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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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RECONSTRUCTION IN CONGRESS.

Senator Conan in Reply to Sumner.

Mr. President: I am not disposed to follow the speech from the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) to go to the country without a very brief reply. If that speech be true, and if it be a correct picture of the South, then God help us! then this Republic, this Union, is at an end; then the great war which we waged for the Union was a false war; then all the blood and treasure which we have expended in that war in order to restore ourselves to companionship with the people of the South have been equal fables. Tell, Mr. President, is it true? Or is not this a series of *ex parte* statements made up by the amnesty-more letter writers, people who are down there, more than likely, stealing cotton and who are down there in the enjoyment of place and power,—people who are interested, that the disturbed condition of things which exists there now shall continue because they make profit of it? Is there any man who has had any experience in the trial of causes, any man who knows anything about the nature of evidence, who does not know that the honorable Senator could have sent his emissaries into every house in the lately rebellious States and gathered up from the expression of knaves and discontented, single-sided people far more than he has given us in this speech?

We are told here of the exceptional instances of bad conduct on the part of the people of the South. Why, what a large volume it would take to hold all that! If a man were to go abroad throughout the Southern States and hunt up what he might suppose to be reasonable expressions, heretical expressions, how many could he find? And yet we are asked to all these as if it were true that the whole of the evidence in the case. One man out of ten thousand is brutal to a negro, and that one is paraded hereas a type of the whole people of the South. One man among the hundred of the other nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine men who treat the negro well. One man expresses a great deal of dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs, and that is paraded here, while the other in each of the other ten thousand men who are contented to accept it and make the most of it.

What, then, are we to do? We are to believe that the people of the Southern States lately in rebellion have common sense; and when their utterances are in accordance with what is common sense and the dictates of their own interest, we have a right to presume it to be true. But according to what we have just heard, everything that has come from the people of those States and from their representatives of people, is to be taken as false; and why? Because some cotton agent, some correspondent of a Radical newspaper in the North, some other person who has been making profit of the state of things there, chooses to say it is all false.

The heresy of State Rights is not dead yet, says the honorable Senator says. Have we not been fresh from almost all the gallant men of the South that that question was put to the arbitrament of the sword, that they have lost, and that they submit? Have they not witnessed in the abolition of slavery—that thing of all others which was the last, in the opinion of everybody, that they would submit to?

But still further guarantees are wanted; we are not satisfied with what they are. What are they? What is wanted? Everybody admits that the negro ought to have his natural rights secured to him. I believe all the moderate, sensible men of the South (Number one of the Union) are fully agreed that every man should have his natural rights secured—the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; the protection of property, limits, and reputation; that he should have the right to sue and be sued, and to testify in the courts of justice. The negro has not hitherto been allowed, in the Southern States, to testify in courts of justice, and why? Because he was a slave, and if I had been a citizen of the Southern States when slavery prevailed there, I would have resisted his right to testify in the courts.

But now, this state of things has passed away. Now the people of the Southern States themselves, so far as I understand them, are in favor of opening the courts to all these classes of people. And, sir, they most open them for their own security. I am willing to leave that to themselves; their such interests will compel them to allow all people to testify, unless they are excluded by these disturbers that have heretofore excluded witnesses from testifying. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and those who think with him desire that these people should have the right of suffrage, why not say so broadly?

Mr. Sumner—I do say so.

Mr. Cowan—Very well; that is so much like a clear; make it broadly; we may differ from him, and I believe the people will side. I am perfectly willing to acquiesce in their decision; I do not care which way it is, but the people will decide that question, and they will decide it promptly.

Now, Mr. President, I am for reconciliation. I want to have this Union restored; and a Union means a Union by consent, not by force. I would like to make friends of all the people with whom we have been at war during usefulness. I do not want the contest to go on any longer. But are we to make friends with them, and are they to be reconciled to us, and are they to have more better by such speeches as have been made by the honorable Senator here to-day? I very much doubt it. I do not think that he will improve the condition of the South one bent, or the condition of the Southern heart, by thus parading these exceptional cases to the people of this country, and circulating and exciting their angry passions more than they are now against this unfortunate people—unfortunate in their errors; unfortunate on account of the penalty which has followed these errors, and which they have suffered.

