

of answer, and demanding an answer, shall a standing army be maintained at great expense to keep the peace between the rebels lately dominant, and their loyalist neighbors, white and black, or will you enfranchise with the suffrage the black loyalist with the white ally their just share of political power, and thus enable them to defend themselves and us? If you do not thus enfranchise them you leave them to be oppressed by the knavish, the brutal and unscrupulous as heretofore, and in some respects, all the more, because their value as property has ceased by the act of emancipation, and those increased wrongs impose additional burthens in the administration of justice upon the government. Of all times in the history of our Government the ballot is now most needed in their hands. We need it, in their interest and ours alike, as counterpoise to the vast disloyal political power that is destined to furnish Congressmen and Senators to our national council chambers to sit by the side of the Representatives of Pennsylvania, and her loyal sister States, and help to make laws not for their own communities only, but for you and me, and the whole country. I do not, therefore, hesitate to say that this general enfranchisement in the South would be eminent-ly wise for our own defence for those invested with it, and for the security of the just interests of the nation at large.

Now those who oppose this enlarged suffrage upon this floor speak to us in the name of Democracy. They say this is "a white man's government," meaning in it the black man has no share; and yet they claim to be Democrats. Sir, I love Democracy. Its doctrines are the doctrines of the rights of man. I find a Democrat defined by Webster thus: "Democrat, one who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men." According to the definition, where are the Democrats upon this floor? Are they the Senators on the other side of this chamber? Have they spoken in favor of "the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men?" No, sir; they have opposed the fundamental doctrine of Democracy. They call themselves Democrats; but were they Democrats when Webster compiled his dictionary.

Sir, I will define a Democrat in these modern times: One who speaks, speaks the word *negro* with two g's—or else pronounces it *nigra*, one, the dread of whose life is negro equality, and who, to prevent that catastrophe, would have all laws that prevent advancement and progress of the colored race continued in force and new legislation of the same character enacted, lest the negro should distance him in the race of improvement; and who believes in "the divine right" of white men to govern, and especially the divine right of the ex-slaveholding nobles of the United States. Indeed, so radical is his conviction of this, that since these oligarchs have withdrawn from participation in the Government, he does not hesitate to declare—Democratic senators have asserted in this debate—that the present Congress of the United States is simply "a cabal," a "French Directory," a "Rump Congress." But if these aristocrats could only occupy their former places in Congress and other departments of the legitimate government, which has been suspended since their secession, would be restored as in the halcyon days of their former Democratic majorities.—The modern Democrat believes in Anglo-Saxon rule. A Senator the other day called this an Anglo-Saxon government. If so, how does he come to be here? Sir, it is a government of men, by men, intended by our forefathers and ordained of God to be the asylum of the oppressed of all lands—the immortal principles of said government contained in their Declaration of Independence loomed up and shedding forth their light like a beacon fire to the enslaved of all nations of the earth. And I am bold to say that, if the gentlemen who claim to be Democrats wish to carry these issues before the people, we will meet them in debates in the school houses and at the cross roads, in the villages and in the cities, and tear the lion skin from their lank limbs, expose their long ears and let the public hear their roar, and the country shall know if it is the voice of Democracy or not. Even in this chamber they have appealed to the lowest and basest passions regarding the negro. When this appeal was renewed last night, a voice from the galleries exclaimed, "That's played out," and that voice they will hear whenever similar appeals are made through the loyal districts of the loyal North. The hobgoblin, clumsily made, has served his purpose; it stands exposed and cannot frighten even children any more. Our children go to school; the people read the newspapers; they go to church upon the Sabbath day and hear the gospel preached of our Lord and Saviour, and cannot be affected by appealing to prejudices so mean as these. They will repudiate the men who make them. So have they done before. The nation has listened *ad nauseam* and spewed them out.

