

and you sought in vain through their written laws and legal customs for any trace of Africa. Contrast their condition of today with our own. Look at what they are. They are degraded and brutal; their main characteristics are love of ornament and show; they have not a form of government such as we have; religion is almost unknown; heathenism is running riot through the land, and sensuality reigns supreme. Hayti is rapidly retrograding into barbarism. The negro's happiness, his chief delight, as his character has unfolded itself in that island is what it is here and what it is in its native land: idleness and an apparently instinctive bloodthirstiness are its attributes. I refer you to the numberless revolutions and massacres that have occurred there, and I assert that his highest delight is in massacring his species. If evidence is wanting, it may be found upon every page of the history of emancipated Hayti. Hostility to the foreigner is a ruling passion with the Haytian; agriculture is abandoned, their commerce is dying out, and their population is decreasing with a rapid tendency to convert the whole country into a forest.

I read from Mr. Mackenzie's Report in 1830. In 1803 Hayti was placed entirely under the control of the blacks, and in 1830 Mr. Mackenzie reported to the English government as follows:

"In 1789, there were exported 141,089,891 pounds of sugar, 7,004,274 pounds of cotton and 76,835,219 pounds of coffee. In 1826 there were exported 32,864 pounds of sugar, 620,972 pounds of cotton and 32,189,785 pounds of coffee."

There is a consideration of some importance in this connection bearing upon the position that I assume, that is, that sugar (the production that is most palpably diminished) requires constant toil in its cultivation; while coffee (that maintains its status better) grows wild through the country. The latter has continued an article of commerce and is largely exported. The plow does not exist. The gold and other mines there are being neglected; the machinery is worn out or allowed to rot out; the forests are returning. Hayti is receding from the light of civilization; the people are becoming savage; their habits are disgusting and heathenish. The condition of Hayti re-asserts the position that I maintain, that this race have no capacity for progress. Look at Mexico; see what a conglomeration of revolutions is there; see the degeneracy of that country; the legitimate result of a commingling of blood. See Central America and the Spanish colonies south—all these furnish additional evidences of the truth of the fact I assert.

Let us then be warned by the experience of the past taught by the lessons of history. If God's law be the elevation of humanity, let us continue to elevate ourselves and with Christian charity aid those below us to climb the ascending grade. If the law of the world be the law of progress, let us be satisfied with the proud position we enjoy, trying no new path but energetically moving upward in our yet bright career. Let us not fetter ourselves by halting midway to enable the African to reach us. Let us be wise and persevere the sovereignty of our race. Let us estimate it at its true value and refuse to share it with those of whom history is silent, whose land is voiceless, whom your own experience teaches are your inferiors, upon whom privileges are lost, and whom the mournful lessons of a century have but served to demonstrate their inertness and stolidity. CHAIN US NOT TO "THE BODY OF THIS DEATH."

OUR POSITION TOWARD THE PRESIDENT. Let me reply to an attack which the Senator from Erie has made upon my friend, the Senator from Berks, [Mr. Clymer,] and impliedly upon myself. The Senator attempts to show that in 1863 the Senator from Berks voted against granting the use of these halls to Andrew Johnson, then Provisional Governor of Tennessee. He forgot to state, sir, that the Democratic party represented upon this floor, introduced as an amendment to that resolution a proposition granting it also to George B. McClellan, [applause,] which was voted down by the Republican party here, as the record will show. We therefore voted against the resolution in toto. But, sir, to go beyond that, I hold it a duty as a member of a party that have principles, to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who places himself upon those principles and whether he be peasant or President, to sustain him with all my ability, with all my force, in carrying out and successfully vindicating those principles. If this be the position of President Johnson, he has our right hand of fellowship; if it be not his position, he has our opposition.

HATE; A BAD POLICY. Let me now turn for a moment to some of the arguments of the Senator from Bradford. He says, sir, "the people of the South have no rights that we should respect save to be hung and to be damned." This is his very language. I regret, sir, that such language as this should come from the lips of any Senator.

Mr. LANDON. I quoted that as the language of Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee. It was not original with me.

Mr. WALLACE. The Senator by using it becomes responsible for its sentiment.