Mr. President, let us look at this testimony. The honorable Senator, as I said before, reads from anonymous letter-writers, from cotton agents, and people of that kind. Now, I does so happen that we have some testimony upon this subject; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, and a summer soldier or a sunshine patriot.

Mr. Sumner—I have not read anonymous letters.

Mr. Cowan—They are anonymous so far as we are concerned; and I commend the Senator's prudence in keeping the names of their writers from the public because I have no doubt that if their names were known they would not be considered of much importance. I very much doubt whether there is a single man among them who ever lifted a finger or did anything more than a pen during this rebellion. But I say that we have the testimony of men of unexceptionable veracity; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, who was a Union man, and who was in favor of the Union at a time and in a place where there was some merit in it. I do not say there was any great merit in being a Union man in Massachusetts. I suspect a man would have been very likely to get a lump post if he had been anything else there; but the President of the United States was a Union man in the South, stick and storm of the battle. He was driven from his home; he was waylaid on his way hither in order to attend to his official duties in this body. He has stood by the Constitution, by the Union, all the way through, steadily and firmly; and as a compliment to him, the great party to which I belong, and to which he did not belong, and never pretended to belong, conferred upon him offices which, in the providence of God, has made him President of the United States.

Now, sir, you are told here that this man, in his official communical on to the Senate of the United States, whitewashes the condition of things down below. Yes, sir, "whitewash" is the word. The honorable Senator says that he will not accept the definition of "whitewash" given by the Senator from Connecticut or the Senator from Wisconsin, but he has not told us what he means by the word "whitewash." It is not necessary that he should say what he means by that word. Everybody understands it. I suppose even his colored friends, in whom he takes so much interest, know what the meaning of the word "whitewash" was. [Laughter.] He says that this man, who stood firm when everybody else faltered, this man, who stood almost alone in the midst of an enraged population, and in the very storm and strife of the worst civil war perhaps the world has ever seen, comes here to "whitewash." What does he mean except that the President of the United States, in an official communication to this body, comes here to lie; that is the plain English of it; comes here either to suppress the truth or to suggest a falsehood.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

THE TRAGEDY AT BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Further Details of the Tragic Child Murder—The Mother Confesses to the Poisoning of Her Three Children—Startling Revelation of Superstition, Suffering and Crime.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Dec. 26.

On the day before the children were taken sick, which was Sunday, they attended the "Spiritual Lyceum," another name for the spiritual church which has no existence in this place. On Monday all three of the children were taken sick, and about the same time. They continued to grow worse until their death, the first of which occurred on Thursday morning, the other two died on Friday. They were all affected similarly with violent vomiting and purging, burning pain in the stomach, sore throat and collapse. On Wednesday evening the circle was held as usual, though the children were so seriously ill and in such agonies. At the "circle" on this evening, "a spirit" claiming to be an Indian spirit, spoke through Mr. Haviland, saying that "the pappooses were sick and would not get well."

On Thursday morning Baker and the Hamins got left week. In the evidence he said he left to visit a patient about five miles distant. But one of the little girls testified that he said when he was going away that he was going to take Lizzie away, that she might not be there when the children died, for such a scene would make her faint. While he was away he talked of the death of the children as likely to take place, and that if he found them dead when he got back he would take some of the boards which he had left after building his shanty, and nail them up and bury the bodies in the lot. Hoffman drove back both Baker and the girl were impressed that the children were dead. When they arrived they found their impressions realities.

The Coroner's Inquest.

The inquest was in progress when they got back. The evidence of one person after another, showed that the children were overcoming their testimony was contradictory of themselves and of each other, showed a determination to make a state things list as they knew them to be.

On Saturday, the sixteenth, the investigation commenced. On Sunday morning, the seventeenth, a post mortem examination was held by Drs. Cox, French and Saunders, who were also on the jury of inquest. The bodies of the children appeared to be healthy, and they could see no sufficient reason for their death. They found no other causes. The stomach of each was taken out and sent to the laboratory at Ann Arbor for analysis. The examination—which lasted several days—was kept open which the above facts were elicited.

