The Herald.

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THE ELECTION!

PENNSYLVANIA GIVES HER VOTE FOR THE UNION CANDIDATES!

Hartranft and Campbell Elected by Large Majorities!

UNION GAINS everywhere!

At the time of making up our paper, (Wednesday evening,) we are of course unable to give exact returns of the voting done on last Tuesday. It is, however, conceded on all hands that we have carried the State, and that HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL have been elected by handsome majorities! Philadelphia gives nearly 8000 Union majority. The Chairmen of the Central Committees have taken the vote of 1862 as the basis of comparison in estimating the gains or losses of the respective parties in the different counties. Compared with that vote, the present returns show large Union gains in every county, sufficient to indicate a Union majority of from 15,000 to 20,000! In Philadelphia, we have elected 15 of the 17 members of the lower House and both the Senators. The result in this State is gratifying in the highest degree, and henceforth we need anticipate no trouble with the Democracy. It has finished its course. Its leaders are disheartened and its members disgusted. Henceforth it will only be remembered on account of the frequency of its defeats, and its utter helplessness as a political organization.

Gen. COX, Union, has been elected Governor of Ohio by 25,000 majority, and the Legislature is strongly Union. We have as yet no returns from the other States that voted this week. In our next we shall publish all the returns in full, with such comments as the results may suggest.

THE RESULT IN THIS COUNTY.—The Union men of this county have reason to congratulate themselves on the goodly fight they made on Tuesday last. With the fearful odds that were against us, & the disparting effects of heavy defeats ever since 1860, I could not be expected that our county ticket would succeed, and it would not have excited much surprise had the majority against us been increased. Our opponents were confident of running their majority to 1 0 0.—But our friends were not disheartened, and went into the canvass with a will, and the result shows how much can be accomplished by a little vigorous exertion. We have reduced their majority on the State Ticket to less than 500, a gain of more than 300 over the election of 1862, and more than 250 over that of last Fall. This is truly encouraging, and if our friends will keep up their efforts and work faithfully for the good cause, we may count certainly on delivering Mother Cumberland from Democratic misrule and placing her in the Union ranks. We can do it, if we will.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.—A singular religious movement was begun in England a few weeks ago. It is proposed to unite the members of the English, Roman Catholic and Greek churches in friendly communion, and the public journals report that three hundred churches in England have assented to the measure. The Institution is formed under the title of "The Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom," to unite in a bond of intercessory prayer among members. They are not asked to compromise any principles which they, rightly or wrongly, hold dear; they are simply asked to unite for the promotion of a high and holy end. The names of members are to be kept strictly private, and the only obligation imposed upon those who join the association is the daily use of a short form of prayer, to which is added, in the case of priests, the offering, at least once in three months, of the Holy Sacrifice.

GOLD MINES IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Republic* says the gold mines of Virginia are as rich as those of California. Mr. Wickloff, the owner of the Melvin gold mine on Rapidan river, has returned from the North with 75 skilled mechanics and miners, and is setting to work to develop the wealth of his fortunate possession. The Company owning the White Hall Gold Mine are resuming operations with 100 hands. They are about erecting the largest stamp mill ever built in the South, and contemplate having in successful operation at least 130 stamps before the end of the year. The Bowdin copper mine is being re-opened.—Other mines are also opening, and hundreds not yet touched, but equally valuable, are temptingly inviting capital, skill and labor to come and develop their hidden wealth.

GEN. BAKER, the Government Detective, says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has unearthed a scheme which embraced the robbery of a large amount of government funds from the Post Quartermaster's safe at Lynchburg. No less a personage than Brig. Gen. J. C. Briscoe, of the 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who has commanded the post at Lynchburg since Lee's surrender, has been arrested on the charge, together with A. W. Lackey, sutler to the post. General Briscoe is an Irishman. The plot appears to have been elaborately contrived, and only failed through Capt. Alberger, to whom the secret was confided, giving information to the Government. Briscoe himself took the impression of the safe key in wax, and sent Lackey to Philadelphia to get the duplicate made. When the day came for carrying out the scheme, detectives were on the watch.—They saw Briscoe unlock the safe, load himself down with coin and greenbacks; they followed him to his office and arrested him in the very act of counting his illegal booty.

—A very important suit has been instituted in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, by some parties, against Prather & Duncan, of Pit Hole City. The suit is brought to enforce a contract of sale of the celebrated "Holmden Farm," on Pit Hole creek. On this farm are located the great flowing oil wells, and also the city of Pit Hole. The complainants allege a written contract of sale of the farm for thirteen hundred thousand dollars, and that the production of the farm has so greatly increased that Prather & Duncan refuse to carry out the contract. The value of the property involved in this suit is estimated at from four to five millions of dollars.

