Gov. Hoffman has vetoed the whole batch of railroad aid bills.

A procession of negroes was stoned by some valiant Democrats, at Troy, last Friday night.

There seems to be no doubt that Lopez, of Paraguay, is killed, and the war ended at last.

The colored people of Elmira celebrate on the 24th of next month, and have engaged Senator Revels to speak to them.

At the recent municipal election in Cincinnati, one Fitzgerald, a Republican, was elected by the united votes of the Irish and negroes. "The lion and the lamb shall lie down together."

The People have one special deed for which to thank the Democratic Legislature of this State, viz: for adjourning *sine die*, which it did on Tuesday evening last. This last act will give more hearty and general satisfaction than any other act of the session. Everybody approves it.

The resolutions of Senator Woodin, to amend the Constitution of the State so as to forbid the appropriation of public moneys for the support of sectarian schools, tested the Democratic legislators. If they had desired to put a stop to such appropriations they would have passed the resolutions.

And now, with the design of facilitating the operations of the ballot-box stuffers, repeaters, and all that ilk, by whose aid Hoffman and a number of themselves were foisted into the seats they occupy, the Democrats of our Legislature have passed a bill to repeal the registry law, except in the city of New York.

SENATOR WOODIN'S RESOLUTION.

As the Democratic majority in the Senate will not allow any discussion on the memorials for abolishing that section of the law which now allows appropriation for the support of Sectarian Schools, Senator Woodin in accordance with the views of the Republican Senators, read on Friday last, for information, the following resolutions, showing conclusively that they are determined to appeal to the People of the State to amend the Constitution, so that henceforth appropriation to any school in the interest of any religious sect, or denomination will be done away with; To which we say amen.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved (if the assembly concur), That Section 8 of Article VII. of the Constitution of this State be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 8. No money shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State, or any of its funds or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act. And every such law, making a new appropriation or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied. And it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum. And, hereafter, no money shall be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or out of any funds under its control or management or joint of any moneys to be raised by taxation, or to be received by the State from any source whatever, for the use, support or benefit of any religious corporation, or any sectarian school, or any school or institution of learning, which shall be under the control, management, or supervision of any religious sect or denomination, or of any parish of any such school, or of any person connected therewith; and no county, city, town, village, or municipality, shall in any manner be authorized or permitted by law to make any gift, conveyance or lease, or to raise by taxation, or to pay or become liable to pay, any money for the benefit use, or support of any such corporation, or any such school, or any parish or person connected therewith."

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that, in conformity to Section 1 of Article 13 to the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

SWEETNESS.

We commend the practical wisdom, even while we smile at the attempt, of those Democratic journals that are counselling the Democracy to support the 15th Amendment and make the most of it. Were we so unfortunate as to belong to that party, we should doubtless do what we could to induce our brethren of that political faith to lay aside all of the old antipathy to the colored man, and make a strong and vigorous effort to compete successfully with the Republican party in securing the colored vote.

The signs of the times indicate that the Democracy, with that worldly wisdom and political cunning which long training and experience has developed wonderfully, intend to make a heavy bid for the colored vote. They are saying among themselves: 'We hate the nigger as much as ever, we have fought his advance and obstructed his progress to the last, but the fates were against us—we are defeated in our efforts, the nigger is enfranchised against our will—being a free man and a voter his ballot counts as much as anybody's,—if it is not cast for us it will be cast against us; we will therefore smother our anger, we will no longer see, hear, nor even smell, aught that is disagreeable in the conforms

flowers," and our love for him shall be literally wonderful, 'passing the love of women,'—and Sambo shall vote the Democratic ticket, if we can coax, argue, or wheedle him into doing so.

It will be amusing, comically so, to watch the Democratic anglers baiting their sly hooks and angling for the shy, distrustful Coffee. We picture to ourselves a scene where Pat and Mike, whose tongues have licked the Blarney Stone and become smooth with its oil, are plying their honied powers to persuade their new black brethren that the 'Dimicrat party,' and Emerald Islanders in particular, have always befriended and defended the colored man, and that Irishmen had always stood ready, shillelah in hand, to protect the colored folks in person and property, and break the heads of their enemies.