I understand the Senator from Berks (Mr. Clymer) to express the hope, that should this resolution, favoring extended suffrage, be adopted by the Legislature, the Governor would veto it, and if the measure should be enacted by the Congress of the United States for the District of Columbia, I understand the Senator to express a strong conviction that the President will veto the bill. It is very singular that the gentlemen on the other side of this chamber should speak for these distinguished officials, and speak in terms of such new fangled admiration and love. When have they done so before? What measure of theirs have received the approbation hitherto? And now is it called forth by what they have done, or only by what they are expected to do? A Senator last night quoted, as the language of the Saviour in the sermon on the mount, the jubilant song of the angels that announced his birth, "On earth peace, good will toward men." The effort reminded me of the attempt

of a member of Congress many years ago, who when praised by a member who had always been his political opponent, exclaimed "in the language of the Psalmist, 'What have I done that the wicked should praise me.'" The idea contained in this professed scripture, is one, it seems to me, that the Governor of Pennsylvania and the President of the United States would do well to ponder, lest something wrong is contemplated, when these men become in advance the praises. The Senator from Berks (Mr. Clymer) informed us, that if the Governor shall veto our resolution joint it will be "the crowning act of his great fame," and pronounces similar laudations of the President in the assured anticipation, that he will veto the act of Congress. Sir, I protest that these Senators have no right thus to be obnoxious over the Governor of Pennsylvania and the President of the United States.

These distinguished Executives of the State and National Governments have not forgotten—I do not speak it here for their warning, but for the ears of the Senators—they have not forgotten the fate of the signer of the fugitive slave bill, nor of Franklin Pierce, nor of James Buchanan. These men were not able to stand when they attempted to stop the car of progress. They could not stay the stone that rolled down the mighty slide. And I say now that "Whatever falleth upon this stone shall be broken; but upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder." It has been a law of the past, and it is the law of the future. I rest in my predictions, though not a prophet, with more confidence than can the Senator from Berks, who says, in anticipation of the President affixing his veto to the suffrage bill of Congress, "then the day of redemption draws nigh!" Of what redemption? Why the day when their party shall again come into power. That redemption they expect in the anticipation that the Republican party will be wrecked by the discordant action of the members who compose it. But there is no such triumph dawning for the party with a record such as theirs during the five past eventful years—a party dead and only needed to be buried. But there is a day of redemption coming. It is that spoken of by our Divine Master—"Then shall they see the son of Man coming in a cloud with power and great glory." And when these things shall come to pass then look up, and lift up your heads, for the day of your redemption draweth nigh." This language is that of Him who brings redemption himself. It is a redemption for the enslaved of all nations, of all colors, of all classes and conditions. It is the language of Him "in whom there is neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian or Scythian, bond or free," but in Him all are one; who remembers the down trodden in all lands, and says—"Now will I arise for the oppression of the poor and the sighing of the needy, and I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him!" And when he comes to announce that redemption, will he cast his suffrage on that side of the chamber or this? With those who wear the name, but have lost the power of democracy, or with the true democracy who believe in "government by the people, and favor the extension of right of suffrage to all classes of men?" and who say that whatever there is a man born upon the soil and free from crime, wearing a human heart in his bosom and standing in the tender relations of life—citizen, husband, father, brother, there is one who is entitled to a share of political power, and has the inalienable right to defend his interests by his vote?

Sir, the cause we plead—the cause of humanity—will not suffer in that day. And now, if they desire that we shall meet them on this issue, we will go before the people upon it, in the villages, in the school houses, and wherever they shall choose. Our people whose institutions have borne the burthen of a vast foreign emigration floated by thousands to our shores over the wave of the Atlantic, whose principles have endured the strain of the Celt and his participation of citizenship—can well afford this act of justice to the one-eight of our native population. The foreigner is made a voter after five years of residence; but these men were borne upon the soil. Their instincts are true to our Government. They have shared with us the fiery ordeal, the suffering and sacrifices of these four years of carnage. And I shall entertain the confidence that when it is plead before the people it will not be plead in vain.

—A man in Detroit has lately come in possession of property which has been in suit for more than three hundred years. In 1560 one of his ancestors in Germany loaned money to a certain Count who died without paying for it. The estate of the Count was put under sequestration, and has till now been in control of the Prussian Government. A settlement having been reached at last, the heirs of the lender have received more than a million of dollars, the principal and interest of their ancestor's claim.

—A large business is said to be doing at the Fenian head-quarters in Irish bonds. Reports from there state that during the past month, the Brotherhood has become a vast military organization. Circles have been formed into regiments; but they have been instructed, however, to commit no violation of neutrality laws.

