

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1868.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Election, Tuesday October 13, 1868.

A registry law is pending in our Legislature. Such laws are an annoyance to voters; requiring them to spend a day to get registered or lose their vote.

The radical State Convention met at Philadelphia last week, re-nominated the present State officers, and adopted an evasive platform upon pending issues. Grant and Curtin were named for President and Vice President. Grow had one vote and lacked about 75 votes. Curtin and Ben Wade led the field; an arbitrary rule was adopted, by which all delegates to National Convention were chosen by the chair, which sets aside delegates chosen by the party who favor Wade. This and other causes led to a very bitter debate, and a stormy session. About one-third of the delegates were dissatisfied, and protested against the arbitrary course of the majority. The party settled its own defeat in Pennsylvania.

Returns from 223 towns in New Hampshire show the Republican ticket to be 2,608 votes ahead; with 8 towns to be heard from that give from 100 to 200 Democratic majority, which will leave from 2400 to 2500 majority: the Democrats having made handsome gains over former years. As the whole radical influence of the country cannot be concentrated upon that State in November, as now, it remains to be seen how it will vote for President.

Dodging the Negro Issue.

It is well known that Hickman, a Radical member from Chester county, offered two amendments to the Constitution; one for the adoption of negro suffrage, the other for fixing the pay of members at \$700—equal to \$50 per week.

The Montrose Republican, a negro suffrage organ, copied the following endorsement of the measure:

"The ground taken by Mr. Hickman was manifestly right, but it is rather too much to expect a Pennsylvania Legislature to approve or adopt any such principles. The proper regulation of the right of suffrage requires the exercise of statesmanship, and the reduction of legislative salaries an exhibition of self-denial—neither of which is often to be found in the vicinity of Harrisburg during the session."

Recently, the Montrose organ published the following from a correspondent:

"It is not probable that either of these amendments will be passed finally this session. It is not advisable for the Republican party to carry so enormous a load into the campaign of 1868. There is too much at stake for the party to shoulder outside issues. It will be time enough to place the amendments before the people after the Presidential election. Mr. Hickman introduced the matter with the best of motives. But a majority of the Legislature look upon his action as premature. Due care will be exercised on the amendment question, and the best interests of the Republican party will be guarded."

Upon the final vote, 13 members voted for submitting the negro amendment now, and 5 voted for \$700 salary.

The Republican politicians occupy a most pitiable position. It is admitted that they all favor negro suffrage, but dare not submit the question to the people now; it being their policy to wait until after election, and then force it upon the State by act of Congress. Lacking moral courage to meet the honest people squarely upon an issue, they intend to first deceive them and then compel them to accept an obnoxious measure for party reasons. Cowardice and treachery are the confessed elements upon which Radicalism hopes to finally ride into and retain power; and the white men of Pennsylvania must go to the polls remembering that Radicals intend to force equality upon them, but dodge the issue just now in order to deceive the people, and succeed, by foul means, in doing what could not be done fairly.

Measured by above standard, 13 Radical members out of 54 seem to have "statesmanship," while only 5 have "self-denial." As to Burritt, member from this county, his votes show him to have just "statesmanship" enough, to "go the nigger," but destitute of self-denial. Unlike others he is not afraid "to shoulder is-

sues," and will go into the next campaign "to carry so enormous a load" as the darky and \$1,000 pay for three months' voting—about ten times more than his services would be worth at home.

Congress--Impeachment, &c.

The summons to appear before the court of impeachment was handed to the President on the 7th. He remarked that he would attend to the matter.

A bill is pending to declare the adoption of the proposed constitution of Alabama, and its admission into the Union. The constitution was defeated at the election, receiving only 70,000 out of 170,000 registered voters; but the radicals say that a great many should have voted for it who did not, so they propose to reverse the election.

A prominent Western radical, who is familiar with the manner in which the election force was carried on in the State, says that in quite a number of instances droves of negroes roamed from one county to another during the week of the election, and voted for the constitution at every poll they happened to pass. This was especially the case in the southern and middle portions of the State, and yet they failed to carry it."

Hon. Geo. Vickers, Senator elect from Maryland was sworn in on the 9th.

A bill is pending to continue the negro bureau and set apart lands to it.

A rule has been adopted to issue 1000 tickets daily to members of Congress, &c., for admission to the impeachment trial. It is reported that as high as \$50 are paid for tickets—good for one day only.

On the 12th, under cover of a bill relating to internal revenue, an amendment was adopted to deny the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction; the object being to throw all cases out of court which may test the constitutionality of acts of Congress.

An early decision on the McCord case is anticipated; and as the radicals are aware that it must declare the reconstruction acts unconstitutional, Forney announces that no more respect should be shown to an opinion of the court than to a resolution adopted at a mass meeting.

