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TUNKHANNOCK, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1866.

VOL. 6 NO. 6.

A weekly Democratic paper, devoted to Poli cs, News, the Arts and Sciences &c. Pub-



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Wm. h CORTRIGHT.

June, 3rd, 1863

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NEW

TAILORING SHOP

place to get them.

JOEL, R. SMITH.

(From the Washington Constitutional Union.) Andrew Jacksen and Andrew Johnson,

mighty Ruler stood before the world--Around his head the storms of discord whirled; Firm as the hills of his loved Tennessee Stood the old hero in his majesty; War against wrong his noble spirit waged, He heeded not, though party at him raged ; "Duty toward his Country nobly done-" This meed he asked for, and this meed he won. His mad opponents only came to truth Beneath his sweeping battle-ax of Truth! He lived the People's idol-when he died His memory was almost deified, And a great Nation wept the direful blow, In one deep, universal burst of woe! Now Time thus writes, 'neath Andrew Jackson's

"Firmness and Truth, and Honesty, outlive all other Fame."

Where Jackson stood now doth another stand-The favored Ruler of our Favored Land. With heart as pure and patriotism as great, A second Andrew steers the Ship of State. He stan'is unmoved upon her noble deck, "Still let the old flag float," is his decree, "No star struck from the glorious galaxy." Assailed, abused, railed at in every form, He'll bring the ship in safety through the storm For that vast crew, the People, will defend Their noble pilot 'till his voyage shall end ; And the old ship, her starry flag unstruck, Shall ride at peace, entire from- keel to truck

Oh bless we Ged that he gave not the power To some time-serving minion of the hour Our destinies to rule, at this dread time, Pregnant with ruin-redolept of crime ! But, in his mercy, gave an honest man That neither threats, nor fears, nor fawning can Turn from his purpose to defend the right, And save the Country from oppression's blight,

And who is Andrew Johnson? Who hath ears Shall learn the record of his former years, In manhood's prime he was the People's man, And in their work his public life began. Yon pillar'd Hall oft echoed to the voice, Earnest and true, of him, the People's choice. And, in a thousand legislative fights, He battled bravely for the People's Rights! Years onward passed, and when the public weal Called forth his power, 'twas there, as true as steel, And to the Senate brave old Tennessee Could send no stauncher Patriot than he. When treason, rabid, inscient and grand, Avowed its purpose to divide the land, Who, fiercer, met their dreadful heresy Than the bold Senator from Tennessee ? Rebellion flourished-civil war was waged, Throughout the land accursed secession raged, Our dear old Chieftain sought, but sought in vain, To call the stubborn traitors back again; They spurned his counsels, met his proffers kind With taunts and insults, till the Union mind Awoke to tury-dreamed of peace no more, And poured its legions on the Southern shore. Amid the traitor Molochs who was true--Who firmest stood among the loyal few ? When treason's armies triumphed for an hour, Who, at the risk of life, defied their power? He, who for Union ever raised his voice ; He, who became the People's second choice ! When our great Chief the murderer's hand laid low, And the whole nation reeled beneath the blow; Our second Andrew, who all hearts had won, Stood at the helm, and the old ship sailed on What were his acts? such as the world approved, Such, as to kindness, the whole nation moved, Had not base envy striven to rule the hour, All now were one in Union, feeling, power ! To thwart his policy, destroy his rule Is the small work of many a supple tool Of a determined clique who rant and rave, "Divide aud ruin !"-not "unite and save," As each one prays whose patriotic mind Desires in Union this vast land to bind. To our great Charter all good hearts are true-Our Runnymede, held "by the boys in blue," Whose valor, in a hundred desperate fights Has given us back the Charter of our Rights ! The end approaches - that sublime event. The People rallying to their President. Ere long the world shall see. A Nation then Not ruled by tyrant vampyres -- but by men--In one blest Union all good hearts shall bind The glory of itself --- the admiration of mankin! ! And when, in years long hence, the immortal scroll Of men beloved, Time's Herald shall unroll, Entwined is laural wreaths two namesishall be Together joined as Champions of the Free---The name of Andrew Jackson, men shall find With that of Andrew Johnson closely twined, And while the race of man on earth is seen,

