

The most largely circulated newspaper in N. W. Pennsylvania, and the best Advertising medium.

LIGHT IN THE EAST.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT.

THE DAWN OF A NEW HEAT HAND.

We have the unexpressed pleasure of announcing to our readers that the Democrats of Connecticut have met the enemy and they are—ours! One Governor, three Congressmen, and the prestige of a victory that will do more to revive the hopes and increase the activity of Democrats than any event that has occurred in the six past unhappy years!

The Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. English, is successful by a majority of 700 votes, a gain of about 100,000 last year. Of the four Congressmen chosen, three are Democrats, and their combined majority will not be less than 1800. The ambitious showman, P. T. Barnum, is chosen to stay at home.

Last year the Democrats carried the State by nearly 600 majority, and the year previous they elected all of the four Congressmen. At the Congressional election in 1865, their majority was 11,153, and in the brief period of two years, we have gained 12,953 votes, in a poll of not quite 90,000.

Who will say, after this, that there is no encouragement for the good cause? Let Democrats in Pennsylvania and New York but show the same zeal as their brethren in Connecticut—distribute documents, hold meetings, and labor with untiring energy in extending the circulation of their party press—and it will not be long until the two great States of the Union take their stand on the right side, to remain there steadfastly in the future.

The good news is not confined alone to Connecticut. In Cleveland, Ohio, for years the most Radical city in the West, the Democratic candidate for Mayor has been successful, and in Columbus, Ohio, which has been elected by a majority of nearly 600—a gain of over 500 in a single year.

From almost every quarter joyful tidings greet us. The great reaction has at length set in, and the fate of Radicalism is sealed. Cheer up, boys, and all will yet be well. A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether will place the Excelsior and Keystone States side by side with Connecticut next fall.

AN ANKING MEASURE TO DEPRIVE POOR MEN OF THEIR VOTES.

Wherever the Radicals have control of the State Legislatures they are deliberately defrauding voters upon the elective franchise as it now exists. Every impediment is to be placed in the way of learning by the men. The Registration law passed in this State, which, in its synopsis, which we hope soon to be able to publish, is intended to strike directly at the poorer classes of white voters. The infamous party now in power know very well that the Democratic party is largely composed of the working men of the cities and towns. To impede these in voting is to lessen the Democratic vote. It is for that purpose that the Registration law of New York, which was enacted for the sole purpose of reducing the Democratic vote in the cities and towns, is re-enacted in this State. The bill on its passage, Senator McCandless moved to amend it so that the meetings of the board of registration be kept open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., so as to allow the working men an opportunity to get registered without losing time from work. The Radicals voted that fair proposition down, the vote standing, yeas 12 Democrats and one Radical, nays 15 all Radicals. The hours now stand from 9 a. m. (after laboring men have gone to work) to 6 p. m. (before they have returned from work). Mr. McCandless also moved that the bill be kept open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. This entirely fair proposition was also defeated by the Radicals, 20 of them voting against it.

SOLDIERS REJECTED.

The rejection by the Senate of such nominations as General Couch for Collector of Boston, General Frank Blair for Minister to Austria, and General Slocum as Naval Officer for New York, has created a very general feeling of indignation. These gentlemen are among the bravest and most deserving officers who have given service to our country during the rebellion. General Couch distinguished himself during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania; General Blair earned high military honors in the West and South, and General Slocum served as division commander under Sherman in his famous march to the sea and back through the Carolinas. The rejection of such men for offices demanding a far inferior capacity to theirs, and that in favor of mere partisans, can only be characterized as atrocious insolence. The whole country feels insulted in the indignity offered them. This is one of the worst things that the Radicals have as yet attempted in Congress, and they may rest assured that they will be made to suffer for it.

THE PROPOSITION INTRODUCED INTO THE SENATE A FEW DAYS AGO BY MR. WILSON, TO ESTABLISH IMPERIAL SUPRACY IN ALL THE STATES OF THE UNION, MEETS WITH STRONG OPPOSITION FROM THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS REPRESENTING THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, declared in private conversation the other day that such a measure would be resisted by the people of his State, and he did not accept it. This is the way Northern Radicals talk of negro suffrage in their own States, yet they vote without any compunctions of conscience to enforce it upon the South.

WE GIVE ELSEWHERE THE TEXT OF THE SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN, WHO IS CALLED BY THE COLUMBIA SOUTH CAROLINA "A COLORED CITIZEN."

