



WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.

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Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting on January 20th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of June, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forthwith elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective districts, who shall meet in Mass. Convention, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Com. WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND THE RADICALS.

One year has passed since Andrew Johnson made his open declarations of opposition to the Radicals. On the 22d day of February, 1866, at the Capital of this country, Mr. Johnson openly and in the strongest terms, declared himself in opposition to traitors North or South. He classed Sumner, Stevens, Forney, and others, as a class of traitors, against whom he would throw his force, and challenged them to a contest of power. He made his declarations positive, and asserted without any qualifications, that he would carry his opposition to radical measures to the extreme point, and would not yield to them nor conform with them upon unconstitutional plans of reconstruction, nor upon any unconstitutional proposition that they might attempt to force upon the people of the country, either as a law or as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This is the ground we supposed Andrew Johnson to stand upon one year ago, and, although we were well aware of his unconstitutional procedure and absolute tyranny practiced in Tennessee, as military Governor of that State, we were willing to accept his promises as being made in good faith, and we gave him praise—we accorded to him that which is due to every faithful public servant, and almost every Democratic paper in the country said as we have said: "So long as President Johnson clings to the Constitution as his guide to conduct us from turmoil and war to peace and happiness he shall receive our commendation."

This much we said in support of President Johnson, and to this extent we became "Johnson men" and no more. We have not yet fallen from this position nor will we. As a citizen of this country we and all citizens are duty bound to endorse the action of an executive officer whose course is in accordance with the prescribed rules in the Constitution. We never bartered ourselves to Johnson in the hope of receiving executive patronage or pardon. We had too much self-respect to buy ourself position by pledging to follow the dictation of Andrew Johnson, or any man or set of men, be they even Doolittle, Randall, Cowan, Raymond, or any other of the lesser lights of the Philadelphia Convention. Again, we had committed no crimes for which we must beg executive pardon. Neither had we violated the rights of citizens by coward-like calling upon the Government for armed soldiers to arrest and carry off unoffending citizens and have them confined in a most barbarous manner—even working out murder,—and we needed no executive protection. In truth we were free American citizens, unbiased and fearless. Hence the support we gave to Mr. Johnson was dictated to us through a love of our Constitution and an earnest desire for an early and proper adjustment of the difficulties into which we are brought by a great internecine war. We have not faltered from the position we then took. We stand now as then, ready, anxious, to support Andrew Johnson if he may not prove faithless. But we are admonished that there is danger ahead.

We did not ask President Johnson to give us appointments. We do not ask it now. We did not ask him to join the Democratic party, but when he proposed to unite with us in destroying the power of Radicals and instituting a proper execution of laws under the Constitution, and to oppose the passage of laws unconstitutional, we desired him to recognize some votes at least if he was not willing to acknowledge just principles and power in the Democratic Party.—We wanted, therefore, that the Democratic party should retain and maintain its usage and organization as a party; not because there is any magical power in the name of Democracy, but because the principles and policy of Democracy are the only means whereby the government of the country may be brought to its former integrity, and the only means by which justice may be done to the great mass of citizens of the whole country. Hence we desired that while the President and his Republican friends enjoyed the executive patronage and its disposal as they wished, that the great Democratic party might be supported in its organization in the great States of Pennsylvania and New York last fall, and we expected Johnsonism to influence at least a few votes for the Democratic candidates for Governors of these States. But then arose the ground of suspicion in the course of Johnson and the Conservatives toward Democracy. The conservatives—so-called—called a Convention at Philadelphia previous to the fall elections of Pennsylvania and New York, and previous to the gubernatorial nomination of the latter. What benefit resulted to us from the work of that Convention? Many of the Delegates were Democrats and were well disposed to the success of the party, but Johnson's special Republican (Convention) friends were out to "run the machine," and run it they did. Southern del-