June 1, 1866. B. B. FRENCH. Among the men who are to be imported into this State to prop the falling fortunes of General Geary, is John A. Logan, of Illinois. In a recent speech

The People's hearts shall keep their memory green.

in that State, Mr. Logan said : "If they ask me, 'Are you in favor of making negroes citizens?' I say, Yes, I am -- I am in favor of all people born here, to the rights and privileges citizens are entitled to?

the prominent supporters of the Radical candidate for Governor in this State, are openly advocating negro suffrage. This M. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunk openly advocating negro suffrage. This is to be the issue for the people of Pennprofessional services to the citizens of this placeand sylvania to decide. Mr. Logan is for nesylvania to decide. Mr. Logan is for negro suffrage, and he is selected to champion General Geary. This commits the Radicals in this State to negro suffrage and them shirk the issue,

The Washington Examiner, in scoring Geary for calling the Democratic soldiers The Subscriber having had a sixteen years practical experience in cutting and making clothing tal bummers," says: "There were a thousnow offers his services in this line to the citizens of and men in the Harrishurg Convention and men in the Harrisburg Convention Those wishing to get Fits will find his shop the whom the poltroon who skulked at Look out lountain would not dare to face."-

convey a faint idea, was one of great severity; the principle underlaying it compelling the gentleman who adopted it to lay themselves open to villification misrepresentation and threats of violence, from a majority arrogant, vulgar, corrupt, unserupulous and powerful

To condense this history into the compass of a single newspaper, publication has been a difficult one, but as the actions which took place during the contest are incessant themes of explanation, we hope it may be found of service to those who have no ready means of access to the "Senate Journal' and and 'Legislative Record' of 1864. As recorded there it is a most triumphant vindication of the course of the Democrats, who were compelled to adopt it for the safety of the constitution.

Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864, the Senate met. Upon calling the roll, thirty-two were present; absentee, Henry White, Indiana, prisoner of war in the South. John P. Penny, of Pittsburg, had been, in accordance with custom, chos n Speaker at the end of the session of 1864. The roll was

1. Beardslee, Wayne. 2. Bucher, Cumberland. 3. Clymer, Berks, 4. Donnavan, Philad'a, 5. Glatz, York. 6. Hopkins, Wash'n. 7, Kinsey, Buck,s 8. Lamberton, Clarion. 9. Latta, Westm'd. 10. M'Shery, Adams. 11. Monty omery N'd. 12. Reily, Schuylkill. 13. Smith, Montgomery, 14. Stark, Luzerne 15. Stine, Northampton.	made up of -	Adres e a sur la bre
2. Bucher, Cumborland. 3. Clymer, Berks, 4. Donnavan, Philad'a, 5. Glatz, York. 6. Hopkins, Wash'n. 7, Kinsey, Buck,s. 8. Lamberton, Clarion. 9. Latta, Westm'd. 10. M'Shery, Adams. 11. Monty omery N'd. 12. Reily, Schuylkill. 13. Smith, Montgomery, 14. Stark, Luzerne 15. Stine, Northampton.	Democratic Mem.	Republic on Mem,
	1. Beardslee, Wayne. 2. Bucher, Cumberland. 3. Clymer, Berks, 4. Donavan, Philad'a, 5. Glatz, York. 6. Hopkins, Wash'n. 7. Kinsey, Buck,s 8. Lamberton, Clarion. 9. Latta, Westin'd. 10. M'shery, Adams. 11. Montg omery N'd. 12. Reily, Schuylkilt. 13. Smith, Montgomery, 14. Stark, Luzerne	1. Chapneys, Lan. 2. Connell, Philad'a. 3. Dunlay, Lancaste 4. Fleming Dauphin. 5. Graham, Alleghan 6. Hoge, Beaver 7. Houscholder, Som 8. Johnson Lycoming 9. Lowry, Eric. 10. M'Candless; 11. Nicholas, Philad'a 12. Ridgway, Philad'a 13. Penny, Alleghany, 14. Turrell, Susque'na
		16, Worthington, Ch'

