



CARLISLE, PA. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1868. FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

S. M. FITZGERALD & CO. NO. 27 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St., Boston.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1868.

On Wednesday, March 11, 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to make nominations for the State in the coming campaign.

As heretofore, the State Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the Union Republican State Committee. P. JORDAN, Chairman.

Sec'y. W. HAMBERSLEY, J. ROULEY DENNINGSON, Secretaries.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING. A meeting of the Republican Standing Committee will be held at the office of the Chairman, in Marion Hall building, Carlisle, on Saturday, February 8, 1868.

At 11 o'clock, a. m. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be before the committee. C. P. HUMPHREY, Chairman.

Gossip from Washington. Secretary SEWARD expresses his belief that Europe will soon be involved in a general war.

The last section of the Pacific Railroad accepted by the government brings to the 54th mile post, and seven thousand five hundred and twenty-five feet above tide water.

The clause in Gen. BAKER'S Bill (calling for naturalized citizens abroad) protection for the seizure of English subjects in this country by way of reprisal, does not meet with much favor.

Secretary STANTON has not yet issued any of the orders which require the use of "By order of the President," but continues to transact all the other business of the department.

There is talk now of re-creating the War Department by Congress, so that that body shall, in future, give the Secretary orders instead of the President.

The speeches of Doollittle and Morton are being printed in great numbers for the New Hampshire Campaign.

The Treasury Department, last week, issued \$218,000 in new fractional currency.

It is thought that J. ROSS BROWNE will be confirmed as Minister to China by the Senate, in an account of his position in the literary world than anything else.

ANOTHER HISTORICAL LESSON.—The Democratic papers that object so strenuously to the equal freedom of colored men, and accuse the Republicans of being abolitionists, would hardly be so loud in their denunciations if they were ignorant of American history.

It is a noticeable fact, and always has been, that the parties of the Revolutionary era were almost universally Equal Suffrage men in their principal practices—so much so that Equal Suffrage was a leading feature in the constitutions and practice of twelve of the original thirteen States, even that Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, Franklin, and the other fathers of the constitution and the Republic, voted side by side with colored men, and on perfectly equal terms.

We now call attention to another historical fact, which cannot be questioned by any student of American history. The first political anti-slavery public meeting ever held in the United States, was presided over as chairman by George Washington.

The meeting was held in Virginia, in 1788. After a long discussion, the meeting adopted a preamble and resolutions which were exceedingly bitter against slavery and in favor of universal freedom, and pledged the members of the meeting to use all honorable means to secure the overthrow of slavery and the establishment of freedom everywhere in the Republic. These resolutions were signed, "George Washington, chairman."

Now there is hardly one proposition of the preamble signed that a Democratic party meeting to-day would not vote down, and that the Democratic papers of to-day do not denounce the principle of continually. And there is not one resolution or clause of the preamble which a Radical Republican meeting of to-day would not heartily and enthusiastically endorse and adopt.

The Democrats of to-day resist and deny any opposition to the principles and practices of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, Franklin, and the other Revolutionary fathers; while the Republicans of to-day are in hearty record with the doctrines of the fathers of the Republic. This is a truth so plain to every student of American history that it is hardly necessary that we should remind people of it.—Reading Dispatch.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA has formally assumed control of the New York Sun, it having been bought out by an association of which he is the organ and representative, and has hosted under his management the name and will support the interests of Gen. Grant for the next Presidency.

The political platform of the new paper is retrenchment, economy in expenditures, reduction of taxes, and the speedy restoration of the Southern States. Mr. DANA is one of the ablest political writers in the Union.

Congress and the Supreme Court.

The Volunteer, in a long and labored article, reviews and answers, in its own argument in favor of the legislation of Congress relative to the Supreme Court. It is common with its whole party, it is wonderfully consistent in its trade-upon what it calls Congressional interference with the sanctity and prerogatives of the judiciary. Ever since the slave holder's rebellion first broke out, every step taken by the United States Congress or Executive towards its suppression and, in later days, every measure adopted to secure a just and proper reconstruction have been derided and denounced by them as revolutionary.

At first, they alleged there was no authority derived from the Constitution to coerce a State, meaning thereby to suppress the unwholly rebellion of their allies. Notwithstanding their declarations and protests to the contrary, the rebellion was suppressed and the majority of the Union asserted. They now attempt to do the same policy in their efforts to prevent reconstruction. But as they failed there, so will they fail now. The cry of "revolutionary and unconstitutional" has lost its force, and serves only to show up the hollow pretences of its authors.

