Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW—OLD FOLKS AT HOME. Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Miss Kate Newton. TO-DAY—ICE WITCH MATINEE.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third-ave.
THIS EVENING at 8—THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Ninety-seventh concert.

FIFTH-AVE. OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS—THE EGYPTIAN SPHYNX—SOLON SHINGLE—THE VIRGINNY CUPID.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THE BUSILAY FAMILY—VILLAGE APOTHECARY—GRAND MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CROOK—Great Parisienne Ballet Troupe. Grand Matinée at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—THE FAST FAMILY. Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Sefton, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—MARY STUART—Madame Adelaide Ristori.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mr. J. H. Hackett as Falstaff.

IRVING HALL.
THIS EVENING—THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS—WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—M. Hartz, the Illusionist.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—GRACE DARLING—HEROINE OF THE ISLES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN—BURLESQUE OF RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE—Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mesdames Mandeville, Cole, Bland and others.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Mr. Robinson and his infant son. Matinée every day at 2 o'clock.

Business Notices.

THE GREAT ACCLIMATING TONIC.
Wherever HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the Army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the only stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the Essence of Rye.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest, while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and, when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give the standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold everywere.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR has never failed to restore gray hair to its original color. It cleans the scalp and strengthens the weakest hair, and is soothing to the nervous temperament. Sold by all Druggists and Fashionable Hair-Dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Marsh's Pat. Radical Cure Truss Office removed from 542 Broadway to 154 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Silk Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages. Branch Office, 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is certainly the Wonder of the Age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this city are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known to man.

USE OWSEMEL, THE HONEY OF OAK,
And the teeth will be white and beautiful as polished ivory.
JOHN Q. HILL, Worcester, Mass., Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies, discard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the form physiologically. Depot 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send for circular.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—QUACKENBUSH'S SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY.—Sold by all Druggists, 35c. per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDEN, Wholesale Agent.

AT WHOLESALE—CHILDREN'S GENTEEL WARRANTED Copper-Tipped Boots and Shoes, Sewed and Pegged. BIGELOW & TRASK, Vesey-st., N. Y.

TRIUMPH OF CHEMISTRY—VICTORY HAIR RESTORER. This exquisite perfumed toilet article has NO SEDIMENT OR INJURIOUS PROPERTIES, and will positively bring back the hair and restore its color. For sale by the Manufacturer, B. VAN BUREN, Chemist No. 473 Sixth-ave., New-York, and all respectable Druggists.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.
"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—["Judge's Report" at the "Inland Park Trial."
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods. No. 508 Broadway.

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES
for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Sold everywhere.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

DR. SCHENCK will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

WM. EVERDELL'S SONS new style WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES, sold only at No. 194 Fulton-st. Established 1815.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON No. 10 Astor House, and druggists.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S. FIRST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium New-York State Fair, 1866.

For your HATS and FURS go to
J. B. TERRY'S,
Leader of Fashions, No. 409 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE cannot be surpassed for the naturalness of its tints. Try it. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES—LOCK STITCH.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory BANDAGES, the best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, No. 543 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES for family use. No. 495 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

Cartes Vignette, $3 per dozen; Duplicates, $2. All negatives registered. R. A. LEWIS, No. 169 Chatham-st., N. Y.

100 SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE cheap; in perfect order, as good as new, and warranted for one year. No. 561 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures rupture without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD, No. 549 Broadway.

A NEW EXPRESS COMPANY.—The Merchants' Union Express Company as will be seen by our advertising columns, opens its direct lines to the public on the first of October next, when they will be prepared to transact a general express business with all parts of the country.

FIRE DISPLAY AT MIDDLETOWN.—The Fire Department of Middletown, Orange County, have a celebration to-day at 10 o'clock. A fine display is anticipated.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS AT NEWARK.—The Hon. John Minor Botts will address a meeting at Newark this (Wednesday) evening.

DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—About 10 o'clock last night two of the inmates of the tenement-house known as the Phelps Mansion, located in Thirty-first-st., near First-ave., named Nicholas Maeder and Jacob Kirchoff, engaged in an altercation. Kirchoff, who was in bed at the time, was finally stabbed by his opponent in the right shoulder, receiving a deep and dangerous wound. The assailant was arrested soon after the occurrence by an officer of the Twenty-first Precinct, and committed to a cell in the station-house. The injured man received surgical aid. He is considered in a critical condition.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY

DOMESTIC NEWS.

At the Bridge-st. Colored Church of Brooklyn, a large meeting was held last evening, in order to commemorate the issuing of President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. Speeches were made, and a series of resolutions passed to the effect that the issuing of the proclamation had imposed upon the people of the United States the solemn duty of establishing in every State the principles that will govern and protect every citizen as equal before the law.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth, states that the Indians are still very troublesome on the Plains. At Fort Reno the Sioux and Cheyennes attacked the Fort and carried off all the stock. A wagon train has also been attacked, and 39 men killed.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

In Indiana the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Mr. David Turpie, candidates for Congress in the IXth District, had their first debate lately at Valparaiso. Mr. Colfax spoke upon the Constitutional Amendment, arguing that citizenship did not imply negro suffrage. Mr. Turpie opposed the Tariff, seeming desirous to make that the leading feature.

To-morrow evening a meeting of the Twelfth Ward Fenton and Woodford Club will be held at Harlem. Speeches will be made by the Hon. W. A. Darling, Dr. R. O. Sidney of Mississippi, and the Hon. Henry S. Smith.

The Hon. James M. Martin of Saratoga has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the XVIIIth Congressional District of this State.

The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has been renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention in the IId Minnesota District.

Gen. Logan and Col. Dickens, candidates for Congress at large for Illinois, intend enlivening the campaign by a series of discussions throughout the State.

Almarin Young, the Postmaster of Amsterdam, New-York, whose four sons fought in the Union army, has been removed, and a notorious Copperhead named French appointed in his place.

The Democrats of the XXIIId Congressional District of New-York have nominated William C. Ruger for Congress. Mr. Ruger was defeated in this district once before, and there is every prospect of a repetition.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold was firmer and closed yesterday at 144¼. There was much activity in Governments, and the 7.30s were quoted a shade dearer. At the Second Board the market was dull and steady, and after the call remained firm, and closed steady. Money on call is abundant at low rates. The ordinary price is 4@5 per cent, but there is a good deal done at 3 per cent. The amount of commercial paper offering is small. Best short bills pass at 5 per cent, good at 5@6, and long dated bills at 7@8 per cent when of fair credit. Exchange is more active and firmer. In freights the business of the week has been quite limited; the rates have declined and have fluctuated. Exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 25, 1866, $3,335,610.

The Memphis Post, a Union paper, denounces the Convention of Confederate soldiers recently held in that city, and which sent congratulations to the soldiers and sailors at Cleveland. The speakers at the Memphis Convention affirmed that there was no hostility to Northern men in that city, and professed a sincere acquiescence in the results of the war. Mr. M. C. Gallaway, who was one of the signers of the dispatch to Cleveland, is well known as the editor of the *Avalanche*. *The Post* accuses his paper of having been the main cause of the massacres last May, and denies the assertion that Union men are safe in Memphis:

"Many of the most honorable and respectable merchants of this city have had their names held up to the scorn and ridicule of the low-down Rebel rabble of this section; been for weeks almost daily notified through the columns of Mr. Gallaway's journal that they could not continue to do business here, because they had attended Union Republican meetings. Merchants have been repeatedly threatened with having their names piscarded in the columns of Gallaway's journal if they dared advertise in the 'Radical sheet,' as he calls *The Post*. To such an extent does this reign of terrorism extend, that at this very time we have in our job office work given us by Union merchants here, who sympathize with us and desire to aid in the support of our enterprise, but acknowledge that they dread to have their names published in *The Avalanche* as being advertisers in *The Post*. This is the freedom of opinion which this Jacobin allows here. We say, and every citizen of Memphis knows, that freedom of opinion and speech exists in Memphis only for those whose courage and manliness defies its personal assaults, or whose business affairs are such as render them independent of them."