An adjournment was had until Saturday, the twenty-third inst., when it was expected that the results of the analysis of the Ann Arbor would be known. The suspected persons were aware of this.

The Confession.

On Saturday the examination again continued, until the close of the day, when the mother of children expressed a desire to the Sheriff to be placed on the stand again. Her request was granted, when she made the confession which follows. It was taken down as it fell from her lips. Here it is:

Statement of the Child Murderess.

"I said to the Sheriff, I want to go and make a full confession of the whole matter. I came to Battle Creek last Spring. I left a drunken husband, with whom I and my children could have no peace; often driven out of doors after dark. As I believed in spiritualism, I came here hoping that I could have the benefit of the lyceum for my children, and expecting to have my property for myself and children. After coming here I found that I could not get, as had been promised by the leaders of the lyceum, and if I had been treated as Mr. Baker's assistance, we should have suffered more than we did. I got Mr. Baldwin, when I was sick, a-bed, and with my very little money I managed to get a doctor to supply me with anything more than a pen during this rebellion. But I say that we have the testimony of men of unexceptionable veracity; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, who was a Union man, and who was in favor of the Union at a time and in a place where there was some merit in it. I do not say there was any great merit in being a Union man in Massachusetts. I suspect a man would have been very likely to get a lump post if he had been anything else there; but the President of the United States was a Union man in the South, stick and storm of the battle. He was driven from his home; he was waylaid on his way hither in order to attend to his official duties in this body. He has stood by the Constitution, by the Union, all the way through, steadily and firmly; and as a compliment to him, the great party to which I belong, and to which he did not belong, and never pretended to belong, conferred upon him offices which, in the providence of God, has made him President of the United States.

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GRANT AND SCHURZ ON THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Two military men—Gen. Grant and Gen. Schurz—have written reports on the condition of the Southern people. The reports differ somewhat, which is, perhaps, not remarkable, as the men differ a little also. Grant's is very short and Schurz's is immeasurably long—thirty times longer than Grant's. This is, perhaps, natural too. Schurz has done thirty times less fighting than Grant, and so it is only proper that he should do thirty times as much writing. This will preserve an equilibrium. Schurz has hitherto been distinguished for what he has written about the battle of Chancellorsville. He was in the very midst of that *melee* our readers will remember, and led the way to the rear with magnificent impetuosity. He led his division away from the enemy in such fine style that he forced backward a whole army. If he had only had the sense to go in the other direction he might have had a glorious victory at the price he paid for a shameful disaster. His principal object in life ever since has been to prove that he did not run away, and that there was no defeat. He has written his theme upon every side and every wise, just as Butler wrote and argued to prove that Fort Fisher could not be taken. Butler did not stop his argument about Fort Fisher even when the thunder of salvting cannon announced its capture. Nor would Schurz give way to equally cogent evidence as to the Chancellorsville defeat. He wrote so heavily about it that he was once more intrusted with the command of troops, and so it happened that he was at the battle of Gettysburg. There his blunders permitted half his command to fall into the hands of the enemy. Since that Schurz has kept out of sight with some success, and now he comes forward with his voluminous report.

Like all Schurz's efforts, his report amounts to very little. He kicks tremendously at the dead lion, and to no purpose. Was there not a want of delicacy, of manly courtesy, towards a fallen foe in sending a person like Schurz to examine into the condition of that foe after the battle? The South could receive Grant as the soldier who had beaten it down fairly in open field, hundreds of others it could have bolted upon in the same spirit. But the sending of the ever beaten Schurz it might justly look upon as an indignity. He was, however, the last tried to penetrate the Southern country several times, and always in vain. But one day the Southern soldiers laid down their arms, and then Schurz was unchained. He wandered about in the Cotton States for three months, and he wrote for three months more. Six months were thus occupied in order to tell us a very little, and that little we knew before he told it. His tedious report does not even give the results of his own observation—poor as they might be. It gives instead a reshash of what he heard. It echoes the grumblings of all the screeches he met on his travels. It is a tedious rigmarole of loose gabble, and only touches points of interest by accident. There is not a fresh idea or a practical suggestion in this vast agglomeration of words. His remarks against the rebellious of the State governments and the withdrawal of the troops are last in the last stage of puerility. He would delay the restoration of civil authority for reasons such as these:—1. Because there are men in the South who ridicule the oath of allegiance. 2. Because they call the Northern people Yankees (and probably called Sothern Hottentots). Because there are some foolish persons who believe the South ought not to pay taxes, and ought to be paid for the nigger. 4. Because the Southern people believe a free nigger won't work if he can help it. 5. Finally, because the Southern people love the persons they suppose to be their friends better than those they have fought against for four years.