We give below copious extracts from different speeches made by President JOHNSON during that period in which he has been prominently connected with the great events which have been and are still agitating the country. As our Democratic friends are constantly asserting that Mr. Johnson has always been a Democrat; that he has never uttered any sentiments that they cannot endorse; that they agree with him upon all the vital questions now at issue, and that they and they only are his true and honest supporters, we hope they will henceforth hold themselves to the support of the principles herein set forth. When the ideas expressed by Mr. Johnson become leading features in Democratic platforms, we may give them credit for sincerity and reasonably expect better things in their future history than is recorded by their past.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

In Congress and Out of Congress.—His Measures and Sentiments.—He Is No Compromiser.—Career as Military Governor.—Equal Rights to All Men.—Ideas on Reorganization.—Treason Must be Punished.

GIVE EVERY MAN AN INTEREST IN THE COUNTRY.

In his speech on the Homestead Bill in the Senate in 1858, Mr. Johnson said:

There is no man so reliable as he who is interested in the welfare of his country; and who are more interested in the welfare of their country than those who have homes? When a man has a home he has a deeper, a more abiding interest in the country, and he is more reliable in all things that pertain to the Government. He is more reliable when he goes to the ballot-box; he is more reliable in sustaining in every way the stability of our free institutions.

* * * I know there are many, and even some in the Democratic ranks, whose nerves are a little timid in regard to trusting the people with too much power. Sir, the people are the safest, the best, and the most reliable lodgment of power, if you have a population of this kind. Keep up the middle class; lop off an aristocracy on the one hand, and a rabble on the other; let the middle class maintain the ascendency, let them have the power, and your Government is always secure. Then you need not fear the people. I know, as I have just remarked, that some are afraid in regard to trusting the people; but there can be no danger from a people who are interested in their Government, who have homes to defend, and wives and children to care for. Even if we test the proposition by that idea of self interest which is said to govern and control man, I ask you if a man who has an interest in this country is not more reliable than one who has none?"

MEN SHOULD BE ELEVATED AND THE PEOPLE TRUSTED.

"I hold to the doctrine that man can be advanced; that man can be elevated; that man can be exalted in his character and condition. We are told, on high authority, that he is made in the image of his God; that he is endowed with a certain amount of divinity. And I think a man can be elevated; man can be more and more endowed with divinity; and in his love he becomes more Godlike in his character and capable of governing himself. Let us go on elevating our people, perfecting our institutions, until democracy shall reach such a point of perfection that we can exclaim with truth that the voice of the people is the voice of God. * * * * * *

"Mr. Jefferson says in his first inaugural address, which is the greatest paper that has ever been written in the Government, and I commend it to the reading of those who say they are Democrats, by way of refreshing our memories, that the party to be stand want are correct democratic principles.

"Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself.—Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or has we found a king in the form of kings to govern him? I ask history answer this question.

"Mr. Jefferson seems to think man can be trusted with the government of himself.

"A few years since a Whig member of the United States Senate sneeringly asked Senator Allen, of Ohio, the question, 'What is democracy?' The following was the reply: 'Democracy is a sentiment not to be crushed, corrupted, or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers to no dangers; it oppresses no weakness; destructive only of its perfection, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor, and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations, the law of nature pervading the law of the land.'"

HE IS NO COMPROMISER.

In his speech against secession in the Senate, December 60, he said;

"I am not a compromiser nor conservative in the usual acceptation of those terms. I have been generally considered radical, and I do not come forward to-day, in anything that I shall say or propose, asking for anything to be done upon the principle of compromise. If we ask for anything, it should be for that which is right and reasonable in itself. If it be right, those of whom we ask it, upon the great principle of right, are bound to grant it. Compromise! I know, in the common acception of the term, it is to agree upon certain propositions in which some things are conceded on the one side and others conceded on the other. I shall go for enactments by Congress or for amendments to the Constitution, upon the principle that they are right, and upon no other ground. I am not for compromising right with wrong. If we have no right we ought not to demand it."

POWER OF CONGRESS OVER STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

"After having been nurtured and protected and fostered by all these States, now, without regard to them, is Florida to be allowed, at her own volition, to withdraw from the Union? I say she has no constitutional right to do it; and when she does it, it is an act of aggression. If she succeeds, it will only be a successful revolution. If she does not succeed, she must take the penalties and terrors of the law.

