

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1866.

Blanks. The Observer office is now supplied with a general assortment of all the blanks in every variety...

Cool, Vary.—In the new State of Colorado there are 46 negroes in all, and these 46, or a portion of them, have petitioned Congress...

In Ohio there is a severe struggle going on for the United States Senatorship. The contest has been narrowed down to John Sherman, present Senator, and General Schenck, both Republicans.

The English government has published further diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Adams and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Adams, on Nov. 21, notifies the English Government that its proposal for a joint commission is declined by the United States.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. The House of Representatives last week received a message from the President communicating the requested information in regard to steps taken by France and by Maximilian to obtain from the United States a recognition of the Imperial Government of Mexico...

As regards France, the Secretary of State, on Nov. 6, in a dispatch to Minister Bigelow, expresses the concern of the United States respecting the presence and the operations of the French army in Mexico, and declares the attempt to establish permanently a foreign and imperial government in Mexico inadvisable and impracticable.

WHY DAVIS IS NOT TRIED. The President last week sent a message to the Senate, in reply to the inquiry of that body why Jefferson Davis is confined and why he is not brought to trial. The message covers reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, and does not otherwise respond to the Senate resolution except by referring to the annual message of the President.

IN OUR REPORTS OF PROFESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS appears a statement from Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, to the effect that President Johnson informed him that he was in favor of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Now, which is right? As Congress is determined to pass the bill at any rate, we trust they will do it soon, so that we may be able to ascertain positively where the President does stand on this important issue.

FRIENDS OF THE OBSERVER, are you doing what you can to extend its circulation and influence? Have you any conservative neighbors who ought to take the paper and do not? If so, make it your business to see them at once, and urge them to place their names upon our list, and do not rest contented until you know that they have done it.

A CHANGE IN OFFICIAL POSITION. The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes pathetically from Washington: The statement that no Congressman can hope for official favor or patronage in any of the Departments of the Government unless he shall declare for what is termed the President's policy, is currently circulating and being indignantly contested upon by members here.

We do not know how much reliance is to be placed on this assertion, but the fact that it accords with the general expectation and desire among Democrats cannot be denied. The failure hitherto to pursue this decisive course has been of serious detriment to Mr. Johnson among those who honestly wish to support the main features of his reconstruction policy.

It is a recognized principle in American politics, that the subordinate of an Administration must conform their conduct to the measures of the Chief Executive; and it is expected of a new President that he should distribute his patronage among the members of his party. The circumstances of Mr. Johnson's accession to the Presidency were such as to forbid an instant and absolute application of this rule; and he has extended a very unusual indulgence to the contumacy of those whose official existence is suspended on his pleasure.

The example of Andrew Jackson should not be lost on Andrew Johnson. The "old hero" not only insisted that his Cabinet should be a unit, but exacted the most rigid conformity to his views from every subordinate of the Administration. Hence, the splendid success of his Presidential term, and hence, too, the vivid impression of his ascendant character which is still associated with the name of Jackson.

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THE FENIAN TROUBLES. Our readers will observe that we have given but little space to an account of the Fenian troubles and revolutions; but it may not be uninteresting to give a resume of this last movement for Irish independence, which, like all the former ones, seems about to be sacrificed in the house of its friends.

No organization was ever formed under more favorable auspices than the Fenian Brotherhood, which is now entertaining the world with a daily record of its extraordinary disquisitions. It was ushered into existence about eight years since, by Col. John O'Mahony, who, in five years, succeeded in establishing "Circles," or branches of the organization in every part of the United States, the Canada and Australia.

The Irish nature, ever credulous when the story of English perfidy is proclaimed at the fireside or the rostrum, was fired afresh by the spirit-stirring addresses which they heard from O'Mahony and his friends, and they subscribed liberally to the movement. The main object of the South did not interrupt it, for the perilous expansion of the conspiracy enabled the millions of its supporters to subscribe more liberally to it than they could in the days of hard cash.

THE HOUSE RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED. In the House resolutions were adopted in relation to the expediency of repealing the Utah Territorial Act so as to divide and distribute that territory under other Governments. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill for an increased tax on cotton, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

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