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The Storm Brewing.

The following dispatch to the New York Commercial, an old Abolition organ, from Washington, September 11th, indicates the fierce conflict of sentiments among the conspicuous leaders of the Abolition party, and foreshadows the terrible storm which will agitate that whole party in the ensuing Congress:

The leading politicians of the Republican party have gathered in this city to consider their policy in the fall elections and in the new Congress. The difference of opinion is wide, and excites angry controversy.

Tharlow Wood is playing a prominent part. He has warned the Radicals that they will be displaced from power if they press their extreme views upon the people.

It is doubtful whether the conflicting elements can be harmonized. Senator Wilson, on behalf of the New England Congressmen, seems to reject all compromise. His plan is to rely on the party majority in Congress to resist the admission of the Southern States, and to appeal to the people against President Johnson's policy.

The conservative Republicans propose to meet the difficulty of the New York Democratic nominations by nominating Generals Slocum and Patrick, and Lucius Robinson.

The leading New York Republicans have had numerous interviews with Secretary Seward, with whom the project has been discussed.

The Radicals have been reinforced by Gen. Butler, and a decidedly lively time is expected.

SAMBO IN CONGRESS.—The "colored brethren" have been holding a Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and one of the resolutions offered was the following:

Resolved, That any member of the State League, or any of the subordinate leagues, who refuse to accommodate and treat colored men on an equal basis, in his place of business, as he would white men, is guilty of the grossest dereliction of duty.

A correspondent who was present says: This resolution caused considerable fluttering among the colored boys barbers and eating house proprietors. The arguments against treating the negro brethren the same in their places of business as their white customers were very numerous and very funny—so very funny, indeed, that they could not be reported, and were lost among convulsions of laughter, in which your reporter indulged. The weight of the arguments on the other side showed the inconsistency of black men asking equal rights of white men while they refused to accord them to each other. The resolution was carried amid considerable applause, though a respectable minority recorded their votes against it. Immediately on the passage of the resolution, Wm. Noble, of Alabama, a boss barber, who had opposed it, was after strong protest, elected President of the State Equal Rights League, amid great rejoicing, though he had declared that it was not expedient for black men to accord equal rights to their brethren. His election seemed to be hailed as a triumph by those who were willing to deny their own people the same rights which they are demanding from the whites. This is negro logic. The League adjourned sine die.

ABOLITION MORALITY.—Ever since the Federal capture of Beaufort that place has been mainly occupied by Federal troops, and is still under the control of Yankee officers. A Carolina correspondent of the New York Times, in speaking of the enormous and shameless vice which pervades there, says:

What endangers these negroes more than anything else is the silliness of white people. You go into Beaufort and you shall find a large proportion, perhaps a majority of the girls and young women, either kept or common. For a plantation girl to go to Beaufort and stay six months is almost sure ruin. I am talking about what I know. From officers down, half of Beaufort, citizens and all, are corrupt with this infernal lust for black women, and then brag it about how benighted they are. Is it not so on the plantations? No, sir! Not unless one of these scamps with hoarse as black as the people come among them.

The Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, at its late session, held at Manchester, granted twelve divorces.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND THE RIGHTS OF STATES.

We give below a number of extracts upon the Sovereignty of the States and the Rights of the States, as proclaimed by Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton, and as declared by Chief Justice Marshall and other eminent jurists of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts of the United States. The first authority introduced will be Alexander Hamilton, who [Hamilton's works, vol. 4, 105] says:

"The circumstance that the powers of sovereignty are in this country divided between the National and State Governments, does not afford the distinction required. It does not follow from this, that each of the portions of powers delegated to the one or the other is not sovereign with regard to its proper objects. It will only follow from it that each has sovereign power as to certain things, and not as to other things. To deny that the Government of the United States has sovereign power, as to its declared purposes and trusts, because its power does not extend to all cases, would be equally to deny that the State Governments have sovereign power in any case, because their power does not extend to every case."