Constitution of Pennsylvania, had been for standing that a general "pair off" was to seventy years and now is, to elect a Speaker at the opening of each session, as soon as and a Republican present, or the reverse. the roll is completed, and then to qualify new Senators. Penny refused to vacate and allow this. The Democrats took the contended for. Motion adopted withou: only tenable ground-that assumed in the protest of Hopkins, Latta, Montgomery, and Beardslee-refused to consider the Senate organized. The Republicans affected to consider the body organized, altho' they had, with their opponents unanimous-Ly agreed, in accordance with the Consti- in the army. Lost, 16 to 16. Beardslee three days. tution and custom, "to proceed to an 'election of Speaker," under a motion made by Lamberton. Four ballots were had-16 or Clymer, 16 for Penny, then, Johnson, (Lycoming) intervened, with a request, "to read a bill in place." The attempt to organize in that fashion was to much ; Penny ruled it out of order, Reily, (Schuyl-ki l.) moved for a fifth ballot. Connell, (Philadelphia,) demanded the yeas and hays, and Reily, being affirmative, lost, because the vote of course was 16 to 16, in which case affirmatives always loose. Then, Johnson, by favor of Penny, read his bill "without leave," M'Candless with due egislative gravity, desired a committee to inform the House that the Senate was organized! Lost 16 to 16. Connell wished to adopt the rules of 1863. Lost-16 to 16. Then another interlude about a wish from the Republican side to repeat the lead made by Johnson, but without coming to a decision on that point. Johnson got up his motion, and the vote 16 to 16 killed it.

The Senate refused to adjourn to elect a Speaker, to vote for a Clerk, Librarian, or the numerous other dodges of the Republicans to perfect the right of Penny to the Speakership. Among which procedings was a resolutions of Lowry to open a friendly correspondence with Jefferson Davis, looking to the release of White. This was talked over, but not voted upon. At length, some of the Republicans voting with the Democrats, the Senate got adjourned until the next day.

Wednesday, Jan, 6, 1864 .- As soon as the Senate got together, Johnson again "read a bill in place." Stine objected and was overruled. If he had called the yeas and nays, being affirmative he would have lost-16 to 16. Connell proceeded to "read a bill in place" without leave. Clymer objected, contending leave must be had. Penny did not decide imperatively. but gave it as his opinion that leave "would be proper." On Clymer's demand for yeas and nays, Penny stated that the Senate would know how it "would do its own business," which was not the question at allvote had, yeas sixteen; nays sixteen; so leave was refused. Lowry now tried his hand at having Penny recognized on the strength of the absentee White's political status. Lost. Connell again, to recognize or naturalized, being citizens, and entitled the organization as it stood. Lost. Lowry then came on with a resolution of thanks to Grant and the army. Yeas 16, nays16. It can thus be seen by this extract that Of the navs, Clymer, on the behalf of his party friends, said : "IF THE SENATOR WOULD OFEER SUCH A RESOLUTION AFTER A PROPER ORGANIZATION, HE AND THEY WO'D VOTE FOR IT GLADLY. As it was they had voted no." Ballots then took place to a tenth for a speaker. No result. Clymer now stated that his party friends were willing to allow the Republicans the first choice equality, and the white men must not let of offices in the Senate, the Democrats the second, alternating until the organization was perfected, statng at the same time what was generally be-lieved and commented upon in the newspapers, that White's resignation, (which was discovered to be dated November, 1863 -- no day of the month given) was in the hands of some one or known to some one present. In the meanwhile an eleventh

THE HISTORY OF SIXTY-SIX DAYS. ballot took place. 16 for Clymer, 26 for 14 to 13. Connell made a long speech, Care has been taken to make the state- Penny, Lowry was suprised to hear of the followed by Wallace, Turrel, Kinsey, and ment herewith presented to the people resignation. Penny had "no official know- all the talkers, upon the subject of organiledge of it." Lowry narrated in a rambling zation without result, ending with a mo-The struggle, of which it is intended to manner a history of a rebel Major Jones tion by Johnson that White's vote "should the League, in Broad street, Philadelphia, White, "but no one would put his hand to out and adjourned. the help." Clymer then gave his authority for stating that White's resignation was ed until 25th. 25th and 26th nothing in the State (an assertion soon proven) done. See Judge White's letter of December, 1863 -- Senate Journal, pp 97.] Many speeches followed, when Fleming concluded his speech by "the order of the day," which no one paid any attention to, but the Senate got adjourned after a couple more calls was not on organization, but who sho'd of the yeas and nays upon motions not necessary to repeat.