egates were admitted, even Confederate Generals, yet staunch Northern Democrats whose only crime was honest patriotism, were forbidden entrance to the consultation of purity. But to follow this up, the same Doolittle, Raymond and Dixon, who were the acknowledged originators of that Convention turned upon the Democracy of the two leading States of the Union and aided the election of the most radical Governors, and we are compelled to believe a great many supposed Democrats were co-conspirators in the work—for naught but a conspiracy to defeat Democracy was it. Great pretense of battle was made by Johnson and his pretended Conservative friends against negro suffrage, yet every act of theirs tended to strengthen radicalism. Thus they continued talking conservative ideas and voting radicals into office. Thus they continued till Congress met in December, 1867. Thaddeus Stevens opened the session with negro suffrage amendments to the Constitution; Raymond, Dixon and Doolittle apparently become enraged, froth at the mouth, brawled and like asses, and finally when the test is about to be made, they wheel into the negro-suffrage ranks. On the sixth of February we find Mr. Dixon, one of Johnson's instruments of conservatism, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the substance of which is as follows:

SEC. 1. "The Union under the Constitution shall be perpetual." SEC. 2. Provides that the public debt of the United States shall be paid, and that the rebel debt shall not be paid. SEC. 3. Provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States, and shall have all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States. SEC. 4. Provides for negro suffrage in the same manner that the Constitutional amendment proposed by the radicals last winter did, by making the representative basis the number of electors.

Dixon, with other Johnsonites, opposed this same measure one year ago, now they wheel about and move with radicals in negro suffrage questions. On the 15th of January the same Mr. Dixon in the Senate speaking of universal negro suffrage said: "I will vote for it, I have always been in favor of it. Mr. Raymond's course has been so strangely varied both in voting and talking that it would scarcely be possible to learn from his action whether he is in favor of establishing negro suffrage or not. He has said there is not a spark of honesty in Democracy, and very little in Johnson, and not quite as much in Radicalism. Such conservatism or Johnsonism we do not agree to support, and if we are asked to do so by men calling themselves Democrats and claiming to be members of the Democratic party we reply we will not support it, and we doubt whether any man having the least Democracy in his heart or desiring the success of the party can calmly allow so vile a serpent as conservatism to nestle in his bosom. It has stung us once, twice, thrice, and will we compliment it or allow it thus to entice us into the foul resorts of fanaticism? Let the people cry out against it. Let us cut loose from the miserable thought of conservatism, and upon the fair basis of the Constitution, declare manfully for the plain truths of Democracy. If Andrew Johnson does an honorable act we will support him, but while he hangs to the garments of the vilest political tricksters we wish to keep ourself free from the pollution, and we will not harbor the wretch who would as a Democrat, attempt to draw us into the slough of conservatism."

The Impediment Business. According to the statement of the proceedings of the Republican caucus, held at Washington on Wednesday last, there is to be a delay in the prosecution of the impediment investigation, perhaps until the commencement of the next session. The effort to authorize the presentation of a motion for the appointment of a special committee, to take up the subject at the point where the Judiciary Committee left off, was lost. Also that which demanded that the Judiciary Committee shall be appointed immediately, in order to proceed with that matter. There will, therefore, be a breathing spell in reference to this affair, which will not be unwelcome to the country, as, except in Congress, there does not seem to be any desire to press this subject, the consequence of which, in case of failure, will be disastrous to the Republican party, and of doubtful benefit if it should be successful.—Phil A. Inquirer.

So the loyal Inquirer, has at last discovered, that every sensible person well knew, from the beginning, that the impediment movement was an egregious farce. Delay—failure and lost. Its "failure," the Inquirer admits, "will be disastrous to the Republican party, and of doubtful benefit if it should be successful." That's what ails the partisans of the Revolutionary Rump Congress.

Alexandria's Punishment. Another measure of punishment to Alexandria, in Virginia, as a consequence of its disregard of the directions of the Reconstruction bill, in the election the other day, is suggested by Mr. Stevens, which is to remove that town to the District of Columbia, to which it formerly belonged. This was objected to when first proposed, by Mr. Eldridge, and it went off temporarily, but it was renewed at a subsequent period in the session, and passed by a vote of 111 yeas to 38 nays. The Senate is not likely to kill this bill, and in a shorter time than the Alexandrians dreamed of, they will cease to be Virginians and become citizens of the District of Columbia, where negro suffrage is in full operation, and where they will have no chance hereafter to vote for President of the United States, Governor or Congressman, and, in fact, will be deprived of all the pleasant privileges which they have exercised since the original act resigning the country to Virginia was passed. It was a very foolish thing in these Alexandrians to brave Congress in the manner that they did; and if there are any advantages in being a Virginian, rather than of the District of Columbia, they will discover that, for a small enjoyment, they have placed themselves under restrictions which may be continued during the lives of the present generation at least.—Phil A. Inquirer.