Just such empty nonsense makes up the report. Schurz is lauded as a radical, but he has made sad havoc with the radical arguments against reconstruction, and that merely by admissions from which he could not escape. He leaves them only this point to stand upon: that we must occupy the Southern States with troops merely because the Southern people do not love the United States Government with the same devotion with which the Northern people love it. He says that all Southerners are agreed that "further resistance to the power of the national government is useless, and submission to its authority a matter of necessity." He thus bears testimony that the South accepts the supremacy of the government as a fact; only he considers that it does not accept this fact in the right "spirit." It does not do it gracefully. It does not bow to Cesar's cap exactly as Schurz fancies it ought to. Will Schurz tell us what the government has got to do with "spirits," and what it requires of the people more than the recognition of its authority and submission to it? Here are the words of Gen. Grant, telling in three sentences more than Schurz tells in his five hundred pages of hodge-podge: "I am satisfied that the great majority of intelligent men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have hitherto divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that has been set up to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accepted the division arrived at as a final, but now the smoke of battle has cleared away and they have been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they recognize the benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in the council." The writers of these two reports on the South are both military men. Schurz ran away, and then covered acres of white paper in trying to prove that he did no such thing. Grant has never had to argue on such a point, but his statements have always been found to agree with the facts, and we believe the public will put rather more credit in what he will be relation to the South than it will in the statements of Schurz.

GEN. SHERIDAN AS A REGULATOR OF TRADE.

By the following extract from the New Orleans *True Delta* it appears that Gen. Phil. Sheridan is dealing with the internal affairs of the Crescent City with a firm hand:

"The magazine near the Barracks, on the left bank of the river, is in charge of the keeper appointed by the city, and our merchants are provided with a place to store powder where it will be safe, and from which they can draw it as required by the demands of trade. The manner in which this happy state of things was brought about is narrated by the reliable gentleman to be as follows: The order was issued by Gen. Sheridan for Major Kennedy to take this powder house off the hands of the depot quartermaster, and open it under charge of a responsible man, the merchants having complained that they were without a place to keep ammunition. The Mayor paid no attention to the order, and consequently in a day or two was reminded of it by Gen. Sheridan. Then the police were called upon by the Mayor, which we have noticed, but returned without comment "because it was considered disrespectful," and so no further notice was taken of the order. Gen. Sheridan sent for his Honor. Dr. Kennedy, armed with law books and other documents, marched into headquarters, and in a characteristic speech endeavored to convince the General that his action was illegal. After the Doctor concluded, it is recorded that Gen. Sheridan quietly remarked, "Mr. Kennedy, if that magazine is not open to-morrow for receiving and issuing the ammunition of merchants, under charge of a keeper appointed by you, there will be a new Mayor of New Orleans by sunset." Here was a very unexpected and undesirable snag in the way that the Doctor wisely declined coming in contact with. He appointed the required keeper at once."

DRESS IN THE PULPIT—SCENE IN A CHURCH.

The *Bericht*, a Belgian paper, gives the following account of a disgraceful scene which recently occurred in England:

"Two Redemptoris friars of St. Trond had been invited to preach at Engsberg. One of them accordingly ascended the pulpit with staggering steps, whether from excess of emotion or some other cause the congregation could not at first imagine. Their doubts, however, was not of long duration, for though the choir was still chanting and the organ playing, the preacher at once began his sermon, which he said would be on drunkenness and the danger of that shameful vice. The people soon saw that the preacher was well advanced in his subject, being as far intoxicated as a man could be who retained his powers of speech.