Thursday, January 7,--Lowry, feeling his "responsibility," wished a chaplain,yeas, 16, nays 16. Johnson wanted the This explanation is necessary to be kept case of White resignation investigated—yeas 16, nays 16. Connell presented a petition, under protest by Lamberton .--Lowry wished Senate to organize and attend the inauguration-lost: Hopkins stating that he and his party would vote for the Grant resolutions most cheerfully; so with that for prayers, for Inaugural ceremonies or any other proper motion, but would not do so until the Senate was properly organized, stating, also, that "NO MATTER WHAT THE MOTION WAS BEFORE THE SENATE, THEY WOULD OPPOSE IT UN-TIL A SPEAKER WAS CONSTITUTIONALLY CHOSEN." This was conclusive on the status of the Democrats. Governor's message now read, under protests of Democrats. Veto messages were read, Democrats refusing to vote. Some other routine transactions occurred, and the Senate got adjourned on a call of the yeas and nays, 16 to 15, Nichols "being out." This was the only legal act perfermed by the body since its meeting.

Friday, January 8 .- Ridgeway moved The practice under article 11, section 10, to adjourn until January, with the underapply; that is, if a Democrat was absent some on either side should not vote, thus protest. Then a resolution to keep the was offered from a most unexpected quarter, for such a patriotic purpose, by Worthington. Lost, 16 to 16. Graham now moved for another ballot. Lost, 16 to 16 either party, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, January 12-Johnson appeared for Penny, the power of whom to for Speaker. Lost 11 to 11; Republicans depute protested against by Stone. One or two reports got read, and adjourned.

Wednesday. January 13 .- Senate reused to elect a Speaker; to print docu- print Whites resignation adjourned. nents; to agree with a lawyer named Knox that the Senate "was legally orga nized;" to adopt the "lawful currency of the country" in payment of the State iaterest-all proposed by the Republicans, upon which Lowry, Champneys, Graham and others expressed their views; when Hopkins, on behalf of the Democrats protested against the whole course of proceedings, proving, in their protest, presented by Hopkins, that from 1794 to '64 "no Speaker had ever attempted to qualify new Senators"-never administered "an oath before an election"--that the "Speaker's chair had always been vacated during ballotings" for the place-that his parliamen tary title was 'late Speaker." In 1842 there were 35 ballots for Speaker; in 1857 27 ballots. In both instances, and in every other, the Speaker of the late Senate vacated his place. Debate about some matter of phraseology. The Speaker, points made in the protest of Hopkins, and the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, January 14 .-- Senate agreed o meet the House to count the vote for Governor, and negatived all other motions. Friday, January 15 .- Senate refused o ballot. Lowry read a letter from a lawyer named Coffee, stating that the Senate was legally organized," but was not sure

was still modestly occupying, under pro- elected 17 to 16. test, Penny's place, from Champheys and

Jan, 19 .- Governor inaugurated "during a recess," and the Senate refused to adjourn on motion by Kinsey.

Jan. 20 .- Refused to vote for Speeker, to suffrage and r ero equality together with a lot more such patriots and fel; and wishes the happy couple a life of mashinged the yeas were 78, all radical Re- harnes.

Jan. 21-No debate. Met and adjourn-

(Note,-By this time Penny was tired of his position, some of his party friends also, as it was patent to all, that White's resignation was in possession of some of his party associates, and that the question be CLERK, AFTER organization. To this disgraceful condition had the tactics of its inferior officers reduced the position of the most dignified body in the Commonwealth. in mind when reading the proceedings now to be noted.)

Wednesday, Jan. 27 .- Refused to ballot; refused to print papers; refused to frank to stultify themselves on one of the endless the burning. Let the third and last di-"soldier" resolutions; a long session; nothing done,

Thursday Jan. 28 .- Beardslee had an White's father had White the son's resig- [Great applause.] nation in his hands? Further, that White, by virtue of his military office, had vacated his civil one, and that the real bone of adjourned.