And is it possible, Mr. Inquirer, that the thing called the National Congress, you admit, is legislating in spite, and for "Alexandria's punishment." An admirable act, repealing the Pension law for the benefit of soldiers of the war of 1812, was rightfully defeated last week in our Legislature.

ARM FOR THE RIGHT! The Radical Jacobins, not satisfied with their present powerful organization, have recently commenced the formation of a secret military organization known as the "Grand Army of the Republic." The ostensible purpose of this euphonious named concern is to aid and assist the orphans and widows of deceased soldiers; its real object is to act as auxiliary to the abolition party, and furnish the "sneers of war," when the time comes for the removal of the President, or any other revolutionary act it may see fit to commit. Already in the Northwestern States has the organization become a formidable political-military machine, and its members regularly armed and equipped number half a million. Its object was simply that of charity, whereas would consist the necessity of military organization? The truth is palpable and cannot be disguised that the infernals are determined upon riding rough-shod over the liberties of the people, and their janizaries are being prepared for that emergency. But a short time since a resolution was offered in Congress taking out of the hands of the President the control of the various national armories and arsenals, placing them under the control of creatures of their own selection. This and kindred acts, together with the organization referred to, indicates plainly what the country may speedily expect. The revolutionists are busy at work, and their emissaries are everywhere extending the ramifications of their revolutionary league. In view of all these things, will the Democracy stand idle? Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and never before have such dangers loomed before our unwelcome presence before the eyes of law-abiding, constitution-loving men. All the incentives that can be addressed to the heart of man, should prompt to immediate and effectual action the staunch legions of Democracy. In view of the impending danger; with the full knowledge that unless checked by the determined front of the party of the constitution, anarchy and blood-hed will soon reign supreme, it is of sacred duty of the friends of union, law and liberty to mobilize their strength and are for the shock. What is needed, is an ardent organization! In every township in the State let one hundred fighting Democrats organize a military company, and in each county let there be at least one regiment. There can be no excuse for a failure to do this; material is plenty, and hundreds of lion-hearted, strong-armed Democrats, many of whom have spent four years in the field fighting for what they hoped would be a restored Union—the fruit of whose marches and bloody fields has been destroyed by the infernals in and out of Congress—are ready to renew the fight for the Union, aided by a host of fresh volunteers. Let the organization begin at once. Let the radical hyenas understand that they are unseated and if they want a fight, if nothing but blood will appease them, that they can have it in its full fruition. With the seal of cowardice stamped upon them by the hand of Divinity itself, they will ingloriously back down if the Democracy will but do its duty. Let it be done, thoroughly and effectually, and done at once.—Clifton Democrat.

So YOU WERE TOLD.—The Chicago Post (Radical) of the 4th has made a discovery. It is important, though nothing new to Democrats and conservatives. Says the Post: "The people are burdened with more taxes than they can pay. The industry of the country is stifled, the resources from which alone the payment of the National debt is to be expected are permanently diminished and crippled. When confessions are voluntarily made by the Republican press, you may accept the belief, without further questioning, that the taxation under which the people are groaning is excessive beyond computation. It stands to reason, then, that the people need relief, or 'the industry of the country' can not be released from the 'stifled' condition, which is playing the very deuce with it.—Look over the proceedings of Congress and see whether you can find any measure either introduced or passed, that is in any way possibly calculated to lessen the taxes, which are now more than our people can pay.—You'll about as quickly find a needle dropped into a haystack as discover any such legislation. Abundance of legislation increasing the taxes you can easily find.—Ohio Statesman.

Senator Cowan.

This gentleman retires from the United States Senate full of honors. Words cannot be found to express the gratitude which the American people should feel to this distinguished man. When the people of the United States were wild; when war frenzy was the order of the day; when statesmanship seemed to be extinct; when all the elements of social economy were apparently precipitated into chaos, this bold man stood forth, in the Congress of the nation, and fearlessly proclaimed doctrines which will live, with honor, in all time, as a portion, and a vital portion, of what all thinking men know as the true conservative doctrines of the Republican institutions of America.

