CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 7, '71

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Spring Elections.

The bill fixing the third Tuesday of March for the election of township and borough officers, has passed both houses of our state legislature. That is sensible.

The Butler *Herald* keeps a dove with olive branch in its mouth, flying at it's mast head. Wonder whether that ain't the very bird which Noah let fly from the ark and which never returned.

The house apportionment, radical child, reported from committee the other day, is a more monstrous outrage, than the outragous old one. It would give the rads 19 senators certain, and 12 to the democrats, with two doubletful districts. Centre, Union and Blair are tacked together for one Senator. We think this monster will get its head bruised.

R.-R. Matters.

We were shown a letter by Mr. R. H. Duncan, a few days ago, received by him from Harrisburg, stating that Mr. Young the representative from Union had succeeded in effecting a compromise upon the railroad bill, having the amount fixed at two millions instead of three as originally stipulated in the bill as the amount of mortgage bonds to be issued by the company, in which shape the bill passed last week. The delay in the passage of this bill has retarded the work upon the road somewhat. There was a meeting of the board of directors in Philadelphia on last Wednesday, to take into consideration the Danville extension.

The engineers, we understand have now located the road from Bellefonte to near Lemont, in which case they may soon be expected in the eastern part of Potter towship, to continue the location through the valley to Lemont.

The Tyrone *Herald*, we see is also opposed to Gen. Grant, having hoisted his name to its mast head as its choice for President in 1862. Whenever the *Herald* wishes help kill a candidate it only needs favor him—its support is death to any one.

The Republican Senatorial apportionment bill includes Centre, Blair and Union. Which is good—*Tyrone Herald.*

Yes, it a good radical gerrymander to disfranchise the democratic voters of old Centre. By looking at the map you at once see that it would be a sort of horse shoe district,—and narrow as the ideas of the *Herald.*

A Washington letter writer says that Sumner's late speech caused more consumption of whiskey in the white house on Monday night, 27th ult., than on any other occasion in the history of this administration, and the profanity came up to the most exciting requirments of the highest army standard.

Sumner, in his great speech in the senate the other day, printed in this week's REPORTER, says that Grant is the greatest Ku Kluxer in the country.

On account of the dead lock between the two houses of our state legislature on the apportionment question, it is thought there will be no adjournment before June.

Vice-President Colfax gave his casting vote on wednesday last in the Senate against all action in favor of a repeal of the income tax. This fact should not be forgotten by the people whenever Mr. Colfax attempts to obtain any elective office.

The Apportionment.

The apportionment business in our state legislature is not making much headway. The democrats of the senate presented and passed a bill which was about as faultless as such a bill can be drawn. The radicals of the house, on the other hand have passed a disgraceful gerrymander, which would insure them an undue share of members on 31st ult., A dispatch says:

The House devoted its whole time to the Republican apportionment bill which passed finally by a party vote, and will go to the Senate as reported by the House Committee on apportionment without amendment.

The Democrats alleged openly that the Senate would refuse to adjourn till a satisfactory bill was passed.

The Republicans in response asserted they would carry a bill fair to them or be satisfied at the next election with the apportionment of 1864.

The Senate and House are certainly at a dead lock on this question.

The House adjourned till Tuesday morning.

Garrett Davis Enraged.

Uproar in the Senate Chamber—A Senator's Fist in Ben Butler's Face—A Trickster Pronounced a Scoundrel—Henry Wilson Preventing a Disgraceful Fight.

Washington, March 30,—An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the Senate Chamber to-day, which, while it lasted, created a profound sensation. especially in the galleries. Garrett Davis had been speaking for some time upon Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report the Ku-Klux bill, and had worked himself up into a passion at what he characterized as the unjust charges of disorders made upon the South, when Gen. Butler entered the Senate Chamber. At this point Davis was facing his Democratic colleagues, and was apparently exhorting them. Gen. Butler, seeing who was speaking, marched over in that direction and took a seat next to the Kentuckey Senator. Then stretching his legs out he wheeled his chair around, threw his head back, and looked at Davis with an expression of mingled insolence and contempt. The galleries, thinking it a piece of bravado, enjoyed it hugely. Davis, whose back was still turned, had reached that point in his speech where he was claiming that the stories of Southern outrages were grossly exaggerated. "They are more," said he; "they are the vile inventions of unprincipled adventurers and heartless scoundrels, made to continue their ill-gotten hold on political power. They are"—and here turning round in the warmth of his feelings he beheld Butler almost at his very elbow, looking straight at him with a face immovable as stone.