Friday Jan. 29 .- Motion by Republicans to pay interest on State debt "in paread a bill which he said "ALL THE DEMO-CRATS IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPIA WERE IN FAVOR OF." Lamberton, "WE CANNOT AGREE" (to grant leave) "IF IT HAD APPROin one sense yielding all the Democrats BATION OF ALL THE DEMOCRATS in THE ganiz d, with pleasure;" lost 9 to 9. Reanniversary of the victory of New Orleans publican motion for recess; 9 to 9. Johnson again plead for his soldier voting bill; lost, 9 to 9 and after much talk the Senate got adjourned this day without a quorum, moved to increase the pay of the privates as also on the next day, Saturday, and for

Wednesday, February 3 .- Penny absent Republicans all voted no. Connell inter- Johnson appeared as Speaker, and with posed a motion about the opinion of the the adoption of the Journal, a letter from Senate, which was lost, as well as the one Judge White, father, covering resignation by Bucher to "take a ballot." Ridgway of his son. The Judge, in his letter dated moved to adjourn. Yeas 15; lost, The February 1, 1864, says the resignation was senate then took another vote for Speaker "more than a month" reaching him at In--the twelfth. Result, 16 to 16, M'Can diana-(December 17, 1863, to be exact) dless now moved a resolution of thanks to MINETEEN days before the Senate met, in Meade and his army for their bravery at the mean-while its contents well known to Gettysburg. Clymer repeated what he many officials at Harrisburg, sufficient other ones, when the time arrives,) not on by Prison, November (see father's letter aim to secure. ly myself, but every democratic Senator for date. 16, 1863. No time to be lost here will vote for it," and wi'h this the resolution was lost-16 to 15-without for- been issued" for an election to fill the vather debate or explanation on the part of cancy, almost proof positive of the grave charges made by the Democrats during the contest. Motion by Democrats to ballot to vote for Clerk. Lost 11 to 11; to adjourn. Lost, After long debate about "all things," on a Republican motion to

to elect a clerk-lost 13 to 13. In the course of the "day debate" about Speaker, Bucher, on behalf of the Democrats proposed to vote for Penny, and go on man and man about for all the offices; but, like all other propositions, it was lost by a tie vote, Adjourned. Friday .- No quorum. Saturday.—But few Senators present; an ex very company they happily found themplanation about the "State interest" and day. No quorum. Wednesday. No quorum. although 25 Senators were known to Radicals is now "an accomplished fact" in be in town. Thursday. Enough were got Philadelphia,-Age. together to adjourn over for three days, Monday Feb. 22-Penny as Speaker

an adjournment over for three days fixed; settled the birth day of Judge Stine, and

Thursday, Feb. 25 .-- An adjournment until Monday agreed to. (Waiting for (Johnson) requested time to decide the the election returns from White's district.

Monday, Feb. 28 +33 Senators present -St, Clair the new one. The Republicans carried everything by yeas and nays -- Penny holding on without re-election. Tueslay -- Committees announced; all other bus ness carried by year and nays, interrupted by a demand of Hopkins to elect a Speaker-lost 15 to 16.

Wednesday-No business unless under "that his opinion had more value than call of yeas and navs, which was found a that of others," but gave it not withstanding slow process by the majority, and as a Hopkins read a letter from Governor Pack- clerk and other officers had been elected, er, a former Speaker of the Senate, sus- Penny prepared to descend, and finally taining the course of the Democrats, citing did on the 9th of March, in a long speech the case of Judge Todd in 1814-15-16 .- in which he took care [page 369, Leg. Rec interested in the Washington meeting will Lowry moved to postpone the whole sub- 1865] to avoid the main question at issue, not increase the chances of the hero of ject-lost 10 to 10,-Adjourned. or to do justice to the principles of those Snickersville. Our adopted citzens are Jan. 18-a speech from Johnson, who who resisted his usurpation. He was re- not so easily deluded as the Radical mana-

After this the Senate transacted busiothers; then refusing to adjourn or hear ness as usual; Penny, as his predecessors resolutions, 72 to 12, and finally adjourn- and successors have done for 70 or 80 years resigning at the close of the session.

print the inaugural 11 to 11, but agreed to denial of the correctness of its position, or with the ballot than the Irish and the the truth and fairness of this statement is Dutch." minus proposed timber session beautiful such a degradation? W. they support a Want of space for bids a further notice of