—Notwithstanding the excitement in Canada in regard to an apprehended Fenian raid from the United States, there is not the least interruption of travel. Cars leave Montreal each day, and passengers are not in any way molested. At this season of the year, however, the amount of travel in that direction is small.

—The message of President Johnson giving information to Congress concerning the Provisional Governors, etc., has been put into type. It makes a volume of two hundred and sixty-two pages, and contains a vast amount of information concerning the Southern States.

—The Democrats of Rhode Island, in Convention, voted to make no nomination for Governor at present. They had heard from New Hampshire.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.
WEDNESDAY MAR. 21, 1866.

App. Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable. - - D. Webster.

For Governor:
Maj-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY
Of Westmoreland County.

GREAT VICTORY!



THE ELECTION

O. K.

The Union Saved.

COPPERHEADS DEFEATED.



BUTLER TOWNSHIP

REPUBLICAN

The Elections All Right.

The municipal elections in New York and elsewhere, had gone quite favorable to the Union cause. We were, therefore, not surprised to learn that New Hampshire had gone all right, by an increased majority of nearly three thousand. Our majority has run up to over 5,000.—Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican. This is the key note to the coming elections. Connecticut will next speak. Her voice will have no uncertain sound.

On Friday, last, elections were held throughout this county. The result is all that could be desired. Most of the districts have gone Republican. The Democratic majority in this borough was reduced, while in Butler township, but lately a strong hold of Democracy, and never before going against them, we carried every thing from Overseers up to Squire, by an average majority of about 20. It was amusing to see the haggard looks of the leaders of the once defiant party, now much reduced party, as they, one by one, retired from the contest.—To his honor be it spoken, Squire M'Kee was the last to give way. His stubborn devotion to his cause compelled the respect of his victorious foes, who magnanimously allowed him, on his surrender, to retain his side arms, and finally let him return home on his parole, not again to take up arms against the national cause. Butler township has now won a place amongst the loyal districts of the county, and there she intends to remain. The election board is all right, which will insure a fair election next fall. Everywhere the signs are most propitious. Our party is gaining strength with the people daily.

Connecticut.

The next State election takes place early in April. Gen. Hawley is the Republican candidate for Governor, against English Democrat. We have no doubt of the result. Our usual majority is about 2,500, although last year we carried the State by about 11,000 majority; but then the Democracy labored under great disadvantage. The following is from the *World*, and fully explains their situation:

The election last year, when Buckingham rolled up his 11,000 majority may be said to have gone by default. On the very day of the election cannon were firing over the whole State for the fall of Richmond and for Lee's surrender. It

was a holiday, rather than a work day, even at the polls. Thousands of Democrats stayed at home.

No wonder! Their cause had gone under!

We notice that Mr. Pillow has presented a petition asking legislation as to dogs and sheep. We don't know its import.

Petitions are being sent in from various townships of this county asking legislation for the purpose of equalizing bounties throughout the county.

Petitions are also in circulation in the southern portion of our county asking that the law of Allegheny county, prohibiting stock of various kinds from running at large, be extended to this county. We are not advised that any of those petitions have reached Harrisburg. Such legislation will, sooner or later, be desirable in the greater part of this county.

The President and the Democracy.

President Johnson seems to be somewhat out of humor with the Pennsylvania Democracy. It is asserted on what we take to be good authority, that his Excellency advised the managers of that concern to nominate either Gens. Hancock or Meade, and that he pledged himself, in the event of their election to give them three years leave of absence so that they could take charge of the Old Keystone, during the balance of his term. Neither of these gallant soldiers would consent, however, to have their laurels, so nobly won, dimmed by affiliation with these "Sunday" patriots.

Whereupon the party put in nomination one of its own favorites, leaving out of sight expediency. This, it is said has worked terribly on the patience of the President. Clymer is the Senator who in '63 led the assault upon Mr. Johnson, when he sought to speak to the people of Harrisburg, in the interest of the union cause, denying the legitimacy of his appointment, declaring him to be a mere suppliant at the throne of power, &c. The President cannot forget all this.

Our Senator.

