ill their just rights as freedmen, but the bands, and transmit it unimpaired, to their great disfavor. sfer of our political inhertance to them ow posterily, if too strong to be successful- without any to aty which we ow alike to the memory of will disappear before that love of pherty and aplicable to such ated, for it is not governtathers and the rights of our children. - law for which the American people are dis- carnot be antie plan of putting the Southern States tingnished above all others in the world .- ed by any rule. olly and the General Government partially How far the duty of the President, to pre- The law does the hands of negroes, is proposed at a serve, protect and defend the Constitution deemed good c e peculiarly unpropitious. The founda- of the United States, requires him to go in possible to con is of society have been broken up by civit apposing unconstitutional acts of Congress, be so considered ir. Industry must be reorganized; justice is a very serious and important question, on of the subject f established, public, credit insultained, and which I have deliberated much, and feelex- charge be incep er brought out of confusion. To accoun tremely a: xious to reach a proper conclus on. h these ends would require all the wisdom When an act has been passed according to virtue of the great num who formed out the forme of the Constitution by the supreme may be under itutions originally. I believe that their centants will be equal to the arguous task fore them, but it is vain to expect that nenes will perform it for us, Certainly we icht rot to ask their assistance until we deair of our own competency. The great herents of the two branches of the govern ifference betwein the two races in physical. ment. This would be simple civil sar, and nental and moral characteristics will prevent civil war must be resorted to only as the last an amalgamation of them together in one remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever mass. If the inferior obtains the astendency pught tend to provoke should be carefully over the other, it will go ever with reference only to its own interests, for it will recognize istrate will concede very much to bouest erno commun interests, and create such a tyror and something even to perverse malice. ranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Alrendy the pegroes are influenced by promises of confisention and plunder .such as might head to force. as long as those They are taught to regard as an enomy every which a e peacable remain open to him or white man who has any respect for the rights his constituents. It is true cases way occur of his own mere. If this continues it must in which the Executive would be compellbecome worse and worse, until all order will ed to stand on its rights and maintain them be subverted, all industry destroyed, and the regardless of cousequences. If Cougrees fertile fields of the South mon up into a should pass ap act which is fot only, in palwilderness. Of all the dangers which our puble couffict with the consitution. but will nation has ret encountered, none are equal certainly, if carried out, produce man diste to those which must result from the success and irreparable a jury to the Government, of the effort now making to Africanize the and if there be neither judicial remedies for half of our country. the wrongs it if facts nor power in the peo"

THE COST OF THE PRESENT PLAN.

cial aid of their elected detender; if for me Lwould not put considerations of money competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction under pass an Act, even through all the forms lieved from such a sponsibility, if he canthe erstem adopted by Congress will aggra- of law to abolish a co-ordinate de not meet it, be rea in of restrictions placvate what I regard as the intripric wro g of partment of the Government. in such care ed by law upon hi action. The unrestricthe messare itself. It has cost uncounted