KILLING AND BURNING,

Parson Brownlow made a speech on Friday night last week, from the steps of who wished to be exchanged for Major be cast out by the Speaker;" motion ruled in which he used the following atrocious

> But I say to you in all candor, and with the knowledge of what I am saying, and the use that may be made of it, that if the wicked spirit of the South, the rebellious spirit, combined with the treachery and copperheadism of the North, shall bring upon this country another war, and force you, gentlemen, to leave your homes and families to invade the South and put down a second rebellion, I want to have something to say about the division of your forces the next time. I would divide your great army into three grand divisions. Let the first go armed and equipped as the laws of the army require, with small arms and artillery. Let that be the largest division and let them do the killing. Let the second division be armed with pine torches White's documents; the Democrats refuse and spirits of turpentine, and let them do vision be supplied with surveyors' compasses and chains, and we will survey out the land and settle it. We will first sell article read from a Republican newspaper it out, pay the expenses of the war with in Wayne county, reiterating what was the proceeds and then settle it with men now a current subject of conversation, that who will honor this glorious banner .-

> It is almost incredible that any one wearing the human form would give uttercontention was the clerkship. This being terance to such unchristian sentiments; true, made a great noise. The Senate talk- but as the speaker belongs to the school of ed the matter over a couple of hours and clerical fanatics who prefer the bayonet and torch to the Bible and prayer-book, it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. The per," lost, 9 to 9. Motions by Democrats pity of it is, that in Philadelphia such lanto ballot for speaker, lost, 9 to 9; to ad- guage should be greeted with "great apjourn, lost, 9 to 9. Motion by Connell to plause." If, however, that army should ever be organized, the reverend orator who proposes it, will not be found in the first or second division. His place will be in the third brigade, by the side of Butler-STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA: if we were or- not at the post of danger, but where the spoils are gathered.

> > Recently a large and enthusiastic meeting of Irishmen and friends of Ireland, was held in Washington city, when the following resolution was adopted:

That the late manoeuvering of the Radieals to gain over the votes of our fellowcitizens can only be regarded by the latter with ridicale and contempt, particularly when it is remembered that the Radicals have always been the bitter enemies of the Irish race, and that their leader, Thaddens Stevens, only recently declared in a public speech, the negro to be far better and more deserving than the Irish and German;had said before on behalf of his party time elapsing to have notified Penny of and that during the last session they were triends, "as with the resolution in respect the fact, and to have had St. Clair in his careful not to consummate any measure for to Gen. Grant, so with this one, (and all seat on the 11th of Janury; was dated Lib- the benefit of those whose votes they now

We presume that none of the Radical disunionists will now deny, after yesterday's exhibition in our streets, that they are in favor of negro equality! Not even the most shameless of them can any longer attempt to make political capital by endeavoring to ignore that doctrine. Yesterday the matter was clearly reduced to practice. Thursday, Feb. 4 .- Republicans moved In the same procession in which were the members of the Union League, the citizens' escort, and the few "Southern Loyalists" who were present. FREDERICK Doug-LASS AND THE OTHER COLORED DELEGATES MARCHED SIDE BY SIDE WITH WHITE MEN. That there is any reason whatever why these colored delegates should not be in the selves yesterday, we do not pretend to say; adjourned. Monday .-- No quorum. Tues- but let the matter be distinctly known, everywhere, that negro equality among the

> Keep it before the people that Mercur, the Abolition Congressman in this District, voted for the passage of a bill to extend the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. All the Democrats voted against it. Keep it constantly before the people ; don't allow the Abolitionists to dodge it. Force it upon them; they can't deny it. Mercur's vote stands against him in favor of giving the vote to the negro. He is one of the men that holds this is not a white man's Government. We should see that he does not get the support of white men for re-election to Congress this fall. - Star & Dem.

As General Garey is one of the most ardent friends of Thaddeus Stevens, this proclamation of opinion on the part of those gers suppose. They know the history of parties in this State, and will not vote for a faction which, but a few years ago, endeavored to deprive them of all political This is the history of the position of the rights, and the leaders of which to day de-Democratic party for sixty-six days, and no clare that the 'negro can be better trusted

Let them answer at the polis.

party and a ticket, headed by such a man? the very interesting proceedings of this

very lateresting convention.