At the meeting in that place, March 18, if Mr. Sherman represents his race, the negro vote in the Southern States. The speech is worth reading, if for nothing more than to see what can be said by a representative of Sumner's "barbarism of slavery" and in point of style it is equal, and in matter it is quite superior, to many of the speeches uttered by some of the Radical representatives in Washington.

MR. SCOBLE, OF THIS DISTRICT, WHO IS PLEADED TO BE ONE OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, HAS VOTED WITH THE DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR OF ADJOURNMENT.

It has been ascertained that he has cast his vote with the unscrupulous endorsement of his constituents.

THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

The high-handed manner in which the Radicals have made use of their party predominance is beginning to awaken attention to the evil in our system of representation by which the minority is cut off from all participation in the legislation of the States or Nation. Its result, as one of our contemporaries aptly remarks, is that the people of one State which Congress graciously allows to send representatives to its Halls are glaringly misrepresented and unrepresented; that Congress, as composed at present, is nothing like a fair index of the will of the people as expressed in the most recent elections. Take, for instance, the case in New Hampshire. The Radical vote was 35,776 and the Democratic 32,783. The delegation consists of three representatives. It appears that if two of these were Radical and one Democratic, the Radicals would have, proportionally, a stronger vote in Congress than their majority in the State would justify. Still, as you cannot appoint a Congressman, the Democracy would have no reason to complain if they secured one representative. But the fact is the Radicals obtain all three, and New-Hampshire's voice in the halls of national legislation is entirely unrepresented by her thirty-two thousand Democrats. Or take New York. The last Radical vote was 366,315 against 352,526 Democratic. A fair proportional division of her thirty-one representatives would be, Radical sixteen, Democratic fifteen, whereas it stands, Radical twenty, Opposition of all sorts, eleven. These examples are sufficient to indicate the point we desire to make. Let us now see what the extent of the evil is.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS, AS IT NOW STANDS, IS COMPOSED OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN RADICALS AND THIRTY-FOUR DEMOCRATS.

Five States are yet to elect. Should the result be the same as for the Thirty-Ninth Congress, the present Congress will contain one hundred and forty-four Radicals against forty-three Democrats. The vote at the latest general elections in the States which have a voice in Congress, stood up:

Radical.....2,184,282
Democratic.....1,842,549

Total.....4,026,831

This will give one member of the one hundred and eighty-seven which will compose the lower House of the Fortieth Congress when all the elections are held to over 2,184 voters. The just division of representatives, therefore, in proportion to the total vote would be, Radical one hundred and one; Democratic eighty-six. Instead of the gross disproportion which we bid fair to have, of Radical one hundred and forty-four, and Democratic forty-three.

In this matter we have nothing to grumble over but had luck. It is the natural result of a defective system. In another Congress the disproportion might be as great upon our side. But we submit that we are well off under our present system. It is clear that under our present system, large minorities are practically powerless, whereas justice would declare they should have strength in Congress proportional to their power at the ballot box. As we said, it is easier to point out the evil than to suggest its remedy. Several devices have been proposed to correct it, but as yet none that were satisfactory.

WE ALLUDE TO IT NOW SIMPLY TO SET OUR READERS TO THINKING UPON WHAT WE HAVE LONG REGARDED AS A SERIOUS MISTAKE, WHICH IS CRYING ALOUD FOR A REMEDY.

It is by the close balance of parties that the security of our institutions is most happily maintained. When neither is largely in the ascendant, power is less likely to be abused. When either is largely in the preponderance, it is almost impossible to keep it within bounds.

CERTAIN KINGDOMS OF CANADA.

The Radicals are sorely exercised in their minds because of a report which reaches us from Toronto to the effect that the new Confederation of the British American Provinces is to assume and be known by the name of the "Kingdom of Canada." The Radicals are so much exercised because of a report which reaches us from Toronto to the effect that the new Confederation of the British American Provinces is to assume and be known by the name of the "Kingdom of Canada." The Radicals are so much exercised because of a report which reaches us from Toronto to the effect that the new Confederation of the British American Provinces is to assume and be known by the name of the "Kingdom of Canada."

REFRESHING REMINISCENCES.—The Richmond Times, in an editorial on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, makes the following enumeration of the wrongs and outrages which led to the rebellion in 1770.