In our paper this week we give the remarks of our Senator on the resolution of instructions offered in the Senate by Mr. Landon, we believe. These remarks will be read with interest by our people.—Had every Senatorial district in the State a representative so faithful and prompt, little watching would do them. It is with great pleasure we say that we have noticed Mr. Browne's course with much interest, and have, on all occasions found him among the foremost in the cause of truth. His votes and speeches are fully up to the sentiment of his constituents. This is as it should be. We have little patience with those public men who are always dragging their slow length along at a respectable distance in the rear of public sentiment. Such is not the case with Senator Browne.

Gen. John W. Geary.

As most of our readers are not personally acquainted with Maj. Gen. Geary, and know but little of his early and private history, we give the following interesting article from the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*:

The Union State Convention have placed in nomination Gen. John W. Geary, of Westmoreland county. While our personal preference was for another candidate, we felt confident that, from the three most prominent gentlemen spoken of for the nomination, none could be chosen not eminently fit for the position. Now that a choice has been made, it is well to inform our readers who the individual is who has been chosen to bear the banner of the Union in the Fall Campaign.

Gen. John W. Geary was born in the neighboring county of Westmoreland, and is now about forty-seven years of age.—His parents were of but small pecuniary means, and became involved in debt, owing to the protracted illness of his father previous to his death, leaving our subject to support his widowed mother from the pittance in those days accorded to one who essayed to teach a country school, but he succeeded in cancelling the debt of his father, and, after setting for a time as a clerk in a wholesale house in our city, completed his education at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.

We next hear of him in the employ of the State authorities, and also of the Green River Improvement Company, as a civil engineer, in Kentucky, where he assisted in the survey of several public improvements—returning to his native State to become, after some service in subordinate positions, Superintendent of the Portage Railroad, at that time the connecting link between the canals on either side of the Alleghenies.

His taste for mathematics early gave him an inclination for military affairs, and he took such an interest in our volunteer militia, its proper organization and efficiency, that he was chosen to command the brigade comprising the counties of Somerset and Cambria.

Twenty years ago, on war arising with Mexico, he had an opportunity of bringing his military acquirements into play, and on the first call for troops marched to Pittsburgh in command of the "American Highlanders," a company of mountaineers, composed of his neighbors, which joined Col. Roberts Second Pennsylvania Regiment, of which their youthful captain was almost unanimously chosen Lieutenant Colonel. Joining Scott at Vera Cruz, this regiment continued to serve under him throughout his brilliant campaign. In the battles of La Hoya Chapultepec, Garita de Belen and the City of

Mexico, the young soldier did noble service, and in that city was chosen, by vote of the regiment, to succeed Col. Roberts on the death of the latter. His regiment did yeoman service in the enemy's land, gallantly, though unsuccessfully, storming the heights of Chapultepec, (where General G. was wounded,) and entering the Belen Gate under a terrific fire from the enemy. Their gallant service, and that of their commander, was at once acknowledged by placing him in command of the citadel. Although strict in discipline, he was kind of heart, and as quick to overlook the trifling faults which had their origin in ignorance and inexperience, as determined to punish such as persisted in evil-doing.

On the return of peace Col. Geary brought his regiment to this city from Mexico, (without the loss of a man by the way) where they mustered some four hundred of the eleven who had gone to the war. Our citizens well remember the ovation given the soldiers of that war on their arrival at our wharves, and the speech of our venerable Wilkins now no more, on their reception. It has not been excelled by anything of the kind in the twenty years which have since elapsed.

For a year or two Col. Geary returned to private life, until called from retirement by President Polk, early in 1849, when he was sent to California as Postmaster of San Francisco, with authority to establish post-offices, mail routes, &c., in that partially explored territory, just annexed to the Union, but, from the discovery of its golden treasures, increasing in importance with a rapidity never before exemplified. Probably no better selection could have been made for the position, and the incumbent gave such general satisfaction that, on his removal from it on Gen. Taylor's accession, he was eight days after unanimously chosen Alcalde of the city, under the Spanish laws, an office comprising the position of alderman, mayor, coroner, public administrator, chairman of all the county offices, the duties of which he executed with great ability, and a celerity which better suited the vast Anglo-Saxon population flowing into the new State than the *poes tiempo* habits of the *hollabres* "to the man or born."