"But, sir, there is another question that suggests itself in this connection. Kansas, during the last Congress, applied for admission into this Union. She assumed to be a State, and the difficulty in the way was a provision in her Constitution, and the manner of its adoption. We did not let Kansas in. We did not question her being a State; but on account of the manner of forming her Constitution, and its provisions, we kept Kansas out. What is Kansas now? Is she a State, or is she a Territory? Does she revert back to her territorial condition of pupilage? Or, having been a State, and having applied for admission and been refused, is she standing out a State? You hold her as a territory; you hold her as a province.—You prescribe the mode of electing the members of her Leg slature, and pay them out of your own Treasury. Yes, she is a province controlled by Federal authority, and her laws are made in conformity with the acts of Congress. Is she not a territory? I think she is."

TRAITORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED.

In his reply to Senator Lane, March 2, 1861, Mr. Johnson said:

"Show me the man who has been engaged in these conspiracies; show me who has been sitting in these nightly and secret conclaves, plotting the overthrow of the Government: show me who has fired upon our flag, has given instructions to take our forts and custom houses, our arsenals and dockyards, I will show you a traitor. * * *

That being done, were I the President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did in 1806 with Aaron Burr, who was charged with treason; I would have them arrested and tried for treason, and, if convicted, by the eternal God they should suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the executioner. Sir, treason must be punished. Its enormity, and the extent and depth of the offence must be made known.—The time is not far distant, if this Government is preserved, its Constitution obeyed, and its laws executed in every department, when something of this kind must be done."

THE POWER OF CONGRESS TO EXPEL MEMBERS.

In his Senate speech urging the expulsion of Senator Bright, he having written a letter to Jeff. Davis, delivered July 27, 1861, he said:

"Mr. President, I hold that under the Constitution of the United States we clearly have the power to expel a member, and that too without our assuming the character of a judicial body. It is not necessary to have articles of impeachment, preferred by the other House; it is not necessary to organize ourselves into a court for the purpose of trial; but the principle is broad and clear, inherent in the very organization of the body itself, that we have the power and the right to expel any member from the Senate whenever we deem that the public interests are unsafe in his hands, and that he is unfit to be a member of the body. We all know, and the country understands, that provision of the Constitution which confers this power upon the Senate. Judge Story, in commenting upon the case of John Smith, in connection with the provision of the Constitution to which I have referred, used the following language:

"The power to expel a member is not in the British House of Commons confined to offences committed by the party as a member, or during the session of Parliament; but it extends to all cases where the offence is such as, in the judgment of the House, unfits him for parliamentary duties.'

"The rule in the House of Commons was undoubtedly in the view of the framers of our Constitution; and the question is has the member unfitted himself, has he disqualified himself, in view of the extraordinary condition of the country, from discharging the duties of Senator?

* * * "Mr. President, suppose Aaron Burr had been a Senator, and after his acquittal he had come back here to take his seat in the Senate, what would have been done? According to the doctrine avowed in this debate, that we must sit as a court and subject the individual to all the rules and technicalities of the criminal proceedings, could he have been expelled? And yet is there a Senator here who would have voted to allow Aaron Burr to take a seat in the Senate after his acquittal by a court and jury? No: there is not a Senator here who would have done it. Aaron Burr was tried in court and he was found not guilty; he was turned loose; but was the public judgment of this nation less satisfied of his guilt than if he had not been acquitted. What is the nation's judgment, settled and fixed? That Aaron Burr was guilty of treason notwithstanding he was acquitted by a court and jury."

NEW MEN MUST LEAD IN THE SOUTH.

"The leaders of rebellion have decreed eternal separation between you and them. Those leaders must be conquered, and a new set of men brought forward who are to vitalize and develop the Union feeling in the South. You must show your courage here as Senators, and impart it to those who are in the field. If we were now to compromise they would believe that they could warp you one to five, and you could not live in peace six months, or even three months. Settle the question now; settle it well; settle it finally; crush out the rebellion and punish the traitors. I want to see peace, and I believe that is the shortest way to get it.

THE DUTIES OF A MILITARY GOVERNOR

In this appeal to the people of Tennessee, March 31st, 1862, he said:

"In such a foundation crisis the Government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obligation to guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, *an obligation which every State has a direct and vital interest in seeing observed towards every other State*; and from which, by no action on the part of the people in any State, can the Federal Government be absolved. A republican form of government, in consonance with the Constitution of the United States, is one of the fundamental conditions of our political existence by which every part of the country is alike bound, and from which no part can escape. This obligation the National Government is now attempting to discharge. I have been appointed, in the absence of the regular and constituted State authorities, as Military Governor for the time being, to preserve the public property of the State, to give the protection of law actively enforced to her citizens, and as speedily as may be, to restore her Government to the same condition as before the existing rebellion.