We regret to announce that Gen. Van Wyck was thrown from a carriage last Monday and received injuries which will prevent him from traveling for several days. The State Committee have arranged to supply all his appointments for this week, and on Monday he will resume his canvass at Rochester.

The appeal of the Freedmen's Relief Association, published in another column, should receive a speedy answer. The value of the work cannot be easily overestimated, and it should not stop for the mere want of money.

The letter from Gov. Wells of Louisiana, which we print to-day, shows the incorrectness of the report that he had preferred bread and butter to principles.

We have reports from Kansas of the Indian war, and the collusion of United States officers with the savages, which we can scarcely credit.

Gen. Dix's appointment as Plenipotentiary to France is unexpected, and possibly is made in reference to the Mexican question.

☞ *On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found Law and Police Reports; Military Intelligence; an account of a Daring Robbery in Wall-st.; Commercial Matters, and Market Reports.*

IF THE AMENDMENT BE RATIFIED—WHAT THEN?

The N. Y. Times reminds us of "sundry queries addressed to THE TRIBUNE a few days since," in the columns of *The Times*, touching the conditions of Reconstruction, which it deems worthy of our regard. They had not escaped our attention; but we have no spare hours to devote to satisfying the curiosity of anonymous and irresponsible querists. To ask a question that requires time and thought to frame a fit answer, yet hide your face and name from the person catechized, is a prevalent impertinence which we are disinclined to encourage.

The Times favors us with the following editorial statement and query:

"Congress, at its last session, refused to pass a bill for the admission of representatives from Southern States, even after those States should adopt the Constitutional Amendment. There were a variety of causes which coöperated to secure its rejection. Some members were opposed to imposing any terms as conditions precedent to the admission of representatives. Others did not wish to go before the country under any distinct pledge upon the subject. Some were willing to admit a State whenever its Legislature would ratify the amendment; and others wished to insist that the amendment should first become part and parcel of the Constitution. And about thirty or forty members were for excluding the Southern States until they would adopt Negro Suffrage, as well as the Constitutional Amendment. * * * * * *

"What is THE TRIBUNE'S views of this subject? Will it counsel the admission of representatives from the Southern States, upon their ratification of the Constitutional Amendment? Will it accept this as a sufficient guarantee, and as a sufficient evidence of loyalty on the part of the Southern people?"

The Tribune's Answer.

The Southern Confederacy was based on the cornerstone of a natural, necessary, eternal subordination, socially, industrially, politically, of "Blacks to Whites." Its triumph would, in our view, have resulted in the "reconstruction" of the Union on the basis of universal and perpetual bondage for the entire Afric-American race. We cannot realize that the permanent bisection and division of our country, upon any conceivable east-and-west line of demarcation, was a moral possibility. As Mr. Lincoln said in his Springfield speech, "It will become all one thing or all the other." And if the Confederacy had won its independence, State after State north of its original boundary would, under the guidance of the thenceforth ascendant Democratic party, have knocked humbly at its portals for admission, adopting the Montgomery Constitution, and thus recognizing the right of every slaveholder to work or sell his bondmen, the same as his horses, in any part of the country. Several of the more northerly States might long have stayed out, or been kept out; but, substantially, the Confederacy would have taken not half the country merely, but the whole of it; chaining it all inexorably to the car of triumphant Slavery.

And, as the Confederacy meant simply Slavery, universal and perpetual, so we understand the Union, from and after the attack on Sumter, to have symbolized and embodied Impartial and Universal Freedom. That there were many who did not perceive this proves no more than does the fact that some do not even yet see it. Their blindness does not, and cannot, affect the essential truth. And the one remaining source of embarrassment, uncertainty, agitation, distrust, antagonism and peril, is the inability or stubborn unwillingness of many Americans to realize that Slavery is dead, and that all its incidents and trappings should be buried in its grave.

