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What Gen. Grant has done as a Civilian.

In last week's issue we gave some of Grant's gross conduct as President, excluding if possible, any of the acts of usurpation charged against President Johnson in the famous articles of impeachment, from the statement of senator Sumner; but many honest Republicans object and say, that Sumner is an enemy of Grant, and consequently his statements ought not to be relied upon; and now, to remove those objections and all doubt as to the truth of the charge of Grant's misconduct, we give below the statements of one of Grant's tried friends in the Senate, a life long Republican, and one of Grant's defenders in the campaign, but who was ashamed of Grant's conduct and excused it all on the score of ignorance; this distinguished gentleman is Senator Morrill of Vermont. Of course whatever Senator Morrill has to say concerning Grant's conduct will not be disputed by Republicans; then if it is true, that he has undertaken and still intends to force the annexation of Santo Domingo upon the Senate of the United States and the sovereigns of this country against their will, and also against the will of the people of the Republic of Santo Domingo, wickedly, unconstitutionally, and corruptly, by secret and expensive negotiation with the usurper Baez, then the honest men of Oregon will not vote for him.

A BULLY AMONG REPUBLICANS NOT LOVED.

Our reputation among our sister republics in America is not wholly unblemished, nor is it, I fear, likely to grow brighter by the history of the Santo Domingo complications. Not that we have in our foreign relations always been in the wrong, but that we seem to have possessed a wonderful aptitude to get embroiled with weaker nationalities. All remember the circumstances of our trouble with Mexico, or of her troubles with us. We tore from her the large State of Texas, and when she pointed about the extravagant boundary claim, we declared that we existed by her act, and fought bloody battles for three years to make her surren-

der and make her sell two more large States; but the wounds of poor Mexico have been bleeding ever since, and if we are looked upon with any favor, it is when in comparison with the French.

Then, in 1852 Greytown, the principal port of one of the republics of Central America was bombarded and burned by a naval force of the United States, on the flimsy charge that its inhabitants had infringed the rights of the transit company. No reparation on our part has ever been made for this wanton and brutal exercise of power.

Soon after this commenced the career of the filibuster Walker; first in Sonora, Lower California, then in Nicaragua, where at last he was driven into Rivas, and taking shelter on board the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, was brought to New Orleans, but only to receive sympathy, and not punishment, for his piratical achievements. Mr Buchanan was loud in denouncing such crimes, but could find no authority for punishing the criminals. But when Walker in 1850 struck at Honduras he was captured and met the fate he had so long deserved. His acts, nevertheless, ineffably stained the character of our country.

With Paraguay we had some difficulty, ten years ago or more, which caused us to send a formidable naval expedition there with threatening demands. Will she ever forget or forgive us?

Our attitude towards Cuba has frequently put our relations with Spain in jeopardy. Sometimes we propose to buy it at a great price, and sometimes our private citizens propose to take force at their own risk and expense.

In 1850 we withdrew our minister from Peru in consequence of the seizure of two American vessels which were illegally loaded with guano at an island from which the Peruvian Government did not permit it to be exported to foreign countries. Peru has paid no ransom, and loves us little.

Only recently, while Brazil was at war with Paraguay, the passage of the American gun boat Wash on the Paraguay to bring away the American minister, Mr. Washburn, was refused, and thereupon General Webb demanded an apology at a fixed time, or he would close his diplomatic relations. The Brazilian Government sullenly complied, but our repeated offers thereafter to mediate in the war against Paraguay were steadily declined. Such knifing, it is humiliating to admit, would be accepted by Brazil or any other American Government with more alacrity when tendered by European nations than it is rendered by the United States.

This unpleasant recital might be continued, but is not this enough to require a little more circumspection on our part, and to see to it, while we submit to nothing wrong, that we do not carry ourselves like a bully among little nations?