- 1. Keeping in the colonies, in the time of peace, standing armies.
- 2. Rendering the military independent of and superior to the civil power.
- 3. Imposing taxes without allowing representation.
- 4. The depriving of the colonists of the benefit of trial by jury.
- 5. For suspending the Colonial Legislatures.
- 6. In inciting insurrection likely to result in an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.
- 7. Attempting to force upon the colonies a tax out of the protection of the mother country.
- 8. Quartering large bodies of armed troops in the colonies.
- 9. Sending into the colonies swarms of officers to collect taxes and oppress the colonists.
- 10. Refusing to pass proper laws for the large districts of people that would be "inhabited by the right of representation."
- 11. Obstructing and interfering with the justice of the inferior courts.
- 12. Interfering with the judicial bodies and dissolving them for opposing with manly firmness invasions of the rights of the colonies.
- 13. Protecting military officers by mock trials for offenses which they have committed against the colonists.

THERE IS NOT A CHARGE IN THE ABOVE CATALOGUE WHICH CANNOT BE AS TRUTHFULLY APPLIED TO THE RADICAL PARTY OF THE PRESENT DAY AS IT WAS TO OLD KING GEORGE, IN 1770.

The term "loyalty," if it is to be allowed at all in this country, must mean fidelity to the Government of the United States. In other words, to the Constitution of the United States, the instrument upon which the government is founded, and without which it could not exist. During the war the Republicans contended that the President being the representative of the government, support of his policy and acts was the true test of loyalty, whilst the Democratic party adhered to the good old notion that the Constitution was higher than the President, and that a faithful observance of its provisions was the only rule by which a man's patriotism could be judged. Tried by either of these tests, the Republican party will be found wanting. If fidelity to the President be the test, then it is the most disloyal party that ever existed in this country, for no party ever displayed so much bitter and malignant hostility toward the Chief Magistrate of the nation as it displays toward President Johnson. If fidelity to the Constitution be the true test, as contended by the Democrats, then it is equally disloyal, because it is the declared purpose of its leaders to subvert and change that instrument by means of amendments, and because they have flagrantly violated one of its plainest provisions by denying representation in Congress to ten States of the American Union. If the Republican party is a "loyal party," as it claims to be, we would like to know in what its "loyalty" consists?

THE MERCHANTS OF DUNKIRK HAVE ENTERED INTO AN AGREEMENT TO SELL ALL MORE GOODS THAN THE ARCH IS PAID FOR AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE.

The Philadelphia Age, in the course of an able article explaining the financial results of the Radical policy, clearly discloses that the people of the North are paying a heavy price for the luxury of a divided nation, and the inflated currency which the Radicals have determined to perpetuate. They are opening all the great products of the North, and adding to the cost of such as are grown at the South. Let us look at some of the facts. Take the article of sugar. Cuba clarified is quoted at 9 cents, gold. That would be from 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents, using the lowest quotation of gold, that is, 133 1/2. Within a few years Havana sugar could be bought at 5 1/2, from 8, 11 to 13 cents, clarified; or loaf from 11 to 15 cents per pound. Sugar is a Southern product. Carolina Rice is quoted at 10 1/2 to 11 cents. It has sold by the tierce in our market at 23 cts, the retail price at the same time being from 5 to 6 cents. The gold quotation in this instance would be 84 cents per pound, an advance of nearly one hundred and fifty per cent. over the lowest price given Rice comes from the South. Cotton is quoted at from 30 to 31 cents. Its price at gold would be from 21 to 22 cents. The highest price which cotton ruled anterior to the war was from 8, 11 to 13 cents. The advance, therefore, ranges near one hundred per cent. at the present time. The price of the best cotton cloth, white or printed, formerly rated: Wametts from 11 to 12 cents; Merrimack and Sprague Mills from 12 to 13 cents. These brands are now selling at from 22 to 28 cents, and the white goods higher in proportion—that is from 30 to 40 cents. This is the Southern side of the account.

NOW LOOK HOW NORTHERN PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED. WE DO NOT PAY HIGH FOR ALL ARTICLES PURCHASED. OUR FARMERS GET A CORRESPONDING ADVANCE ON THE ARTICLES THEY SELL!

Hay is quoted—the average—taking the short ton at \$35.20. This in gold is but \$23.65, a price lower, or as low as it ruled for twenty years ago. We ship and sell hay to the Southern States, and the small demand for it there keeps the price lower than it would be if the South were allowed to move on properly. Wool, a highly important article of commerce, which is produced in all the Northern States, is quoted as follows: Double extra, 58 to 60 cents—highest figure 62 to 65 cents; lowest inferior quality 32 to 40 cents. In this case the reduction to gold would give 44 cents as the highest price, and 21 1/2 cents as the lowest. In 1845-46 wool, when prices were much lower for all products than they are at present, would readily bring from 35 to 35 cts, in gold. We show it now selling at from 21 1/2 to 44 cents. The same ratio of decrease exists in all the leading products of the North which are exchanged for those of the South.