In another place, and on another occasion [2 Elliott's Debates, 355.] Hamilton says:

"With regard to the jurisdiction of the two Governments, I shall certainly admit that the Constitution ought to be so formed as not to prevent the States from providing for their own existence; and I maintain that it is so formed, and that their power of providing for themselves is sufficiently established. * * * But the gentlemen says that the laws of the United States are supreme; and that where there is one supreme, there cannot be concurrent authority; and further that there the laws of the Union are supreme, those of the States must be subordinate, because there cannot be two supremes. This is curious sophistry. That two supreme powers cannot act together is false. They are inconsistent only when aimed at each other, or some indivisible object. The laws of the United States are supreme as to all their proper constitutional objects; the laws of the States are supreme as to the same way. These supreme laws may act on different objects without clashing, or they may operate on different parts of the same object with perfect harmony. Suppose both Governments should lay a tax on a penny, or on a single article: had not each an equal and uncontrollable power to levy its own tax? The meaning of the objection: there cannot be two supremes, is simply this—two powers cannot be supreme over each other."

In the next place we will bring into careful consideration Mr. Jefferson's sentiments on constitutional powers. He says:

"With respect to our State and Federal Governments, I do not think their relations are correctly understood by foreigners. They generally suppose the former subordinate to the latter. But this is not the case. They are co-ordinate departments of one simple and integral whole. To the State Governments are reserved all legislation and administration, in affairs which concern their own citizens only, and to the Federal Government is given whatever concerns foreigners, or citizens of other States; these functions being made Federal. This one is domestic, the other the foreign branch of the same Government, neither having control over the other, but within its own department. These are one or two exceptions only to this partition of power. But, you may ask, if the two departments should claim the same subject of power, where is the common umpire to decide ultimately between them? In cases of little importance or urgency, the presence of the parties will keep them aloof from the questionable ground; but if it can neither be avoided nor compromised, a convention of the States must be called to settle the doubtful power to that department, where is the common umpire to decide expressly; they are then, the *lex loquiens*—the law of laws."

As regards Common Law Powers in the General Government, Mr. Jefferson [2 Jefferson's works, 331.] wisely says:

"I do verily believe, that if the principle were to prevail, of a Common Law being in force in the United States, which principle possesses the General Government at once of all the powers of the State Governments, and reduces us to a single consolidated Government, it would become the most corrupt Government on the earth. You have seen the practices by which public servants have been able to cover their conduct, or, where that could not be done, delusions by which they have vanished it for the eyes of their constituents. What an augmentation of the field for jobbing, speculating, plundering, office building and office hunting would be proposed by an assumption of all the State powers into the hands of the General Government! The true theory of our Constitution is certainly the wisest and best, and the States are independent as to everything within themselves, and united as to everything respecting foreign nations."

In another place he says:

"I believe the States can best govern our home concerns, and the General Government our foreign ones. I wish, therefore, to see maintained, that wholesome distribution of powers established by the Constitution for the limitation of both; and never to see all offices transferred to Washington, where, further withdrawn from the eyes of the people, they may be more easily bought and sold as at the mar-

ket. * * * But the Chief Justice of the United States says: 'There must be an ultimate arbiter somewhere.' True, there must; but does that prove it to be either party? The ultimate arbiter is the people of the Union, assembled by their deputies in convention, at the call of Congress, or of two-thirds of the States. Let them decide to which they mean to give an authority claimed by two of their organs. And it has been the peculiar wisdom and felicity of our Constitution, to have provided for such an appeal, where that of other nations is at once by force."

[Jefferson's works, 7, 297-98.]

At a much later day Mr. Madison says:

"The Constitution was formed, not by the Governments of the component States, as the Federal Government for which it was substituted was formed. Nor was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States, as a single community, in the manner of a consolidated Government."

It was formed by the States, that is by the people of each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity, and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions. * * * It divides the supreme power of government between the Government of the United States and the Governments of the individual States, as is stamped on the face of the instrument."

* * * Again, in another place [Federalist, No. 33.] he profoundly says:

"On the one hand, the Constitution is to be founded on the assent and ratification of the American people given by deputies elected for the special purpose; but on the other, that this assent and ratification is to be given by the people, not as individuals composing one entire nation, but as composing the distinct and separate States to which they respectively belong. It is to be the assent and ratification of the several States derived from the supreme authority of the people themselves. * * * Each State ratifying the Constitution, is considered as a sovereign body, independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act."

Leaving for a moment these commanding and capable writers, let us turn to the judiciary for their testimony on the subject. In the City of New York Mr. Milne, 11 Pet., 132, 137, the Court says:

"Now we hold that both the end and the means here used, are within the competency of the States, since a portion only of their powers were surrendered to the Federal Government. Let us see what powers are left with the States. The Federalist, in the 45th number, speaking on the subject, says: 'The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties and property of the people; and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State.' * * * From this it appears that whilst a State is acting within the legitimate scope of its powers, and the end to be obtained, it may use whatever means are appropriate to business, which may think fit; though they may be, in some, or so nearly the same, as scarcely to be distinguishable from those adopted by Congress acting under a different power, subject only, say the Court, to the limitation, that in the event of collision the law of the State must yield to the law of Congress. The Court must be understood, of course, as speaking of Congress upon a subject within its power."