Davis instantly paused in his half-finished sentence, placed both hands on his desk, and glared at Butler with the ferocity of a tiger. Butler returned the Kentuckian's look unflinchingly, only growing a trifle paler. This tableau continued for several minutes, neither changing his attitude a particle, while the galleries looked on in painful suspense, and the surrounding Senators held their breath and affected an unconcern which no one felt.

Finally Garrett drew himself up, thrust his clenched fist almost in Butler's face, and said:

"Here, here is the man! This is the class of men who concoct stories of diabolical Southern outrages, and then ask for unlimited power to suppress them. Look at the scoundrel! Here he is!"

And his excitement becoming too great for him, he sank back in his seat, while the President promptly suppressed some threatening demonstrations which were attempted in the galleries. It being one of those things where interference was a very delicate matter, no one had attempted anything of the kind thus far, and all in the hall breathed more freely when Garrett dropped into his seat.

Still Butler never moved, nor altered the expression of his face, although a thousand eyes were turned upon him.

Garrett was no sooner in his chair than he wheeled it round, and began to draw it up by short jerks in the direction of Butler, until the distance between them was almost imperceptible, when he burst out again with:

"Oh, you scoundrel! You rascal!", with a few strong adjectives prefacing each of the above epithets. "Did you come here to insult me?"

Butler replied, "Go away from me. What do you suppose I care about you? Go away."

Garrett was just about to raise his arm to strike Butler, when Henry Wilson left his own seat, hurried over to the scene of threatened conflict, and, placing himself between the two men, stopped the disgraceful proceedings at once. Garrett, on being appealed to in a calm, considerate way, cooled down, and retired into one of the Senate ante-rooms.

Butler however stalked around the Senate for several minutes laughing and talking to this one and that as though nothing whathever had occurred.

When Davis was asked later in the day why he had given way to his feelings in such a conspicuous manner, he replied that it was very evident to him that Butler took his seat there for no other purpose than to insult him, and he would allow no man to do that. But ler, however, says that he no more thought of Davis when he sat down than he did of the man in the moon, and never had the least notion of insulting him. The general verdict to-night seems to be that if Butler must have rows, he had better keep on his own side of the house.

Grant's Ignorance.

We yesterday published—says the New York Sun, a radical paper—the message of President Grant asking legislation from Congress to "secure life, liberty, and prosperity in all parts of the United States;" and also alleging that "a condition of affairs now exists in some of the States of the Union, rendering life and property insecure, and the carrying of the mails and collection of the revenue dangerous." This message affords a new proof of President Grant's utter ignorance of the Constitution of the United States, and the limits to the authority of the Federal Government which it fixes.

Congress has nothing to do with passing laws for the protection of life and property. That is the duty of the State Governments. There is no authority in the Constitution for the passage of any laws to protect the life or property of citizens in any State. That power belongs exclusively to the Legislatures of the several States; and when the President calls upon Congress for the enactment of laws of this description, he calls for legislation which transcends the powers of that body.

As for the carrying of the mails and the collection of the revenue, which the President says are now dangerous, he already has as much power for the removal of that danger as he should desire. The army of the United States is under his control for precisely this service; and if its forces are not sufficient to protect the mail carriers and the revenue collectors, he has a right to call upon the Governors of the States for the militia for that purpose. When he invites Congress to pass new laws upon this subject, he simply gives conclusive proof of his own ignorance and incapacity.

The Ku-Klux-Klan.

A True History of the Organization—Its Origin, Objects, Signs, Grips, and Passwords.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The body of men which first assumed the name of the Ku-Klux-Klan was a very different organization from the thieves and robbers who now prowl about for purposes of booty. The latter have borrowed the livery of the former to serve the devil in, and hence that originally genteel organization is made the scape-goat of every outrage in the country. The original organization is gone out of existence entirely, and a reliable gentleman, now in this city, who was a member of the Klan, is responsible for the following statement of facts: The Ku-Klux-Klan was peculialy of Southern origin, and was intended to counteract the "Grand Army of the Republic" and the Loyal League," and for the better protection of the families of Southern men from the depredations of the robbers turned loose on society after the war. Their object was to protect, not to depredate; to build up, not to destroy. As evidence of their motives—peace and good order—the oath each member took upon himself was a pledge to "support the constitution as given by our forefathers, and to protect the weak against the strong."

This shows that it was only the disturbers of the public peace, the land-pirates who follow close upon the heels of such disorganization of society as ensues after a long war, who had any cause to fear the terrible bugbear of Ku Kluxism.