They enjoyed and droye Andrew Johnson into the adoption and promulgation of a pro-rebel scheme of restoration. But the people's Representatives stepped in, and spoiled their little game. Just and proper measures of reconstruction were adopted. They then fell back upon the President, hoping that in his refusal to have these laws properly executed they would be able to thwart the wishes of the loyal men of the nation. Failing there, they then went into the Supreme Court; but were turned out for want of original jurisdiction. But, they now come back on appeal, and expect to accomplish what they before failed in; indeed, they boastfully assert that the sentiment of the Court is with them.

This, then, is the position of affairs at the present. The Democracy and the President have, through this Tribunal, sought to overthrow the whole legislation of the last two years; and the question is, shall they be permitted to do it? We, in common with nearly every loyal journal of the land, have entered our protest against it. Heretofore our neighbor the Volunteer takes us to task, and lectures us for asserting that it is the right and the duty of Congress to protect itself and the country from judicial legislation; or, as Mr. Stantony on a previous occasion remarked, the exercise of the veto power by the Court. The first proposition, to require a two-thirds majority of the Court to agree before they can decide an act of Congress unconstitutional, it seems, will be so modified as to specify a class of laws to be excepted from adjudication by the Court, among which, of course, will be the reconstruction acts. The right of Congress to do this is so clearly laid down in a clause of section 2d, article 3d of the Constitution, that no one can be in a moment question it. It reads as follows: "In all other cases, before mention of the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

Under this section there can be no doubt that Congress has the power to prescribe just such regulations as the House Bill provides, but, in order to banish all doubt in the minds of even the most willfully perverse, the latter policy it is thought will be adopted. But, as to the merits of the matter, it makes but little difference which of the two shall prevail. The right and the duty of Congress to take such action is plain, notwithstanding the pitiful sophistry and lamentations of the Volunteer and other journals of its ilk. It is the right of Congress, because expressly conveyed to it by the Constitution itself; it is its duty, because its members come direct from the people and are sent there to represent their will and wishes. That such action is the will and wish of the people was fully demonstrated in the late election in the 8th District of Ohio. That election was held after the House Bill was passed, and the result is an increased majority for the party which proposed and passed it. And, moreover, it is their duty, because on every occasion offered, the loyal voters have endorsed and ratified this very policy of reconstruction which it is hoped, by the rebels and their friends, the Supreme Court will overthrow. Representing, then, the people, it is clearly its duty to protect them against a fossilized oligarchy.

In speaking of the Supreme Court, as we have before said, we would approach it with reverence and even veneration; but, when one of its members will act in the manner in which Justice Field is now charged with, it would be worse than the superintention of witchcraft to attribute to even this august body infidelity. The Congress of the United States is composed of over two hundred members, in the main selected from the legal profession. Their opinion upon questions of the constitutionality of their own enactments should at least have weight equal with that of the seven or eight men who set upon the Supreme Bench, or if they be swayed by partisan prejudice, let us have at least a two-thirds majority of the members of the Bench agreeing in their construction and interpretation before the laws of the people's Representatives shall fall at their feet, vetoed and annulled.

Says the Volunteer, to our statement that when questions of a purely political character, such as would be the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, some before the Supreme Court, we fear that it might be impossible to obtain an impartial opinion. Questions of a political character do not come before the Supreme Court to be decided as such. This may be true, but, in the individual cases which it speaks of, the influence of a political prejudice must be felt just so long as our Judges are men of like passions and infirmities as ourselves.

The very McCord case which is triumphantly quoted is to the point. The day upon which the decision was to be rendered by the Court upon the motion to advance it upon the argument list, it is curiously reported, Senator Doollittle followed Justice Field, in consultation, to the very door of the court room.—This, to say the least, indicates a little of politics in the decision.

And, further, as if to provide for this very emergency, Chief Justice Taney decided in the Rhode Island case in 1842, that where Congress has recognized an existing State Government "its decision is binding on every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal." Congress has declared the existing governments in the Rebel States illegal governments, and how under the above opinion can their "decision" be questioned in a judicial tribunal?

Under ordinary circumstances we would not think these precautions perhaps necessary, but, when the rebels and their friends openly and boastfully declare that they have the Court with them, the aspect of the case is entirely changed, and a watchful vigilance demanded as the price of our inheritance.

The bluster of the Volunteer about "this last assault upon the liberties of an outraged people," &c., is truly Democratic in its style. We, on the other hand, claim that such action as they desire and expect, would be an assault upon the rights and prerogatives not of the rebels, but of the loyal men of the land; and, it seems strange that, from a source which calls itself Democratic, there should come this pitiful plea to take from the people themselves the administration of the affairs of the nation and repose it in the hands of an oligarchy. Surely the Democracy of the Volunteer is degenerate.