"The core of Engsberg endeavored to persuade the friar to leave the pulpit, but the latter, with all the obstinacy of a man in drink, refused, and kept on talking most strangely, to all appearance, to the amusement of some of the congregation, and the disgust of others. An attempt was then made to drown his voice with the swell of the organ, but he went on gesticulating and shouting more furiously than before. In his wild movements he at last knocked down one of the tapers lighting the pulpit, and set his hair on fire against another. The people, fearing the place would be set on fire, then left the church and the excited orator was taken down from the pulpit and carried to bed."

☞ The police of Schleswig have issued a notice ordering the portrait of the Prince of Augustenburg to be removed from all the restaurants, cafes and places of public resort in that town.

☞ There are in France 18,741,857 women, and 18,526,726 men. Of these, 5,579,015 are unmarried, 4,479,859 of whom are women. The number married men who live with their wives is 7,908,703. The proportion of widows or twenty to widowers of the same age is as 820 to 81.

☞ In the castles and palaces of the ancient ex-nobility of France, the tapestry frequently presents memorials of their pride of ancestry. On the tapestry of an apartment in the palace of the ex-Duke of Choiseuel, is a representation of the deluge, in which a man is seen running along after Noah, and calling out, "My good friend, save the archives of the Choiseuel family!"

☞ Two railroad contractors have run away, up north, leaving thirty or forty thousand dollars due to their employees.

A PETITION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The following petition is in circulation, and is to be presented on the re-assembling of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned women of the United States, respectfully ask an amendment of the Constitution that shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex.

In making our demand for suffrage, we would call your attention to the fact that we represent fifteen million people—one half the entire population of the country—intelligent, virtuous, native born American citizens; and yet are we the only class who stand outside the pale of political recognition.

The Constitution classes us as "free people," and counts us as whole persons in the basis of representation, and yet we are governed without our consent, compelled to pay taxes without appeal, and punished for violations of law without choice of judge or juror.

The experience of all ages, the Declaration of the Fathers, the statute laws of our own day, and the fearful revolution through which we have just passed, all prove the uncertain tenure of life, liberty, and property so long as the ballot—the only weapon of self protection—is not in the hand of every citizen.

Therefore, as you are now amending the Constitution, we pray you, in keeping with advancing civilization, placing new safeguards round the individual rights of four million of emancipated slaves, we ask that you extend the right of suffrage to women—the only remaining class of disfranchised citizens—and thus fulfill your constitutional obligation "to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government."

As all partial application of republican principles must ever breed a competition of legislation, as well as a discontented people, we should pray your honorable body, in order to simplify the machinery of Government and insure domestic tranquility, that you legislate hereafter for persons, citizens, tax payers and not for class or caste.

For justice and equality your petitioners will ever pray.

GOLD BEATING.

Of this wonderful business, so extensively manipulated in New York, it is said that until quite recently, the art was scarcely practiced in this country. What is wonderful about it is, that the single grain of gold may be beaten with the hammer so as to cover seventy-five square inches, which would leave it less than the three hundred and fifty thousandth part of an inch in thickness, or requiring more than a million sheets to make a pile three inches high. This would be about the twelve hundredth part of the thickness of common printing paper, and is owing to the extreme tenacity of gold. A pound of gold may be drawn into a wire that would reach around the globe. A silver wire, coated with the thinnest wash of gold, may be drawn out to an indefinite extent without breaking the coating so much that a speck of gold be discovered, even with a microscope. The gold which is used for beating is very slightly alloyed with silver and copper, unless the leaf is to be colored a fine yellow, for which purpose more of the latter is used. It is first melted in an ingot, long and narrow, which, on being cooled, is passed through polished steel rollers, till it is reduced to the one eight hundredth of an inch in thickness. It then passes into the hands of the beater. The gold ribbon is cut into pieces of an inch square, and one hundred and fifty of these are placed between many sheets of the vellum, alternately, when the beater lays on with his heaviest hammer, beating the pile about an hour, first with one hand, then with another, shifting the hammer without any pause, and very deftly turning the book over, or from side to side, between the blows. By this time the pieces of gold will have cracked to the size of the vellum, when they are taken out, and each one is cut again into four. They are again placed within sheets of vellum, thus making a pile of six hundred out of the original pieces, which are belabored for another hour or more with a hammer of less weight than the first. The faces of all the hammers are slightly convex, which tends to spread the metal. When this beating is completed, the leaves of gold are again subdivided by four, making two thousand four hundred in all, and are put into three parcels of eight hundred each, alternating gold alternating with the vellum, as before, and each parcel is subjected to another beating, more carefully administered, on account of the extreme tenuity of the metal. The hammers decrease in weight as the process goes on. The beating lasts for five or six hours, at the close of which the edges of the leaves, which, in the process, are cut with a sharp reed, as the gold adheres to a metal knife, and the leaf, ready for use, is placed in the books in which it is sold, each leaf of gold being upon a square piece of vellum, and twenty-five making a book. They are very seldom torn or cracked.

