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Belmont Chronicle.

St. Clairsville, Ohio, March 1.

REBEL REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

By far the most objectionable part of the President's recent veto message is that part in which he lectures Congress because the so-called Representatives and Senators from the late revolted States are kept waiting for their seats, and are not permitted at once to take their positions alongside of Ohio and New York. We print this part of it below in full, and ask the attention of our readers to this latest attempt of the Executive to override the representatives of the people.

President JOHNSON, in this move, has some illustrious precedents—as, for instance, BUCHANAN in the Kansas imbroglio. Our recollection is that Mr. BUCHANAN did not come out of that scrape with a great deal of credit. We will see what will be the result of this latest attempt at Executive usurpation.

Mr. JOHNSON, in his zeal to get the late Rebels into Congress (for none but Rebels have been elected in those States) makes a strong argument in favor of negro suffrage. He says: "The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation." As an illustrious stumper of the Cops. in Belmont County would say, "What are you going to do with the nigger" when he acquires taxable property?

Mr. JOHNSON says:

I cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution imperatively declares in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds, with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly interested, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now the case is changed, and some at least of the States are attending Congress by loyal Representatives, soliciting the allowance of the constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and passing of the bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country, is an additional reason why they need and should have Representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, and assist by their local knowledge in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves, while the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment. There could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard. The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation.—Great burdens are now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without a murmur when they are voted by a majority of the Representatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each house for itself, of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members; but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to put out in time of peace any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present, all the people of the eleven States are excluded—those who were most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities were engaged in the rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union, by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people. Before the war was brought to a termination, they had placed themselves in relations with the General Government, had established a State Government of their own. As they were not included in the emancipation proclamation, they, by their own acts, have amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their own State. I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy her constitutional relations to the United States. The President of the United States stands toward the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress, chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress. There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgression of the law; but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation. I would in nowise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualification of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interest of peace and in the interest of the Union, the admission of every State to its full share of public legislation, when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself, not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of Republicans whose loyalty cannot be questioned under the existing constitutional or legal test. It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation, must be attended by a spirit of disgust and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite any large section of the country against another section of the country, no matter how much the latter may predominate.

The course of immigration, development of industry and business and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land; but if they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored to the United States.—If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform the Congress that in my own judgment most of those States, so far, at least already been fully restored, and are to be deemed to be entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled, but bound to assume that, with the Federal Courts restored in the several States, and in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the millitary in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

THE SENATORIAL BLACK SHEEP.

The following Senators, elected as Union men, voted with the Copperheads against the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, over the President's veto:

James Dixon, of Connecticut;
Daniel S. Norton, of Minnesota;
Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada;
Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania;
Edwin D. Morgan, of New York;
James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

These, with Van Winkle and Willey, of West Virginia, added to the ten Democrats, constituted the eighteen negative votes. Wright, (Dem.) of New Jersey, and Foote, (Union) of Vermont, were the only Senators absent.

The votes of Messrs. Morgan and Norton, it is asserted, were purchased.

IN view of the President's veto, the following explicit statement by the extremely conservative Washington correspondent of the extremely conservative Cincinnati Commercial, becomes interesting:

The Bureau Bill was originally prepared by Gen. Howard, and revised in consultation with Senator Trumbull. *It was then submitted to the President, who examined it with considerable care, and approved it cordially.*

That is from a letter dated February 12, seven days before the veto. It is a matter of some interest to know whether this positive statement that the Freedmen's Bill was at one time approved by the President will be denied—or can be. If he approved it once, when did he change his opinion, and why?

WE quote the following from a trustworthy Washington correspondent, touching the President's veto:

"The usual Tuesday evening reception at the White House was, because of the situation of affairs, denied to the public. Some of the revelers at Willard's publicly drank the toast: 'The three chief Americans of the present: Jefferson Davis, Andrew Johnson and Robert E. Lee!' The evening organ of the opposition says: "The President will put down treason in the councils of the nation as he did in the field.' The call is out for a mass meeting on Thursday, to uphold the President in his policy, and among its signers are scores of men known here for four years as rebel sympathizers.—These are facts; let the rumors pass unnoticed."

Upon which readers shall make their own comments.

