you only a specimen or two of the points which Mr. Seward had made: 1. He asserts at one time that we did not ask for restitution and at another that we made no claims for damages. In fact and in truth, we demand both in the beginning, and nover withdrew either. The record shows this.

shows this,

2. In one place he tries to make out a little for St. Domingo on the ground of military necessity. If clitzens of this country were permitted to occupy Alta Vela it might be fortified, and the occupation of

in that way by a hostile Power would be dangerous to St. Domingo. That the United States would need an intermediate point of

approach to attack a nation which is not half as strong as any one ward of Washing-

Congressional WASHINGTON April 1.
The U.S. Senate yesterday, was occupied with the impeachment, a report of which will be found elsowhere.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Kerr, the Ways and Means Committee were instruct-

Some correspondence with the trusting acot, and this could only be done by a assertion that the letter which comd him to the interests of the Domini-

worth perusal;

My Dear Sin: I owe you an explanation of the Alta Vela case, and I will give it to you in as few words as I can.

Alta Vela is a small island or key, half a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long. It lies about sixteen miles south of the southernmost cape of St. Domingo. Directly between it and St. Domingo is the larger island of Beata, which belongs to and is occupied by Hayti. Alta Vela is destitute of water or vegetation, and was perer inhabited or need by my strategy. destitute of water or vegetation, and was never inhabited or used by any nation or people for any purpose before the discovery of guano upon it by Captain Kimbail, as hereafter montioned. It was regarded as useless, and it is useless except for the gu-ano.

i half as strong as any one ward of Washington city is absurd enough. It is still more
so to suppose that Alta Vela would serve
such a purpose when you reflect that it lies
on the opposite side of Beata, which is already in the hands of a foreign Power.
Mr. Seward's effort to dignify the vulgar
and commonplace thieving of his proteges
by putting a military gloss on it is a complete failure.
3. He introduces a letter from me as Attorney General in which I said that a claim You will see from these facts that the islow will see from these facts that the is-land in question was not "within the law-ful jurisdiction of any other government," nor was it "occupied by the citizens of any other government" previous to the Ameri-can possession of it. An entire occupancy by any other nation or individual is not serted even at the State Dopartment.

by my other nation or individual is not asserted even at the State Dopartment. The pretence that its situation subjects it by mere construction of law to the jurisdiction of St. Domingo will not be set up by any intelligent person who has a decent respect for truth. Of all nations on the earth St. Domingo has the least show of claim to it; for it not only lies outside of her territorial waters and is wholly unconnected with any part of her dominion, but the territory of another nation (the Hayten island of Beata) is between it and her.

On this desolate, unoccupied and apparently useless key Captain Kimbail, then engaged in the service of Messrs. Patterson & Murgniondo, of Baltimore, discovered a deposit of guano. By the law of nature and of nations, as well as by the law of nature and of nations, as well as by the law of nature and of nations, as well as by the law of nature and of hardinon, as well as by the law of mature and of nations, as well as by the law of mature and of nations, as well as by the law of mature and of nations, as well as by the law of nature and of such the American ilag, seut down a large force of men and ships and invested their whole capital in the business of working it. They had been seven months on the island when the Dominicans came upon them, "presumptuously with guile," captured their workmen, whom they kept for a month in cruel captivity, destroyed the property and broke up the business of the American owners. Messrs. Patterson & Murgniondo and the persons associated with them are entirely ruined. They are all now bank-rupt, solely in consequence of this outrage upon their rights.

The provinces a letter from me as Attorney General in which I said that claim of Lovd Lyons in the name of his governed and he gravely uses this as authority for saying that St. Domingo the Stude best the defore an American and his gravely uses this as authority for saying that St. Domingo in which Alta vela is an the resource for saying that St. Domingo in which Alta vela is named as an adjacent isl of men and ships and invested their whole capital in the business of working it. They had been seven months on the island when the Dominicans came upon them, "presumptuously with guile," captured their workmen, whom they kept for a month in cruel capitivity, destroyed the property and broke up the business of the American owners. Messrs. Patterson & Murgniondo and the persons associated with them are entirely ruined. They are all now bank: rupt, solely in consequence of this outrage upon their rights.

The parties were entitled to the amplest protection of this government without reference to the act of Congress on the subject. Their business was lawful and they were prosecuting it without injury to the rights of any human being. If an American citizen establishes and pursues any useful branch of trade on a naked, unimhabited island of the ocean he cannot be disturbed there. A violent aggression upon him or an island so situated is an injury to him and an insult to the United States as gross as it would be if committed on board at American city of the committed on board at American city of the committed on board at American city of the committed to high seas. The nation that submits to such a wrong without seeking redress must become utterly contemptible at home and abroad.

But the guanto trade was so important to the agricultural as well as commercial interests of the country that it was thought.