We may be considered enthusiastic on the subject of Mr. Cowan's course in the Senate of the United States; but when we come to reflect that he was elected by the party who, during the progress of the war, thought no man, woman, or child loyal unless they would shout, "death to the South, and hang every Copperhead in the North!"—we say, when we reflect that Edgar Cowan, after being elected by a party of this kind, had the courage, when his opposition to the "rump" majority in Congress was virtual political ruin, in the midst of the war, to stand up in the Congress, and tell that body in their teeth that they were doing wrong, he made a display of moral courage rarely to be met with. He did this at a time when men who professed to be Democrats were weak-kneed; at a time when most prominent men in the nation were filtering; and we boldly say, at a time when no leading statesman, in Congress, or out, dared assume the position that Edgar Cowan took.

Let men who aspire to be statesmen profit by his example.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

At a meeting of the Columbia County Democratic Committee held in Bloomsburg on Saturday, March 9th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That James S. McNeish and W. H. Jacoby, are hereby appointed Senatorial Delegates to meet similar Conferences from other counties in this Senatorial District, for the purpose of appointing a Senatorial Delegate to represent this district in the State Democratic Nominating Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 11th day of June next; and that they are hereby instructed to secure the appointment of Hon. George Scott of Catawissa, as said Senatorial Delegate.

Resolved, That Dr. H. W. McCreynolds and R. C. Fruit, are hereby appointed Representative Delegates to meet similar Conferences from Montour County, to appoint a Representative Delegate to the State Democratic Nominating Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 11th day of June next.

Resolved, That we do hereby request the several counties in this Senatorial District to concur in the nomination of Hon. Geo. Scott, as Senatorial Delegate to the State Democratic Nominating Convention.

Resolved, That the above named Senatorial Delegates, and Representative Delegates, are hereby appointed Senatorial Delegates and Representative Delegates, to meet Conferences from the different counties in the respective districts, to appoint Delegates to the Mass. Convention, to be called at Harrisburg on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Adjourned. C. G. BARKLEY, Chairman. NOAH MOISER, Secretary. Bloomsburg, March 9, 1867.

That important personage that the editor of the Republican would have his readers believe was a "bright" leading light in the ranks of the Democracy of this County, is not even recognized by the true Democracy as an humble member of that party. One thing is certain, he never led us nor never will, so long as we can have a voice in the matter; and, as to the "campaign on Fishingcreek," he does not pretend to deny, nor any of his friends for him, but that he was the originator of that memorable "campaign," at which time many of our best men—Democrats—were very unjustly led off, probably at the instance of the Republican's then "bright" leading light, to a filthy battle, where they remained months without trial or accusation in degradation and misery—and even to die!—A man whose hands are stained with the blood of these men made a "bright" leading light of the Democracy! A thing impossible—preposterous.

A SURPRISE.—On Monday evening last, a party of about twenty or more, of the young people of Berwick—married and single—paid a surprise visit to the M. E. Parsonage, and presented to Rev. John A. Gere, an envelope containing one hundred dollars in "Greenbacks." The party were represented by Captain C. G. Jackson, who in a modest little speech presented the Reverend gentleman with the contributions of his young friends, expressing a hope that while it might prove beneficial to his bodily wants, it might also be an incentive to still greater zeal in the spiritual work in which he was engaged. Father Gere very feelingly and gratefully accepted the gift of his younger friends. He said the visit was one of utter surprise to him; that he had never been treated more kindly anywhere than by the people of Berwick, and that if he should be so fortunate as to be returned to labor amongst them, he trusted that he would be the instrument in the hands of God, of doing them much good, in both soul and body. Altogether, the affair was well planned and most happily executed, and all the participants must have felt that "it was good to be there." Verily, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." After indulging for a short time in the delightful exercise of vocal and instrumental music, the party repaired to their homes.—Berwick Gazette.

A Clergyman writing to a friend, says, "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed, I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic.—Three bottles of the Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.—Flour, per barrel, \$8 to \$17, as to quality; 100 Flour, \$7; Wheat, Penna. red, \$2.80 to \$3; Southern Red; and California white; \$3.20 Rye, \$1.30; Corn, 98 cents; Oats 58 cents; Cloverseed has declined, selling at \$7.25; Timothy seed, \$3.50; Flaxseed \$3.25.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 4th, 1867.