"I find most, if not all of the offices, both State and Federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their function to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the State, and subversive of her National allegiance. These offices must be filled temporarily, until the State shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet that the people can peacefully assemble at the ballot-box and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail, and no man's life or property would be safe from the depredations and unprincipled.

"I shall, therefore as early as practicable, designate for various positions under the State and county governments from among my fellow citizens persons of probity and intelligence, and bearing true allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, who will execute the functions of their respective offices until their places can be filled by the action of the people. Their authority when their appointment shall have been made, will be accordingly respected and observed.

"To the people themselves the protections of the Government is extended. All their rights will be extended and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government will be honored. The erring and misguided will be welcomed on their return. And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no severer retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To those especially who, in a private, unofficial capacity, have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government, a full and complete amnesty for all past acts and declarations is offered upon the one condition of again yielding themselves peace ful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws.

His administration in Tennessee was energetic, and his proceedings against all who showed a treasonable spirit summary. Soon after his arrival he ordered the Mayor and City Council of Nashville to take the oath of allegiance. Upon their declining so to do, their places were declared vacant, other officials were appointed, and they were subsequently incarcerated in the penitentiary. The Press throughout the State was placed under proper supervision, and it was soon understood that spoken or written treason would subject the offenders to justice. In April the editor of the Nashville *Banner* was arrested and his paper suppressed. Judge Guild, of the Chancery Court, was also imprisoned on a charge of treason.

"An election for Judge of the Circuit Court of Nashville having been ordered, Turner S. Foster, a well known Secessionist, was chosen. The Governor, too much of a law-abiding citizen to ignore an election ordered by himself, gave Foster his commission as Judge; but fearing that he might abuse the power thus vested in him, ordered his arrest, and sent him to the penitentiary on the same day.

"Later in the same month six prominent clergymen of Nashville, who not only entertained treasonable sentiments, but boldly preached them from their pulpits, were summoned before the Governor and desired to take the oath. They requested five days to decide as to their course, which request was granted. At the expiration of that time they declined to turn from the error of their ways,' whereupon five of them were sent to prison, and the sixth, on account of illness, paroled.

HE URGES THE PASSAGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

In June, 1864, Mr. Johnson was nominated for Vice President by the Republican Union Convention at Baltimore, and wrote July 24, his letter accepting the nominat on. In this he wrote:

"It is vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of slavery in it. Experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free and republican governments, and it would be unwise and unjust longer to continue it as one of the institutions of the country. While it remained subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States, I yielded to it my support: but when it became rebellious, and attempted to rise above the Government, and control its action, I threw my humble influence against it.

"The mode by which this great change—emancipation of the slave—can be effected, is properly found in the power to amend the Constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual and of no doubtful authority; and while it does not contravene the timely exercise of the war power by the President in his Emancipation Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, acting in accordance with the written rule of the supreme law of the land, and must therefore give more general satisfaction and quietude to the distracted public mind."

HE APPROVES THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM:

"By recurring to the principles contained in the resolutions so unanimously adopted by the Convention, I find that they substantially accord with my public acts and opinions heretofore made known and expressed, are therefore most cordially endorsed and approved, and the nomination, having been conferred without any solicitation on my part, is with the greatest pleasure accepted."

MR. JOHNSON PROCLAIMS EMANCIPATION AND EQUAL RIGHTS IN TENNESSEE.

On the 24th of October, 1864, Mr. Johnson, the Military Governor of Tennessee, addressed an immense audience of colored people at Nashville. He said:

"*Colored Men of Nashville.*—You have all heard of the President's Proclamation, by which he announced to the world that the slaves in a large portion of the Seceded States were henceforth and forever free.—For certain reasons, which seemed wise to the President, the benefits of that proclamation did not extend to you or to your native State. Many of you, consequently, were left in bondage. The taskmaster's scourge was not yet broken, and the fetters still galled your limbs. Gradually this iniquity has been passing away; but the hour has come when the last vestige of it must be removed. Consequently, I, too, without reference to the President or any other person, have a proclamation to make; and, standing here upon the steps of the Capitol *with the past history of the State to witness, the present condition to guide, and its future to encourage me*, I Andrew Johnson, *do hereby proclaim freedom, full, broad, and unconditional, to every man in Tennessee.*"

Mr Lincoln evidently approved of this, for he never reproved Mr. Johnson's speech.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL MEN.