Increase in the Circulation of the New York Tribune.

The following statistics, as the Senior Editor of the Volunteer would say, "show which way the wind blows;" and, from a perusal of them, we predict a pretty hurricane in our favor in the coming campaign. The Tribune says: "The new mail subscriptions, accompanied by the cash, which were received at this office during the month of January, 1868, were as follows:—"

Table with columns: State, Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Total. Lists states including Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc., with their respective subscription numbers.

The above list is of mail subscriptions only, and does not cover orders and sales through newsdealers.

It is of course understood that many of these possibly half-year renewals of last year's expiring subscriptions; but so our gain during the month is but 25,000 to 30,000 subscribers. But the good work of preparing for the Presidential struggle has barely begun; and we hope, with the help of our generous friends, to do much better in February.

A friend at Taunton Mass., writes to inquire if we could direct 100 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE where they would do most good, provided he sent us the money.

Very truly yours, J. W. BROWN, Editor.

Negro Supremacy.

The Democracy has been endeavoring for months to create capital out of their assertions that the Congressional plan of reconstruction established negro supremacy in the South. It has often been a wonder to us that the mass of the Democratic party have permitted their leaders to hood-wink them upon subjects of this kind, and a still greater wonder that these leaders, who have been so often caught in their falsehoods, will still persist in the same line of political training. Upon this subject of Negro Supremacy, Ex-Gov. BROWN, an original rebel, gives them the lie direct. He says that the charge that Congress, by its reconstruction policy, establishes negro supremacy in the South is utterly false; and that if such a thing should take place it would be due entirely to the obstinacy of the Southern whites, and would simply serve them right. It is certainly worthy of notice, that while the Democracy are constantly boasting of the superiority of the white race, they are the only white people in the whole country who fear that the negro race will surpass them if allowed the rights and privileges which, under the Declaration of Independence, belong and are appropriate to every human being in this free land of ours. We certainly never heard a Republican express any apprehensions upon this subject.

FURTHER RETRENCHMENT.

When, at the opening of the December session of Congress, the annual estimates of the Treasury Department were laid before the country, there was a general sentiment of regret to find so much money asked for the expenses of the War and Navy Departments in a time of profound peace, and with no prospect of war either near, or remote. Through the influence and exertions of Gen. Grant, the army estimates have been very largely reduced, and under the operation of a Congressional resolution, directing the suspension of all new naval construction work, the estimates for the Navy Department have been reduced twenty millions of dollars.

We have by the suspension of the currency contraction (as we have previously shown) made a saving of fifty-two millions a year, and the reduction in the navy estimates increases the retrenchment to seventy millions. So much as has been said and written against the Republican Congress is being a body only devoted to extravagance, which we deem it essential to call attention to facts like these. We have not the figures with regard to the retrenchment, that has been made in the War Department; but it is well known that during General Grant's short administration that bureau has cut down the expenditures five millions of dollars, so that in round numbers the labors of Republicans have saved the Treasury seventy-five millions annually.

At the two previous sessions, Congress reduced the public taxes to the amount of one hundred and twenty millions. It is by such processes as these "that Republicans are steadily seeking to lighten the popular burdens. It is well that those who congratulate themselves upon these movements should bear in mind that just in proportion as the Republicans have been doing this the Democratic administration has been pursuing the opposite policy. Johnson was conducting the Indian war in such a wasteful, extravagant and impracticable manner, that Congress put a stop to it by sending out peace commissioners, who arranged all the troubles easily, and left Johnson and his satellites without any excuse for the enormous estimates they had put forward for the cost of the war. All the millions thrown away in conducting the currency war were wasted in pursuance of Democratic policy. All the money asked for building new naval vessels was upon the same basis.

We mention these things to show that if the Republicans are responsible for many of the very large expenditures which they are themselves engaged in retrenching, Democrats have their share of the responsibility, and have no right to expect to escape censure. The difference is that the Republicans are always willing to recognize and accept upon any useful lesson, while the Democrats are not. Promptly upon the conclusion of the war the Republicans began to reduce the popular burdens, and this policy they continue steadily, as they find opportunities and can safely do so. Let them continue in the coming campaign, and in the present session will be made their own history for its retrenchment and for its relief of the taxpayers. We shall, likewise, give relief to the Treasury and relief to the business community not less than to the taxpayers.—North American.

Personal.

Rov. Geo. W. Bush of the Central Ohio Conference, committed suicide on Monday last by hanging himself.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, in session in Richmond, have voted a constant sum to that city to be expended for charitable purposes.

It is said that the articles in the National Intelligencer, directed against Gen. Grant, were dictated by Montgomery Blair.