But the guanto trade was so important to respectfull the agricultural as well as commercial interests of the country that it was thought worthy of special encouragement. Therefore the act of August 18, 1856, was passed, which secures to discoverers an exclusive right in the guano they may find, provides a mode of making their acts matter of public record, and expressly realthms and pledges over again the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the owners against foreign aggression. Many guano deposits were held and worked by the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the work of the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the work of the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the work of the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government to prevent crimes and protect the faith of the government of owners against foreign aggression. Many and deposits were held and worked by Americans under the principles of public law before 1856, and many more have since been taken. We have now lifty-eight in all. In no case, except this one, has any lepartment of the government shown the least heighting about enforcing the rights of Mr. Balley, of N. 7, the Ways and Means Committee were instructed to consider the committee of the procedure of the proced Americans under the principles of public law before 1856, and many more have since een taken. We have now fifty-eight in the first of the principles of public lend to the principles of public law before 1856, and many more have since een taken. We have now fifty-eight in

port of said speech he made for the aforesaid paper. He had no doubt of the correctness of the report. He took notes of all itself and the made out his case and turned the witness over to the President's consider the thing of the wirness over to the President's consider the same that his not seek for cross-examination. Mr. Evarts on extracted from the lips of the wirness were in long hand, and not of a phonor extracted from the lips of the wirness were in long hand, and not of a phonor or proceeded the evidence given by the witness under Butler's examination, in one of the state of the wirness under subject of the state o own frauds has produced. This rule being founded in principles of natural justice, applies as strongly to nations as to private parties. But Mr. Seward asserts that the sufferers in this case are not entitled either to restitution of the property or to damniges for the losses inflicted upon them. He justices the Dominicans in all things. He is either ignorant that law and common honesty required the Dominicans to give ware. ment. The House was not in session.

Proceedings of the Legislature. Harrisburg, April 4, 1868,
The Senate was not in session to-day.
In the House Mr. Winger of Franklin,
moved to consider the vote agreeing to the
motion to prospone the question of a final
adjournment until after the report of the esty required the Dominicaus to give warning of their title or else he acts in total disregard of that obvious principle. On the

or the losses indicated upon them. He justifies the Dominicans in all things. It is either ignorant that law and common bonesty required the Dominicans to give and the property of the establishment of the property of the committee of conference on the general approach on the property of the committee of conference on the general approach of title. They never exhibited any specific claim either before the expulsion of the capacitor of title. They never exhibited any specific claim either before the expulsion of the capacitor of title. They never exhibited any specific claim either before the expulsion of the capacitor of title. They never exhibited any specific claim either before the expulsion of the capacitor of the committee of conference on the general approach of the characteristic of the committee of conference on the general approach of the committee of conference on the general approach of the committee of conference on the general approach of the committee of conference on the general approach of the committee of conference on the general approach of the committee of conference on the general approach of the committee of conference on the committee of conference on the general approach of the committee of conference on the committee of conference on the general approach of the committee of conference on the committee of conference on the general approach of the committee of conference on the conference of the conference on the conference of the conference

The death of Lord Byron is announced. He was born in 1789, and was the son of Captain George Anson Byron, Royal Navy, and was a cousin of the great poet, Lord Byron. on Alta Vela if they could be assured of their right and of government protection in taking it away. Mr. Seward, by his assistant, replied that he could not encourage them in resorting to the island for that purpose unless they could get the consent of St. Domingo, and advised them to get that of Hayti also. Thereupon they got the consent of St. Domingo and informed Mr. Seward of it in a communication which he has suppressed. Afterwards, becoming "larmed at a newspaper paragraph, they wrote Mr. Seward to remind him of his implied promise to them and to tell him how much they had attended on the faith of the

Mrs. Coleman, daughter of the late John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is about to write a biography of her father, and requests all persons having any information about him likely to be of public interest to address it to her at Baltimore.

In the darkest days of the Atlantic tele-graph enterprise, a friend of Cyrus Field's bought ten thousand dollars of stock for a ten dollar bill. Mr. Field offered to take the stock at a considerable advance. "Well, but what do you advise me to do, Mr. Field?" "Take your stock home," was the reply: "lock it up in your safe, and never look at it, or think of it till you come to me for your dividends on it?" And that man is now receiving on his investment of ten dollars, eight hundred dollars per annum in gold.

to them and to tell bim how much they had expended on the faith of it. "We have done so," said they, "feeling satisfied that our government would acknowledge our right, particularly after informing us how to obtain it." To this Mr. Seward unblushing-

that he knew nothing of it. The President, when interrogated on the subject, averred that the "memorandum" was wholly un-

The capital stack of a German theater company in Philadelphia is fixed at \$200,-000, the greater part of which has been sub-scribed. An emigration party is organizing at Pithole for building a "branch city" in Colorado. Mr. J. W. Bonta is President, and will "keep the hotel. The party start on the 1st of April.

The heirs of Mr. Yingst, of Dauphin co., who was killed by the Lebanon Valley railroad last fall, have recently recovered from the company \$4,500 damages. from the company \$1,000 animages.

Mr. John Snavely, an old and respected citizen of Cornwall township, half a mile from Independence, Lebanon county, committed suicide recently near his residence. A temporary bridge near Johnstown gave way recently, on account of too many per-leons being on it; several individuals were agverely injured, but fortunately none were Effiled.

James Black, Esq., President of the "Pennaylvania State Temperance Union," has appointed Rev. Pennell Coombe to preach and Jecture on temperance in what is known as the Eastern District of Pennaylvania. ylvania, being the counties lying east of anna river. It will be a part of his of form county Unions and local