Speaking still to the colored men, he continued:

"I am no agrarian: I wish to see secured to every man, rich or poor, the fruits of his honest industry, effort, or toil. I want each man to feel that what he has gained by his own skill or talent, or exertion, is rightfully his, and his alone. But if, through aristocratic system, a vast amount of wealth has been accumulated in the hands of one man, or a few men, then that result is wrong and the sooner we can right it the better for all concerned. It is wrong that Mack Cockrell and W. D. Harding, by means of forced and unpaid labor, should have monopolized so large a share of the lands and wealth of Tennessee; and I say if their immense plantations were divided up and parcelled out amongst a number of free, industrious and honest farmers, it would give more good to them to the Commonwealth, increase the wages of our mechanics, enrich the markets of our city, enliven all the arteries of trade, improve society, and conduce to the greatness and glory of the State.

"Looking at this vast crowd of colored people, and reflecting through what a storm of persecution and obloquy they are compelled to pass, I am almost induced to wish that, as in the days of old, a Moses might arise who should lead them safely to the promised land of freedom and happiness.

"You are our Moses," shouted seven voices, and the exclamation was caught and cheered until the Capitol rang again.

"God," continued the speaker, "no doubt has prepared somewhere an instrument for the great work which he designs to perform in behalf of this our raged people, and in due time your leader will come to the front; your Moses will be revealed to you.

"We want no Moses but you!" again shouted the crowd.

"Well, then," replied the speaker, "humble as I am, if no other better shall be found, I will indeed be your Moses and lead you through the Red Sea of War and bondage to a promised land of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels the world his country, and all who love equal rights his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of Tennessee. I am here on my own soil, and here I mean to stay and fight this great battle of truth and justice to a triumphant end. Rebellion and slavery shall, by God's good help, no longer pollute our State. Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies; and when the strife in which we are all engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things, and all shall rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruit of its own industry, and that every man has a fair chance in the race of life."

TREASON MUST BE PUNISHED AND HAVE A DOTE.

On the 3d of April, 1865, Mr. Johnson, then Vice President, was called out to make a speech on occasion of the rejoicings over the capture of Petersburg and Richmond.—He said:

"We are now, my friends, winding up a rebellion—a great effort that has been made by bad men to overthrow the Government of the United States. A Government founded upon free principles and cemented by the best blood of the Revolution.

* * * "I am in favor of leniency; but in my opinion, evil-doers should be punished. Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation I would say death is too easy a punishment. My notion is that treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crime. You, my friends, have traitors in your very midst, and treason needs rebuke and punishment here as well as elsewhere. It is not the men in the field who are the greatest traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to imperil their lives, while they themselves have remained at home, expending their means and exerting all their power to overthrow the Government. Hence I say this: 'The halter to intelligent influential traitors.' But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who have been deceived into the Rebel ranks, I would extend leniency; I would say, 'Return to your allegiance, render your support to the Government, and become a good citizen;' but the leaders I would hang. I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have as a consequence of their crime—Union men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes, beggars and wanderers among strangers. It is well to talk about these things here to-day, in addressing the well-informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in moulding public opinion, and in giving it a proper direction. Let us commence the work. We have put down these traitors in arms; let us put them down in law, in public judgment, and in the morals of the world."

On the 18th of April, three days after he had become President by the death of Mr. Lincoln, he said to an Illinois delegation:

"Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present *some indication of my future policy.* One thing I will say. Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty.

"When the question of exercising mercy comes before me it will be considered calmly and judicially—remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy; and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State. In the exercises of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve the few at the expense of the many. Be assured that I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. Amnesty to the many; justice to the leaders."

To a delegation of loyal Southern men, at a later day, he said:

"But while in mercy we remember justice, in the language that has been uttered, I say, justice toward the leaders, the conscious leaders; but I also say amnesty, conciliation, clemency and mercy to the thousands of our countrymen whom you and I know have been deceived or driven into this infernal rebellion. And so I returned to where I started from, and again repeated that it is time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime, not a mere political difference, not a mere contest between two parties, in which one succeeded and the other has simply failed. They must know it is treason; for if they had succeeded, the life of the nation would have been reft from it—the Union would have been destroyed. Surely the Constitution sufficiently defines treason. It consists in levying war against the United States, and in giving their enemies aid and comfort. With this definition it requires the exercise of no great acumen to ascertain who are traitors. It requires no great perception to tell who have levied war against the United States; nor does it require any great stretch of reasoning to ascertain who has given aid to the enemies of the United States; and when the Government of the United States does ascertain who are the conscious and intelligent traitors, the penalty and the forfeit should be paid."