THE New-York Tribune says:

The Union members of the Ohio Legislature have the honor of being the first to indorse the House resolution for the exclusion of Rebel Representatives claiming seats in Congress. On the evening of its passage, Ohio resolved: "That in the action of the Union Representatives in Congress we recognize an exposition of the principles that made us a party and saved our country through the late Rebellion, and we tender such Representatives our hearty support." That is but one expression of the feeling which sweeps over the country like a whirlwind, and which seeks out its honest and honored representatives in Washington with a declaration of profound gratitude and respect—with an affirmation that they have done all *they* could at the moment to preserve the country against the most imminent peril.

THE guns that echoed over the country on Wednesday last in celebration of the President's veto were fired by men who a year ago were the bitterest enemies of Andrew Johnson and of the policy he then represented. Have they changed, or has he?

THE Wheeling Intelligencer announces the finding of oil in Wetzel County, at a depth of 370 feet.

THE Guernsey Times says the United Presbyterians of Cambridge are going to build a new church, which, it is estimated, will cost $12,000. The advertisement of their Committee for 200,000 brick, looks like business.

The President's Veto.

How it is Received by the Press and People.

[From the Columbus Journal.]

* * * But we have no desire to go into all the objections which might be urged to the Message of the President, in detail. It may well cause doubts in the mind of the Executive as to the correctness of his position, when bells are rung and caps thrown up by the party which has all through the war given a cowardly sort of aid and comfort to the rebellion, while Union men go about the streets sadly, feeling that the cause for which we have battled with such expenditure of blood and treasure, against open, armed foes in front, and secret, insidious traitors in the rear, is in peril from one of its most cherished and trusted defenders.

The prompt action of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature leaves no room for doubt as to where they stand. The same sentiment will be found to be well-nigh unanimous throughout the State and the loyal North.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

* * * Mr. Johnson has made a grave mistake. He has relieved those who elected him of a great responsibility by taking it on his own shoulders. Hereafter, whatever wrongs may be inflicted upon or indignities suffered by the Southern Blacks, will be charged to the President, who has left them naked to their enemies. Time will show that he has thereby precluded a true and speedy restoration of the South, and inflicted more lasting misery on her Whites than on her Blacks.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Chronicle.]

This message of President Johnson will fall like the cold hand of death upon the warm impulses of the American people, who have given so much of their treasure and their blood to the cause of the republic, and have expressed such unstinted and unquestioning confidence in the Executive.—It is not the fact that he refused to sign Mr. Trumbull's bill that will startle and paralyze them; but when he appeals, nay, *demands*, that the States now almost as rebellious as they were a year ago, certainly as much filled with hate of the Congressional majorities, and of the loyal masses of the American people, shall at once be rehabilitated, he will send a thrill of dismay to every loyal heart throughout our wide domain. There is, indeed, cause for universal solicitude. The surrender of Lee was only the beginning of a new rebellion. The defeated traitor threatens again to become the triumphant dictator. Even from his strong cell in Fortress Monroe the chief conspirator may begin to indulge the hope of returning to the Senate of the United States, there to reassert that fatal supremacy which encouraged secession under one administration, and precipitated rebellion against another.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

* * * We have read this message with a great deal of interest and we feel bound to commend it to our readers as in every sense a strong document, and worthy of universal attention. We cannot doubt its good effect on Congress and the country.

[The Editor of the Intelligencer is Postmaster at Wheeling.—ED. CHRON.]

The Springfield Republic is very decided in its support of the bill.

The Dayton Journal supports the Union delegation in Congress warmly. Within sound of the traitorous voice of Vallandigham, giving the President the deep damnation of his approval—within sight of his flag, never unfurled for any Union victory, but flung to the breeze at the first suggestion of treason anywhere—within sound of the hundred guns of the double-dyed traitors who were not content to have the Union broken *only* in two pieces—it is not to be wondered at that the Journal should speak earnestly. It closes with a summary of the provisions of the bill, and the following comments:

Such is the sum and substance of the bill. It was not designed for a time of peace. It was not fitted for well ordered State Governments like the loyal States North. It was framed with an express intention to prepare the way for peace and Union in the rebellious South. It was adapted to the conditions of a rebellious master-class of traitors to the Government, and to a class of humble, oppressed men who had been liberated from Slavery, and who had shed their blood for the Government—which is bound by the most sacred obligations of honor, not to speak of humanity, to afford them all the protection in its power, until they shall be able to relieve themselves of the encumbrances which two centuries of chains and whip lash have worn into their souls.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

The bill, the mildest, the most conservative, the most obviously essential of all the great measures initiated by the present Congress, having finally passed both branches of the National Legislature, and having been sent to the President for his signature, on Tuesday last, was yesterday returned to Congress with his objections.