This new-born Democratic sweetness on Sambo will doubtless afford that happy individual a very agreeable sensation, but whether in the light of the New York City riots of 1863 it will be profoundly convincing, we must regard as exceedingly dubious.

The golden moments for the Democracy to secure the colored vote has passed away. The colored man has seen the determined, persistent opposition of that party to his enfranchisement, and his every step in the way from bondage to freedom and citizenship complete; and he will not forget.

Still, we must expect to see the Democracy, hopeless of triumph in any other way, put forth all their powers of rhetoric, logic and persuasive blarney, to entice the colored man into the Democratic net. Black fish are as good as any—to count.

THE NEW ROLE OF DEMOCRACY

The Hillsdale (Mich.) *Democrat*, of the 22d inst counsels the Democracy of that State to support the 15th Amendment, "honestly and manfully," now that it has been adopted and has become a part of the Constitution. It says: "The negro drove the free soil Democrats out of our party, and the moment that the Democratic party gives to the negro the same right as the Republican, that moment they will come back." The *Democrat*, in our opinion, is by far too sanguine. There are thousands of "free soil Democrats," including ourself, who have become attached to the Republican party on other grounds, additional to the negro question. Large numbers of these former Democrats, who were "free traders," have (and here again we include ourself,) become convinced that the true interests of our country demand that Protection to American Industry shall be the national policy. Consequently we are not ready to "come back" to a 'free trade party.' —Besides this we have other reasons for preferring the Republican party. Its record as the party of moral ideas, its advocacy of impartial human rights, its progressiveness as contrasted with the stand-still and retrogressive tendencies and instincts of the Democratic party; the more general sympathy of its members, leading and private, with the great reformatory movements of the day—all being indications of a better moral animus;—these and other points which we might specify, cause us to feel a love for the Republican party that we cannot feel toward the Democratic party, when we view its record for many years past,—and we shall still prefer the Republican party, even though the Democracy, at this late day, unwillingly, under stress of circumstances, impelled by stern necessity, turns squarely about and, reversing its record, supports the 15th Amendment.

The *Democrat* continues: "In the Democratic party there are two classes at the present time. 1st, a class who may be called Let's wile Democrats for they are always looking back; this class have an idea that the repeal of the 15th Amendment can be carried. They might as well attempt to make the Pyramids stand point downward, as to get three-fourths of the States to repeal the 15th Amendment. The second class of Democrats believe that there is a great distinction between opposing the 15th Amendment before its adoption, and opposing it after its adoption."

Just so—the distinction between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, so far as the principle is concerned. However, if the Democrats are wise enough to slough off the old anti-progressive leaders and the old dead issues, and cease to try, like Mrs. Partington mopping out the Atlantic, to dam up and turn back the great tide of human progress, they may possibly draw to their ranks enough live, progressive men to give them victory in years to come. A thoroughly regenerated Democracy might win trust and triumph.

But it is our impression that they will find it indispensably necessary, in order to secure permanent and real success, that they take the *lead* of the Republican party in the support of reformatory, progressive movements. Precisely this is what they are not likely to do, and therefore we can see before them no prospect but failure.

People in Poughkeepsie who get tight, and lie down in the

The Government vs. Indians.