Its name was suggested by the noise which the old army musket makes when springing the lock and discharging the piece. Ku—Klux—Klang—the first two sylables made by the lock, the last was the bang, or Klang of the discharge, the final "g" being afterwards discharged for the sake of euphony.

Their signs grips were few and simple. A member was recognized by returning, twice, a gentle pressure of the hand, or when hand-shaking was not practicable, passing the fingers of the right hand gently through the hair, in reponse to a like motion from the inquirer.

The Klan was organized, as before stated, in a sentiment of peace and good will to all, and malice toward none. It was established by the very best men in the country, the leaders of the Confederate armies, and extended from the Potomac to the Rio Grand. It was composed of men who loved peace for its own sake; it was a perfect knight errantry of the Southern States, as harmless, and intended to be far more useful and subservient of good morals than the Loyal League and the Grand Army—but the hue and cry raised against, and especially the fact that every villain assumed its virtues for the purpose of perpetrating his outrages, finally induced a disbandment of the organization.

The French Civil War.

Fighting has really begun around Paris. The bridge over the Seine at Sevres was carried by Ducrot's men, but a much more serious engagement took place on 2nd at the bridge of Neuilly, where several thousand Nationals were routed, and driven into the city. The capture of this position opens the way for the government troops into the Bois de Boulogne, and along the road nearly to the Arc de Triomphe. The Versailles army has also occupied St. Cloud and the line of the Seine, and doubtless ere this has invested the entire southern and eastern sides of the metropolis. The Germans are on the north, and therefore Paris is almost insolated again. A skirmish is reported at Narbonne, in which the insurgents were again defeated. M. Thiers issued a circular announcing these military operations, and also that the National Assembly is sitting tranquilly at Versailles guarded by "the best army France ever had." The news from inside Paris represents that the Communists are proceeding to still more radical measures. It is now proposed to issue assignates, to exclude religion from the public schools, and to abolish the inheritance of property. The leaders are quarrelling among themselves, and removing each other from office. The imperious Bismarck adds to the anxieties and humiliations of poor France by sending a peremptory threat that he will reoccupy Paris with 80,000 Germans if a part of the war indemnity is not paid by the 15th instant.

Returns of the election held in Connecticut last Monday, show a gain of one congressman for the democrats.

USURPATION!

Sumner on Grant.

SPEECH OF THE SENATOR.

The following are copious extracts from Senator Sumner's speech, delivered in the Senate, in opposition to the President's San Domingo policy, allusion to which is made in the Congressional proceedings.

Mr. Sumner in his opening paragraph definitely asserts that it is now on evidence before the Senate that the navy of the United States under order from Washington has been engaged in measures of violence and belligerant intervention—being war without the authority of Congress. The whole business, he adds is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violence in acquisition of foreign territory being half an Island in the Carribean sea, and still further that this violence has been employed to prop and maintain a weak ruler, him a usurper upholding him in power that he might sell his country, and secondly it has been employed to menace the black republic Hayti.

Such a case, Mr. Sumner continues, is too grave for silence for the sake of the navy, the administration of republican institutions and for the sake of the Republican party, which cannot afford to become responsible for such conduct, the case must not pass without inquiry: but beyond all these considerations, it is a commanding rule of justice.

The question is not whether

the acquisition of San Domingo

Is desirable, but whether we are justified in the means employed to accomplish this acquisition, and evidence now before us shows too clearly that means have been employed which cannot be justified.

He had supposed that the proceedings regarding the treaty for annexation were blameless until while it was pending before the Senate, the Assistant Secretary of State brought him a number of dispatches among which was one from our Consular Agent there, who signed the treaty of annexation, from which it distinctly appeared that Baez, while engaged in selling his country, was maintained in power by the navy of the United States. Other evidence has accumulated to show that we were engaged in forcing upon a weak people the sacrifice of their country, the State Department and Naval Department each contained a record of disgraceful, intolerant and deplorable proceedings, and still they pressed consummation. The story of Naboth's vineyard was revived unless the report of the State and Navy Department are discredited. It is obvious beyond a doubt that our Government has seized the war powers carefully guarded by the constitution and without authority of Congress has employed them to trample on independence and equal rights of two nations co-equal with ours.

The Senator then characterizes

Baez and Grant as co-partners

in the melancholy affair and carefully reviews the history of the former and his unscrupulous usurpation. He recites the origin of the scheme of annexing half the Island which is generally known.