HIS IDEAS OF REORGANIZATION.

To an Indiana delegation he said:

"We have seen that the Government is composed of parts, each essential to the whole, and the essential to each part. Now, if an individual (part of a State) declare war against the whole, in violation of the Constitution, he, as a citizen, void, tied by the law, and is responsible for the act, as an individual. There may be more than one individual; it may go on until they become parts of States. Sometimes the rebellion may go on increasing in number till the State machinery is overturned, and the country becomes like a man that is paralyzed on one side. But we find in the Constitution a great panacea provided. It provides that the United States (that is the great integer) shall guaranty to each state (the integers composing the whole) in this Union a republican form of government. Yes, if rebellion has been rampant, and set aside the machinery of a State for a time, there stands the great law to remove the paralysis and revitalize it and put it on its feet again.

* * * "Upon this idea of destroying States, my position has been heretofore well known, and I see no cause to change it now, and I am glad to hear its reiteration on the present occasion. Some are satisfied with the idea that States are to be lost in territorial and other divisions; are to lose their character as States. But their fire breath has only been suspended, and it is a high constitutional obligation we have to secure each of the States in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of government. A State may be in the Government with a peculiar institution, and by the operation of rebellion lose that feature; but it was a State when it went into rebellion and when it comes out without the institution, it is still a State. I hold it a solemn obligation in my one of these States where the Rebel armies have been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the ship of state, *I hold it I am a high duty to protect and to secure to them a Republican form of Government.*" This is my view opinion. It is expressed in conformity with my understanding of the genius and theory of our Government. Then in adjusting and putting the Government upon its legs again. I think the progress in its work must pass into the hands of its friends—If a State is to be nursed until it gets strength *it must be nursed by its friends and smothered by its enemies.*"

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. Roebuck is a psychological study; and the student of the Roebuckian nature has always an excellent opportunity for pursuing his analytical researches at the Cutlers' Feast. During the late election we expressed our conviction that the constituency of Sheffield would do more wisely to discard their eccentric representative in favor of some one whose Liberalism was of a less chameleon hue; but we quite understand why the magic of knives and scissors are reluctant to get rid of their sharpest spokesman. But the sharpest steel cannot bring out sparks without a flint to strike; and in the absence of Mr. Campbell Foster, or some other object of invective, Mr. Roebuck cannot come to advantage. At the Cutlers' Feast on Thursday, the honourable Thersites was evidently at a loss how to sustain his old character. In these times we live quickly, and men's memories are short; but still the public has not forgotten—and that is more Mr. Roebuck knows it has not forgotten—the various exposures he has made of himself on by gone occasions of a similar kind. It is not a pleasant task to eat your own words, and yet, if he speaks at all, that is what the member for Sheffield usually has to do. Not many years have passed since he abused the Emperor of the French in language more worthy of Billingsgate than of an assemblage of gentlemen, and he dwelt upon the stain which had befallen the honour of England when the Queen exchanged a visit of courtesy at Cherbourg with the Emperor of the French. Yet to-day he had to eulogise the very alliance he had once sought to render impossible; to acknowledge that it is a guarantee for the peace of the world; and to confess that the Sovereign whom he had vilified exercised his power for the benefit of mankind." It is a still shorter time since Mr Roebuck declared that the people of England had no wish for reform, and sneered at the fanatics who still remained faithful to the principles of Liberalism. Yet to day he is obliged to express his pride in the triumph of Liberal opinions at the last election, and to acknowledge with almost exaggerated enthusiasm that the English nation is still "wedded to improvement, desirous of improving and going onwards." The period, again, is counted by months since Mr. Roebuck delivered vehement philippics against the wise neutrality observed by our Government during the American war, and sought to embroil us in a contest with the United States on behalf of the Confederacy which was tottering to its fall at the moment when he spoke. There was nothing left for him, therefore, but to make no mention of his former Southern clients, and console himself with an ill tempered and silly sneer at the American community as "an outlying population." With characteristic insolence, Mr. Roebuck informed his audience that "he did not care about the world." We do not doubt the truth of this assertion. We never supposed for one single moment that the speaker cared for anything or anybody on the face of the earth except John Arthur Roebuck.