* * * * The President has proven false to himself, to his glorious war record, to his pledges to the colored people of the South, and to the party which elected him, by thus placing himself with the Copperheads and rebels in opposition to a measure absolutely necessary for the protection of the Southern Unionists, black or white, and will have cause to regret it to the end of a very brief political existence, and for his life thereafter.

[From the Sandusky Register.]

Intelligent observers were prepared to see Mr. Johnson return the Freedmen's Bill to Congress with certain changes suggested before he could approve it, but very few outside of Congress were prepared to hear the Republican President deliver a three column valedictory to the Union party, and declare himself the champion of his native but rebellious South. We confess that we look in vain through the President's long message for a single ray of hope for the emancipated slaves, whose freedom we are sacredly pledged to maintain, or for the loyal North, whose blood and treasure have given us a nation. Some of the objections to the bill are valid and well put, but this matters little so long as no amount of change can make the bill acceptable to the Executive. He is fundamentally opposed to the idea of protecting the freedmen by the Federal arm, and is thoroughly wedded to the theory of turning them over to the tender mercies of their late masters and our late enemies. Right here the President parts company with nine tenths of the party which elected him, and right here the men who fought rebellion in the field, and the friends of Right everywhere, must bid him a reluctant adieu. The message shows more distinctly than any previous Presidential utterance had done, that the President and the majority in Congress are radically at variance, and that no middle ground is possible for them. The policy of one or the other must go to the wall.

So far as heard from, not one Union paper in the State endorses the veto.

A caucus of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature adopted the following unanimously and without debate:

Resolved, THAT, IN THE ACTION OF THE UNION REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, WE RECOGNIZE AN EXPOSITION OF PRINCIPLES THAT MADE US A PARTY AND SAVED OUR COUNTRY THROUGH THE LATE REBELLION, AND WE NOW TENDER SUCH REPRESENTATIVES OUR HEARTY SUPPORT.

The Copperhead caucus endorsed the President.

In the Legislature, resolutions were offered in both Houses, by Copperheads, endorsing the veto. The Senate referred it to the Committee on Federal Relations. In the House, Mr. Schneider offered the following as a substitute for the Copperhead resolution endorsing the veto:

Resolved, That we endorse the following extract from the speech of Andrew Johnson to the colored men at Nashville, October 24, 1864:

"I, Andrew Johnson, hereby proclaim liberty, full, broad and unconditional liberty, to every man in Tennessee! I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of Struggle and Servitude to a future of Liberty and Peace! Rebellion and Slavery shall no more pollute our State. Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone govern the State!"

Mr. Piatt offered the following amendment: Add to the substitute as follows:

Resolved, That in the language of the Proclamation of the President of May 29, 1865, the rebellion which was waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose armed and organized forces have been almost entirely overpowered, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the States in which it was organized of all civil government.

Resolved, That whenever the people of any State are thus deprived of all civil government it becomes the duty of Congress, by appropriate legislation, to enable them to organize a State government, and, in the language of the Constitution, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government.

The vote stood yeas 53, nays 22; the Unionists voting solid.

Mr. *Vallandigham* made haste to claim Mr. Johnson as having come to his platform, and to pledge him his support. He also brought out his flag, which had been furled for four years in condonesation of the unconstitutional attempt to coerce Rebellion. It is presumed he flings it out now because he thinks the Confederates are victorious.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill--What it was the President Vetoed.