Baez was obliged to invoke foreign assistance, "Help me caucus or I sink" cried the citizen. The European powers would not listen, none of them wanted his half of the Island, not Spain, not France, not England, none of them would take it, but at last he was relieved by

an answering voice from our republic.

A young officer inexperienced in life, ignorant of the world, untaught in the Spanish language, unadvised in international law, knew absolutely nothing of the intercouse between nations and unconscious of the constitution of his country was selected by the President to answer the cry of the grand citizen. In the closest association with Baez and with profitable concessions not easy to measure was the American Cazneau known as disloyal to our country and so thoroughly suspected that the military plenipotentiary before leaving Washington was expressly warned against him, but he at once rushed into the embrace of the selfish speculator who boasted his intimacy beyond all Americans with the samana, and annexation negotatiens to their class, and who did not hesitate to instruct Baez. It was not only his right but his duty to keep an American citizen in person to serve and protect the negotiations in which our President was interested, which he denominates

the great business

In hand. By the side of Cazneau was Fabius, also a speculator and a lifelong intriguer, afterwards this Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Baez in the great business. A treaty was signed by which the usurper pretended to sell his country to the United States for $1,500,000; a so another treaty leasing the Bay of Samana for an annual rent of $150,000. The latter sum was paid down by the young plenipotentiary, or $100,000 in cash and $50,000 in pop kets and in a battery. The usurper thus obtained the navy of the United States to maintain himself in his treason.

Baez not only a Usurper but a Perjurer.

By the Dominican Constitution of 1866, it is solemnly declared that neither the whole nor any part of the territory of the republic can ever be alienated while the President takes the following oath of office: "I swear by God and the Holy Evangelists to keep and cause to be kept the constitution and laws of the Dominican people; to respect their rights and maintain the national independence."

The previous constitutions had said simply: "No part of the territory of the republic can be alienated," but now, as if anticipating recent events, it was declared: "neither the whole nor part," thus explicitly excluding the power exercised. All this was set aside while the plot went on. Even if

Baez had defied the Constitution

of his country, our government, in dealing with him could not do so. In negotiating with another power the great Republic, which is an example to nations, cannot be insensible to restrictions imposed by the Constitutions of the contracting party. This duty becomes stronger from the very weakness of the other side defied by the Dominican usurper. All these restrictions must be sacredly regarded by us. This is an established rule of international law. Thus the constitions of both contracting republics and the law of nations were all set at naught in this great business.

David Hatch, of Norwalk, Connecticut, was guilty of writing letters to a New York jounal, exposing

the Character of Baez.

The latter arrested him as soon as his second usurpation succeeded and imprisoned him, and he was detained in prison by the authority of the usurper at the special instance of Cazneau and with the connivance of Babcock in order to prevent his influence against the treaty of annexation. This evidence is expiicit.

Gauther, the Minister of Baez, who had signed the treaty, in an official note to our Consular Agent, dated at San Domingo, February 18, 1870, and communicated to the State Department, says: "I desire you will be good enough to assure his Excellency, the Secretary of State, at Washington, that the prolonged sojourn of Hatch here has been only to prevent his hostile action in New York."

Nor is this all. Cazneau had the equal hardihood to write to Babcock, then at Washington, under date of February 19, 1870, a similar version of the conspiracy, where, after denouncing our commercial agent at San Domingo who was urging the liberation of Hatch, he proceeded to say that the latter would certainly make use of his liberty to join

the Enemies of Annexation.

A few weeks' restraint would not be so convenient to him, as his slanderous statement might become to the success of General Grant's policy in the Antiiles and that, in reply to our commercial agent, insisting in the presence of Baez, that Cazneau was opposing the liberation of an innocent man, he urged that President Baez had a right, and ought to do everything in in his power to serve and protect the negotiations in which our President was so deeply interested. In other days it was said the best Governments are where an injury to a single citizen is resented as an injury to the whole country. Here was a respected American, declared by our consular agent to be an innocent man, in the words of Cazneau, "to serve and protect the negotiations in which our President Grant was so deeply interested." The cry, "I am an American citizen" was nothing to Baez, nothing to Cazneau, nothing to Babcock. The young Plenipotentiary heard the cry and answered not.

Annexation was in Peril.

Annexation could not stand the testimony of Hatch, who would write in the New York papers. Therefore he was doomed to prison ships.

Our navy were used to menace the town of Puerto Plata and protect Baez and his agents at all points on the coast. The treaty was rejected in June last and no pretext remained for intervention. But the navy continued to interfere. On July 21st, Commodore Greer reported that in his opinion the withdrawal of it would lead at once to revolution. In September there was danger of

An Outbreak in San Domingo

And troops sent to support Baez from our fleet.