The annexation of Santo Domingo, whether of spontaneous origin or nursed by the military, naval, and financial power of the United States, cannot fail to excite that jealousy and fear of all the American republics. The United States will be the great land shark of the continent, whose friendship entitles to devour and whose anger can be appeased only by destruction. Our neighborhood, instead of being one of cordial sympathy and support, becomes one of apprehension and danger to inferior independent Governments. May not an official, who can obtain nominal supremacy in the government of his people, count on the flag and Treasury of the United States as an ally whenever he is ready to betray and sell his country? The American Republic should be the protector, the counselor, and guide of all her sister republics, and not a ravenous beast of prey.

Our natural growth prior to our late war excited the envy and distrust of the aristocracy of England and France because, as they said, we were becoming too arrogant and aggressive, can we not be content therewith without seeking extraordinary accessions to our bulk, and such accessions, too, as will be far more likely to contribute to our downfall than to the up-building? The natural growth of a free country must be respected, be let alone, and will receive the universal admiration of free men, but a forced or artificial growth is not only often circumvented, but nearly always a positive calamity.

THE SEWARD BATCH OF TREATIES ALL BAD.

The present Administration was so unfortunate as to receive a legacy from the late versatile Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, a series of great treaties for petty annexation and petty reciprocation, which contributed, perhaps, more to the self-satisfaction of the Secretary than they appear destined to contribute to that of the country he officially represented. Not one of these infelicitous treaties had its origin with the present Administration, which owes to them no original fealty whatsoever. That with Denmark, for the annexation of St. Thomas—in close proximity with Santo Domingo—seems to have been vulnerable to the first ocean earthquake and has been, perhaps, inopportunistly swallowed up by a series of those disturbances of "the best laid plans" of diplomacy, while little Denmark, unwittingly trusting to an unanalyzed treaty and the fair words of the Secretary, suffers the shame of the who stumble and then hastily look around to see if the World's fingers are not pointed at them. Our national position has been awkward and ungracious; but what could we do? One thing was clear; we did not want St. Thomas, unless we could take it, as we might Santo Domingo, and throw it back again into the sea.

The inception of these treaties under President Johnson was widely at variance with the course pursued by Jefferson in 1803 in the case of Louisiana, and of Monroe in 1818 in the case of Florida. They started with legislative concurrence. They got the consent of Congress beforehand, and to quote the language of the late Senator Benton, "the treaty making power was but the instrument of the legislative will." Besides, the subject then in hand underwent public discussion. There were no secrets. The people understood what they wanted and what was on foot.

Manifestly, in so important a step his was and is now the proper course. If the treaty making power, working in secret and wholly irresponsible, may totally disregard the public judgment, then republican or popular Government is a farce.

THE "MONROE DOCTRINE" INTERPRETED.

There has been so much loose talk on the subject of the "Monroe doctrine," so called, that President Grant may have been justified—I think he was—in making an earnest experiment to find out its practical meaning or how it is understood by the present generation. It has by some been held to include much more than I think the simple declaration warranted. As read by me it only declared "America no longer open to European colonization," not that we wanted to colonize. President Monroe only desired that all parts of America might have a chance to be independent and a republic if they chose, without any European hindrance or interference, and those retro-spective Spanish American colonies, which Spain was then striving to recover, were objects that challenged our own as well as a world wide solicitude. The doctrine was not that we were to seize all the land adjoining us, nor was it by any means susceptible of the selfish interpretations that European vultures were to be driven away in order that the American eagle might swoop down and clutch the prey.

The wise founders of our Republic contemplated a simple form of government, one imposing the smallest possible burdens, upon which it would be wholly incompatible to ingraft a system of colonies or outlying dependencies. A large navy, without the defense of colonies or distant States would be impossible, was regarded by our fathers with great distrust. Jefferson, in his simplicity, only wanted gun boats; but Jefferson never sought to colonize, or to annex distant islands. He sought to make base of our tone and flesh of our flesh the great delta of the Mississippi. It remained with our late Secretary of State, always grand in his conceptions, even when wrong, first to grasp the north-pole, and then to leap back to the equator, or to alternate between icebergs and earthquakes. In his world traveling eye not only "the whole boundless continent" was ours but all of its outlying incoherent dependencies were equally to be coveted. Strange that any Republican administration should have been lured by such doubtful baits!