"They have no rights; they are to be hung and to be damned." Alas! Is this

the nineteenth century and are we enlightened men? Sir, go back to subjugated Hungary, to conquered Poland, and see there men, trodden in the dust, with the heel of tyranny upon them; see there the sore oppression of the Austrian and the Russian upon the necks of those men, who dared to rebel against a government that was above and not of them; and say if you want to repeat in this country the scenes that have been enacted. I trust that your soberer moments, your more serious reflection will cause you to blush at such language, to shudder at such doctrines and to remember that "to err is human, to forgive divine." Sir, the Senator had upon his lips at almost the same moment the expression, "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning." If, with the ability that I know he possesses, and out of respect for the vocation that he professes, he had proclaimed the doctrines of the sermon on the Mount and of that glorious solution of the angels, "Peace on earth, good will to men," he would have been nearer, much nearer the position that he should occupy. Sir, the hour for hate has passed and the hour for forgiveness has come; they who are statesmen should raise to the height of the occasion; and however much their vindictive passions might wish to wreak upon these people just punishment, yet the good of their country, the good of their race, the future prosperity of four millions of blacks and five millions of whites, depend upon the adoption of some other policy.

A PLASTIC GOVERNMENT. Sirs, the Senator says that the Government is plastic—a most convenient word, plastic—that it may be formed and moulded by the hand. And, truly, it is a plastic Government—aye, a plastic Government when now, in obedience to King Caucus, at Washington, a cabal of men rule the nation irrespective of legislative or executive functions, and take upon themselves the power of a French Directory. Well may you say the Government is plastic. Go back to the times of 1789, and remember that then the French Government was plastic, too; that it was moulded and manipulated to suit the ideas of designing men, and used to oppress and destroy the people; and out of it came bloodshed—fearful, awful, horrible bloodshed. No, sir; as has been well said by the Senator from Berks, (Mr. Clymer,) this is no plastic Government. It is a government of law—a government of law that you and I swore to support when we took upon us our duties in this chamber; and which in Washington have upon them the same obligation. There is to be no plastic government in this country; there are rights recognized by the Constitution that are to be maintained; the rights of individuals and the rights of States. Sirs, the secessionists in 1861 undertook, by war and bloodshed, to break up this Government, and they failed; four long, fearful years of struggle saved the Government. But your plastic Government would now seek to do by unconstitutional legislation what the secessionists failed to do in four years of war. Is not this so? Sirs, where now is your rallying cry? Are you now for the Union? Or are you, in obedience to this cabal of men at Washington, under the lead of Stevens, (immortal from his deeds in these halls,) moulding your plastic Government to sever and divide the Union? Is this so? or is it not so? Are you for this Government as a whole, or are you on the other side of the issue? This is a question that must be answered sometime and somewhere.

THE COLORED SOLDIER. The argument that the colored soldier took his musket and did his mite for the protection of the Government, has been used, and is the great shibboleth in his favor. The whole number of soldiers called for from 1861 to 1865, as found in the report of the Secretary of War, was two millions seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand and forty-nine men, (2,759,049;) and the whole number received was two million six hundred and fifty-eight thousand and five hundred and fifty-three (2,658,553.) The whole number of colored troops enlisted is one hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-five, (178,975)—not quite 200,000, as the Senator said. The greatest number of colored troops in service at any one time was 123,156; and that, sir, was on the 15th of July last, some three months after the rebellion had been crushed. [Laughter.] Suppose that these 123,156 men, about whom so much noise is made, ("and who are said to have fought bravely,") suppose that those 123,156 men were Yankees or Dutchmen or Irishmen, how much would they have been missed in the whole two million, six hundred and fifty-eight thousand? There are four millions of these colored people, and out of these four millions, one hundred and twenty-three thousand carried the musket as against two million and a half of the white freemen of this Government, who took up their arms and did battle bravely in its behalf. I say that, comparatively considered, their rights sink into utter insignificance; and Senators should be ashamed to prate about the great deeds of the colored soldiers. Sirs, I want to hear something of the men who did the battle in the heat and brunt of the day; I want to hear something of the men who, in all those four years of strife, were constantly doing all that they could; and let us not be told only not to be told only of the "heroism" of

a few who were mainly placed there against their will. Black soldiers were equal in bounties and pay with the white soldiers. The colored man has been emancipated. (Senators say I desire to send him back into slavery. I pray you do not commit me to that. I desire to do no such thing.) The result is that the black has had his race emancipated while the white man has had his Government maintained. Let us be satisfied with these results. The black has obtained what, in the opinion of the Senator from Erie, he fought for; and the white man, if you would believe him, has obtained what he fought for; because if you tell him that he fought to emancipate negroes he will tell you "it is false," that is the answer you will get from five-sixths of them. But if you tell him that he fought to protect and defend the Government, he will say, "that is so, that is what I went to do and what I did." The war is ended; the Government is protected and the black is emancipated, as a consequence of the war. Shall I denounce the means that brought about that civil war? Shall I here express my judgment as to what brought on that great calamity. The men who initiated it North and South, I denounce in unmeasured terms; Abolitionists and secessionists are equally guilty. [Great Applause. A voice: "That's played out."] Sirs, it may be "played out" now, when the warnings of reason and experience cannot yet obliterate the consequences of that fanaticism; and there may be other things in your rule and reign "played out" too.