Paris Cor. Liverpool Journal, Dec. 7.

CURIOUS STATEMENT AS TO THE HEIRSHIPS OF NAPOLEON AND MAXIMILIAN.

The affairs of Mexico have come at last to the crisis anticipated by wise men from the very first, but not anticipated by those who, in spite of warnings, and difficulties which have arisen between the court of the Tuileries and that of the Emperor Maximilian, with regard to Juarez; have renewed the ruinous Mexican treaty of London, which empowers the Emperor to withdraw his troops at any time from Mexico whenever Maximilian's payments should be in default for two months. Juarez would be curious enough on the part of a power which prides itself on conciliating for ideas alone.

Louis Phillippe, whose system differed with the system of Louis Napoleon, declared the country rich enough to pay for any amount of glory it might choose to purchase. But, in this case, the pretext will be seized without a scruple by those who have contributed to the irritation displayed by the United States, to unroll to avoid a further complication of difficulties, and which he has thoughtlessly raised. The cause of the coolness between the two Emperors is the refusal by Maximilian to receive as Minister to France the invaluable treasure sent him in the capacity in the person of Mr. Lamplake. Maximilian, whose whole life has been spent in dodging his dons, is scarcely given enough to confide his purse itself to one of his most urgent creditors.

The message from the United States, of which Gen. Schofield is undoubtedly the bearer, whatever the agreeable journals may declare to the contrary, has caused the greatest fire at Compiegne. Maximilian has seen others for the evacuation of the Northern and Southern portions of the Empire, in order to remain as true as possible to the family tradition of the *emigrantes*. The Empress Charlotte, whose journey to Europe is ostensibly occasioned by the wish to visit her father in his dying state, leaves with the greatest regret; but Maximilian, on beholding the war of extermination which is now commencing between the insurgents and the imperialists, as the natural consequence of all that has gone before, insists on placing his wife out of danger.

The Paris journals are strictly forbidden to speak of Mexico, and yesterday the office of the *Temps* was visited by the man in black, in high dudgeon at what he termed the ill-disciplined of which that paper has been guilty. The arrival in Paris of the magnificent jewels belonging to the Empress Charlotte under pretext of alterations and repairs, has seemed to be well in all sorts of comments. People say that a certain great financial firm has been induced to lend a considerable sum upon the imperial carouel, which was composed of the whole of the wedding diamonds of the Princess Louise, and which was all the dower King Leopold ever got with his wife.

TRUE CHIVALRY.—Is the chivalry of South Carolina dead? Has it been laughed or hushed out of existence? On the contrary, we trust that it has only been tested, and that it has passed, which it has passed, and that it is now about to assume another and a better form. There is no denying that it needed a transfiguration of some sort. With all its real nobility of impulse and purpose, it had its ludicrous and unworthy side. It was brave, but it was boastful; it was generous, but it was narrow minded; it did not understand the "pride, humor or disguised in its own majesty, is littleness;" and it, therefore, not seldom tripped over its own enormous self conceit. Nevertheless the metal of which it was composed was genuine, and it ought accordingly to have been rather tempered than injured by the fire into which it was lately plunged. If this has been the case, its value as an element in the character of the people will be at once humbler and higher than it was of yore. Perhaps we have already seen the evidence of some such change in the patient fortitude with which the inhabitants of the State have endured their past misfortunes, and in the calm defiance with which they look for what is to be the difficulties of the future. But the results that we hope for, most especially, are yet to be developed. We desire to see the people realize the fact that they are struggling upon the threshold of a world in which the truest chivalry will be to go bravely to work with hand or head. The knight of the nineteenth century is he who believes in the nobility of labor.—*Charleston Daily South Carolinian.*

☞ A man in Albany put a handkerchief, wet with chloroform, to his nose to get to sleep, while suffering with neuralgia, and the next morning was found dead.