The Thirty-ninth Congress expired to-day at twelve o'clock M. In the House, the roll of members elect for the Fortieth Congress was immediately called, and all but three or four answered to their names. The organization was then enacted. Colfax was the candidate of the Radicals for Speaker, and of course was elected, receiving 127 votes out of 157. Mr. Marshall of Illinois, the Democratic candidate. Before the voting, for Speaker commenced, Mr. Brooks, of New York, obtained the floor, and, in a brief but forcible speech, showed that the present session of Congress has no parallel in the history of the country, having been convened within a month and nine days after the passage of the law authorizing it, and in addition to that fact, there are no Representatives from seventeen States of the Union—only twenty, a bare majority, being represented. In conclusion, he submitted a protest, signed by all the Democratic members against such an organization. He asked to have it entered upon the journal, but the Clerk decided that he could not entertain it, pending the election of Speaker.

The Radical members of the House will hold a caucus in the Hall of Representatives this evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for Door-keeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster. There is a great scramble for these positions, and dozens of aspirants are busy to-day besieging members to advocate their claims. Among the candidates for Door-keeper, is a defeated Radical candidate for Congress from Illinois, named Lippincott.

DURATION OF THE SESSION.

The general impression is that the present session will not last more than a few weeks. The intention seems to be to refer the impeachment question to the regular Committee on the Judiciary, or a special committee—but Butler prefers the latter—and to authorize said committee to sit during the recess of Congress and to report at the next session.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

The Star says: The President, accompanied by his private Secretaries, Colonel Moore, Colonel Johnson, and Colonel Morrow, left the Executive Mansion this morning about ten o'clock and proceeded to the Capitol, where he was engaged in signing bills until the adjournment of Congress, and returned to the White House about half past twelve.

THE CRIPPLED NATIONAL BANKS.

The First National Banks of Newton, Massachusetts, and Hudson, New York, have been placed in charge of agents of the Comptroller of the Currency for investigation. It is expected that the First National Bank of Hudson, New York, will pay all its losses and go on. The Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore will not suspend business.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5.

NO MESSAGE.

Mr. Dawes, from the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two houses had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, announced to-day that the committee had discharged their duty, and that the President said he had no communication to make to Congress at present.

THE NEW MEMBERS.

With a few prominent exceptions, the present House is about on a par with the last, so far as it goes. In some instances changes have been made for the better, but in more for the worse, if that were possible. The ablest man of the Republican side last Congress, Judge Hale, of New York, is out. His successor seems to be a gentleman of very ordinary ability. The Maryland delegation is rather an improvement upon the last.

RADICAL CAUCUS.

The Radicals will hold another caucus to-morrow night, at the Capitol, to take into consideration the business which should be transacted by them during the present session of Congress. It is believed that the questions of impeachment and of a recess will be discussed.

THE VACANT OFFICES.

Many new nominations will be made by the President of the Senate, to fill vacancies caused by rejections. The Postmaster-General states that not less than \$2,000,000 are now in the hands of clerks of postoffices destitute of postmasters.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

Henry B. Tyler, formerly a Major in the Marine corps, and who, during the war, served in the Confederate army, has through Messrs. Brent and Merrick, commenced a suit against John D. Defrees, for the possession of the west half of Lot 6, in Square 445. It will be recollected that the property was forfeited by the Court during the war, and, under the confiscation act, the life interest of the plaintiff was sold to the defendant. This is believed to be the first suit of the kind instituted here, and it will be an interesting case.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses adjourned to-day, about half past 12 o'clock, without having transacted any business of importance. Members appear to be growing restless, and anxious to get away from the city, either by a recess or an adjournment. The question, however, will probably be settled by the caucus this evening, when the relative strength of the advocates and opponents of the impeachment scheme will be tested.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The friends of the tariff bill are anxious to revive it, but in the absence of the Committee of Ways and Means, such action would do no good. It is quite likely that the whole subject will be postponed until the next regular session.

THE VOTE FOR CHAPLAIN.