a for removal. It is imore what may or may not the Seuate. The nature ds clear proofs. If the ty, what evidence shall y to the Constitution support it ? Fi or misunderstood in a ways, and by violent legislative authoiry and regularly enrolled thousand differ t party times, unfaith. smon the public sots of the country, the party men in v Excentive resi-tance to it. enercially in times fulness to the itution may even come of high party excitement, would be likely to to e considered ritorious. If the offi produce a violent collision between the ad- | cer be accused, shonesty how shall it be be interred from acts made out ? Wil ublie duty, from private unconnected wi peral reputation ? or history, or free a swait the commission n ust the President avoided. A fa thial and conscientions ung- of an actual misoemes or in office? Shail he in the meanine risk the character and interest of the mation in the hands of men before he will endanger the' public peace, to whon, he can not give his confidence? more the property of the United States than and he will not adopt forcable measures. or Must he forbear the complaint until the was the gold coin or the greenback held by mischef is done and eanyout be prevented ? If his zeal in menublic service should im pel him to auticipate the overt act must he move at the point of being tried himself for the offense of Sandering his subordinate ? In the pre-entermustance of the country some one must be tild responsible for offi cial delinquentry of every kind. It is extremely difficuly to say where that responsibility, sugid be thrown, if it be not left where it is been placed by the Constitution. But I just men will admit stance the legislative department should that the President gught to be entirely reed power of removal from office is a very great one to be tru ed even to a magistrato be chosen by the eneral suffrage of the Autable directly to whole people, and them for his sets.] is undoubtedly liable | mation. The people were not wholly disa med to abuse, and at some period of our history. perhaps, has been shused. if it be tho't derirable and constitutional that it should be so treater as to make the Presi tent merely a com - a mformer against other agents he si Id at least be permit. ed to act in that cap wity before some open be made. tribunal, independ at of party politics ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the weans of taking evidence, and hour to decide according to estat lished rules This would guarant . from taxation, and free us from the blighting to tak a vetrograde step, nor deviate from its the sufety of the accuser when he acts in evil of maintaining a privileged class within good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate; but it does not seen to me that any legislative ody can be so consuituted as to insure its fitness for these functions. It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them ; they are given merely as a trust for the public ben efit-sometines for a fixed period, some predecessors

The Senate is absolut ly between John Doe and Richard Roe, and th wn standard of decision impropriety of this needs but to be stated to be proved. Again, if you tax a band o Bornes of the value of \$1,000 for one man

and exempt a flock of sheep of the same value, ot define what shall be of another, or \$1,000, gold, of another, to which either of these could be purchased as improper distinction is made in property All-are but accumulated labor and should b alike taxed, or alike exempted.

> Bonds of private individuals, munties, States or the Unite : States-the representative of value, is but accumulated labor, or that which is to be accumulated, and is of value in proportion to the probability of its payment in labor, or its result, when desired. Why then should not either of them be taxed according to their actual value?

> > The bonds of the United States which John Doe has purchased with the gold coin or the lega: tender of the United States, is no him before the purchase, and John Doe is of the same wealth before and after. Now, why should be be taxed for his legal tender or gold coin yesterday, (both the manufaucture of the government, and one the " promise to pay " and to day exempted from taxation on his bonu, (which is a " promise to pay,") put chased with that money ?

Manifestiy there is no fairness in exempting one kind of property and taxing another, and the governmet should not resort to this kind of favoritism. All will agree that it should not be done except in the greatest emergency, when the kind of service desired cannot

Telegraphic.

COMPILED FROM THE HERALD Chicago, Dec. 11 .- Gen Ord has directed he Conventions of Arkansas and Missi i to assemble at their respective call lan. 7th.

Reports received at headquarters, say three hundred whites and six hundred black. re at the point of starvation in Louisians. Hancock will ask for Congressional appropriation for their relief.

Pittsburg, Dec 11 .- The municipal elecion resulted in a victory for the labor .reform, People's Ticket by nearly three thousand najority over the Republicans. The result is unprecedented and canses great excitement.

Chicago, Dec 12 .- The National Republican Committee called the Presidential Nominating Convention to meet at Chicago, May 20, 1868.

New York, Dec. 13 .- The Times 21 -mond special says the Conservatives' Consvention has met. It is composed of the ab'est men in the State. Nine hundred delegates we e present. A grandson of Thomas J fferson was made temporary President and A, H. Stewart, former Secretary of the Interior, was made permanent chairman. The resolutions recognize the abolition of siavery ; assert the right of Virginia to restoration in the Union ; declare her intention to perform their duty to the Union in good faith ;protest against the government of Verginia in a manner not defined in the Federal Constitution ; disclaim bostility to the black race, but declare that white men should still retain control of the bovernment. Measures are to be taken to test the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people. - Adjourned.