In the case of *Milkland vs. Foxe*, 4 Cranch, 212, 215, the Court says:

"This opinion is predicated upon a principle which is believed to be undeniable, that the several States which compose this Union, so far at least as regards their municipal regulations, became set off from the time they declared themselves independent, to all the rights and powers of sovereign States; and that they did not derive them from concessions made by the British King. The treaty of peace contains a recognition of their independence, not a grant of it. From hence it results, that the laws of the several States, so far as they are not inconsistent with the laws of sovereignty, are in each State, and as such were obligatory upon the people of such State, from the time they were enacted. * * * A contrary doctrine is not only inconsistent with the sovereignties of the States, anterior to, and independent of, the treaty, but its indiscriminate adoption might be productive of more mischief than it is possible for us to foresee."

In *Houston vs. Moore*, 5 Wheat., 48, the Court says:

"The sovereignty of a State in the exercise of its legislation is not to be impaired, unless it be clear that it has transferred its legitimate authority; nor ought any power to be sought, much less to be adjudged, in favor of the United States, unless it be clearly within the reach of its constitutional charter. Sitting here, we are not at liberty to add one jot of power to the National Government beyond what the people have granted by the Constitution; and on the other hand, we are bound to support the Constitution as it stands, and to give a fair and rational scope to all the powers which it clearly contains."

In *Martin vs. Hunter*, 1 Wheat., 322, the Court says:

"It is perfectly clear that the sovereign powers vested in the State Governments by their respective Constitutions remain unaltered and unimpaired, except so far as they were granted to the Government of the United States. These deductions do not rest upon general reasoning, plain and obvious as they seem to be. They have been positively recognized by one of the Articles in the Amendments to the Constitution, which declares that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people"—i. e., of the States.

In *Sturges vs. Crowninshield*, 4 Wheat., 191, Chief Justice Marshall says:

"It must be recollected that, previous to the formation of the new Constitution,

we were divided into independent States, united for some purposes, but in most respects sovereign. And when the American people created a National Legislature, with certain enumerated powers, it was neither necessary nor proper to declare the powers retained by the States. These powers proceed, not from the people of America, but from the people of the several States; and remain after the adoption of the Constitution what they were before, except so far as they may be abridged by that instrument."

In *McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland*, 4 Wheat., 410, the same great Judge says:

"In America, the powers of sovereignty are divided between the Government of the United States of America, and the several States. They are each sovereign with respect to the objects committed to it, and neither sovereign with respect to the objects committed to the other."

[From the Tinkers (N. Y. Police Co.)

The President's Throat Disease.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge, the well known Unionist of Tennessee, who was recently arrested because he aspired to a seat in the Congress of the United States, in opposition to the desires of that wretched blackguard, Parson Brownlow, has addressed a letter to the President, in which, speaking of a speech which has offended the party in power, he said:

"I told the people that the first time I ever saw you, you were hugging the multitude to prove me an Abolitionist; that it was a somewhat raw and gusty day; and that your vehemence in the open air caused you to contract a throat disease, from which, and which, in effect, you profess not to have recovered."

There is little doubt that the "profession" referred to is founded on a fact.

On the fourth of March last, it was very evident to all who saw and heard the Vice President, that he was then laboring under a severe attack of the same kind of disease of the throat as that to which Mr. Etheridge has referred; and we have been informed by a gentleman who is personally and intimately acquainted with Andrew Johnson, and an unquestionable Republican, that the sickness which now prevents him from seeing company and from personally attending to business, even while he is quite well enough to go out into Chesapeake Bay on excursions, on board his yacht, the River Queen—yes, tax-payers, HIS YACHT, paid for out of your five per cent—is the same "disease of the throat" which previously troubled him, alarmed the country and disgraced his name.

With such a nurse as Preston King, he will slowly make haste to get better of this disease, we have no doubt. We rather think, however, that if his amiable wife will consent to leave her retirement, and act as a nurse, with one Dow as the physician, and "let her own medicine" be the medicine chest, the country will not be long before it will receive some equivalent for the twenty-five thousand a year, "the extra"—yachts, house rent, fuel, and fiddler, vegetables, etc., etc. etc. which he is now enjoying, as acting President of the United States.