The Globe of this morning says that Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, was complimented by the votes of Messrs. Boyer, Glossbrenner and Randall of Pennsylvania; Nicholson, of Delaware, and Archer and McCulloch of Maryland, for the Chaplaincy of the House of Representatives for the present Congress.

SERRATT.

The trial of Serratt is expected to take place ere the close of the present month, perhaps about the 15th or 20th. Judge Fisher is the presiding Judge of the Criminal Court this term, but there will probably be a full bench during the trial.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of March, 1867:

Table with 2 columns: Description of debt and Amount. Includes items like Five per cent. bonds, Six per cent. bonds, Navy pension fund, etc.

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds, \$108,091,350.00; Three year compound, \$12,922,000.00.

MARKET REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat per bushel, Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, Oats, etc.

MARRIED.

At Light Street, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. H. Fisher, Esq., Mr. Edward U. Fisheringer, to Miss Mary H. Smith, Light Street, all of Columbia County. On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Will. Eyer, Mr. Michael Eiler, to Miss M. Wenk, both of Danville, Pa. On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. A. Orange, of Catawissa, to Miss Sarah, both of Hellsburg, Pa. At Hazelton, Luzerne County, on the 11th, by the Rev. Newlin, Mr. J. B. K. of Stockton, to Miss Emma J. Jordan, Hazelton, Pa.

DIED.

In Danville, on the 25th ult., Lizzie I. aged 10 years, 6 months and 20 days. At the Catawissa Paper Mills, on the 11th inst., very suddenly of heart disease, H. Chapman, aged about 35 years. In East Bloomsburg, on the 7th inst., after a long illness, Mrs. J. J. Egan, widow of John J. Egan, aged about 50 years. In Bloomsburg, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Samantha J. Evans, wife of Dr. J. R. Evans, in the 28th year of her age. Mrs. Evans was a most estimable lady. She bore up under her sufferings to a surprising extent, and her demise was not anticipated until within a few days of the hour. She will be missed in peace. She was a good wife, a good mother, a good Christian, and an account of the Christian and a virtuous, her loss will be deeply regretted. But the will of God be done! At Williamsport, Pa., January last, as a duty, Mrs. Rebecca Kimball. Mrs. K. was the daughter of J. D. M. Henry, of Columbia County, Pa., having been married to Mr. Smith Kimball, of Williamsport, after the death of his first wife, and the remarkable affection, cordiality and esteem which she enjoyed among her acquaintances, are, by the universal delineation of her character that is usually given in a notice of death!

In the present imperfect condition of society, when strange and unhappy incidents so often mix with and shake the virtues of good persons; when truth almost continually forbids us to give free scope to admiration, and compels us to dispense with praise with a measured and timid liberality, it is delightful to meet with an example of character whose blamelessness and arduous purity spare us the pain of making deductions from its uniformity and virtues; and our satisfaction is greatly increased when we remember that this character was unfolded within the membership of a Christian Church, where the most arduous and the best opportunity of observing it as well as ourselves, and we can give utterance to our Christian love and our best wishes, and our hearty sympathy and a full response in the hearts of all our readers. But we have a higher motive than the relief and gratification of personal feelings in paying this tribute of regard to our departed friend. We consider her example and character very instructive, particularly to young people. Her life, while it bore strong testimony to those mighty principles of morality and religion in which all classes, ranks and ages have an interest, and in which good society rests, seems to us peculiarly valuable as a commentary on the capacities and right application of youth, as demonstrating what a young person may become, what honor, love and influence the young may gather around them, and how arduous is the Christian graces in the morning of life. Let us pay a short tribute to her memory. It is a duty, and we perform it with a melancholy pleasure. Sad indeed is it to realize that she is no more! But her character was one, it is soothing to remember.—The recollection of it comes over the mind like the tranquilizing breath of spring. It asks no embellishment. It would suffer by a strained and labored eulogy. The character of our beloved sister in Christ was distinguished by mildness and harmony—all the elements were tempered in her kindly and happily. This mild and bland temper showed itself in her every look and act. Her manners, her understanding, her religion, all received a hue from it, just as a soft atmosphere communicates its own tender and tranquil character to every object and scene viewed through it. Her piety was a deep sentiment. It had struck through and entwined itself with her whole soul, and partook of the general character of her mind. It was warm, but tranquil; lived on truth and principle, and not impulses; her religious air in which she moved and breathed was not a temporaneous wind, giving occasional violence to her emotions; but was calm, and seemed like a constant dew distilling upon her from heaven, giving freshness to her devout sensibilities, and was as a gentle influence seen not in its falling, but in its fruits of peace and love. This excellent woman it has pleased God to take from us, and without warning, when her hope and prospects for a long, happy and useful life were to human eyes unclouded. That the days of one so amiable, so lovely, accomplished and pious should be so few; that the course of one so gifted in music and every charm should be so short, is the general sorrow! But ought we to think it short. In the best sense her precious life was long. To be the centre of so many good influences; to awaken through so large a circle of souls sentiments of strong affection and esteem; to bear effectual testimony to the religion of Christ; to exalt the standard of useful character; to adorn her profession and uphold and strengthen piety; to be a friend to the poor, a model to the rich; to live in the hearts of parents, brothers and sisters, husband and a tender step-daughter, and unnumbered friends, to die amidst general deep unfeigned lamentation, surely are not evidences of a brief existence. Honorable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor which is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the grey hair unto men; and an unspotted life is good old age. Such is a brief sketch of our lamented friend and sister in the Lord. She was one devoted sister of the most affectionate and faithful step-mother, and one of the fairest examples of all the distinguishing virtues of Christianity. Farwell, Rebecca; "these eyes must be dimmed ere again they shall look upon thee," but soon do we hope to join thee in thy far away home where thou art raised thy sweetest, highest notes, and touch with angelic skill the keys of everlasting praise to God and the Lamb.