During the month which Col. Geary was, with his family, detained on the Isthmus, he succeeded in organizing the Masons and the Odd Fellows among the transient and resident Americans there, for the alleviation of the distress of the sick amongst the crowds of our countrymen continually subject to detention at Panama, through the paucity of shipping on the Pacific side. On his quarters being robbed by the guard, in that city, he compelled the thieves to march back with their plunder, and deposit it in his room, after a struggle with the sergeant and his men, in which nothing but great coolness and determination saved his life.

General Bennett Riley, then Military Governor of California, also (on his election as Alcalde,) commissioned him as Judge of First Instance, which he subsequently resigned in favor of Judge Almond of Missouri, since deceased. Re-elected Alcalde by a vote lacking but twelve unanimity in a poll of four thousand, and held the position until the office was abolished, and the American system of city and county government established in May 1850, when he was chosen Mayor. On the expiration of the term he acted as one of the Commissioners of the bonded debt of the city until February, 1852, when he returned to "the States"—intending, like many others, to return to California, but was prevented by severe domestic afflictions, and pecuniary losses caused by the failure of others.

Having resided in San Francisco during a considerable portion of Gen. Geary's administration of its affairs, and having been for a part of the time placed in a position which gave us an opportunity of seeing his mode of conducting the city Government, we can say that it was as safe a city as a residence, so far as regards security for life and property, during that period, as the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny is to-day—that, notwithstanding its numerous drinking-houses and gambling-shops, and its heterogeneous population, much of it the offspring of creation, and all thrown suddenly together, the robberies and murders were not more numerous than they are now in our own cities. Before he was Alcalde, the "hounds" (an exaggeration of our "mudlarks") roamed the streets and robbed in open day, and after his mayoralty a vigilance committee of a thousand armed men was deemed necessary to purify the city of scoundrelism.

We well know that, although allowed to grant the city lands to whom he pleased, under a Mexican law, on condition of improvement, he studiously refused to sacrifice her real estate when he could have realized many thousands of dollars for himself by such a lawless piece of fiscalty—and that, when a mere tool of some speculators was appointed Justice of the Peace to effect such a fraud, he studiously opposed the notorious "Colton Grant" to the bitter end. His energy during the first great fire in the city, in December, 1849, in checking the flames by the free use of gunpowder, the only "fire extinguisher" available, and his courage in personally conveying much of it in buildings already in flames, saved property of vast value, but led to heavy judgments against himself, which, however, the city subsequently assumed. Taken altogether, his whole administration of the post office, municipal department and the sinking fund of that city, proved Gen. Geary no common man, but one possessed of executive ability of high order.

In the summer of 1856 he succeeded Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, as Territorial Governor of Kansas. Having always belonged to the Democratic party, which had acted with the South, it was supposed that Gen. Geary would be influenced to favor the pro-slavery men of the border in their desperate efforts to establish that institution in the new State just preparing for admission to the Union. The other Government officers there, however, soon discovered he could not be used as a mere tool of border ruffianism, and, with Atchison, Springfellow and others, who were then raiding the territory, joined in abuse of the Governor,

who had issued orders to disarm the territorial militia, (principally Missourians,) called out by his predecessor, was endeavoring to bring peace out of anarchy—protected Lawrence against their threatened attack, and generally dealt with fairness toward all contending factions in the territory. Not receiving the support from President Buchanan which was promised him when he accepted the position, Gen. Geary, in March, 1857, resigned his office and returned home, greatly to the regret of the free-State population. His administration there, during a period of unexampled difficulty will always be spoken of to his praise.

His more recent history, as a gallant General of the Union armies, during the Great Rebellion, is known to all, and needs no repetition here; as we had designed more to call attention to Geary as a civilian than as a military man, the duties of the position which he is next to occupy pertaining almost entirely to the former character, and requiring the executive ability so abundantly shown by him in the civil positions he has heretofore filled.