The whole country is now excited over the message of the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. No doubt the readers of the CHRONICLE have a curiosity to read the bill. Accordingly we reproduce it from the Congressional Globe.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees" and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That the act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law, and shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States, and the President may divide the section of country within which the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended on the first day of February, 1866, containing such refugees and freedmen, into districts, each containing one or more States, not to exceed twelve in number, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an Assistant Commissioner for each of said districts, who shall give like bond, receive the compensation and perform the duties prescribed by this and the act to which this is an amendment; or said bureau may, in the discretion of the President, be placed under a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner to be detailed from the army, in which event each officer so assigned to duty shall serve without increase of pay or allowances.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, and when the same shall be necessary for the operations of the Bureau, may divide each district into a number of counties or parishes in such district, and shall assign to each sub district at least one agent, either a citizen, officer of the army, or enlisted man, who, if an officer, shall serve without additional compensation or allowance, and if a citizen or enlisted man, shall receive a salary of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than twelve hundred dollars annually, according to the services rendered, in full compensation for such services; and such agent shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take the oath prescribed in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment. And the Commissioner may, when the same shall be necessary, assign to each Assistant Commissioner not exceeding three clerks, and to each of said agents one clerk, at an annual salary not exceeding one thousand dollars each, provided suitable clerks can not be detailed from the army. And the President of the United States, through the War Department, and the Commissioner, shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all employees, agents, and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed or authorized by this act or the act to which this additional.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel, and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, and afford such aid, medical or otherwise, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct: *Provided*, That no person shall be deemed "destitute," "suffering," or "dependent upon the Government for support," within the meaning of the act, who, being able to find employment, could by proper industry and exertion avoid such destitution, suffering or dependence.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to reserve from sale or from settlement, under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees, male or female, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land; and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same from time to time to be allotted and assigned, in parcels not exceeding forty acres each, to the loyal refugees and freedmen, and who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and at such annual rent as may be agreed on between the Commissioner and such refugees or freedmen. The rental shall be based upon a valuation of the land, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, under the direction of the President, by regulation prescribe. At the end of such term, or sooner, if the Commissioner shall assent thereto, the occupants of any parcels so assigned, their heirs and assigns, may purchase the land and receive a title thereto from the United States in fee, upon paying therefor the value of the land ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the occupants of land under Maj. Gen. Sherman's special field order, dated at Savannah, January sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty five, are hereby confirmed in their possession for the period of three years from the date of said order, and no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possession during said three years, unless a settlement shall be made with said occupant, by the former owner, satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau: *Provided*, That whenever the owners of lands occupied under General Sherman's field order shall make application for restoration of said lands, the Commissioner is hereby authorized, upon the agreement and with the written consent of said occupants, to procure other lands for them by rent or purchase, not exceeding forty acres for each occupant, or to set apart for them, out of the public lands assigned for that purpose in section four of this bill, forty acres each, upon the terms and conditions named in said section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, procure in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts aforesaid as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the Government for support; and he shall provide or cause to be erected suitable buildings for asylums and schools. But no such purchase shall be made, nor contract for the same entered into, nor other expense incurred, until after appropriations shall have been provided by Congress for such purposes. And no payments shall be made for lands purchased under this section, except for asylums and schools, from any moneys not specifically appropriated therefor. And the Commissioner shall cause such lands from time to time to be valued, allotted, assigned, and sold in manner and form provided in the fourth section of this act, at a price not less than the cost thereof to the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and wherein, in consequence of any State or local law, ordinance, police or other regulation, custom or prejudice, any of the civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, including the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for security of person and estate, including the constitutional right of bearing arms, are refused or denied to negroes, mulatoes, freedmen, refugees, or any other persons, on account of race, color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, or wherein they or any of them are subjected to any other or different punishment, pains, or penalties, for the commission of any act or offence, than are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, through the Commissioner, to extend military protection and jurisdiction over cases affecting such persons as discriminated against.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any State or local law, ordinances, police or other regulation or custom, shall, in other State or District in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and in which the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was suspended on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, subject, or cause to be subjected, any negro, mulatto, freedman, refugee, or other person, on account of race or color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, or for any other cause, to the deprivation of any civil right secured to white persons, or to any other or different punishment than white persons are subject to for the commission of like acts or offences, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both; and it shall be the duty of the officers and agents of this Bureau to take jurisdiction of, and hear and determine all offences committed against the provisions of this section, and also of all cases affecting negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees, or other persons who are discriminated against in any of the particulars mentioned in the preceding section of this act, under such rules and regulations as the President of the United States, through the war department, shall prescribe. The jurisdiction conferred by this and the preceding section on the officers and agents of this Bureau shall cease and determine whenever the discrimination on account of which it is conferred ceases, and in no event to be exercised in any State in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebellion, nor in any such State after said State shall have been fully restored in all its constitutional relations to the United States, and in the courts of the State and of the United States within the same are not disturbed or stopped in the peaceable course of justice.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

The West Virginia Legislature has designated Moundsville as the Location for a Penitentiary.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

THE Union men of Virginia are preparing for a thorough organization.

IN the petition of citizens of Virginia praying Congress to establish a territorial government for that State, it is stated that the Legislature of Virginia has passed a law taxing loyal people for the pension of the widow of Stonewall Jackson.