A WAR OF RACES. Now, sir, what are you disposed to do? To agitate. In 1861, you proposed "to agitate." You commenced "to agitate" in 1830, and you have been agitating ever since; you agitated us to a war, and we got through the war with an enormous sacrifice of money and of blood; and you propose to agitate further. The entering wedge is before us; agitation is to continue; and we are to go on from bad to worse until, as the Senator from Bradford tells us, it culminates in a war of races. Heaven help the weaker when that day comes. Sirs, the instinct of blood is stronger far than the lust for power. The instinct of blood possessed by the vitality, the energy and the vim of the Anglo-Saxon, the Teuton, and the Celt in this country will, when your culminating point has been reached, ride down, batter to pieces, break into utter fragments any race that dares to raise its hand against them and ask for equal rights in the government. I trust that a war of races is never to come but I affirm, Senators, that you are driving the entering wedge, you are increasing the number of points at which these races are to be thrown together. The points of contact between the races are being multiplied, and the old fable of the iron pot and the clay pot will repeat itself; in every contest where the stronger comes in competition with the weaker race, the weaker must and will give way.

Mr. Jefferson says, (as quoted by Monsieur Conseil,) that "nothing is more clearly written in the book of destiny than the emancipation of the blacks, and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the obstacles which nature, habit and opinions have established between them."

This is the opinion of one who knew both races.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. This bill, sir, proposes to grant the right to vote to the negro in the District of Columbia, and to take from the hands of the white men (because that is its practical effect) the control of that municipal government. There are some fifteen thousand negroes in the city and vicinity of Washington, and some eight or ten thousand voters in the District. This gives the control of the municipal affairs of the District to the negro. I suppose they will be discreet and not elect a negro as the first mayor.

It is a vital point in the argument, when the people of a State or district, expressed themselves in an emphatic manner against a certain measure, it is an outrage to force that measure upon them. The will of the people lies at the foundation of our Government, and those who do not express that are not truly the people's representatives. It may be said that the men in Congress were not elected by the people of the District of Columbia. They were not; yet they are, for all practical purposes, the immediate representatives of that constituency, and the will of that people ought to be obeyed.

Mr. LOWRY. Who are the people? Mr. WALLACE. The white people of the District of Columbia.

Mr. LOWRY. The white people? Mr. WALLACE. Yes sir; the whites have some rights left yet. They have the right to govern that District; and until they say they are willing that the negro should partake of those rights they should not be compelled to share them with him.

PROTECT THE WHITE LABORER. The policy of my state upon this subject, sir, is my policy. In 1780, she emancipated the slaves that were here and in 1838 she declared that the white race should govern the State. I accord to these people all their natural rights—the right of life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness; but I deny to them political rights. His safety and the maintenance of our rights demand this. This is a government made by white men and to be so perpetuated. Sir, that flag

is the symbol of the majesty of a white man's law, the herald of the capacity of the white man for self-government. The ballot is the emblem of the white man's sovereignty. These shall never be badges of a weaker race. Sirs, the proud head, the honored neck of the white laborer—yes, the WHITE LABORER, for "to this completion doth it come at last"—shall never with my consent be bowed to the level of the African slave [applause] or to an equality with the colored man. Sir, his blood shall be maintained in unsullied purity. Erect in his manhood, protection in his labor and in his power of sovereignty, the white laborer in the shop, the field, the highway, the sovereignty of the Republic, he shall be in the future, as in the past, the sinew of the State, the vital element in the prosperity of the nation.

## Democrat and Sentinel.

CLARK WILSON, Editor & Proprietor.  
EBENSBURG, APRIL 5, 1866.

### FOR GOVERNOR. HIESTER CLYMER.

ANOTHER VETO.—President Johnson has vetoed the Civil Rights bill, a twin brother to the Freedman's Bureau bill, recently passed by Congress. The President, it seems, cannot be swayed from his course, but nobly stands by the Constitution. All honor to Andrew Johnson.

Resignation of Senator Clymer.  
HARRISBURG, March 30, 1866.  
HON. DAVID FLEMING.

Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania: Sir: I hereby resign my seat as Senator representing the Sixth Senatorial district of this Commonwealth.