A controversy has been had over the alleged destruction of \$18,600,000, in bonds; the disputed points being as to whether the bonds were printed, destroyed or fraudulently issued.

On the 13th, the President entered appearance to the impeachment, by his counsel, Henry Stanbery, Benj. R. Curtis, J. S. Black, Wm. M. Everts, and T. A. R. Nelson, and asked for 40 days to prepare an answer. Counsel cited case of Judge Chase, where, upon one article, 39 days were allowed. They argued that the charge now pending involved an examination of the laws and precedents for a long series of years.

The radical managers attempted to press the trial without an hours delay; and when Edmunds of Vermont, (Rep.) moved that time be allowed, they were aroused to a violent passion at what was considered a breach of faith to the party programme; upon a test vote to allow no time, it was lost by one majority. Ten days were finally allowed by a party vote; whereupon the court adjourned to meet on the 23d of March.

Can it be possible that a system of free government is so near an end that a Senate will vote for conviction upon partisan issues, and that an usurper will be permitted to seize the reins of government, and displace a lawful President?

Fisher, a District of Columbia Judge, who seems to have imbibed the disunion theories of radical congressmen, ruled, recently, that "Virginia is not a State in the Union, and therefore the requisition of the Governor could not be recognized."

This fishy decision is demolished by one from the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that "The efforts to draw off eleven States from their allegiance to this government, and the setting up of the so called Confederate State Government, were illegal, those States still being constitutionally in the Union."

The New York Tribune is thus driving away at General Grant the anticipated standard-bearer of its party. It says:

"To elect a man to office who deliberately gets drunk is to bring delirium tremens into our legislature, and to make the preparation and execution of our laws uncertain, wild and spasmodic. Now is the time for the men who really believe in the virtue of temperance to show their faith by their works. Let us resolve to vote for no man who has not strength enough to resist the temptation of wine."

Eminent men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

The Impeachment Question.

We clip the following extracts from the Carbondale Advance, a Republican paper. They reflect the views of sensible Republicans:

In an issue like the present, we expected that our sympathies would be with Congress. We think they would be but for the many, and to our mind very great improprieties connected with the procedure. We will state some of these, as the result merely of our own reflections and investigations, for what they are worth, and not in interest of any party, as such. They are sure to be worth nothing to any thorough going partisan that knows his party is always right.

Now, this power of removal, upon which the first nine articles are based, has been considered as attaching to the Presidential office from the foundation of our government, and as inherent to it under the Constitution. It has been exercised by every President that chose to exercise it at his pleasure. It has been done without objection or rebuke save in a single instance. That exception was in the case of Andrew Jackson, when, as now, party passion ruled the hour. Jackson removed his Secretary of the Treasury directly against the known will of the Senate. The Senate passed a resolution of censure. Against this resolution Jackson "protested" in one of the ablest state papers ever issued, and appealed to the people, against the unauthorized interference of the Senate with the prerogatives of the Presidential office. The people sustained him overwhelmingly.

Jackon believed that he proved conclusively that the power of removal was "beyond the reach of legislative authority."

The act which the President is charged with violating thus stands in this questionable shape. It is of doubtful validity, and in very probable contravention of the real rights, and constitutional prerogatives of the Presidential office.

Beyond this, there is to our mind a graver objection. The act was passed in the heat of party passion, expressly against the party now charged with violating it, intended solely to be personal toward him in its effect, and its penalties. Now, while passion still rules, one of the parties to the quarrel, puts on a magisterial air, and assumes to sit as a Court! To judge the other party with whom it is engaged in the quarrel.

A Court! What is a Court? According to the first principles of Jurisprudence, a Court is supposed to be an impassioned, impartial tribunal—an unbiased umpire. Not only is a person not allowed to sit as Judge or Jury in his own case, but is incapacitated if he is in any way interested in the result, or has expressed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the party arraigned. Is the majority of the U. S. Senate such a Court, as against the object of their special spite and hate—Andrew Johnson. One would think every member of the majority of the Senate would excuse themselves from serving in such a case, upon conscientious grounds—if they had any conscience left. There are several other points of objection under this head, which we must omit to notice to day.

The tenth article, based upon a conversation with Gen. Emory, seems to be a serious one. We give the testimony in full below. There is undoubtedly something atrocious in it, although we cannot see it.

Two new articles have since been added, which we have not time or space to copy. They charge the President with having spoken disrespectfully of Congress!

It is not yet four years since it was a crime to speak disrespectfully of the President. That time has passed.

The State Convention.