"White Trash."

Mr. Redpath of John Brown fame, has written a long letter extolling the negro and instituting a comparison to the disadvantage of the white man. It is not easy to discover the wit of this herculean endeavor, though his object is apparent in the effort made to demonstrate the superiority of the colored citizens of Africa, and so far as concerns the exercise of political rights by the two classes referred to. In support of his position, he quotes from a letter from the Superintendent of the Home for Refugees at Nashville, showing by exact figures that the per centage of black population dependent on rations is comparatively small—only about 0.95—selling badly for the "white trash." And then as to the inferiority of the Irish element, when subjected to the same comparison, he says:

"I promised you some statistics comparing the blacks with the Irish. I am told the Irish population of the city is 8,000. The population therefore is only one to three of the blacks. Now, more than two per cent of the city are poor Irish; and, taking the comparative number believed, we have six Irish to one negro, or proportion as against the Irish of eighteen to one—eighteen Irish papers to one negro paper. Truly may it be said, as one friend remarked to me a few days ago, 'Better let the blacks be in our care of the poor than some one to bring out and providing for the whites.'"

Mr. Redpath forgets to mention, in his zeal to prove the superiority of Sambo, that the negroes are fed, clothed and well provided for by the "Government," while the poor Irish and all other whites are oppressed, proscribed and persecuted, over to the pernicious influence of Puritan authority.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CHILE.—The Chilean Congress has passed with great unanimity a bill prepared by the government giving to those who do not profess the Roman Catholic faith liberty to offer worship within the precincts of individual property. Dissenters are also allowed to found and establish private schools for instructing their own children in the tenets of their religion. By this legislation, free worship, which has existed in fact in some of the towns of Chile, more especially in Valparaiso, will have required the legal sanction which it lacked; and edifices of all denominations may be put up and protected by law. It is singular that whilst Catholic Chili is thus giving toleration to every form of religious worship, Parliament in the United States is striving by every means to proscribe and intimidate Catholicism throughout the whole country.

The Anaheim vineyard, Los Angeles county, produced 300,000 gallons of wine last year, which valued at the place of cultivation at 20 cents per gallon, was worth the round sum of \$60,000.

GEN. MCCOOK ON THE SAND CREEK MASSACRE.

[From the Athletics Champion, Aug. 10th.]

Our old corps commander, Major-General Alexander M. Cook, with his personal Aid, Major Bates, and other members of his staff, arrived here from the West yesterday morning. General McCook has been on a tour to New Mexico and Colorado, accompanying Vice President Foster and party, and has thoroughly investigated, by order of the War Department, all affairs connected with the Indians in the West. General McCook is no inexperienced judge of the Indian character and disposition; he has not learned what he knows of the red men from "Cooper's Novels"; he has fought them in many campaigns, and is influenced by no unwelcome sentimentality in their favor. His opinions are, therefore, entitled to credence. Of Chivington's Sand Creek massacre he gave us many interesting details, and he is of the opinion that it was the most cold-blooded, revolting, diabolical atrocity ever conceived by man or devil. The sworn accounts of witnesses of the affair are enough to make any man blush for his species. It was an indiscriminate, wholesale murder of men, women and children, accompanied by the flagrant desecration of dead bodies of both sexes, in every revolting and sickening form and manner. Unborn babes were torn from the wombs of dying mothers and scalped; children of the most tender ages were butchered; soldiers adorned their hats with portions of the bodies of both sexes, and the bodies of the women and children of the United States, in violation of the laws of God and man, were scattered by acts of fiendish barbarity, so revolting in their details that a truthful account cannot be published in a respectable journal, without giving offense to decency. And all these atrocities were committed on a band of Indians, who had voluntarily intrusted themselves to the protection of the Government, received assurances of care, and who had flying about the encampment, at that time, a white flag and a national banner, given them by the military authorities at Fort Lyon, with the promise that this was to be to them security and guardianship as long as they remained under its aid and continued friendly. These Indians were under the leadership of "Black Kettle," a chief whose friendship for the whites had been proverbial for years. He had been in the employ of our Government as a scout; had been engaged by Lieutenant Colonel Tappan, of the First Colorado, to keep a watch upon the Sioux and other hostile tribes; had only a few days before prevented, by giving timely information, an intended raid; and he brought the men, women and children of his tribe together to live near the fort, and under the care of the whites. His trust was repaid by the murder of his wife and child, and the reward by outrages on the living and disfigurement of the dead; his confidence requited by betrayal, by rapine, by murder, so sickening in its forms that it passes all understanding to imagine how any one, be he either man or devil, could have executed it, and continued friendly. These Indians were under the leadership of "Black Kettle," a chief whose friendship for the whites had been proverbial for years. He had been in the employ of our Government as a scout; had been engaged by Lieutenant Colonel Tappan, of the First Colorado, to keep a watch upon the Sioux and other hostile tribes; had only a few days before prevented, by giving timely information, an intended raid; and he brought the men, women and children of his tribe together to live near the fort, and under the care of the whites. His trust was repaid by the murder of his wife and child, and the reward by outrages on the living and disfigurement of the dead; his confidence requited by betrayal, by rapine, by murder, so sickening in its forms that it passes all understanding to imagine how any one, be he either man or devil, could have executed it, and continued friendly. These Indians were under the leadership of "Black Kettle," a chief whose friendship for the whites had been proverbial for years. He had been in the employ of our Government as a scout; had been engaged by Lieutenant Colonel Tappan, of the First Colorado, to keep a watch upon the Sioux and other hostile tribes; had only a few days before prevented, by giving timely information, an intended raid; and he brought the men, women and children of his tribe together to live near the fort, and under the care of the whites. His trust was repaid by the murder of his wife and child, and the reward by outrages on the living and disfigurement of the dead; his confidence requited by betrayal, by rapine, by murder, so sickening in its forms that it passes all understanding to imagine how any one, be he either man or devil, could have executed it, and continued friendly.