Vincent Colyer, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, says the Rochester *Chronicle*, is firmly convinced that we are in danger of a bloody and expensive war with the western savages, because of the lack of good faith displayed by the government, or its agents, respecting treaty obligation entered into with various tribes. An Indian girl named Sarah Winnemuce has written him a letter asserting that the Indians who locate on reservations are obliged to exist on the fish and game which they are able to procure by their own exertions, and that supplies promised by the authorities never reach them. She says they are very much discontented and would prefer to "drag out an existence in their native 'manner'—which means burning and robbing, and scalping, and so forth pursuant to the cheerful customs of their race. And Gen. Sanborn, one of the peace commissioners of 1868 has written a letter to Mr. Colyer in which he says that the Dakota Indians will make warm work unless the treaty stipulations with them are better observed. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* summarizes the history of their case in the following language:

"In 1851 a treaty was made with the Dakota Indians, by which they were to cede the Platte valley in consideration of annuities to be paid them for forty years. The Senate in ratifying the treaty made it ten years. Several of the influential chiefs refused to assent to the change, but they remained quiet for ten years. Then war broke out and prevailed from 1862 to 1868. During this war our troops opened a road to the Valley of the Big Horn mountains, and established military posts there. Attempts were made to effect a treaty with the Indians, but several prominent chiefs absolutely refused to come in, unless the military posts were first withdrawn and the road to Montana that way closed. The Indians refused to make a promise. However, the treaty was made before the withdrawal of the posts. After this the posts were withdrawn and then the recalcitrant Indians, Red Cloud, Single Horn, and others came in. Then peace and quiet prevailed. The peace commissioners were anxious to aggregate the Indians on a great agricultural reservation. Some of the tribes refused to "aggregate," and the question was raised whether they should not be forced in. Gen. Sherman asked of Gens. Augur and Terry, commanding the departments of the Platte and Dakota, how many troops he would necessitate for this work. Each general said 20,000 were necessary.—40,000 in all—both mounted. This was a "stunner," and so the commission decided to make peace. There were two articles insisted upon. One the 16th—was to the effect that those Indians were to have the right to roam and hunt on the country herein specified until forever stipulations were made in reference thereto. Another—the 5th clause of the 10th section—provided that the United States should send them clothing and supplies, and allow traders to go to their hunting grounds and purchase the products of the chase. This provision the United States has utterly disregarded, and Gen. Sanborn states the case as follows:

"A People numbering about 120,000 souls, have been denied all that the government promised them for large cessions of land, and denied the privilege of exchanging the products of the chase for their necessities, and forced to the alternative of living without them or going to war to enforce them. It may be said that they can crowd on the Missouri. They never have traded there, and told us they never would. Our hope was to overcome this prejudice by gradually drawing them in that direction. It was not expected to force them to this in a single year.—The question for the government officials now to determine is whether it is better to fulfill our treaty stipulations with these people; give them $10,000,000 worth of supplies such and an opportunity to dispose at fair rates of the produce of the chase, or enter upon a war that renders insecure our whole frontier, jeopardizes all our vast railroad interests on the plains, destroys much life and property, and which will demand the expenditure of $50,000,000 at least from the treasury.

"The difference in dispute is $120,000,000 only, and by a simple regard for our own agreements we can save a war that will be expensive and degrading, and which will put in peril all our railroad communications across the continent. General Sanborn says that Indians on a reservation, 'stupefied by sloth and surrounding,' may be neglected with impunity, but the wild, hunting, warlike Indians resent insult and rush to arms at the slightest hint of treachery. Let us have peace with all odds. Let us 'aggregate' the Indians and then 'stupify' them into the condition of Barnum's 'happy family.' It were well worth the whole to have quiet on the borders on these terms. Then would the settlers be seen securing their own hair, and the locomotives would move on unvexed across the plains."

It would certainly be cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them, as Gen. Sherman observed on one occasion. But we don't exactly see how those who are already upon reservations can be stupified by sloth and "surfeited," if the statement made by Sarah Winnemucca is true.—It seems to us that the system of making treaties with the tribes, as if they were independent nations, is a vicious one and ought to be terminated as soon as possible.

Last week the Massachusetts Legislature reconsidered its vote on the ten hour bill, and after amending it

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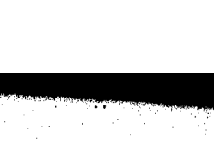

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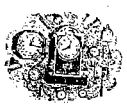

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