Our platform of restoration—Universal Amnesty, Impartial Suffrage—was long ago proclaimed, and has not been modified. We believe it simpler, broader, more humane, more beneficent, than any rival. And we believe Congress might have secured its adoption last Winter by prescribing and insisting that each State which had been in rebellion should be restored only on condition that it should guarantee irrevocably to all its steadfastly loyal inhabitants every right, franchise and immunity, with which that State should see fit to invest its citizens who had been implicated in the Rebellion. And we believe this requirement would have been sustained by the people.

But Congress was not prepared to take this ground. For a variety of reasons, it saw fit to adopt instead the Constititutional Amendment now awaiting ratification by the States. And our recent State Convention, in its Platform Committee, voted down our distinct affirmation of Jefferson's doctrine that "every one who fights or pays" should be invested with the Right of Suffrage, and declared instead [over our vote also] that any State now unrepresented in Congress which shall ratify the Amendment shall thereupon be admitted to representation in accordance with the provisions of that Amendment.

This, therefore, we understand to be the position of the Republican-Union party of our State—that every State lately in rebellion which shall, with reasonable promptitude and in hearty good faith, accept and ratify that Amendment, shall thereupon be entitled to immediate representation in Congress in accordance with its provisions. And, as we believe we can do more for the cause of Impartial Freedom by acting with that party than by bolting from and batting against it, we hold ourselves bound to conform in our action to its professions and virtual pledges. If any of the outlying States shall, during the lifetime of the present Congress, ratify the Amendment as aforesaid, we shall feel bound to advocate the admission thereupon of their loyal representatives to seats in Congress. As to those which shall see fit to stand out beyond the 4th of March next, we shall feel at liberty to act according to the circumstances then existing, and to the riper and clearer convictions which we trust the loyal States and People will meanwhile have attained.

And, whether the revolted States shall be sooner or later restored to their natural relations to the Union, we hold that the signal triumph of Freedom over Slavery in our late struggle requires for its logical and perfect consummation that all our States shall yet recognize and embody in their Constitutions the doctrine tersely expressed by Horace Maynard of Tennessee in these words:

"Let our laws and institutions speak not of White men, not of Red men, not of Black men, not of men of any race or complexion; but, like the laws of God, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, let them speak of PEOPLE."

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

The Army and Navy have met at Pittsburgh, and with no uncertain tone proclaimed their adhesion to the principles upon which they fought the war, and propose to reconstruct the Union. Our special telegrams inform us, what may well be believed, that this Convention was the largest and most enthusiastic that ever assembled in the United States.

From the character of the men who compose it, unusual enthusiasm may be expected. They are not politicians. They have no party cause to serve, no political ambition for themselves. They are the downright earnest, gallant, brave men who went into the war with a single purpose, and came out of it bearing that purpose unstained as their banners. Whatever they do has national meaning. The country has no oracle as true as the army, and in Pittsburgh it is, for the first time since the Rebellion was crushed, reassembled in its representatives.

Fifteen thousand soldiers and sailors it is estimated are in Pittsburgh in answer to the call. They have turned the city into one vast camp. They came bringing their tents and banners. Every Corps, even every Division, of the United States Army is represented well, and every flag borne by the delegates has been borne triumphantly in battle for the Union. In proper tribute to the mass of American soldiers, a private, L. Edwin Dudley, was made Temporary Chairman. The announcement of Logan as the first choice of the Convention for Permanent Chairman was hailed with cheers, but in his absence, another gallant soldier, Gen. Cox of Ohio, was elected. Of the formal business of the Convention the delegates promise to make short work. They have refused to allow an address to be prepared, on the ground that their argument was made on the battle-field, and the resolutions they will adopt are expected to be like the discharge of a battery. The Michigan soldiers have repudiated Custar and Custarism, and we are proud that a resolution of officers of colored troops, to the effect that all Union soldiers, white or black, should have equal rights, including that of suffrage, was received with cheers by the Convention.