Of course, a gentleman who wishes to distinguish himself in the barking, watchdog line of business must expect to find that he has sometimes barked at the wrong person. But even Tear'em cannot like the perpetual invitation to stand upon his hind legs before the visitors at whose heels he has just been snapping; and therefore it is a curious problem why Mr. Roebuck should so contrive to place himself in situations from which he cannot escape without discredit to his reputation for good sense, if not for good feeling. Our explanation is, that the member for Sheffield is chronically in a false position. Nature intended him for a bigoted Tory, and circumstances have made him assume the character of a Liberal. Consequently, he professes a creed which he does not understand, and plays a part whose essential requirements are to him unintelligible. Having no wide sympathies or popular aspirations of any kind, he cannot place himself in harmony with the cause he represents. He talks Liberalism as a foreigner speaks English, knowing the words, but not appreciating the genius of the language.—It is a common sneer of Conservatives that old Radicals become the staunchest of Tories and the taunt is true enough with respect to men who, in the hot time of youth, when the world lies before them and their position has to be made, take up the creed of progress. They are Reformers partly because Liberalism is the winning creed; still more because, though the world may be the best possible of worlds, it is not ordered for the best so far as they themselves are concerned. As time goes on and their own position becomes secured, they begin to look at things from a very different point of view. Their Liberalism being entirely of a personal character, it dies away when it has ceased to be identical with the prospects of their own advancement. Had the member for Sheffield been a nobleman or a baronet, he would doubtless have followed the example of Lord Derby and Sir Edward Lytton and become a staunch supporter of that Conservatism he scorned in his youth. But never having attained an independent position, he is obliged to go on repeating a Shibboleth which for him has lost all meaning. These is a deep truth in Rabelais's account of the charm possessed by Panurge, which could save a man from all mortal hurt or malady, and had but one defect—that the owner did not believe in it. The Panurge of politics has no faith in the talisman of Liberalism, and therefore to him it is useless and unpoliable. In the speech immediately before us, his very latest deliverance, Mr. Roebuck declared with a native candour that he heard so much a little the time ago about a Conservative reaction in the popular mind, that he almost believed in it;" and the confession throws light upon his vagaries. Having himself no confidence in his own principles, he cannot understand that to others they are a living truth and power. A professed pilot on the ocean of politics, he is in fact a mariner without chart or compass, trying to guess which way the wind is likely to blow, and guessing in vain.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

SHEFFIELD, (Eng.) Sept. 14, 1865.

DEAR HERALD: When a foreigner takes up his residence in England, he seems to imbibe, along with the fog, smoke and bitter beer, a strong appetite for field sports; such is my case, and as a natural consequence, I have been to Doncaster to see the great St. Leger run.

Under a scorching sun, the all-absorbing Leger Day of 1865 dawned with more than usual interest, drawing thousands of the racing multitude together from all parts of the United Kingdom, dispelling from the mind all recollection of the soaking witnessed upon the town in our during the race of last year.

At an early hour, accompanied by five other lovers of out-door sports, I ensconsed myself in a little omnibus, made to hold six, and having windows which "don't open," rather a good sort of thing in winter, but scarcely agreeable when the thermometer stands at 90° in the shade. The road was lined with people, who seemed to have neither resolution to go to the race, nor to go to work, nor yet to leave it alone. These people want to see the morning's turn out—the well-matched pairs, the dashing tandems, fast trotters, and well filled coaches, which make up the dusty train on the road. When they get tired watching the moving show, a cheap one, as those in the vehicles pay the piper, they can shut their mouths, which, be it remembered, are kept open as a sort of supplemental perceptive faculty in and of the eyes, and off their one sweet will, retire.

The streets of Doncaster presented that appearance which is now description in newspapers as "animated." The pavements were jammed with people of all sizes, patterns, sexes, nations, and, I might say, colors, all hurrying towards the course. The borders of the moor were occupied by divers sharp looking individuals, with "wheels of fortune," "thimble rig," "three card monte," and other entertaining but uncertain games," wherewith to draw the wool over the optics of any of her Majesty's subjects who were verdant enough to invest their loose funds.

On our arrival at the course, my attention was attracted to the flags displayed on the tops of the Grand Stands. On one building, the cross of St George waved proudly, and on the other the glorious "Stars and Stripes" threw out its folds to the breeze, causing me discovering it, to indulge in divers exclamations (not to my own private amusement) to the great scandal and some chaffing friends who accompanied me.

Soon the horses prepare to start, and as the names and owners appear, Babel seems to have broken loose, so tremendous is the noise made by people of ring to betting. "They recall!" is shouted on every side, and many stand on tiptoe to see over their fellows' heads, and people on neighbouring seats perform various kinds of salutation to each sight of the horses as they pass. "Good-mornin," the French horse, wins, and England is beaten at her own game.