New York, Dee. 14 - The World's tpecial says: The Senate refuses to sustain the President in the suspension of Stonton. The President will probably issue an order temoring Stanton and, force an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Grant has just issued orders to muster out 124 officers of the veteran reserve corps. Washington, Dec. 15 .- A Weshington Butcial reports a conversation between Sumter and two delegates of the late Council of he Territorial Lague, Sumner denounced toe conservative Republicons as the bane of the party be said the great mistake of the (a: ty was the farure to impeach the President and pass the political rights bill. He considered Grant a soldier but nothing more, and opposed advancing him as the Presiden-

millions stready, and if persisted in, it will add largely to the list of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without complaint. and ser faully redne the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankropter We most not delude ourselves. It will r quire a strong standing army. and probably more than two I sedred millions of dollars per annom, to maintain the supremacy of the ne gro governments after they are established The sum that thrown aver sould. if proper ly used form a sinking fund large enough to pay the the shole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope tha they will themselves, without the aid of military power maintain their ascendancy they are wholly incapable of holding is publication the white people of the South. I tobmit to the judgment of Congress who they the publie er dit may not be injuriourit affect d br a system of measures like this. With our debt and the test pritate interests which are compleated with it, we cannot be ton can tions of a peliet white wight by presibility impair the on fi ence of the sorth in ont Government. The confidence can oals be retained by corefully incolecting the principles of jostice and bener on the popular mind and by the most scrapuloss fdelity to all our engagements of every port. Any perions breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, capnot but create fears for the stability of free institutions Habitnal violations of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must deminalize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set to nanght, the sheet anchor of our political morality is last the public conscience swinge from its moorings, and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we re. padiate the Constitution we will not be erpected to pay much attention to pectainry obligations. The violation of such a p'edge as we made on the 22nd day of Joly, 1:61. will assuredly duminish the market value of our promises ; besides if we now acknow! edge that the national debt was created not to held the States in the Union. as the texpavers were led to suppose, but to expell bures this vast amount requires careful su | tion on this aubject will probably satisfy them from it and band them over to be goterned by negroes, the daty to pay it may This system, never perfected, was much heart that our best course is to take sten much less clear. I say it may seem so; for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound, but its influence to some minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation way be incapable, dishouest or unfaithful largely indebted, and with a republican to the Constitution, but under the law form of government administered by scents which I have named the utment he can of the popular voice, is a thing of such del- do is to complain to the Secute and ask igate texture, and the destruction of it the privilege of supplying his place wit would be followed by such onspeakable caamity, that every true patriot most desire to avoid whatever night expose it to the slightest danger. The great interests of the President, it is notural and not altogether country require immediate relief from these unreasonable for the officer to expect that enactments. Basiness in the South is paallized by a sense of general insecurity, by store him to his place and give him tri the terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade from which the North would have derived so great a pr fit neder government of law, still languishes and can never be retrieved until it ceases to be sheltered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country, the richest country the world ever saw is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of free constitution. Instead of being, as onght to be. a source of wealth and honor, it will become an intelerable burden upon the nation.

the President might take the bigh responsi bi ity of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so called Iecon-traction' Acts. though a- plansly uncen stitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be of the class la-t mention. of the power of self defense in all the Northern States ; they still held their in hands the acred right of the ballot, and it was safe o believe in due time they would come to the resche of their own institutions, gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to add that the appeal to our con mon con tituents was not taken in valu, and that my confidence in their virtue and wisdom seems not to have been mi-placed.

