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## Subscribe for the Leader.

Let every colored man who favors the elevation of his race subscribe for the Leader; and let every white man who believes that slavery was a crime against humanity and that it is the duty of the ruling race to aid the Negro in his struggle for moral, social and intellectual elevation do likewise.

Among the prominent citizens of the State in the city this week, were Hon. W. R. McKeon and Post Master Filbeck, of Terre Haute; Hon. R. B. Pierce, of Crawfordsville, and General M. C. Hunter of Bloomington.

The Chicago Republicans know where to put patronage where it will do the most good. George H. Beard, editor of the Republican Advocate, the colored organ in that city, has been given a good clerkship in one of the courts of that city.

General Anson McCook, of New York, introduced a bill in the House, Wednesday, to place General Grant on the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of General, the highest grade in the service. The measure meets with the favorable consideration of Congress, the press, and the country, and will doubtless be adopted.

A combination of Democrats and Republicans in New York seem likely to give Boss John Kelley the bounce. It seems that they have unmistakably got it laid in for the "Boss," and the men who bet, say he will have to walk up to the rack and take his fender just as his friend Tweed did some years ago. Its mighty bad, but then every boss gets it one in a lifetime.

"Brer" Wilson, of the St. Louis Tribune, just gets down on his marrow-bones, and howls like a savage because eastern correspondents claim that the Leader sustains the relation to the colored people that the New York Times and Tribune do to the white. A local sheet like the Tribune should rejoice rather than make faces at this evidence of the Leader's prosperity.

In nearly all the States of the Union there are laws against the intermarriage of whites and blacks. It is likely that these laws will remain. But even if they were removed from the statute books, nature has raised a barrier against miscegenation, stronger than any laws which can be enacted in legislative or Congressional halls—Richmond (Va.) College Messenger.

But then Southern white men scaled these barriers with an agility that is truly amazing. "Nature's barriers" are puny things when they cross the avenue of southern lust and rapacity.

The New Orleans Observer informs us that a colored boy graduated from West Point this year with high honors. He was appointed from a Louisiana district and known to be colored by the Congressman who appointed him. His fair complexion enabled him to conceal his identity and thus escape the fierce current of ostracism. We'd a good deal rather wear Lieut. Flipper's honors. He braved the storm as a Negro boy and won a victory which honors his race.

It is reported that Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, frequently abandons himself for hours to the most abject melancholy. No wonder. The man who carried to the Senate of the United States a commission saturated with the innocent blood of hundreds of his fellow-citizens, whose only crime was the color of their skin or their honest political convictions, deserves to be pursued by the avenging demon of melancholy not only to the grave, but through the endless mazes of eternity.

An enterprising and matrimonially inclined woman of New York City, named Rhumanscheider, recently attempted the herculean task of "cornering" the matrimonial market of the metropolis and adjoining cities by marrying up all the available husband stock she could find in the market. She had succeeded in raking in eighteen unsuspecting bucks, and had the ropes all laid for the nineteenth and several more, when, unfortunately,

for the success of her plans, one of her unsuspecting "gilleys," who had previously supposed that he was blissfully alone in the monopoly of her affections, suddenly surprised her in the enjoyment of the honeymoon with her last victim, and gave the whole thing away. The woman is now in jail, and the unfortunate eighteen have referred their respective claims on her to a court of chancery, which is to designate the one whom she is to exercise legal control. The salient points in her plan, as so far developed, were to marry a man, honey and sugar-plum him for awhile, then rob him of everything valuable he possessed in the way of money, clothing, jewelry and furniture, give him the "go by" and look out for the next lucky man. She is an enterprising, shrewd, far-seeing woman, possessed of a natural ability far superior to the author of the Morey-Chinese forgery, and if she comes out of this trouble all right, we shall not be surprised to see her natural abilities recognized in an appropriate manner by the New York Democrats.

## CONGRESS AND THE MESSAGE.

The Forty-sixth Congress re-convened last Monday to finish its second and last sitting. The principal points of interest this week have been its reception and the reading of President Hayes' last message, the discussion relative to the electoral count, and the introduction of a bill regulating National elections. The message, while being fairly able document, has not elicited a very wide range of discussion. Stripped of verbiage, its principal features are substantially as follows: The President calls the attention of Congress to the unfair elections in the South, and advises measures to secure the equal rights of all. The Civil Service system is the subject of laudatory remarks, and the "spoils system" comes in for a corresponding amount of denunciation. Congress is asked to go to the root of the Mormon troubles in Utah, and break it up by disfranchising all who believe in and practice polygamy. Our friendly relations with foreign countries is made the subject of congratulatory remarks. The satisfactory condition of our finances is ably demonstrated by a formidable array of figures, which it will be remembered never lie. Internal improvement is endorsed; general education advocated; our Indians commended for their intellectual and agricultural progress under Professor Schurz, and other interesting domestic topics alluded to. One very important feature of the message is its advocacy of the creation of the rank of Captain-General of the armies for General Grant. The message on the whole is a very good one, and Congress will do well to act on all the suggestions and advice offered on them.

## NEWSPAPER NAMES.

In our humble opinion, there is too much of a tendency among many of our Negro newspapers to have too much name. This is a peculiarity, however, to newspaper infancy; or, rather, to men new in the business. It is also especially noticeable among frontier papers in the West and South.