I had intended to forward you my resignation on Tuesday, the sixth day of this month, but on examination of the election laws I found that if a resignation takes place at any time before the last fifteen days of the session of the General Assembly, it would be the duty of the Speaker to issue his writ for a special election. As by a joint resolution the day of final adjournment has been fixed on the 12th day of April, 1866, I have deferred informing you of my intention until this day, in order that my district may be spared the expenses incident to a special election, which it is now too late to order.

You will believe me that I sever my long connection with the body over which you preside with feelings of deep personal regret, constrained thereto by the new relations which I bear to my fellow citizens.

For you, sir, and every member of the Senate, I shall ever entertain the kindest feelings of personal regard and esteem. I have the honor to be  
Yours, very faithfully,  
HIESTER CLYMER.

### THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The contest in Connecticut on the 2d, was an exceedingly close one. It claimed that Hawley, the Rump candidate, will have about 600 or 900 majority. The State Senate, is said to stand 14 Unionists to 7 Democrats, and the House 50 Unionist majority—a loss of 4 in the Senate and 29 in the House for the Unionists, since 1864. New Haven elected a Democratic mayor, Col. Sperry, by a majority of 1,550. Hartford gave English 312 majority a gain of 325 over the Lincoln vote.

Conceding the figures to be correct, we have no cause to be discouraged. The Democracy of Connecticut have made a gallant fight; and, though defeated by a paltry few hundred, they have achieved wonders. They have gained about ten thousand votes since last fall, when Buckingham beat Seymour by 11,035 votes. This result is almost as glorious as a complete success. The Democracy had little to hope for in any New England State, but having made a gain of 3,500 in New Hampshire, and about 10,000 in Connecticut, in one year, let us be hopeful and thankful—the tables are turning—the black tide is fast rolling back!—Patrol and Union.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE TRICK.—In his conversation with Messrs. Burr and Ingersoll, of Connecticut, on the 23d ult., President Johnson exposed the chicanery by which his enemies carried New Hampshire by a reduced vote. He said:

"The principles of my restoration policy are fundamental. No man can approve of my policy and that of Congress at the same time. That is impossible. In New Hampshire it was proclaimed that both policies were supported, which of course, could not be; but after the election it was claimed that a radical victory had been achieved." He trusted the people would not now be deceived."

A negro in Paris, Kentucky, who had outraged a white child ten years old, and afterwards murdered her, was, on Wednesday evening, taken by the citizens from the jail and hung.

A despatch to the Chicago Times states that an order received from St. Louis takes away War Department advertising from all papers in that city that have been abusing the President.

A man named Joseph C. Smith committed suicide in Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday, in consequence of losing all his money through a swindle.

THE Lincoln (Del.) Herald urges the citizens of that State to modify the Constitution so far as to make intelligence, and not color, the basis of suffrage.

James Hummill, the famous Pittsburgh oarsman, is going to England in May, to have a trial with Harry Kelly, the champion oarsman of that country.

We must suppose that men value red noses, judging from the expense they are to get them.

ONE of our exchanges gives an account of a child being born with three tongues. Our devil wants to know if it's a girl.

On Friday night last George White, formerly belonging to the 12th Virginia regiment, was knocked down, tied and gagged, on the old state road near Petersburg. He was then robbed and left in this condition. When he was found he was insensible from cold.

Mr. Geary, the Rump candidate for Governor, is warmly supported by Stevens, Forney, Kelly, and other advocates of negro equality. One of his most earnest admirers is Fredrick Douglass. Geary is his candidate—on their platform—and if he should be elected, would be entirely controlled by such influences.

SHAMEFUL.—A few days since the Radical Rumps at Washington appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars to feed, clothe and make comfortable the negroes in and around the Capitol, but voted down the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, appropriating the same amount to the poor whites of the District. Is Mr. Geary in favor of this?

A lunatic confined in the Allegheny jail managed to let the water run from the hydrant till it had reached a depth of nearly a foot on the floor. He laid flat upon his face in the water, and was striking out nobly as though swimming, when he was discovered by the officers of the jail.

THREE railroad thieves with miscellaneous lot of plunder, were arrested at Erie last week. The fellows have been running a grocery and variety store in the immediate vicinity of the depot, the stock in trade having all been stolen.

Arthur Murland, a resident of Pittsburgh, was killed at Oil City, on Saturday last, by falling from the platform of a car on the Pithole Railroad. Both legs were severed and he died soon after.