Thus the long line of blue moves on, unbroken as on the battle-field, and still to victory. The deserters are not missed; those who tremble in the rear do not shake the courage of the heroes in the van. They found the work was not done with the ending of the war, and they have left their homes once more to do it. This Convention is like the charge of cavalry that decides a battle.

The nation will echo its words with pride and joy. Look at the names which are on its roll. They are names which came with the news of great battles during the war, familiar to us now as Chancellorsville, as Chattanooga, as Gettysburg. There is no victory, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, with which they are not blended, and they are registered now as then upon the side of the Union and of Freedom.

"WHEN DID I EVER DESERT A PRINCIPLE?"

Mr. Andrew Johnson delivered a radical speech of the worst kind against President Andrew Johnson in the United States Senate on the 19th day of December. There can be no doubt whatever that he then thought that Rebel States were no better than provinces, for he said, with a positive frankness on the subject that has not since been equaled:

"Suppose Louisiana was now out of the confederacy (Union), holding the key to the Gulf, the outlet to the commerce of the great West, under the doctrine laid down by these Ministers, and practiced by the Congress of the United States, would not this Government have the right, in obedience to the great principle of self-preservation, and for the safety of our institutions, to seize it and pass it under the jurisdiction of the United States, and hold it as a province, subject to the laws of the United States? I say it would. The same principle applied to Florida. The same principle would apply to South Carolina. * * * If South Carolina was outside of the confederacy (Union), an independent power, having no connection with the United States, and our institutions were likely to be endangered, and the existence of the Government imperiled by her remaining a separate and independent power, * * * I say we should have a right on the principle laid down by Mr. Mason, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Soule, and upon the principle practiced by the Congress of the United States in the case of Florida, to seize her, pass her under the jurisdiction of the United States, and hold her as a province."—[Congressional Globe, 2d Sess., 36th Congress, page 138.

It is for something less than this that Mr. Johnson calls Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner traitors. Yet here we have it, in black and white, that Mr. Johnson, quite before the war, when he had best reason to be conservative on State Rights, held that the United States had a right to seize South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, or any other Rebel States, and hold them as provinces subject to the laws of the nation. Let every one read this lively record, and then studiously inquire, in view of the President's not ceasing to "swing round the circle," When did Mr. Johnson ever desert a principle? and why should Mr. Stevens be hanged?

THE POINTS OF THE DAVIS TRIAL—WHY MR. DAVIS HAS NOT BEEN TRIED.

Mr. Johnson repeatedly declared, in his recent tour, that he had no power over the trial of Jefferson Davis, and vaguely intimated that the delay was the fault of the Chief-Justice of the United States. That this accusation was utterly without foundation we propose to show:

First: The Chief-Justice has no more to do with the trial of Jeff. Davis than any other Justice, except that it happens that the Chief-Justice was allotted or assigned to the Circuit in which Virginia is, to accommodate Judge Swayne, who desired to be allotted the Circuit in which Ohio is.

Second: The Chief-Justice, when he holds a Court, tries what cases he happens to find on the docket, if they are ready for trial. It makes no difference to him who the parties are; *his* duty is to administer the law.

Third: The Chief Justice has never inquired, and probably never will inquire, what cases are to come before him, except in the regular course and way. He neither seeks nor shuns the responsibility of trying Jefferson Davis, or any other man.

Fourth: The Chief-Justice has held three terms of the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland since his appointment, nearly two years ago. These were indictments for treason pending at the first term, and, except in certain cases where the accused individually have been pardoned, they are pending yet. The Government has not thought proper to proceed to trial in any of these cases. If the Government had desired a judicial exposition of the law of treason, it might have been had from the Chief-Justice at either of those terms, in April and November, 1865, or in April, 1866.