IN Gen. Lee's interview with the Reconstruction Committee, he is reported to have intimated that the feeling of the people of the South, for the Union, was much stronger just after the close of the war than now.

A LETTER read in the Pennsylvania Senate last week, from Montgomery County in that State, says that the cattle disease which now prevails in Europe, commenced in that County last spring, and the cattle affected with it have been sent to other counties, thus communicating the disease to them. The meat of some of the cattle that died has been sent to the Philadelphia market, and made into Bologna sausage.

THERE are now in the District of Columbia 45 colored schools, with 106 teachers, and a regular attendance of scholars numbering 8,081. The number registered is 5,588. Of night schools there are 12, with 759 scholars. The Sunday schools number 30, with 259 scholars.

HON. D. C. HUMPHREYS, of Huntsville, Ala., writing from Washington to the Huntsville Advocate, says that "Congress is bound to take charge of the question and see to it that all people of all races and colors have a fair start in the journey of life;" and he believes in it.

IN a recent case in court in Maryland, the Judge decided that negro testimony could not be received because an old law forbidding it, in existence before the adoption of the new constitution, had never been formally repealed. He believed it ought to be admitted.

THE Winona Republican says that during the late severe storm in Minnesota, a young man engaged in teaching a school in the town of Viola, Olmstead County, started from the school-house to his boarding house, a distance of about six miles. He did not arrive home that night, and in the morning search for him resulted in the discovery of his body, frozen stiff, leaning in an easy attitude against a fence, in sight of a house, and within a mile of home.

HURDLE racing on ice is the latest sensation at the Chicago skating parks. Hurdles two feet in height are placed equi-distant around the pond, the skaters start together at a signal and leap each hurdle in succession. One skater is on record as having cleared four hurdles and a complete circuit of the park in thirty seconds; but the circumference is not stated.

THE Mobile Advertiser reports the trial in the police court of a "pompous darkey" who was fined $50 for "ferociously cursing a white gentleman." The question naturally arises, how much would the "white gentleman" have been fined had he done the "ferocious cursing?"

A SOUTHERN dispatch says that Thayer & Noyes' Circus was wrecked on the Red River not long since.

HISTORY repeating itself: Vide the longing of the Jews in Babylon for their native land, and the Democrats for their old place at the public crib.

A DISPATCH from Columbia, S. C., says that there is a perfect carnival of crime in that city. Robberies and murders of Union men are of daily occurrence.

A SPECIAL to the New York Evening Post says that the Committee of Ways and Means have voted not to change the tax on whisky.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York World says that the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report in favor of repealing the City Charter of Washington, and governing the city by Commissioners, as was the case many years ago.

THE correspondent of the New York World says that when Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, was speaking against the Constitutional amendment, he said that white men put down the rebellion, and "the impudent negroes in the galleries hissed."

THE people of Chicago are beginning to be afraid to eat meat of any kind. The Tribune says there is "*trichinæ spiralis*" in the pork, "gangrene" in the beef, and "scab" in the mutton.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "It is well understood here that the recusitation of the Richmond Examiner was ordered by the President in direct opposition to the desire of Gen. Grant.

THE Missouri Democrat publishes the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in St. Louis, by a citizen of Texas, a former slaveholder, who was in Texas during the war. He says: "While I am writing, news has come in that Rev. F. and his son Conrad have been hung, professedly by Indians, in reality by the fire-eaters, however. As matters stand here, the fact is not such a one as would astonish me.—At the last meeting of the Court where I served as a member of the jury, the whole Court had more the appearance of a Confederate Court Martial than anything else. Confederate uniforms (privates and officers) were the rule; lawyers, witnesses and hangers-on armed to the teeth, and of the attorneys, every one who had by his services gained the right of wearing a rebel uniform, was sure of parading the same. Really, President Johnson is great in his tender mercy to these Southern fire-eaters, and the country must not be surprised when it brings forth its legitimate results."

THE pork disease has appeared at St. Louis.

MRS. GEN. LANDER is still playing in Cincinnati with great success. The journals there say that her voice still has the sweet and musical tones which of yore rendered it so charming.

GEN. HANLEY is the Union candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

KENTUCKY is in a bad way. The rebels have come back in sufficient numbers to vote down the Union men, and now have things their own way. The Senate of the State has just refused by a vote of 57 to 31 to ratify the anti slavery amendment to the Constitution. It is of no great consequence to anybody but themselves whether they ratify the amendment. But we wonder if they yet have learned that the earth moves round the sun. What country do they think this is?