Many other proofs are afforded by documents that nothing but the armed force of the United States has sustained Baez. In February, 1870, Admiral Poar appeared with the Dictator and Severn at Port-au-Prince and declared: "Therefore, if any attack should be made upon the Dominican, meaning the usurper, Baez" during negotiations, under Haytien or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostility in return. Such was his language in the executive mansion of the President The rear amendment reports a dignified reply to the Presiocnt and Secretary of State who said that while they were aware of his weakness, they knew their rights and would maintain them, and their dignity as they were able, and must be allowed to be judges of own policy, or words to that effect. In fact the rear administration hold the Haytien President, if any sails under the Haytien or any other flags were found in Dominican waters, he would sink or capture them.

He concludes with the exclamation of the Duke of Wellington. "There can be no such a thing my Lords as a little war."

The Senator asserted that there may be war without a battle, and so our navy has conquered without firing a shot, but its presence in Hayti and San Domingo was war. He then minutely reviewed the testimony to this effect, furuished by the State and Navy Departments, from which it appears that the very agent who signed the treaties officially reported that the usurper was maintained in power by our guns.

But intervention in Dominica is only one part of the story, even according to the confession of the Navy Department. In the effort to secure the much coveted territory our Government was not content with maintaing the usurper Baez in power, occupying the harbors of Dominica with war ship. The United States sent other ships, being none other than our powerful monitor dictator, with the frigate Severn as consort, and with yet other monitors in their train to menace the Black Republic, Hayti, by an act of war. An American Admiral was found to do this thing, and an American minister, himself of American blood, was found to aid the Admiral.

The dispatches of the Secretary of State instituting the act of war is not communicated to the Senate, but we are sufficiently enlightened by that of our Minister at Port au Prince, who, under date of February 17, 1870, informs the State Department in Washington that he had transmitted to the Haytien government a notification that the United States asked and expected it to observe strict neutrality in reference to the internal affairs of San Domingo. This

Assault upon the Independence

and equality of the black republic. Mr. Sumner adds, appears more fully in the report of the Navy Department, which is an authentic record of acts flagrant and indefensible.

Mr. Sumner proceeds to say that this conduct is a gross violation of international law and of the Constitution of the United States, and every employment of these war powers in pursuance of this assumption was a usurpation, and that the assumption in the San Domingo treaty is exceptional and abnormal, being absolutely without precedent, but, continues Mr. Sumner, even admitting some remote infinite semblance, excuse or apology, during the pending treaty, all of which I insist as absurd beyond question, though not entirely impossible in a quarter unused to constitutional questions and heeding them little; conceding that assumpsit is inserted in the treaty by the Secretary of State that Baez had deceived the President into the idea that he possessed

The kingly Prerogative

Of declaring at his own mere motion, and wishing to deal most gently even with an undoubted usurpation of the King, prerogative, so long as the Secretary of State, the sworn counsellor of the President, supplied the formula for usurpation, and you will bear witness that I have done nothing but state the case. It is hard to hold back when the same usurpation is openly prolonged after the Senate had rejected the treaty on which the exercises of the kingly prerogative was founded, and when the assumpsit divises by a Secretary of State had passed into the

Limbo of things lostt.

On earth here there is no remote infinitimal of excuse or apology; nothing, absolutely nothing. The usurpation pivots on nonity, always excepting

The kingly will of the President,

Which constitutionally is a nonity. The great artist of Bologna, in a much admired statue, sculptured Mercury at standing on a puff of air. The President has not even a puff of air to stand on.

Congress has the sole right to declare war, that is to say a majority of both houses and the President must concur in it.

The President has set this principle at naught.

He covenanted in the treaty, which was rejected, as follows: "The people of the Dominican Republic shall in the shortest possible time express in a manner conformable to their laws, their will concerning cession herein provided for the United States shall, until such expression be had, protect the Dominican Republic against foreign interposition in order that the national expression may be free."

Now nothing can be clearer than that this provision introduced on the authority of the President alone, was beyond his powers, and therefore "Brutum fulmen,"

A mere wooden gun

Until after the ratification of the treaty. Otherwise the President alone might declare war without an act of Congress, doing what he cannot do, and thus overturning that special safeguard, placing what Story justly calls this highest sovereign prerogative under the guardianship of Congress. But the treaty-making power itself belongs to the President with two thirds of the Senate. The President alone cannot make treaties, and his treaty promising to use the war power without the consent of Congress, was unconstitutional and void, and now the same usurpation is openly prolonged after the Senate has rejected the treaty on which the exercise of the kingly prerogative was found.