All these facts are established by sworn statements in possession of General McCook, and they agree in every respect with the testimony taken by Lieutenant Colonel Tappan of the First Colorado, as he related them to us some days ago.

The Colonel Chivington, who committed these appalling atrocities in a Methodist preacher, said to be in good standing with the Denver Methodist Church, the leading members of which have issued an address endorsing his religious character and approving of his murders. This infamy, probably because they warriors numbered as many as the men of his command. So to his cruelty must be added cowardice; to his barbarity, poltroonery.

Chief Justice Chase.

To those who can remember what the United States Supreme Court was in the golden days of the Republic, when it was adorned by the presidency of a Marshall, it is truly humiliating to witness its rapid descent in dignity ever since, in an evil hour, the Hon. S. P. Chase was thought fit to occupy the chair made vacant by the lamented death of Chief Justice Taney. Jay, Marshall, and Justice were not men to make the Bench a stepping-stone to the Presidential chair; their spotless ermine was never soiled by contact with party politics; they sought not the favors of a motley and fickle populace; they stood not from their high position to stoop the platform and spout at hustings. Ashamed that their mantle should have fallen upon the shoulders of one who is not ashamed to become an electioneering stroller through the country, making "stump speeches," and seeking by demagogic appeals to carry out his ambitious views and aspirations to supreme power! Not content with the first judicial office of the land—one so far beyond any desert or ability that he can claim—the Hon. Salmon P. Chase cannot conceal how eagerly he covets a still higher prize, for the attainment of which he will hesitate at no sacrifice of principles—if he eyes had any. Even the better class of his own party journals are disgusted with his course; and he will find that, however applauded he may be while haranguing assemblages of Southern negroes, there will be a "white man's ticket" in the field which will possibly defeat him, even though he may run with Fred Douglass as his Vice.

ANOTHER PURITAN LIE.—The Puritan organs of New England resort to every species of lying to create and keep alive resentment and hatred against Jeff. Davis. The last base lie from this source is the following:

A correspondent of the Maine paper says that the father of Jeff. Davis was borne in Maine, and went South when he had nearly arrived at manhood. He was not heard of until Jeff. Davis visited some negroes, when he stated in conversation with a friend that his father was borne in Mississippi and had arrived in Mississippi a poor boy. The writer's says Davis' parents were not married.

At a parish school examination, when the question was asked, "Why did the children of Israel make a golden calf?" a sharp little fellow replied, "Because they hadn't gold enough to make a bull."

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

A body of shameless party hacks and soulless wire-pulling politicians lately met in general convention at Albany, New York, passed some resolutions, nominated candidates for State officers, and proclaimed it to be the "Democratic State ticket."