MORE USURPATION.

The House adopted a resolution this afternoon, proposed by Judge Kelley, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill declaring who shall call conventions in the unrepresented States, and regulating the elective franchise in said States, at all elections prior to the ratification of their respective Constitutions by Congress. This is a step in advance of the Sherman-Shellabarger bill, and so it will go on for years.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Henderson introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by providing that no State shall prohibit any of its citizens from voting or holding office on account of color.

MR. SAUBURY SUSTAINS THE POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Saubury sustained the point of order that, as the Constitution of the United States had been blotted out of existence, it could not be amended. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

Radical party managers have talked quite freely of late concerning their several known candidates for the next Presidency. Some prefer Grant, but the leaders say that he is not sufficiently inoculated with Radical ideas and, therefore, must not be pressed for the nomination. Chase is also talked of, but don't seem to be popular, and Wade and Colfax appear to be the favorites. The latter is very popular with his party, and the impression among the leaders is that he would make a strong candidate. He has been talking of a recess for some time, and being a "wire-puller," will no doubt give the other candidates a hard run.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has renominated Hon. Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria, and the probabilities are that he will be confirmed. He has also sent into the Senate the names of a number of persons whose nominations were not acted on at the late session of the Senate, and the understanding is that all such will be again referred for confirmation.

MARYLAND SENATORIAL CONTEST.

It is reported to-day that Hon. Montgomery Blair will be strongly supported for the Maryland Senatorship. His friends are vigorously at work, and since the repeal of the law requiring Senators to be elected alternately from the Eastern and Western shores, his nomination is not considered improbable.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 10.

THE MILITARY GOVERNORS.

It is expected that the President will, within a day or two, announce the commanders for the districts created at the South by the military government act. It is generally believed that Schofield, Thomas and Hancock will be among the number selected. The other two have not been named, but there are rumors that Meade will be assigned to the command of one of the districts.

BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.

It is understood that no important business will be transacted during the present session, and for that reason the House has not ordered the appointment of its committees. By holding on, the Senate will force the other branch to an adjournment or recess until next fall or winter.

ORGANIZING FOR THE ELECTION.

The white and black Radicals of Washington are rapidly organizing for the coming municipal election. Meetings are being held wherever there is a disposition on account of race or color. The registration of voters under the new law will take effect and it is believed by those who are competent to judge, that the black vote at the next election will be nearly or quite equal to the white.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Collector of Internal Revenue, William M. Swayne, Seventh District Pennsylvania; District Attorney Eastern District of Arkansas, John Wytko.