Enlarging upon the declaration that the President had placed himself at the head of a more powerful and costly ku-klux than those in the south, Mr. Sumner proceeded: Had the President been so inspired as to bestow on Southern Unionists, white and black, one-half the time in zeal, will personal attention and personal intercession which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island in the Carribean Sea, our Souther Ku Klux would have existed in name only, while tranquility would have reigned everywhere within our boundaries. [General applause in the galleries and hisses.]

The Vice Presedent—The Chair cannot consent that there shall be manifestations of approval or disapproval in the galleries, and he reprehends one as promptly as the other. If they are repeated he must enforce order.

Mr. Sumner provided—now as I desire the suppression of the ku-klux wherever it shows itself, and the elevation of the African race, I insist that the Presidential scheme which instals the Ku Klux on the coast of San Domingo, and which insults the African race in the Black Republic shall be fairly represented. I speak now of that kuklux of which the President is the declared head, and I speak for the African race, whom the President has tramped down. Is there any Senator in earnest against the ku-klux, let him arrest it on the coast of San Domingo? Is there any Senator ready at all times to seek the elevation of the African race, here is occasion for his best efforts?

Mr. Sumner concluded: In the evidence adduced I have confined myself carefully to public documents. On this unanswerable and cumulative testimony, where such a part confirms the rest, and the whole has the harmony of truth, I present this transgression, and here it is not I who speak, but the testimony. There stands the case. International law has been violated in two of its commanding rules; one securing the equality of nations, and the other providing against belligerent intervention. While a distinctive fundamental principle of the constitution by which the President is deprived of the kingly perogative, is disregarded and this very kingly perogative is asserted by the President. This is the simplest statement. Looking still further at facts we see that all this great disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlying Tropical Island with a large promise of wealth and in carrying out this scheme our Republic has

Forcibly maintained a usurper

in power that he might sell his country and has dealt a blow at the Black Republic of Hayti which being a wrong to that republic, was an insult the African race and all this has been done by the perogative alone without the authority of an act of Congress. If such a transaction, many—headed in wrong, can escape judgment it is difficult to see what securities remain, which other sacred rules of international law may be violated whatever. A foreign nation may not be struck at what other belligerent menace may not be hurled. What other kingly prerogatives may not be seized? Never before has there been such Presidential intervention in the Senate as we have been constrained to witness. The President visits the capital with appeals to Senators. These have been followed by assemblies at the Executive Mansion, also with appeals to Senators, and who can measure the pressure of all kinds by himself or agents, especially through the appointing power, all to secure the consummation of this scheme. Thus do we discover in the acts of the President, whether on the coast of San Domingo, or here at Washington, in the same determination, with the same disregard of the great principles, and also the same recklessness toward the people of Hayti, who have never injured us.

In view of these things the first subject of inquiry is not of the soil, climate, productiveness and the possibilities, but the exceptional and abnormal proceedings of our own Government. Before condemning the treaty or any question of acquisition, we must, at least, put ourselves right as a nation. Nor do I see how this can be done without retracting our steps and consending to act in subordiuation and international law and the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, on the question of acquisition, I say nothing to-day, only alluding to some questions involved—the question whether we well assume

The bloody hazards

Involved in this business, as it has been pursued with alternative expenditures for war ships and troops, causing more painful anxieties which the land of Tousaint L'Ouverture listens to the constant whisper of independence and there is still that other question of debts and obligations acknowledged and unacknowledged with an immense claim by Hayti and an unsettled boundary which I have already called a blood law suit. These annexations I state only, while to my mind there is

Something better

than belligerents intervention and acts of war with menace and absorption at untold cost of treasure. It is a sincere and humane effort on our part to inspirit peace, to reconcile Hayti and Dominica and to establish tranquility throughout the Island. Let this be attempted and our Republic will become an example worthy of its name and the civilization which it represents, while Republicans will have new glory. The blessings of good men would attend such an effort nor would

The smile of Heaven

be wanting and may we not justly expect the President to unite in such measures of peace and good will. He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city, and so the President ruling his spirit in subject to the humane principles of international law and the constitution of this country will be greater than if he had taken all the islands of the sea.

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8 O'CLOCK.

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DANIEL RUNKLE,
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feb25.2m. JAS A. M'CLINTICK

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News! See Here!

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