From the Constitutional Union.

SUMNER, STEVENS, AND THE PRESIDENT.

The style of debate recently adopted by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, and Mr. Stevens in the House, is not calculated, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to raise them in the esteem of their countrymen. Perhaps, indeed, Mr. Sumner does not care, for we understand that he has no regard for white people. There was a time in the Congress of the United States when the members of that body had sufficient respect for their own dignity to receive and treat with courtesy a message from the President, who is their equal as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. But some of our modern lawgivers have changed all that. The Senate sends to the President a resolution asking to be informed of the condition of the States lately in rebellion, and for certain reports on the subject. This information is promptly and courteously furnished by the President, and thereupon the Senator from Massachusetts, because the message does not agree with his ideas, stigmatizes the communication as a "whitewashing report." What can be expected of a Senator who thus permits passion to cloud his judgment, and personal spleen to overcome a proper sense of official decency?

A similar scene took place in the House on Monday last, showing a total disregard of that courtesy (to say nothing of good feeling) which should prevail between a member of Congress, who is a part of one branch of the Government and the President, who is the head of another. Mr. Stevens, pretending to state the position of Mr. Johnson, in a wholly unrepresented them, giving a distorted view of his opinions; and then with a perfect knowledge that the President has officially acted on the ground that all the States are still in the Union, Mr. Stevens characterized those who held such opinions as "dreamy theorists." Nothing could be more offensive or insulting than such language used by one officer to another, and it was only surpassed by the savage and almost blasphemous attack made by Mr. Stevens, in the same speech, on a *dead* Chief Justice of the United States. If Andrew Johnson were a bad man, or a man of doubtful loyalty, or of weak mind, or ambitious of power to be used for his own advancement, instead of being a strong, firm, vigorous thinker, an unimpeachable patriot, and jealous of the one man power, the remarks used by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Stevens might have some color of excuse, but as the case stands they are such as the people should unanimously condemn.

As to the matter which called out Mr. Sumner's improper words, the people have had an opportunity to judge. They will fail to find in the plain, dispassionate and clear statement of the condition of the Southern States, which Mr. Johnson sent into the Senate, anything which calls for such offensive observations. It must be remembered that he has been before him, and so *other* member of the Government has, either inside or outside of Congress, and therefore his judgment is entitled to respect, and he is more likely to be correct. And it should also be borne in mind that he had just been strengthened in his opinion by the report of Gen. Grant, who was fresh from an extended Northern tour of observation on the very subject on which the Senate asked to be informed.

Gen. Grant's opinion is identical with that of the President. He had talked with all kinds of people, as he was travelling, with leading Southern men in the principal towns, and with his own officers, high and low, and he came back "satisfied that the mass of the thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith," and that they regard the decision which has been against them on the battle field "as a fortunate one for the whole country." In another place in his report he says that there "is such a *universal acquiescence* in the authority of the General Government" in the parts of the country he visited, that the mere *presence* of small portions of the military is sufficient to preserve order. The people will be much more likely to put faith in the President and Gen. Grant than in Mr. Sumner and Mr. Stevens, and it is gratifying to find that *no one* in the Senate echoed the offensive words of the Massachusetts Senator. Such influential Union men as Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, took opposite ground, and two of them administered to him a strong and proper rebuke.

☞ The small pox is raging fearfully around most of the chief cities of Georgia, especially Marietta, where the mortality is very great. It is also quite bad, and at Macon, Savannah, and many other points, bad enough. The destitution is great, and the suffering this winter will no doubt be severe in spite of all efforts that can be made.

☞ The term of President Juarez having expired, Gen. Ortega, Vice President, becomes the President.

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