Fifth: Early last Spring, Bradley T. Johnson—a double traitor, if treason consists in levying war against his own State as well as against the United States—was arrested in Maryland for treason, and was held to bail by the District Judge. Gen. Grant requested to have him discharged without bail, on the ground that he was not liable to arrest or trial, because he had been paroled at the time of the surrender of Lee or Johnston; and the President thereupon ordered the discharge through the Attorney-General, and, on motion of the District-Attorney, under direction of the Attorney-General, the District Judge directed the discharge. Upon the propriety of this interference by the Executive with the course of regular judicial proceedings, it is unnecessary to express an opinion, though it affords abundant ground for the reflection of thoughtful men. It prevented the expression of a judicial opinion as to the effect of military paroles upon liabilities to punishment for treason and other crimes.

Sixth: The Chief-Justice held no Court in Virginia in 1865, because the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and martial law enforced within its territory; in his judgment all Courts in a region under martial law must be quasi military courts, and it was neither right nor proper that the Chief-Justice, or any Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—the highest tribunal of the Nation, and head of one of the coördinate departments of the Government—should hold a Court subject to the control or supervision of the Executive department, exercising the military power. In this judgment, all lawyers of respectability, of whatever political opinions, will concur.

Seventh: Soon after the adjournment of the Supreme Court in April last, the President issued a proclamation, the effect of which seemed to the Chief-Justice to be the abrogation of *martial* law and military government, and the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus in all the States except Texas; and we understand he determined thereupon to hold a Circuit Court at the ensuing May Term in Virginia; but various Executive orders, inconsistent with the conclusion that military government had ceased, soon followed the proclamation, and led to an apprehension that the construction put upon it was not intended by the President. The Chief-Justice, it is therefore to be presumed, reconsidered his purpose to hold a Circuit Court.

Eighth: Desirous, however, to omit no duty, the Chief-Justice, it is reported, called on the President in April or May last, and requested him to issue a proclamation (of which the Chief-Justice submitted a draft) declaring, in unequivocal terms, that martial law was abrogated and the writ of habeas corpus restored in all cases of which the Courts of the United States had jurisdiction, and in respect to all process issuing from such courts. This was not done.

Ninth: Subsequently, however, another proclamation was issued, affirming the restoration of peace throughout the whole country, which has, as yet, been followed by no order asserting the continuance of military government. Under the proclamation, therefore, it seems fair to conclude that martial law and military government are permanently abrogated and the writ of Habeas Corpus fully restored; and this conclusion warrants the holding of courts by the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices as the law may direct.

Tenth: There is no Act of Congress, however, which authorizes the holding of any Circuit Court in Virginia until the November Term—beginning the fourth Monday in November—unless the Chief-Justice shall order a Special Term, as he is authorized to do by an Act of the last session. The Chief-Justice would, no doubt, order a Special Term if the District-Attorney and the Attorney-General should represent to him that such a proceeding is needed for the administration of public justice.

Eleventh: An Act of the last session of Congress changes all the Circuits (except the first and second, which include the Districts in New-England and New-York), and reduces the number from ten to nine; but it neither makes nor authorizes any allotment of the Chief-Justice or Associate-Justices to these new Circuits; and it seems doubtful whether the old allotment gives any jurisdiction to hold courts in the District which happen to remain in the same Circuits numerically as at the time of that allotment; while it is quite certain that neither the Chief-Justice nor any Associate-Justice can exercise jurisdiction in any Circuit except by allotment or assignment under an Act of Congress. It is a matter of extreme doubt, therefore, whether the Chief-Justice can, after all, hold any court in Virginia until after some further legislation by Congress making or authorizing allotments to the new Circuits.

Twelfth: The absence of the Chief-Justice or a Justice of the Supreme Court from any Circuit does not, however, prevent the holding of Circuit Courts; for the law provides expressly that, in the absence of a Justice of the Supreme Court, a Circuit Court may be held by the District Judge. Circuit Courts have, accordingly, been held in all the Circuits within the Rebel States by the District Judges ever since the establishment of the authority of the United States and the appointment of such Judges. These courts, during military government, were held, of course, subject to military control and supervision, to which, under the circumstances, District Judges might, perhaps, more properly submit than the Justices of the Supreme Court. Of course, any trial which might have taken place, the Chief-Justice or an Associate Justice being present, might have taken place, with equal jurisdiction and equal effect, the Chief-Justice or an Associate Justice being absent.