IT IS THIS PLAINLY TO BE SEEN THAT THE ARTICLES WE MOST NEED, SUGAR, RICE AND COTTON ALL EXHIBIT A GREAT ADVANCE OVER THEIR FORMER OR ACTUAL VALUE, WHILE THOSE OF WHICH WE HAVE A SUPERABUNDANCE, OR FOR WHICH WE ARE ASKING A MARKET, ARE NOW QUOTED AT LESS THAN THEIR RELATIVE VALUES. THIS IS A TAX UPON THE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY OF THE NORTH, SELF-IMPOSED BY THOSE WHO UPHOLD THE RADICAL POLICY.

It is understood that the question of releasing Jefferson Davis, on bail or on his own recognizance, has been referred to the Attorney General by the President for the purpose of obtaining his opinion on the propriety of such action. It is well settled that Mr. Davis will not be tried for an indefinite period. The President has no power to compel the proper judicial officers to try him, and therefore the question arises whether he can constitutionally be held in custody. Leading Republicans have expressed their opinion that he ought to be released at once, and the impression is that an order to that effect will soon be issued.

LET US REJOICE AND MAKE THE WALKING TRIP WITH THEIR SHOULDS OF GRATIFICATION.

Congress has adjourned until the first Wednesday in July, and if a quorum does not then assemble, no session will be held before December. The business interests of the country will feel reassured by this action. So long as Congress remained in session, they stood in constant fear of action which would unsettle their property; they are now safe for at least nine months, which is a long time as things go.

AN ERIAN IN THE SOUTH.

Richmond, Va., March 26, 1867. FRIEND WYTHE—I left Station on the morning of the 22d inst. My Virginia Central R. R. for this city, and I have been in it for some time, and have had a few moments to spare. I was in the city of Milwaukee, which only gave 431 Democratic majority in the Congressional canvass last fall, increased that majority to 700. The result, says the Milwaukee News, "may be taken as a sure criterion of what the Democracy will do on a large scale in the future."

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THE COST COUNTED.

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MR. GAZZ, EDITOR OF THE READING GAZETTE, AND CONGRESSMAN FROM THE BERKS DISTRICT, WRITES TO HIS PAPER AS FOLLOWS ON THE SUBJECT OF IMPROVEMENT.

"Some innocent persons may imagine that another important point has been raised in the Judiciary Committee to continue the impeachment investigation. But that is all understood here as the mere presence of the subject of a desperate attempt to evade the Constitution and to prevent the exercise of its powers, to compel the President to enforce the laws which he has passed over his veto. No one, even of the most radical Radicals, believes that a shadow of a case has been made out, or will be made out, to justify the presentation of articles of impeachment against the President. It is a serious thought upon the trumpet accusations, and a decided majority in the House, if they thought opinions could be expressed in regard to a thing as a humbug. My word for it, with the present of the Judiciary Committee, it will go to sleep, and therefore 'sleep the sleep that knows no waking.'"

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IMPEACHMENT AGAIN.

The question of impeachment came up again in the House last week on Mr. Clarke's resolution that Congress should re-assemble in June to hear the report of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Woodbridge, a member of that Committee, explained, in a temperate statement, its intentions. He contradicted the report that the investigation had become a farce, and said that the Committee daily continued its labors, and had made arrangements to resume them in May. If the facts justified such action, the Committee would not hesitate to recommend impeachment. Mr. Fernando Wood quoted Mr. Woodbridge as having said that nothing had been discovered on which a resolution of impeachment could be predicated—a statement denied by Mr. Woodbridge. Gen. Butler, in reply to Mr. Wood, said that the President had pardoned 193 deserters in West Virginia that they might vote for a Democratic candidate, and Mr. Clarke referred to the fact that 40 papers published in the District of Kansas, there were not six which had been found in a street, and that Mr. Johnson should be impeached. Mr. Stevens expressed his belief that the Committee had no intention except to delude the people, and complained of the dilatory method of its investigation. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was defeated by 52 to 56, and finally substituted of Mr. Brownell's, providing that Congress should meet again in July, was adopted by 88 to 26. Subsequently it was voted that the Committee should report on the first day of the adjourned session.

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