"Republican Advocate," "People's Advocate," "National New Era," "American Sentinel," "National Tribune," "Freeman's Journal," "Ohio Falls Express," and so on ad infinitum, would all appear to better advantage if the qualifying part of the name were left off. It is customary to use the name of the town or city of publication on the title page, in conjunction with the name of the paper, but anything further is bushy, and only makes the paper appear ridiculous. This is especially true of small sheets as most of our papers are. In the same manner that Hercules Sampson Giganticus, as the name of a diminutively-sized person, would only serve to bring the individual wearing the appellation into ridicule, does the high-sounding compound name, applied to our little newspapers, make them appear ridiculous. Our brethren of the press should remember that brevity is the soul of wit in nomenclature, as well as in substance matter.

## COLONEL INGERSOLL.

Subjoined we give an extract from a newspaper man's interview in Washington with Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the orator and humanitarian. It is important as being an honest man's view of the relation of the colored people to the country and the Republican party. In answer to an inquiry as to his views about the Southern and Negro question, he replied as follows:

The next Congress should promptly unseat every member of Congress in whose district there was not a fair and honest election. That is the first hard work to be done. Let notice, in this way, be given to the whole country that fraud can not succeed. No man should be allowed to hold a seat by force or fraud. Just as soon as it is understood that fraud is use-

less it will be abandoned. In that way the honest voters of the whole country can be protected.

"An honest vote settles the Southern question, and Congress has the power to compel an honest vote, or to leave the dishonest districts without representation. I want this policy adopted, not only in the South, but in the North. No man touched or stained with fraud should be allowed to hold his seat. Send such men home, and let them stay there until sent back by honest votes. The Southern question is a Northern question, and the Republican party must settle it for all time. We must have honest elections or the Republic must fall. Illegal voting must be considered and punished as a crime."

"Taking 170,000 as the basis of representation, the South, through her astounding increase of colored population, gains three electoral votes, while the North and East lose three. Garfield was elected by the 30,000 colored votes cast in New York.

Will the Negro continue to be the balance of power, and if so, will it insure to his benefit?"

"The more political power the colored man has the better he will be treated, and if he ever holds the balance of power he will be treated as well as the balance of our citizens. My idea is that the colored man should stand on an equality with the white before the law; that he should honestly be protected in all his rights; that he should be allowed to vote, and that his vote should be counted. It is a simple question of honesty. The colored people are doing well; they are industrious; they are trying to get an education, and, on the whole, I think they are behaving fairly as well as the whites. They are the most forgiving people in the world, and about the only real Christians in our country. They have suffered enough, and for one I am on their side. I think more of honest black people than of dishonest whites, to say the least of it."

## ELLECTING PRESIDENTS.

(Indiansapolis Sentinel.)

There is little probability that anything will be done to change existing laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, though it is almost universally conceded that they are defective. No question discussed in the Convention that formed the Constitution of the Republic was found more difficult than that which related to the election of President. Various conclusions were arrived at, only to be reconsidered and abandoned, until finally the plan now in vogue was adopted, as the best that could be devised, though grave doubts were entertained with regard to its satisfactory workings, and subsequent events have demonstrated the correctness of the views of those members of the Convention who had sufficient penetration to discern its weakness.

From 1789 to 1804 each Elector voted for two candidates for President. The one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President; and the next highest, Vice President. In 1789 two candidates were voted for, viz: GEORGE WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, JOHN JAY, R. H. HARRISON, JOHN RUTLEDGE, JOHN HANCOCK, GEORGE CLINTON, SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, JOHN MILTON, JAMES ARMSTRONG, BENJAMIN LINCOLN and EDWARD TELFAR. Only seventy-three electoral votes were cast. Three States out of the thirteen did not vote, viz: New York, which had not passed an electoral law, and North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had not adopted the Constitution. GENERAL WASHINGTON received sixty-nine electoral votes, and JOHN ADAMS thirty-four, and were declared President and Vice President. The popular vote was as follows:

Candidates Popular Electoral  
Abraham Lincoln.....1,862,552 189  
J. C. Breckinridge.....845,763 72  
John Bell.....589,581 39  
Stephen A. Douglas.....1,375,157 12

In 1864 there were but two candidates—ABRAHAM LINCOLN and GEORGE B. McCLELLAN; eleven States did not vote, and the count stood as follows:

LINCOLN—Popular vote, 2,216,067; electoral vote, 212.

McCLELLAN—Popular vote, 1,808,725; electoral vote, 21.

In 1868 there were two candidates, viz: ULYSSES S. GRANT and HORATIO SEYMOUR. Three States did not vote, and the result was as follows:

GRANT's popular vote, 3,015,071; electoral vote, 214; SEYMOUR's popular vote, 2,709,613; electoral vote, 80.

In 1872 there were four candidates, viz: U. S. GRANT, HORACE GREELEY, CHARLES O'CONNOR and JAMES BLACK. GRANT received 3,597,070 of the popular vote and 286 of the electoral vote. GREELEY received 1,542,727 popular votes and SCOTT received forty-two electoral votes. In 1856, JAMES BUCHANAN was elected, but failed to receive a majority of the popular vote. There were three candidates, viz: JAMES BUCHANAN, JOHN C. FREMONT and MILLARD FILLMORE, and the popular and electoral vote was as follows:

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