The *Pittsburgh Gazette* gives the following brief but correct resume of Gen. Geary's military achievements during the war:

From reports filed in the office of the Secretary of war, it appears that during his term of service Gen. Geary was engaged in over fifty hotly contested battles and important skirmishes, besides many others of lesser note. Among these engagements may be especially named that of Bolivar Heights, Cedar Mountain, the three days' fight at Chancellorsville, the struggle at Gettysburg, which also lasted three days, and resulted in driving back the enemy from the soil of Pennsylvania, Washburn, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Triana, Mill Creek and Snake Creek Gaps, Roanoke, (two days), New Hope Church, (seven days), Keady Creek, Nose's Church, Kolb's Farm, Keady saw, Pine Hill, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, siege and capture of Atlanta, (twenty days), siege of Savannah, (ten days), which was captured by his division ten hours before any other troops reached that city, as was also Fort Jackson, both of which places were surrendered in person to Gen. Geary. In this capture three hundred and fifty prisoners, one hundred and fourteen pieces of artillery, thirty-eight thousand five hundred bales of cotton and five ocean steamers, with an immense variety of ammunition and other stores, fell into the hands of the victors.

Upon the capture of Savannah, Gen. Geary was appointed by Maj. Gen. Sherman, its Military Governor, which position he filled with signal credit to himself until he was relieved, that he might accompany the triumphant army of Sherman in its further march through the Carolinas.

In the battle of Bolivar Heights he received a severe wound in the right knee, and at Cedar Mountain he was slightly wounded in the left ankle, and seriously through the elbow joint of the left arm. He was also struck in the right breast and severely injured by the fragment of shell at Chancellorsville. His two sons accompanied him to the field, the eldest of whom, a young man of eighteen years, who had advanced himself by sterling ability to the command of a battery, with the rank of captain, and gave promise of the utmost capacity and usefulness, was killed at the battle of Wauhatchie. "At the time that he fell," says an able writer, "he was acting as Lieutenant of one section of Knapp's Battery. As an artilleryman he had no superior in the army. His gun was his pride. He was always beside her, and his aim was unerring. At this battle, about twelve hundred and fifty men under command of Gen. Geary, were attacked from an eminence, by five thousand of the enemy, at twelve o'clock at night. The unequal fight was gallantly accepted, and though the command was at first thrown into some disorder, they speedily rallied, and not only repulsed, but drove from the field the vastly superior numbers of the enemy. In the hottest of the fight—in the act of sighting his gun, his forehead pierced with a bullet, young Geary fell, and instantly expired. His father coming to the spot, clasped in an agonizing embrace the lifeless form of his boy—then, mounting his horse, dashed wildly into the thickest ranks of the foe, and rode like an avenging spirit over that bloody field until the enemy were utterly routed and put to flight." This General Hooker pronounces the most gallant and successful charge that has come to his knowledge during the war.

In this official report of this battle Gen. Hooker says:

"During these operations a heavy musketry fire, with rapid discharges of artillery, continued to reach us from Geary. It was evident that a formidable adversary had gathered around him and that he was battering him with all his might. For almost three hours, without assistance, he repelled the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and, in the end, drove them ignominiously from the field. At one time they had enveloped him on three sides, under circumstances that would have dismayed any officer except one endowed with an iron will and the most exalted courage." SUCH IS THE CHARACTER OF GENERAL GEARY!—*Chambersburg Repository.*

THE SITUATION.

During the great debate in which the country is now engaged it is well to remember that temperance of tone and a careful regard for truth are always powerful allies. We have lately had signal illustrations of the folly of extravagant statements and personal aspirations; and there can be no more palpable absurdity than those who stood steadily together against rebellion when rebellion was formidable are now anxious and plotting to surrender the Government to rebels defeated and disgraced. Yet these are charges gravely made against such men as Andrew Johnson on the one hand, and Charles Sumner on the other. Now either or both of these gentlemen may be mistaken in the policy of reorganization which they favor, but there is surely no reasonable ground for believing that they are hostile to the Union of Govern-

ment. Their views of the true course to pursue may hopelessly differ, but certainly while their intentions are beyond suspicion the difference of their views may be discussed without acrimony.—The situation is entirely without precedent, and denunciation, insinuation, and fierce partisanship merely confound the confusion and exasperate honest differences.

