THE ATLANTIC DEMOCRAT.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

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HOW MR. KEITH MANAGED.

"Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done," quoted Mrs. Keith, sighing.

She had just finished her work for the morning—everything was put away and was sitting up to rest a little, when Mr. Keith put out a veigle jerkin and a bowl of oyster in shell, and a pitcher of ale, and a loaf of bread which was in his pocket all the time.

Mrs. Keith relinquished her little lesson of reproach, and sat down to the table with a smile. "Well, Mr. Keith, I'm sorry you make a spectacle of yourself in this way. I expected you to be frequently telling Mrs. Keith, and my children, how they should behave themselves, but—"

"Nonsense! you don't suppose I'm going to lecture my family, do you? I'm not a lecturer, I'm a—a—what's the word? I'm a—a—a—

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ANOTHER OUTRAGE PROPOSED.

The railroads in the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania have not been satisfied to engage Mr. Kelley, the conservative Congressman, in their behalf, but seem to give his colleague, Mr. Myers, the same work. Mr. Myers is the great, if not sole, representative of the railroad interest in the conservative Congressional District, and has been in the habit of accomplishing his work by the usual process, or the ruling spirit of the railroad arrangements he is informed, when he goes to the Congress from his District, and does his work in the Halls of Congress, for the purpose of overbalancing Mr. Stevens' influence.

This is substantially the school expedition over you reported to be this morning, on the political advantage; and what is the issue that engrosses them not now, and never had, a right to vote, the whole arrangement and only be regarded by Congress as the only thing standing with no other view. If Mr. Stevens is to be displaced by any exercise of tyrannical power, he will not use his influence in constitutional defence, but further humiliation by making himself the instrument of the wrongs to be inflicted upon them. If elections are to be so easily discarded, what is the use of holding them? Why not close the ballot-box, and let the reign of terror and tyranny begin at once. If our liberties are to be destroyed, make a clean sweep of your privileges, lest in frenzied strife and in the destitution—either by statutes to the wicked—unlikely every law the present moment. The people do not want their chosen representatives, they link by half. The sooner they find themselves reduced to slavery, the sooner they will dawn that their liberties must be fought for a second time.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says—"It is a mistake, but it is one of many which the Radical party, politically speaking, is fast to acknowledge—that the radicals propagate their "many" acts as "revolutionary"—an admission they have not, nor do make, with respect to the Southern bill. Without the patience of the people time for, with results that no doubt altered their opportunities, they now begin to throw off the mask, and avow the revolutionary character of their usurpation. What if the case is a "new one,"—there are a radical majority over the two other, and the day and claim that their majority alone they power to override the Constitution! And is not Congress the only judge of the qualifications and rights of its members? Possessing the power to accept or reject members, Mr. Stewart can scarcely hope to obtain his seat, though his majority might have exceeded the vote of his opponent. He is at the mercy of caliber, and that which a caucuses will show to the land, he will receive.

BITTER PILLS.

The only subject in the true status of the negro of the South, will be found in an occasional telegraphic despatch, which cannot always be garbled or mutilated,—because they are prepared in the Southern States and the practice of bringing and gaffing has too often been exposed. The despatch from Nashville, of Jan. 18, says: "The freedmen are electing the political leaders by hundreds, their contracts having expired, and the fall amount of wages having been paid. The city is full of them, and the money will soon be spent. They refuse to work except at exhorbitant rates." A letter to a prominent merchant in Philadelphia published in the Ledger of the 16th, says of the negroes, "they are so ignorant and so free they can help it," and that "those who want to get anything to their old masters, or, as they say, 'going home.' They have more confidence in the jailer than in the friends of the man's Bureau, partly because title is a great consideration, and partly because in many cases they have been defrauded by jobbing persons in contracts." I don't wonder.

This is a quotation pile on that the stream produced by emancipation in Jamaica, seems to be reversed over again at the South,—that is, that the emancipated negroes will be found on Bureau, except as an agency of fixing the pockets of the many millions contributed with it, at the expense of all, whose and such, who reside in the Chronicle atmosphere of an institution commenced in crime, born of plunder, and throughout upon the Atlantic Ocean.

Northern taxpayers, and no wonder they are starting the platitudes in the Southern States—refusing to accept at an inclement price the political sympathy and the public treasury makes them indispensable.

Such, however, have no such bad

Congressional Legislation.—The Message of Governor Ward gives the people but little information in regard to State Legislation. Our liabilities are steadily increasing under radical rule, while the income from some of our principal internal improvements is decreasing. We find from the report of the Comptroller, an appropriation of $40,000 to meet his present liabilities. There has been over $62,000 from the Treasury. $12,000 of this has expended by per diem and mileage of the previous year. The balance of the present officers last year amounted to $31,782.19, while the previous year, under Mr. Parker's, they only amounted to $19,000—a difference of $6,500.54. Truly, the legacy of a "legal" State Government costs something. We view the people in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—the "strictly American of opportunities," have only jumped out of the frying into the fire.

Tax Bill.—Mr. Pruning-hook, in the House, introduced a bill to amend and repeal internal revenue laws, and Mr. Hulburd introduced a bill to repeal the tax on all articles manufactured from the materials and products resident in the District of Columbia, provided that the public lands of the Southern States be sold to actual settlers, and that the Radicals will present a plan there.

Tax Bill.—A bill to repeal internal revenue taxes