Now we start for home, and the fun begins. Every one schalls his neighbor, and he who has the most sidle long at his advantage of his opponent. "Who's your hatter?" "How's your poor feet?" and divers other salutations of a personal and complimentary character, are heard on every side. Woe be to the unfortunate wight who happens to have any peculiar article of dress about him. He is soon made a mark for wits, both great and small. Not being inclined for such sport, my medical friend and myself laid down on the seats of the buss, and with our feet jack up on the window sill behind, dreamed the happy hours away, regardless of all natural and divinous inclinations with reference to "pigs' feet, and calf's foot jelly, and other Lallman-wattesms." So ended the St. Leger of 1865, at which your correspondent fared rather better than he did at the Derby on 1864, an account of which you published at the time.

England is full of Americans just now.—We have visitors almost every week; Hon. Ames Luck, late Naval Officer at Boston, has been here, and we are expecting Mr. Harrington, the late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, daily.

The "Cutler's Feast," or "Great Northern Dinner, as the London papers call it, came off last week, Mr. Roebuck figuring as usual with his abuse of the United States. He calls us an "outlaying population." The cattle disease, or "Runderpest," is making great havoc among the cattle in the South; it and the expectation of the cholera are the sensations now.

"Fenianism" is beginning to disturb the nerves of the keepers of the peace in Ireland. The following is cut from a daily paper:

"The Fenian tall talk of the coming armada, which is to destroy the Saxon, and restore Ireland to the Irish, was the cause of an influential meeting being held at Cork yesterday, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant of the County—Lord Fermoy. There were 15 magistrates present, and the Earls of Bandon and Shannon were among the speakers. It was resolved to memorialize Government for an increase of military and police. An increase of police means increased rates to the county wherein the force is augmented."

The following are the comments of the leading Tory newspaper on the pirate *Shenandoah*:

The commander of this ship, Capt. Waddell, has evidently had no precise information of the events which followed the surrender of Gen. Lee, and, therefore, he *very properly* refuses, upon imperfect data, to strike his flag, throw his guns overboard, and "convert" his vessel, by means of a new coat of paint and a re-arrangement of deck accommodation. Instead of taking this very peaceful course, he swoops down upon every thing that carries the stars and stripes, and even such small deer as the Arctic fleet of whalers attract his awkward attentions.—*Morning Herald.*

Any one who remembers that this is the newspaper which boasted of having the infamous "Manhattan" as its New York correspondent, will not be surprised at the style of the above. Yours, R. M. S.

Town and County Matters

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.—A good boy is wanted at this office to learn the art and mystery of Printing. A lad of 16 or 17 years of age would be preferred.

Also, a steady, faithful and obliging hand to carry the papers.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs. Greenfield & Sheafer, at their extensive Dry Goods Store, East of the Market House, have just received an extensive assortment of new and seasonable goods, suitable for Fall and Winter wears, to which the attention of the public is directed. Their stock having been purchased for cash, at the time of the reduction, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods uncommonly low. Read their advertisement.

THE FAIR.—The Eighth Annual Exhibition of our Agricultural Society commenced on Wednesday morning, and will close on Friday afternoon. The attendance is unusually good, and the display of articles very fine. As we have neither time nor space to give this week such a notice as we could wish, we will defer giving particulars until next week, when we will notice it *in extensio.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday afternoon last, a man named DAVID JAMES, well known to all our citizens, was found dead in an out-house in the rear of Martin's Hotel.

LIFE LIKE PICTURES!—Those wishing to obtain the best of Ambrotypes, Card de Visites, Photographs, &c., &c., should call without delay at LESHER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, in Zug's Building, near the Market House. The utmost satisfaction will be given.

DEDICATION OF THE ASHLAND CEMETERY.—On Sunday last, the 8th inst., this beautiful Cemetery was dedicated, with appropriate religious ceremonies, as a place of sepulture for the dead. The Rev. Clergy of the borough were in attendance, and took a leading part in conducting the exercises.—The day was beautiful, and an immense concourse of citizens, young and old, were upon the grounds to witness and participate in the interesting ceremonies. Everything passed off in a most praiseworthy manner, and the people in attendance evinced much interest in the exercises. Their serious and respectful demeanor, and the earnest attention they manifested, showed that they looked upon the occasion as no common one.

The services were opened by Mr. EWING, who read the intention and pledge of the originators of the Institution to hold sacred the grounds to the purpose to which they were about to be dedicated, when Rev. Mr. CLEE followed with a few but most appropriate remarks.

The following was then the Order of Exercises:

1. *Opening Hymn.*
2. *Prayer of Invocation.*—Rev. S. PHILLIPS.
3. *Reading of Holy Sc