It was rumored in Washington, that Hon. Charles Francis Adams has resigned his position as Minister to England.

Alken, once the wealthiest in New South Wales, is the poorest man in that State.

In a late letter Charlotte Cushman is announced as leaving Florence for Rome, to make the latter city her permanent abode.

HAGHT, of New Jersey, twenty-nine, is the youngest man in the House, and Thaddeus Stevens, seventy-nine, is the oldest.

"Tieker & Fields, of Boston, are to publish Dickens new "American Notes." Bez has a short hand retractor travelling around with him to let John, what says of men and things, and places in general.

Horace Greeley wrote the twenty-ninth chapter of his "Recollections of a Busy Life" while waiting for the train at Pittsfield.

Hon. Jas. W. Nesmith, of Oregon is the longest man in Congress in height, and the shortest is John A. Pugh, of Virginia.

William Cullen Bryant and Peter Cooper are Unitarians.

Thurlow Weed will certainly retire from journalism and public life after the Presidential election, which he can afford to do, as he is full of years and experience, and has a property worth about \$8,000,000.

Solon Robinson, is spending the winter in Florida for the benefit of his health.

Charles Francis Adams writes the articles on American politics in the London Star.

Mrs. Clemm, the mother-in-law of Edgar A. Poe, is so very poor that she is supported in a charitable institution in Baltimore.

The notorious William B. Reed has been on a pilgrimage to Wheelbarrow, the abode of the miserable James Buchanan. Our Lancaster correspondent says that the fact of Reed's visit to Buchanan, and his efforts to connect that with some demagogic cannot meet at any time or anywhere without mischief of some kind being brewed.

It is said that Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, openly denounces the Pendleton scheme, and declares that it has already done much to damage the prospects of the Democracy in that State.

It is now believed that Colonel McKee, the fearless Kentucky Radical, "contending the seat of J. W. Young, an avowed rebel, during the war, for the District Congressional district of that State, will be admitted to the House.

The Florida Union (rebel) denounces General Meade as a "Gessler," and says that "there is but one Gessler (Hancock) who can resist obedience to the Radical Congress."

M. A. Southworth has become sole editor and proprietor of the New Orleans Republican, and conducts that paper "with ability and discretion.

Gen. Grant visited Richmond Va., in the fore-part of the week to attend a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund for the benefit of the South, of which he is a member. He was cordially received by the Republicans, and invited to a seat in the Constitutional Convention now in session in that city.

Gen. Grant.

Since it has become a fixed fact, says the Reading Dispatch, that the National Union Republican Convention, which is to assemble in Chicago on the 20th of May, will put General Grant in nomination for the Presidency, many of his friends are apprehensive that he may be assassinated by some one of the many desperate villains of the Wilkes Booth party which infest the National Capitol. Indeed, sufficient cause has been revealed to warrant this suspicion and create a comment in high circles. That there are politicians belonging to that party who would advise such a heinous proceeding, and that there are willing tools ready to strike the assassins' blow at the heart of General Grant, there is, in our mind, little doubt.

The fate of the immortal Lincoln is written upon the pages of history, a warning to men who may aspire to the office of Chief Executive upon the Republican ticket. Deaton at the ballot box—and, by the grace of God, on the bloody sanguinary battlefield—the Booth party have sworn that no President of these United States shall exercise the functions of that office who has not demonstrated his allegiance to the doctrines of nullification, secession and Southern domination. General Grant may escape the assassin's hand, but it will be well for him to have the aid of his friends and be on the alert for what may befall him.

No man in the world understood better the Southern mind than did Andrew Johnson, and he has probably been spared on that account, because he valued his own life above the cause of right, justice, humanity and the American Union. Grant, like Abraham Lincoln, would sooner die than show his teeth, than sacrifice the cause of his country, and knowing this the Booth party will doubtless attempt to dispose of him in the same way they disposed of the honored Lincoln a few years ago, by dragging the country in the pall of mourning from centre to circumference.

AGRICULTURAL.

ARTICLE XVI. A subject of some interest presents itself in connection with the "retrenchment" of our attention because we are frequently asked; what we think of Capt. Vale's Drill toot? We are not allowed to have any feeling of disrespect for an invention, because it is so simple or self-evident as that could not have invoked a superior mind. It is the intensity of superiority that discovers simplicity. To reduce complexity to intelligent simplicity is the exercise of great genius.

The grain of the farmer is not the grain of the mechanic. The farmer's grain is the result of his sowing, and the mechanic's grain is the result of his sowing. The farmer's grain is the result of his sowing, and the mechanic's grain is the result of his sowing.