To show what sort of Democrats they were, and what sort of a ticket they put forth, we copy the following from the Albany correspondence of the New York Day Book. The writer says:

As for the Convention itself, it was only another illustration of the influence of large corporations in our State politics. Everything went off like clock work, for everything was arranged by programme. No man could probably have altered the complexion of affairs, and yet it seemed lamentable that among the vast number of sound Democrats in the State, there was not one on the floor of the Convention to thunder into the ears of these expediency politicians the truth, and the whole truth. Gen. Seymour came there, and doubtless seeing the drift of affairs, left in disgust. I am glad he did, for I should have regretted to have seen his name and fame soiled by having anything to do with proceedings so disgraceful to Democratic principles. The nominees are nearly if not all open and avowed Abolitionists. Gen. Slocum was a member of the Abolition party when the war broke out, and was elected Treasurer of Onondaga county. He has recently exhibited his devotion to the principles of republican government by issuing an order disarming the people of Mississippi a la Ireland, Poland and Hungary. The fishing up of John Van Buren for Attorney-General, who is everything by turns and nothing long, is the most amusing thing of the day. I heard Prince John declare that if Mr. Lincoln should issue a proclamation interfering with or abolishing "slavery" in the Southern States, that the woman glory to arm, and for one he would then glory in the cause of the South as the cause of civilization. Where is Prince John now? General Patrick, the nominee for State Treasurer, was Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac. I believe he never pretended to be a Democrat. Martin Grover, candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, is an old Democrat, and having the payment of the national debt upon the people. We must see all the truly loyal people of the South, respecting of color, have the exclusive political control of the respective States, whenever they are admitted again into the Union; and while these States are being kept out of the Union, no time should be lost to improve the condition, both physically and mentally, of the blacks, and thus fit them for the right of suffrage."

A Reverend Scoundrel.

The Cohecton (Ohio) Democrat of a recent issue says:

It becomes our unpleasant duty to record another scene in the demoralizing drama of Pennsylvania politics. A Methodist clergyman named Crisman, stationed in Linton township, is the wolf in sheep's clothing, who has been devouring the lambs of his flock. He was a rabid Abolitionist in the pulpit and out of it, and his lying sermons had become so offensive to the conservative members of his congregation. He had not been long in the neighborhood before he planned the ruin of the wife of a member of his church—and sought every pretext to be in her company. He took especial pains to advocate the wife, and to justify all its immoralities, especially the violations of law, when it comes to the accomplishment of what he termed "the right." Having weakened the sanctity of the law in the conscience of his victim, he instilled into her mind the doctrines of the "Free Love," and cited her to the evil practices of the ancients. In this way he corrupted her sense of delicacy, morality and virtue. As a while, he pretended to have a disease in the throat, so that he could not preach, and got another clergyman to fill his appointments. Then he went to the house of the unsuspecting member of his church, to help in harvest, but did not work much in the field—he hung around the house, helped milk the cows, and did light work. His conduct soon caused whisperings in the neighborhood, and finally culminated in an elopement—he deserting a wife and several children, and she a fond and too indulgent husband, bringing shame and misery upon two families and scandal on the church. How often need the press warn the people against the wiles of these infidel heresies, Abolition preachers! When a preacher begins to talk politics at the frolics, in his prayers, or in his sermons, the women should egg him from their doors, and the men drag him from the pulpit. They are the false teachers—the wolves in sheep's clothing, against whom the Bible so often and so plainly warns the church.

NO PUNISHMENT FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The *St. Louis* Republican of Sept. 16th, says:

Gen. Palmer's protectorate over negroes in Kentucky has been of such an indulgent and affectionate kind that they have learned to feel their keeping to him, and that makes them quite regardless of the rights and lives of "white trash." The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: Carry Warfield was fired at twice by a negro soldier on Sunday last, for ordering a soldier not to enter his father's yard. The negro was immediately arrested by a posse *comitatus* and taken to headquarters, when a white soldier, doing sentinel duty, remarked, "that it was no use taking him there, as nothing would be done to him, and that the negro was a black scoundrel, who ought to have been shot on the spot. True to the white soldier's prediction, the negro was immediately released, upon entering into a written obligation to give no more trouble."

A Brigadier General in full uniform was stopped in the street in Cincinnati on Saturday by an old lady, who asked him, "why he had not had the dirt removed from the streets in front of her house." She mistook him for a policeman.