Clement C. Clay is urged by *The Mobile Gazette* as the choice of Alabama for U. S. Senator, in order (mark the impudence) "that he may fling back in the teeth of his peers the foul charge of assassination that the creature, Joseph Holt, has endeavored to fasten upon him by suborned testimony." It is hardly worth our while to point to the notorious fact that the President is the only one who has officially charged Mr. Clay with assassination. What shall be done with his teeth?

"CIVIL RIGHTS" IN DIXIE.

Mr. Rider, a born Southerner, living near Jackson, La., has seen fit to let a part of his land in parcels to Blacks, who agree to give him a specified proportion of the crops. This arrangement is perfectly satisfactory to the parties, but not to their reconstructed White neighbors in Jackson, who recently addressed to Mr. Rider this note:

Mr. RIDER—*Sir:* We have bin informed that you Are lowing Niggers to squat about on your land, or in other words you Are Renting Niggers land. One of JuR Committee told you that you Wold Be Burnt out, But you would not pay any attention to him. Now, Sir, your gin House is Burnt, for renting Niggers land. If this is not sufficient warning, we will Burn everything on your place, if that don't break it up We will then shoot the Niggers. Beware, sir, before it is too late or you will be waited on by A COMMITTER.

The Niggers ARe not to Be Blamed You are the villain. C. Since writing the above, we have decided to Burn more than your gin house, and will kill you if you Don't BReak up yoUR infamous Nigger camps. A COMMITTER.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original.
E. P. LORING, Major 10th U. S. C. H. Art'y,
Late Com. at Port Hudson, La.

The following note from a Louisiana Johnsonite has been sent us, like the foregoing, by a U. S. army officer on duty there, as an illustration of the spirit now rife there:

FAIRVIEW, Jan. 31, '66.

Dr. WITCHER—*Dear Sir:* plese Ride out to My house early as posable. to See a boy that was hurt Severely by being struck over the head with the brich of a gun by a boy by the name of Ellix, pleas to notify the Yankeys orthority to Com out and arrest the Dam Rascal If they refuse to com, Say to them that I will put him Ellix at Rest—the boy that is hurt is a favorite of mine. JESSE DAVIS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas Bowers of Snyder County, and not, as at first announced, W. K. Wilson, is the Democratic candidate opposing the Hon. Geo. F. Miller in the XIVth District. The correct lists for Congress, in Pennsylvania, showing all the renominated members, stand as follows:

	Rep. Union.	*Democratic.*
I	E. C. Knight.	*Sam. J. Randall.*
II	*Charles O'Neill.*	John Hulme.
III	*Leonard Myers.*	Charles Buckwalter.
IV	*Wm. D. Kelley.*	John Welsh.
V	Caleb N. Taylor.	Henry P. Ross.
VI	David Thomas.	*B. Markley Boyer.*
VII	*Jno. M. Broomall.*	Nathaniel Pratt.
VIII	D. A. Lincoln.	J. Lawrence Getz.
IX	*Thaddeus Stevens.*	Sam. J. Reynolds.
X	Gen. H. L. Cake.	Dr. C. D. Gloninger.
XI	Gen. Wm. Lilly.	D. M. Van Auken.
XII	James Archibald.	*Chas. Dennison.*
XIII	*Ulysses Mercur.*	Wm. Ewell.
XIV	*Gen. F. Miller.*	Thomas Bowers.
XV	Gen. R. B. Henderson.	*A. J. Glossbrenner.*
XVI	*Gen. W. H. Koontz.*	McDowell Sharpe.
XVII	D. J. Morrell.	R. L. Johnson.
XVIII	*S. F. Wilson.*	T. P. Wright.
XIX	*Glenni Schofield.*	W. L. Scott.
XX	D. A. Finney.	Gen. A. B. McCalmont.
XXI	John Covode.	Hugh H. Weir.
XXII	*Gen. J. K. Moorhead.*	Gen. J. B. Sweitzer.
XXIII	*Thomas Williams.*	B. G. Childs.
XXIV	*George V. Lawrence.*	Wm. Montgomery.