ple to protect theuse ves without the off

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW

It is well and publicly known that enor mous frauds have been perpetrated on the treasury and collossal fortunes have beeu me le at the public expense. I his species of corruption has increased, is increasing and if not diminished will soon -bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and tax syers are alike nterested in an bonest administration of the finapers. and neither class will long endure the high handed roberies of the recent past-For this discreditable state of things there are several causes.' Some of the taxes are times during good behavior but generally so laid as to present as irresist ble tempta- they are liable to be terminated at the tion to evade payment. The great sums pleasure of the apprinting power which which officers muy win by connivance at represents the collective majority and frond create a pressure which is more than speaks the will of the people. The forced many can withstand and there can be no detention in office of a single dishonest doubt that the open disregard of constitu person may work great injury to public tional obligations avowed by some of t e interests. The danger to the public service highest and most influential men in the comes not from the power to remove but country has greatly weakened the moral. from the power to appoint ; therefore it sense of those who serve in subordinate | was that the dramers of the Constitution. places. The expenses of the United States, left the power of jemoval unrestricted. including interest on the public d.bt, are while they gave the Senate a right to reare more than six times as much as they | ject all appointments which in its opinion were seven years ago. To collect and dis- were not fit to be made. A listle refleo pervision as well as -ystematic vigilance all who have the good of the country at disorganized by the tenure of office bill, the Constitution for our guide, walk in which has almost entirely destroyed off the path marked out by the founders of cial accountability. The President may the Republic, and obey the rules made b: theroughly convinced that an officer sacred by the observance of our great a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the it will take his part as far as possible, reumph over the Executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity aris ing from accidental defeat of evidence, the mode of investigating it and the secrecy of the hearing. It is not wondeful that coins money from metals and also of paper ; official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn think themselves safe, I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faith fully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accourtability which is necessary to the Another reason for retracing our steps due execution of the revenue laws. The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given 'case ;' this Act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he support sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor the prosecution to be conduc ted before a tribunal whose members are tance of a free government in their own land who may hear bis accusation- with

[To be Conclued next week.]

COURAER. 1 N + 1 O N \ W O + 0 + 0 + 0 * 1 W. JOHNSON, EDITOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1867 Bmes. This question is receiving attention from the American people, because of that peculiarty of the houds exempting them from taxs tion. The Government of the United States and these are used as a circulating mediumaccumulated labor-wealth. Now, if it be proper to tak a stock of merchandise, why bot tax the gold or paper representation of value for which that stock was exchanged ! Gold is but a representative of value and the government has made "head' tender." the same, and the courts have held "legal tender" to be money Now, if John Dne, possessed of one million dollars of merchandise, or gold. or "greenbacks" is lighle to be taxed his prorata to support organized society, why should that soeirty create a way by which that brge amon t of scumulated labor may be exempt from the morata share of the expense of protecting life and property ? Certainly at a glance the mind can com prehend that if it be proper to tax property it is proper no tax each mans property and each kind of property according to a uniform rule ; for if John Doe is taxed and Richard Roe is not, an invidious distinction is made

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otherwise be produced. Now, the United States, thinking it absolutely pecessary to procure a losp, issued its bonds exempt from

> If it be an impropriety in exempting a class from taxation under ordinary circumstances. certainly if such things be done under extraordinary circumstances, when it can be done honoraby, a return to equal taxation should tial candidate-

To our mind there are but two ways, either of which would obviste this incubus of the exemption of a very large portion of wealth me Republic.

NEW BONDS

might be lasged and money procured upon them to pay of the present ones. Our gov. ernment being in peace with itself and the world, its sureties are deemed more certain by capitalists and could be sold for a less inter at even, than the present ones are drawing, an subject to taxation. And it is well known to al that goverment will not have gold coin enough to pay the bonds when they become now and upon larable sureties?

PAY THE BONDS IN "GREENBACKS." "Greenbacks " are made by the government a tlegal tender for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and the interest on the public debt. When the first probability of a riot at New Orleans until five-twenty loan was before congress it was understood by all and so reported by the chairman of the committee on appropriations, that the principal was not payable in gold but only the interest Before this loan was taken a ten forty loan was authorized at five per cent. reys, of Mississippi, recieved such inforprincipal and interest payable in coin.

Now, if the principal of the six per cent gold bearing bonds was payable in gold a though the contrary was stated on their face