The flouring mills of Santa Clara county are now turning out fifteen hundred barrels of flour per day.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN OHIO.

The late State Convention of the Abolitionists in Ohio suppressed the Negro Suffrage plank from their platform. The most numerous wing of the party in that State have since openly expressed their dissatisfaction of the course pursued by the Convention, and in the subsequent County and District Conventions, Negro Suffrage resolutions have been passed. From a late Ohio paper we copy the following, which exhibits the feeling of the regular Abolitionists on the subject:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be instructed and urged to amend the Constitution and laws of Ohio so as to strike out the word "white" therefrom, and grant universal suffrage.—[Abolition Convention of Mahoning County.]

Resolved, That in providing for a reconstruction of the Union and the reorganization of the Government in the rebel States, we insist that slavery must be abolished and forever prohibited, and suffrage secured to all legal men without regard to color, as the only sure guarantee of future peace and prosperity.—[Ashland County Abolition Convention.]

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, that the word "white" be struck from our State Constitution. That the elective franchise can be more safely entrusted to the intelligent freedmen than to those who have spent their lives thus far to overthrow this republican Government; that we ask those whom we have put in nomination to support these resolutions.—[Cuyahoga Abolition Convention.]

The Union Senatorial Convention, which met at Madison yesterday, nominated Hon. Abner Kellough, of Jefferson, for Senator. The Convention adopted resolutions in favor of negro suffrage, and against the colonization scheme of Gen. Cox. We heartily endorse the platform adopted.—[Painesville Telegraph.]

And the Cleveland Leader declares that "We must keep the States lately in rebellion from being represented in Congress until their people are thoroughly Unionized and State rights restored. We have to keep them out fifty years. We must add an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the discussion of the subject of repatriation in Congress, and limiting the payment of the national debt upon the people. We must see all the truly loyal people of the South, respecting of color, have the exclusive political control of the respective States, whenever they are admitted again into the Union; and while these States are being kept out of the Union, no time should be lost to improve the condition, both physically and mentally, of the blacks, and thus fit them for the right of suffrage."

A Reverend Scoundrel.

The Cohecton (Ohio) Democrat of a recent issue says:

It becomes our unpleasant duty to record another scene in the demoralizing drama of Pennsylvania politics. A Methodist clergyman named Crisman, stationed in Linton township, is the wolf in sheep's clothing, who has been devouring the lambs of his flock. He was a rabid Abolitionist in the pulpit and out of it, and his lying sermons had become so offensive to the conservative members of his congregation. He had not been long in the neighborhood before he planned the ruin of the wife of a member of his church—and sought every pretext to be in her company. He took especial pains to advocate the wife, and to justify all its immoralities, especially the violations of law, when it comes to the accomplishment of what he termed "the right." Having weakened the sanctity of the law in the conscience of his victim, he instilled into her mind the doctrines of the "Free Love," and cited her to the evil practices of the ancients. In this way he corrupted her sense of delicacy, morality and virtue. As a while, he pretended to have a disease in the throat, so that he could not preach, and got another clergyman to fill his appointments. Then he went to the house of the unsuspecting member of his church, to help in harvest, but did not work much in the field—he hung around the house, helped milk the cows, and did light work. His conduct soon caused whisperings in the neighborhood, and finally culminated in an elopement—he deserting a wife and several children, and she a fond and too indulgent husband, bringing shame and misery upon two families and scandal on the church. How often need the press warn the people against the wiles of these infidel heresies, Abolition preachers! When a preacher begins to talk politics at the frolics, in his prayers, or in his sermons, the women should egg him from their doors, and the men drag him from the pulpit. They are the false teachers—the wolves in sheep's clothing, against whom the Bible so often and so plainly warns the church.

NO PUNISHMENT FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The *St. Louis* Republican of Sept. 16th, says:

Gen. Palmer's protectorate over negroes in Kentucky has been of such an indulgent and affectionate kind that they have learned to feel their keeping to him, and that makes them quite regardless of the rights and lives of "white trash." The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: Carry Warfield was fired at twice by a negro soldier on Sunday last, for ordering a soldier not to enter his father's yard. The negro was immediately arrested by a posse *comitatus* and taken to headquarters, when a white soldier, doing sentinel duty, remarked, "that it was no use taking him there, as nothing would be done to him, and that the negro was a black scoundrel, who ought to have been shot on the spot. True to the white soldier's prediction, the negro was immediately released, upon entering