DOMINICAN EXPORT BUBBLES.

Usually the Register of the United States appears to follow the British example in making up the report of Hayti and Santo Domingo, and combines them together, not considering the latter worthy of any separate notice; but in 1868 a separate account was kept, and we find our domestic exports to Hayti were \$2,956,083, and of foreign goods re-exported, \$229,619, while our domestic exports to Santo Domingo were only \$64,110, and but \$2,091, of foreign goods re-exported. Our imports for the same year from Hayti were \$760,087, and from Santo Domingo only \$83,363; the trade with Santo Domingo, thus leaving a balance of about twenty thousand dollars to be paid by us in gold, while the Hayti trade was exceedingly healthful, leaving a balance of \$2,198,896 to be paid to us in gold. A critical examination of the trade of Santo Domingo has been provoked, and its absolute nakedness, therefore, deserves to be fully exposed. Its consequence has been magnified by being confounded with that of Hayti although the trade of that little republic is quite restricted. Of coffee we imported in 1868 from Hayti 4,731,181 pounds, and from Santo Domingo only 21,816 pounds. From Hayti we imported 39,827 pounds of cocoa and 219,098 pounds of cotton, but none from Santo Domingo. Of sugar we got \$20,098 worth from Hayti, \$10,111 worth from Santo Domingo. Of dyewood we received from Hayti to the amount of \$419,142, and how much do you think Mr President from Santo Domingo? Remember the immense forest we have been told about, only requiring a few blows with the woodman's ax to ship countless cargoes! The amount all told, was in the value \$15,988! Nearly half of all our imports from Santo Domingo were in two items—\$16,326 in mahogany, and \$22,929 in lignum vitae. Why, sir, some of the farms not many miles from this capital do nearly as large a business every winter in cutting and selling cord wood! It would be eclipsed by the trade of more boys in Michigan and Maine! Of tropical fruit—and here certainly we ought to find surfeit, their growth is so luxuriant, so entirely laborless!—the amount we have to acknowledge is \$1,143,436 in pineapples and eight dollars for preserved fruits! The owner of a California garden would feel himself treated uncharitably if a single visitor should not consume or carry away more than our whole year's production from San Domingo! Here are the facts taken from our own documents. Mr President, contract them with the hundred million theory—the house that Jack built!—which grace Senators have endorsed in this chamber! Do they warrant such extravagant predictions?

On the evening of Thursday July 11th, Philip Gould a colored man, and five female friends, were walking along the track of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, when the whistle of a locomotive reached their ears. A train was passing along the Norristown road upon the opposite side of the Schuylkill, and they supposed the whistle came from that side of the river. A moment more and the express train was upon them. There was no deliberation. But thought is quicker than steam; and with an intuitive of the danger and the only way to save his friends, Philip Gould sprang upon them and with one herculean effort, pushed them all down the embankment, on the edge of which the track was laid.

They were saved. The next instant he was struck by the "cow-catcher," hurled into the air, and falling upon the water tank, rolled off, dead. Had it not been for his prompt action the whole six persons would have been killed. He might have saved himself by leaping down the embankment and abandoning his friends to their fate, but instead of doing so, he saved them by devoting himself to death.

A True Hero.

Such an act of heroism deserves commemoration; and the name of Philip Gould should not be forgotten. Let his name and memory be honored.

A SCIENTIFIC REVENGE.—A terrible revenge was recently taken by a young chemist in Venice named Orlando Farnerini. He loved a young lady but she loved another, who was a tailor. Orlando owed him money, and sent word he would pay it if the tailor and his betrothed would visit him in his laboratory. The invitation was accepted, and Orlando slyly got them to take part in electrical experiments. He bade them give him their hands, put one pole of a Runkoff apparatus between the girl's fingers and the other into the tailor's hand, and then joined currents. The lovers fell to the ground in convulsive fits, but Farnerini only laughed. After trying to disengage themselves from the apparatus in vain, in five minutes they became distorted corpses. Farnerini with the utmost "sangfroid" repeated the matter to the police and gave himself up.

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