It is as unjust to assert that Congress is hostile to the loyal men at the South as it is to insist that the President is anxious to have disloyal men sit in Congress.—It is as inaccurate to declare that Congress means to sustain a pauper class of freedmen at the expense of the Government as to argue that the President intends to betray the freedmen defenseless into the hands of those who hate them. It is as untrue to say that the course of Congress violates the Constitution as that the policy of the President overthrows it. The truth lies between all these extremes, as may be seen by looking at the last point we have mentioned. If, for instance, it be alleged, in defense of what is called the President's policy, that the war was to prevent secession; that it was successful; that secession was therefore prevented; that the States are now, as before, in the Union; and that, consequently, Congress has no constitutional right to prohibit their representation—it is no less true that if those States are in the Union they were equally so in May last, and that the President has no constitutional right to appoint a Provisional Governor of a State in the Union. The truth is, that the President acted from the necessity of the case; and that must be the principle of action until reorganization is complete. Then, and not before, the authority which is called the war power cases, and the normal habit of the Union is resumed.—The argument is that, by no means ended, as Senators Doolittle and Johnson seem to suppose, when it is proved that the late rebel States are not out of the Union.—They were not out of the Union a year ago. Was any representative which South Carolina might have chosen to send to Congress at that time to be therefore admitted without question? No sensible man will affirm such an absurdity.

Neither the President nor Congress hold that the mere fact of laying down arms raised against the Government proves either the loyalty of those who surrender or the propriety of admitting without question the representatives, whom they send. Senator Reverdy Johnson himself concurred in the report made to the Senate in February of last year that it was "improper for this body to admit to seats Senators from Louisiana till, by some joint action of both Houses, there shall be some recognition of an existing State Government acting in harmony with the Government of the United States and recognizing its authority." All that Congress asks is that the subject shall be investigated and the facts ascertained, and for that sole purpose was the Reconstruction Committee appointed. The President also reaffirms the same principle when he says, in speaking of the late rebel States: "When they comply with the Constitution, when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty and that they can be trusted, when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored." So says the President; so say we all. But here are points to be decided, and by whom? Is it not evident that Congress must decide them for itself before it can admit a single member? The President may for himself be satisfied upon some of these points, and he says in his Veto Message that, in his judgment, "some" of the late rebel States may properly be admitted to representation. But surely neither he nor any other man can expect that his conviction will bind Congress.—There was never a subject, indeed, which required more deliberate consideration. The honor of the country pledged to the freedmen; the security of the national debt; the increased representation given by the Emancipation Amendment to the late rebel States; the danger of any risk of assumption of the rebel debt in any form—all require the most thoughtful care in legislation.

But the most truly patriotic men may honestly differ about methods, and if upon any point Congress and the President disagree, the Constitution indicates the course to pursue. He may interpose his veto. If Congress overcomes it by the Constitutional vote, it will become a law of the United States which the President is sworn to execute. If his veto prevails the will of Congress so far fails to become a law. But the President, if he have any regard for the dignity of his office or for the just distribution of powers in this government, will be very wary of declaring that his view of the case shall prevail against that of Congress. The President is but a co-ordinate branch of the Government. He is not the superior of Congress nor of the Supreme Court. He is the executive officer of the laws.—Meanwhile his veto of any measure is a deliberate appeal to the country upon the point of difference, and the country will decide the question at the ballot-box.

But we confidently trust that no such appeal will be necessary. The President and Congress have the same end in view. They both desire the resumption by every State of its relations in the Union at the earliest moment consistent with the general peace and security; and if Congress, accepting the facts of the situation, trusts something to time, something to the traditions of the Government, something to the sure laws which, despite passion and prejudice, still control human affairs; and if the President, mindful of the equal dignity and responsibility of Congress, remembers that firmness is not inconsistent with forbearance, nor conviction with conciliation; and if orators and journals reflect that rhetorical fury is always feeble and futile, the great party of loyal men who saved the Union will secure its peaceful perpetuity by mutual moderation and wise concession.—*Harper's Weekly.*

—The desks of the late Confederates, Congress have been sold at auction in Richmond. They brought only twenty-five cents apiece. We consider this a good price. They might have been sold by the card.