We publish in our paper this week the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 4th instant. It was large and enthusiastic, and the spirit and feeling manifested were of the very best kind—and of the character that leads to harmonious action at the polls. As will be seen, Charles E. Boyle, Esq., of Fayette county, was nominated for Auditor General, and General Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia county, for Surveyor General. We think the selections are good ones, and will be endorsed at the polls next October by a majority of the voters of the State. Mr. Boyle is a young man, a lawyer by profession, and in large practice. His personal character is pure and spotless, and his political record as a Democrat without a blemish. He has served three sessions in the Legislature and has a familiar acquaintance with the public business of the State. General Ent was a gallant officer of the late war, and served with distinction to its end. He was twice brevetted for meritorious service. He is also a lawyer by profession, and in point of personal and political character is the equal of his colleague.

We have a personal acquaintance with both these gentlemen, and can assure the Democrats of Bucks county that they are every way worthy their support. As we were a candidate before the convention for nomination for Auditor General, it may be expected that we will say something about our defeat. We might give divers reasons for failing to get the nomination, but we can compress it into a few words—we did not receive votes enough. Our partial, personal and political friends, thought we had a claim to re-nomination and presented our name to the convention, but that body thought differently and we are content with the decision. We neither feel sore nor disappointed at the result, but will give the nominees our most hearty support, both by word and pen. We are under many obligations to our friends in different parts of the State for the support they gave us

—but we are especially obliged to the country Democratic press for its advocacy of our claims, to re-nomination. The knowledge of so many warm friends more than compensates for defeat.

We ask all our readers to give the platform adopted by the Convention a careful perusal. The political truths announced in it must meet the approbation of all lovers of free government.—Doylestown Democrat.

The State Convention.

The candidates put forward for Auditor and Surveyor General are men of decided ability, of sterling integrity, of unswerving personal honor, and of popular manners. They are both young and both fine speakers. In the coming contest they will appear before the people of the State, and on the stump will well bear their part in the discussion of the momentous issues which are now agitating the nation.

Our candidate for Auditor General, Hon. Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, is a civilian, and one of the ablest young men in Western Pennsylvania. For two years together he was the recognized leader of the Democratic party on the floor of the lower House of our State Legislature, and he acquitted himself so ably as to give him a high reputation throughout the State. The West demanded his nomination, with a very good show of reason so far as the question of localty was concerned. His nomination is an excellent one.

The candidate for Surveyor General, Gen. Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia co., is as gallant a soldier as ever went forth from Pennsylvania. He fought thro' the war against the Southern secessionists who sought to destroy the Union by the force of arms, and is now ready vigorously to do battle against the band of Northern traitors, who by preventing its restoration have kept him and his fellow-soldiers from seeing the fulfilment of the great work, for which they so freely shed their blood and periled their lives. The State ticket as it thus stands, being composed of a distinguished civilian and a distinguished soldier, cannot fail to be elected by a very large majority.

The platform of principles put forward by the Convention is eminently sound and conservative.

It is not made up of glittering generalities, but is a clear and distinct enunciation of the great political principles that underlie the present all-important contest. It will commend itself to every right-thinking man in Pennsylvania, and will win for us many votes from the opposition.

The Convention did its work well.—The result is before the people of the State, and their voice will be heard in loud approval at the State election in October, and the still more important Presidential contest in November, declaring that Pennsylvania still stands firm for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of Constitutional liberty.—Lancaster Intelligencer

State Convention.

The statement Col. Forney makes in to-day's Press as to the prospects of candidates for Vice President, is extremely unfair to Mr. Grow, as his strength in the Convention will demonstrate. To set down his strength at thirteen is so pitifully absurd as to lead one to wonder what Col. Forney can be driving at. He must know that he is not giving one-fifth of the strength of Mr. Grow, who indeed, as we believe, is to-day the leading candidate for Pennsylvania's nomination in the National Convention.—Republican paper.

Grow received one vote!

The radical organ says "Edwin M. Stanton is one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country." So it would seem from the fact that he was the first to advise the President to veto the Tenure of Office bill on account of its unconstitutionality, and actually wrote that message himself. He cannot hold his present position under that act after a legal decision by the Supreme Court, hence he asks the Ramp Congress and the Radical party to prevent the President, by violent proceedings, from appealing to Court. This shows that however good a lawyer he may be, he is an infamous time server.

The Pittsburg Commercial, the leading Radical paper in Western Pennsylvania, has sufficient regard for law and decency, we are glad to see, to lead it to protest against Ben Wade's sitting as a Judge over Andrew Johnson. It says:

"The Constitutional provision substituting the Chief Justice for the Vice President to preside over the Court on the ground that the Vice President was an interested party, could not have meant that the Senator acting as the Vice President might take his seat as a juror in the case." And it adds that "it would be little less than monstrous were Wade to reach the White House by a vote as juror on the trial of Mr. Johnson."