KILLED.—An old lady named Hamilton, residing at Conemaugh station, Cambria county, was run over by a train of cars on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Johnstown, on Thursday last week, and was instantly killed. She is represented to have been a most estimable woman, and leaves a family of four grown up children. The accident is said to have been entirely unavoidable.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF TRASH.—A great many persons are at a loss how to dispose of the ragged and mutilated currency that accumulates on their hands. An exchange says it is the easiest thing in the world, and without any expense. When you get three dollars worth on hand, put it in small packages, pin a paper band around, with your name, post office address and the amount, then put it in an envelope, and address it to the "Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C." It goes and returns free of postage. You will get new currency in about one week from the time you start it.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.—The following is Mr. Donnelly's eight hour bill, which passed the House on Thursday:

An act for the protection of laborers.  
SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That hereafter labor performed during a period of eight hours on any secular day, in all cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging, flax and other factories or workshops, in the Commonwealth, shall be considered a legal day's labor, and hereafter contracts made for the employment of mechanics and laborers, in all the various branches of trade for daily laborers, shall be construed to be for eight working hours, to the day in any employment; Provided, That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of July next, and, provided further, that this does not apply to farmers or teamsters.

A lady who resides in Nashua, N. H., who had lost a very dear child a few weeks ago, on Tuesday last managed to procure the key of the tomb in which the body was laid, opened the coffin, took the child in her arms and bore it home. There she tended it as though it was still living, and defied all endeavors to take it from her for several hours; and it was only from the effects of an opiate administered to her that the efforts made were finally successful.

The Hospital Records have just been footed up and they show the enormous aggregate of 253,000 Union soldiers to have died on battle-fields and in hospitals during the war, to suppress the Rebellion. This does not include those who died at their homes of lingering disease contracted in the service.

In the Senate on Thursday last, Mr. Lowry read a bill to erect a new county out of parts of Venango. Erie and Crawford, to be called Curtin. This is the Titusville project.

NEW ELECTION LAW.—The following new election law was recently passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, and if signed by the Governor, will become a law. It materially changes the mode of voting.

SEC. 1. That the qualified voters of the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and requested to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of the courts voted for, and to be labelled outside "judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, it shall be labelled "county," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamation, hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

PEACE.—The *Potest of Union* of the 23d instant, says: President Johnson on the 24th instant, issued a proclamation declaring the insurrection in the Southern States at an end; that "the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority;" and that "standing armies, military occupation, military law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions and exhaustive of our national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual invasion or insurrection." This proclamation puts an end to military occupation and domination at the South and places the seceded States on a perfect equality with the rest of the States.

An unfortunate inebriate, Joe Ralston, after having spent all his cash in the doggeries of Philadelphia, Centre county, Pa., was thrust out to find his way home the best he could. Failing to find the bridge across the Moshannon, he boldly dashed into the creek to wade it but ere he had proceeded two-thirds across, his limbs refused to perform their office. He grasped a bough of an overhanging tree, unable to advance further and soon the fast congealing water cemented close about him a tomb of ice which stretched from shore to shore. Two days after this he was found standing there rigid as an icicle, his knees imbedded in a sheet of ice frozen element seven inches thick, his body inclined a little forward, hands clutching the boughs, eyes astare, and despair pictured on his features.

THE "COMING MAN."—The following resolution has been passed by the "Republican" convention of Lawrence county—by those who support John W. Geary for Governor. White men, read it:

Resolved, That justice, honor, good faith, as well as a proper regard for the public safety, demand that in the District of Columbia, and in that portion of the country lately in rebellion, the elective franchise should be guaranteed to loyal citizens alone, IRRESPECTIVE OF RACE OR COLOR."

SCHEDE.—We learn from the *Evening Hemisphere* that Mr. Alex. Dysert, of Sinking Valley, this county, committed suicide on Tuesday last, by shooting himself with a pistol. The deceased was unmarried, and had been laboring under a strange hallucination of mind for some time previous to the rash act. Although he was reputed wealthy; a foreboding of want and starvation is alleged as the cause of him committing the unnatural deed.

In strong Irish communities, it is said, the story has been circulated that the name of the "no prefix" candidate is Macegarry; that he is a real "broth of a by"—a "true son of the sod," &c.—and that he only dropped the "mac" for "convenience." That dodge won't win. For the "convenience" of the Union taxpayers of the State the Democratic Irishmen will drop both the "mac" and the "gary."

Samuel Johnston, who made a dictionary, would have said: I will not expect pulverized particles of explosive materials on aqueous fugacious fowls." Andrew Johnson says in plainer phrase: "I don't waste powder upon dead ducks." We like the homely phrase the best—dignity or no dignity.

A correspondent of the *Memphis Argus*, who has just been over the battle-fields of Corinth and Shiloh Church, Mississippi, says that the bodies of not less than ten thousand Confederate soldiers, who fell in the battles, now lie scattered and bleaching over the ground.

The United States Supreme Court decided lately that National Bank shares are personal property, and as such subject to State taxation.