In common with the country, we shall rejoice in the return of such Representatives as Stevens, Kelley, Broomall, Williams, Moorhead, Schofield, Covode, Lawrence, O'Neill, Myers, Mercur, Miller, Wilson, and Koontz—an array of able and honest workers, sufficient to maintain the strength of Pennsylvania's strong delegation. We shall welcome the election of new members of the character and popularity of Morrall, Archibald, Taylor, Cake, and others. The President's friends are striving, with a large pressure of patronage, to impair the success of the ticket in Philadelphia, particularly in Judge Kelley's district; but, as the Judge's majority is about 4,000, and he has devoted his talents heartily to the canvass, they have great work before them.

We see that the Unionists of the State are determined to carry into effect, as far as possible, the State law disfranchising deserters. The Sheriff of Philadelphia has promulgated the law in full, but the Copperhead Sheriff of Bedford County, though notified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, obstinately refuses to insert it in his proclamation. A prosecution for misdemeanor will be immediately commenced against him, and a like action will meet the Bedford tactics elsewhere. We take from this assurance that the campaign in Pennsylvania is earnest.

INDIANA.

Indiana has a Union majority of eight out of her present delegation to Congress, which she will be at great pains not to lose, and, if possible, to exceed this Fall. Her only Districts that can appear at present doubtful are as follows, with the names of their holders in the present Congress:

IV. Dearborn, Decatur, &c., (Farquhar's), 66 Union majority.

VII. Clay, Greene, &c., (Voorhees's), 584 fraudulent Democratic majority.

X. Allen, DeKalb, &c., (Defrees's), 580 Union majority.

We hear that the Democrats hope to overcome the 844 Union majority in the IIId District, but they will have to encounter a strong and popular opponent in Gen. Morton C. Hunter.

The Union Republicans of the IVth District have set out another soldier, Col. Ira S. Grover, who bids fair to strengthen his ticket against Wm. S. Holman, his Democratic opponent, and a former representative in Congress. This District our opponents hope to capture with the help of the Government.

The VIIth District sent Mr. Voorhees for a time to Congress, on a fraudulent majority, but his place being contested by Gen. Henry D. Washburn, present candidate, he was unseated and sent home about the middle of last session. This District is, therefore, to be regarded as Republican, though still debatable.

Major William Williams, a Union officer, stands for the Xth District on the Union side, against Robert Lowry, Democrat. Allen County, a portion of this District, which in 1864 gave 2,359 majority for the Democratic ticket, voted 400 majority against it in an election for county officers last October. Thus, there is hope that the District is fertile for a Union harvest, though the Democrats are making every effort the other way.

The large increase in the population of Indiana within ten years has been mainly in its Northern districts, and, as the apportionment for Congress and Legislature has not been changed, it is claimed that the Southern part of the State has an undue representation in both bodies. That section was largely Democratic at the outbreak of the war, and though partially redeemed by the election of 1864, the Copperheads hope to regain it with the aid of Presidential influence. The ground for this hope is the large Southern emigration settled in the Copperhead districts. But as Indiana has given a standard majority of 20,000 for the Union ticket in the last two or three years, we take heart that she will not go back on her noble record.

There were quite a number of the members of our last Assembly who sold themselves to the corrupt "Ring" which misrules and robs our City, and, for base lucre paid into their hands or slily thrust into their pockets, betrayed a sacred trust and conspired to rob an unoffending people who had a right to their protection. There was much other corrupt legislation last Winter; and the same members were conspicuously guilty of this also.

We entreat the voters of this State to make careful inquiry, and be sure that every Member who sold his vote last Winter is kept at home *this* Winter. There is great need of honest legislators at Albany—not a mere majority of this sort, but the