why did the government offer a ten forty loan at five per cent. principal and interest extraordinary message to Congress, which payable in gold? And why did capitalists take that which would pay but five per cent. when they could as easily take the other siz? The contracting parties both knew that the five-twenty loan was not payable in gold of the habeas corpus act, possession of the nd that the ten-forty was, and it was vertised by the government agents. Ja Cooke, the Treasury agent advertised the tenforty, as the only loan the principal and interest of which was payable in gold. By the terms of the law under which they were issued the United States may now pay them at its option, (the five years having asking Congress to take suitable action, elapsed). Wby should not the fve-twenties he paid now, and in the kind of money the contract calls for-"greenbacks ?" greenbacks," they were bought from the governme..t with "greenbacks," it was stated in Congress when the law was passed that the principal would be paid in "greenba:ke," was advertised by the Treasury agents that they would be paid in "greenbacks "-it stated on their face that after five years they may be paid in "greenbacks," that time has elapsed and as the United States and the bondocrats both expected the principal to be paid in "greenbacks" when they were purchased from the government, and as the bondocrat has much more than realized his money back and the interest on it, we say pay the Bonde in " Greenbacks."

Report says the Austrian mission has been tendered to Montgemery Blair.

Washington, Bec. 16 .- A resolution was offered reciting the President's recommenda tion to repeal the reconstruction laws, andeclaring that Congress never would consent laws. There is no reston to doubt the restoration of the rebellious States being a cces fully accomplished, and there is no good reason to repeal the reconstruction laws. The resolution was passed by a strict party rote. ves 111 : noes 32.

The President's communication giving his reasons for the suspension of Sect'y Stan on. is published to-day. He says of Stanton, in s condemnation of the Tenure of Office Bi , that the Cabifet meeting was most empinatic, all the members after the death if President Lincoln, favoring the scheme of reconstruction adopted, which Stanton thad himself prepared for Lincoln. The procisinstion organizing a government for Nor b due. If the debt must be funded, why not Carolina was issued in parsuance of the scheme, with the approval of every men.ber of the Cabinet present. The President's difference of opinion with Stanton began with the acts relating to soff age in the D s trict of Counbia, and the reconstruction Bills of March, 1866. The President affiring that Stanton withheld dispatches stating the. after the riot occurred. He refused to send instructions to prevent deurbance. The President attempts to prove the illegallity of the efforts to check his responsibility by depriving him of his right to select his own agents.

New York, Dec. 16-Gov. Humphmation of an intended onthreak among the negroes in January that he deemed t necessary to isane a proclamation of warning against such combinations.

Chicago, Dec. 17 .- The Fimes' special says the President is about to send anspecially commerds the course of Gen. Hancock at New Orleans. Ho will ask Congress for a recognition of one whosays has earnestly inaugurated the reign of civil law, and given citizens the privilegecourts, and freedom to the press. The

THE VOICE OF THE ELECTIONS.

will doubtless he seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon the subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedi-nee sooper or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal auth rity backed by overwhelming forces. It cannot to be unworthy of their trust. The Con have escaped your attention that from the stitution makes him sole judge in the day on which Congress fairly and for- premises but the statute takes away his mally presented the proposition to govern jurisdiction; transfers it to the Senate and the Southern States with military force, with leaves him nothing but the odious and a view to the ultimate establishment of regro sopremacy. every expression of the general septiment has been averse to it. The af. fe tions of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancesters .- not, like him, responsible to the wh le Their determination to preserve the inheri- people, but to separate constituent bodies

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document will soon be printed, and it will probably create quite a sensation. regarding the commencement of the new policy, to be followed probably by the removal of Canby and Pope.

Washington, Dec. 18 .- The President. sent into Congress to-day & communication extolling Gen. Hancook's administration and He says Hancock is the only officer of the American army in high command south of the Potomac, since the close of the war, who was influenced by the example of Washings A private individual can purchase them for ton, who sor upalously abstained from violating the constitutional rights of his fellow citizens and suggest some public recognition of Ilancock's patriotic conduct.

> New Orleans, Dec. 18 .- Gen. Hanrock. has ordered an election in Texas for and against a Conven ion, to ennvene Feb 16. and continue four days. Eech ballot presented by a negro is to be marked 'colored.' No soldier will be allowed in the vicinity of the polls unless registered as voters.

We have received the December number of the PacificMedical and Surgical Jornal. It is a large magazine, handsome, well written and we think of great value te families and the medical fraternity.

Servants and houses should be mited to the situation. A gem should not be placed at the feet. The same is to be ander swable man