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THE MAINLY ADDRESS TO THE "WHITE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH."

The mainly address to the "white people of the South" written by Albert Giddens, editor of the Mobile Nationalist, is circulated far and wide. He vindicates Congress and the new Constitution against the assaults of their enemies, and concludes as follows: "I am aware that it takes more than ordinary nerve to enable Southern gentlemen to see their life-long leaders, but gentlemen, it must be done, or the State will be ruined, you will be ruined, and those whom you will be ruining. In view of the fact, I am asking too much when I call upon you to study the proposed Constitution for yourselves, and to act in accordance with it without any regard to the opinions of others? If your judgment teaches you that it will be best to vote a settlement of our difficulties by accepting that Constitution; it is your duty to vote for it, and induce others to do likewise, and nothing but moral cowardice will prevent you from so doing. If one-half of the white citizens of Alabama will feel that it is their duty to join the Republican party and help reconstruct and govern the State, the moral courage of the South will be restored, and the Union will be saved. Their own convictions without regard to their old leaders—who have proved their incompetence—driving this State would be restored to the Union; political strife would become less bitter; immigrants would pour into the State; property would rise in value and become valuable; capitalists would flock to our natural beds and waterfalls; the poor would have an abundance of employment, and the rich secure their dividends—in short, peace and prosperity would reign once more throughout our borders.

A dispatch from Indianapolis of recent date says that: In the Criminal Court yesterday, Lewis Washington a negro was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 and to serve in the penitentiary for marrying a white woman. Poor darkey! He had only followed the example of the civility, and avoided the marrying part of the business. He has now raised his tawny brood in (Democratic) virtue and honor; but to marry, and marry a white woman!—How could the demoralized son of Ham have expected anything but punishment? There was a time—alas there was—when the value of the product might have been placed in offset of the damage at their average market value. But the good old days are gone and now we can neither sell the dingy offspring nor receive the mother for enjoyment, without being subjected to the impertinence of law-suits. Indeed things are sadly degenerated. Fine a "nigger" for marrying a white woman! "Niggers" must be rising in the world. By the way, what punishment, if any, is there for the white woman who marries a negro? Or is all the sin on the black side?

OWN AND COUNTY MATTERS.

PUBLIC SALES.—Bills for the following Public Sales have been printed at this office: Saturday, February 8.—J. C. Thompson, Sheriff, Carlisle. See advertisement.

Tuesday, February 18.—Jacob Bradley, Frankfort township, 2 miles east of Bloomsburg, will sell real estate and personal property.

Friday, February 21.—Wm. Ocker, West Pennsboro township, near Painted Hill, will sell horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, farm implements and furniture. Wm. Deviney, auctioneer.

Saturday, February 22.—W. J. Shearer, Carlisle. See advertisement.

Saturday, Feb. 22.—David Fry, Frankfort township, 6 miles north-east of Carlisle, sale of cow, wagon, furniture and hay and fodder by the load. J. Fry, auctioneer.

Tuesday, February 22.—Jacob Bradley, Frankfort township, 2 miles east of Bloomsburg, will sell real estate and personal property. Wm. Deviney, auctioneer.

Monday, February 24.—John F. Landay, West Pennsboro township, 8 miles west of Carlisle, will sell Horses, Cattle, and farming implements. C. Porter, auctioneer.

Tuesday, February 25.—Geo. W. Linn, West Pennsboro township, will sell real estate, farming implements and furniture. John Thomas, auctioneer.

Wednesday, February 26.—Ephraim Shively, Adams township, 13 miles west of Carlisle, will sell real estate and personal property. N. B. Moore, auctioneer.

Friday, Feb. 28.—Thos. and Henry Leo, Dickinson township, 3 miles west of Carlisle, sale of horses, cattle, dove, bull, sheep, hogs, farming implements &c. N. B. Moore, auctioneer.

Monday, March 2.—David Baker, Penn township, at the crossing of the Pine and State roads, will sell horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming implements, hay, furniture and 6 acres of valuable mountain land. J. Miller, auctioneer.

Monday, March 2.—Ben. Albright, Middleton township, near Boiling Springs, Sale of horses, cattle, farming implements, furniture and potatoes. N. B. Moore, auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 3.—Amos Miller, Middleton township, near C. V. R. Road, will sell Horses, Cattle, farming implements and furniture. N. B. Moore, auctioneer.

Thursday, March 6.—Abram and Jacob Ziegler, Executors of Abram Ziegler, died, Middleton township, sale of horses, cattle, farming utensils and furniture. John Kline, auctioneer.

Thursday, March 6.—Edmund Cover, Penn township, 1 mile south of Carlisle, sale of