The past winter has been one of the severest ever known, both in this and other countries. In Algiers the suffering has been very great. In Russia, as we learn from a letter in a Paris paper, the cold has been intense. Terrible storms have added to the severities of the season in Great Britain. In this country, the continued severity of the weather, and the great amount of snow that has fallen, have been almost without a parallel.

Last August the public debt was \$2,511,306,246, now it is \$2,519,839,622.—Let the tax ridden masses try to cypher out when it will be paid at that rate!

ECLIPSES.—There will be no eclipse of the moon this year, but there will be two of the sun and one of the Radical party. The latter will be visible in all portions of the United States.

The Flood. We hear that the bridges over the Susquehanna river at Susquehanna Depot, Kirkwood and Union, have been swept off by the high water, accumulation of ice, &c.

The Bishop of Vermont.

Burlington, Vt., March 11. William Henry Augustus Bissell, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Geneva, New York, was unanimously elected Bishop of Vermont, by the Episcopal Convention in this city to day.

An Express Robbery.

CINCINNATI, O., March 11. Mr. S. B. Hayman, an American Express messenger on the Hamilton and Dayton train due here at 10 o'clock, was knocked senseless while counting his packages of money by some persons unknown, who entered the car by means of false keys after the train left Lockland. The robbers escaped at the next station carrying with him a package containing \$20,000. The messenger was discovered in a bleeding condition by a brakeman on the train. He is very seriously injured and is now delirious. The money belonged to parties in Indiana and Illinois.

ITEMS.

—The trial of Jeff. Davis which was to take place at Richmond, on the 25th, will probably have to be postponed again on account of Chief Justice Chase's presiding at the trial of Andrew Johnson.

—The Elmira Advertiser, a republican sheet, says of the recent elections in that State: "We have met the enemy, and we are routed, horse, foot, and dragoon." So mote it always be.

—A conservative member of the Virginia Convention was expelled on Friday, for refusing to vote for the disfranchising clause, and stating that he had a contempt for the Convention and all of its works.

—The negroes elected a Mayor in Memphis the other day, and Forney's Press and Greeley's Tribune are crowing over it as a great Republican victory.

—The municipal election held in Lock Haven, Pa., on the 28th ult., resulted in a grand triumph, every ward going Democratic. The majority for R. R. Bridgers, Mayor, is 103, against 80 last fall.

—Thurlow Weed says the pending measures of Congress to wipe out all vestige of civil authority in the South will accomplish two objects, viz: "Inaugurate negro supremacy at the South and overthrow Radical supremacy in the North."

SALER, March 10.—The election for city officers to-day resulted in a Democratic majority of 152, being a Democratic gain of about 72.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—The charter election here to-day resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by 400 majority; a gain of 30 per cent.

BRIDGEPORT, March 11.—The election which took place in this city yesterday resulted in a Democratic victory, being 121 over that of last spring. The Democrats carried the First and Second Wards.

—Our Legislature is enquiring why the arms belonging to the State have been given to a secret society, called the "Grand Army of the Republic."—Ohio Paper.

—Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, says that this has been the coldest winter in New Haven of any in the ninety years, except that of 1835-6, whose mean temperature was one degree lower.

—We judge from the immense sales that Mrs. S.A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle) is preferred by every one. Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 2w

—Impeachment is plainly provided for in the Constitution, but only for treason and other high crimes and misdemeanors, and not for mere political or other differences of opinion.

—There is no public necessity for the impeachment of President Johnson. He has committed no high crime or misdemeanor. The charges against him are so frivolous that assailants have nothing but empty declamation to utter about them.

—The summons citing the President to appear before Sumner's court is returnable on Friday, and the leaders of the conspiracy are making arrangements to commence the trial on Monday, giving the President only one day to prepare his defence.

ORANGE, N. J., March 11.—In the town election yesterday the Democracy swept the city of Orange in each ward. The Mayor is elected by a majority of 245 votes—a large gain. The wards tell the same story. The Second Ward gives a Democratic majority of sixty. Last year the Radicals carried it.

WHAT NEXT?—We learn from Montgomery, Ala., that the returns from all counties in that State, in which elections were held, have been received, but their publication is forbidden, by the military strappings, with the view, no doubt, of so arranging them by fraud as to answer the purpose of the destructionists. If this is not the object, why is it that the facts are not made public?

—The returns from the town elections in Maine continue to show great Democratic gains. In Gorham the radical majority last year of 120 was cut down to 35. The Democratic gain in Lewiston, set down at first as 208, is ascertained to be over 450 over last fall's election. In Saco the Democratic gain is 113. Cumberland has elected all democrats, excepting town clerk. The Democratic gain in Bath is 104 over the election last fall, and over that of 1866, 541.

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