THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER.

A Democratic Family Journal,

IN PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING,

BY HENRY J. STAHLE, " Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail."

TERMS OF PUBLICATION .- 62 00 per an num, if paid strictly IN ADVANCE-62 50 per an Bu a if not paid in advance. No subscription disequition; unless at the option of the publisher until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at usual rates. JOB PRINTING of all kinds done with neatness and disputch.
OFFICE in South Bultimore street, between Middle and High, near the Post Office-"Compl

ler Printing Office" on the sign.

Professional Cards.

Dr. T. O. Kinser, AVING located permanently at BOV-AUGITOWN, Adams county, will attend comptly to all professional calls, day or night. e found, unless professionally engaged.

Aug. 6, 1866. 15 Dr. F. C. Wolf, AVING located at EAST BERLIN, Adams AVING houses that by strict attention to rof-ssional duties he may merit s share of public patrounge. [Apr. 2, '66. tf the public patrouage.

Dr. C. E. Goldsborough, HAMPION, Adams county, Pa., renews his offer of professional services to the no, and those requiring medical and surgical aid will find it to their interest to con-sult him. [May 21, 1806. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's OFFICH and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Bal-timore and High streets; near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. J. E. Ensor, AVING located on the Hanover fond, ONE MULE BAST OF GRANITE HILL P. O., Mountpleasant township, Alons county, Pagoffers his professional services to the public. Jane 18, 1866. 3m

Drs. A. B. Dill & B. F. Herman TAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and vicinity.

Petersburg, Y. S., July 2, 1866.

Dr. D. S. Peffer, BBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues

A the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him. Uct. 3, 1864. If J. Lawrence Hill. M. D.,

AS histoffice one door west of the Litheran church in hambersburg street, and opposite Ur. C. Horne's office, where these wishing to have may beatal Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Rapsusaces: Drs. liorner. Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., rof. M. L. Storor. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

J. C. Neely, TTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy, A TTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Bachter's draw took store, Chamberourg street.) Approximately and containing 62 ACRES, more or less. There are about 12 acres of Timber, and about 10 acres of Mandow The laws of M Solicitor for about 12 acres of Timber, and about 10 acres of Meadow. The improvening, and all ments are a Two-story LOG ments at Washlaims in Engand sold, or a Agents en.

A Deriourg street.) An Paravre and Pans rauts, Back-pay sir other claims against ington, D. C.; also A land. fand Warran bought, and highest p iment at Washn claims in Engted and sold, or ivon. Agents en-in Iowa, Illinois gazed in locating warm in Iowa, Illinois and other western States Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Law Partnership. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will promptly attend to all legal besiness enrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State

Governments.
Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Edward B. Buchler,

A TTORYEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.

By reason of its greater concentration, we reBy reason of its greater concentration, we re-Office at the same place, in South Baltim street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store Gettysburg, March 20.

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,
ETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned
would most respectfully inform his nurous triends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe lan," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large t it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in Part of it. Remember, the "Grove and a Care York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. April 4, 1864. tf BAMUEL WOLF.

Railroad House, BAR THE DEPOT. HANOVER, YORK CO., PA. The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Hotel in Hanover, near the Depot, formerly kept by Mr. Jeremiah Kehler, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a minuter that will give general satisfaction. afford—his chambers are spacious and com-fortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of choice wines and liquors. There is furniture usually kept in a first class Furniture Stabiling for horses attached to the Hotel. It ture Ware Room. Fashlons le, ornamental will be his constant endeavor to render the stabling for borses attached to the Hotel. It fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible.—
He asks a share of the public parrouage, deUNDERTAKING. He asks a share of the public parrouage, de-termined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Bemember the Bailroad House, near the Depot Hanover, Pa. A. P. BAUGHER. oot Hanover, Pa. Occ. 2, 1865. tf

. Cannon's M A E B L E W O R K S, On Baltimore street, Nearly Opposite the Court GETTYSBURG, PA.

Every description of work executed in the

finest style of the art. June 4, 965, tf Great Reduction in Prices.

DAHNESTOCK BROTHERS GOOD CALICOES AT 12 CENTS, BEST UNBLEACHED MUSLIN AT 28 CTS., and all other Goods in proportion.

If you want OHEAP Goods, now is the time

Oall at once. FARNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Gettysburg, Mar. 26, 1866.

OLD, SILVER, STEEL, and other

SPECTAOLFS
to suit all ages; always on hand, and fitted to
sight.

Opposite the Bank, Gestysburg.

SUPERIOR quality of the bast Louden
Drait HAMES, with or without fastensep, or sale to D. TEURRARY & BUN,

Gettysbucy

Compiler,

BY H. J. STAHLE.

P REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.—
The subscriber, by virtue of authority contained in the will of Philip Woll, Sen., deceased, will offer at Public Bale, on the prem-

ses, on SATURDAY, the lat day of SEPTEM-

The FARM of said decedent, situate in Ger-

and terms made known by
JOSEPH A. WOLF,

Persons wishing to view the property are

requested to call on the first-named Executor, residing within a mile and a half thereof.

sale to commence at Lo'clock, P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given

The undersigned offers his FARM, in

Mountjoy township, at private sale; 771 acres, with good House, Barn, first-rate Well, &c.
July 30, 1866. JOHN BLOCHER.

A Small Farm

T PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the lst day of SEPTEMBER next, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premi-

ses, the FARM on which she resides, situate

in Cumberland township, Adams county, on

the Taneytown road, two miles from Getfys-burg, adjoining lands of Leonard Bricker,

the door, and a good Apple Orchard, with an

abundance of other fruit-Peaches, Pears,

Soluble Pacific Guano.

JOHN S. REESE & CO. GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH,

"Flour of Bone."

is as quick and active as acid dissolved bone

contains neither seid nor water, which neces

sarily add weight, and reduce the quantity of

valuable elements. We recommend 250 lbs.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH,

71 South Street, Baltimore.

McCardy & Dichl, Agents, Gettysburg.

Cabinet Furniture.

Reduced Prices.

PIANOS, CABINET AND AMERICAN OR-GANS. Superior tuned 7 octave PIANOS

Trom \$550 upwards. ORGANS from \$80 upwards. All instruments selected, recommended and sold by me, additionally guarantied. Illustrated circulars sent by mail, when desired.

P. BENTZ,

when desired. P. BENTZ, No. 30 East Market Street, York, Pa.

Lawrence D. Dietz & Co.

No. 308 West Bultipore Street,
Between Howard & Liberty Streets,
ay 7, 1866, Bultimore, Md.

DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and VARIETIES,

Mar. 13, 1866.

May 7, 1866,

WHOLESALE

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,

or dissolved bone.

Mar. 12, 1866. 8m

hence its value is vastly greater, because it

71 South Street, Bultimore.

SARAH PATTERSON.

[Aug. 6, 1866. ts

Cherries, &c.

and terms made known by

and terms made known by JOHN BLOCHER,

July 30, 1866. ts*

will annexed.

PUBLIC SALE Superintendent's Notice.

named times and places, to wit:

WILL examine Teachers at the following

Straban, Hunterstown, August 18, 9 a m. Reading & Hampton, Hampton, Aug. 23, 1 pm.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 27, 1866.

delphia!

Ham Iton, East BerMi, Aug. 24, 9 a m. Berwick bor., Abbottstown, Aug. 24, 3 p m. Berwick tp., Elder's S. II., Aug. 25, 9 a m. Oxford, New Oxford, Aug. 25, 2 p m. Conowago, McSherrystown, Sept. 4, 9 a.m. Union, Schildt's S. H., Sept. 4, 1 p.m. Littlestown, Bor. Littlestown, Sept. 5, 9 a.m.

portion of good Meadow Land. The farm is under good fencing.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale the following articles of personal property: 1 Burgau, Table, Bedstead, Feathers bed, &c., Stove and Pipe, Quilting France, Spinning Wheel and Reel, Pot, Rack, &c., Iron Kettle, Churn, Benchand sundry other articles.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be under the same time has come when we must have better Teachers—hence none but those well and terms med.

The time has come when we must have better Teachers-hence none but those well qualified will be licensed to teach. Examinations will be more rigid and thorough than beretolore. Teachers will prepare themselves accordingly. Directors will please attend.

AARON SHEELY, Co. Supt. Administrator de bonis non with the Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1866. te

Fresh Arrival. PNBLIC SALE

Of SEPTEMBER next, the subscribers, Executors of Joseph Blocher, deceased, will offer at Public S.de, on the premises, the following rial estate of and decadent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Mountjoy township. Adams county, adjoining Two Taverns, and lands of John Worley, Peter Bergaw, Jacob Baker, and others, containing 110 ACRES, more or and others, containing the decadent, viz: Meadow. The improvements nic a new Two-story FRAME HOUSE, a one and a half story Log House, Bank Barn, Corn Crib, Hog House, a good young Orchard, with several

HARNESS MAKING,
carried on in all its branches. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call.

**Don't forget the old stand in Chambersburg street, if you want Bargains.
COBEAN & CRAWFORD. June 19, 1865.

Fresh Supply. NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!-Muther fine assortment of NEW GOODS, conshother fine assortment of ABW GOODS, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds, for Geatlemen's wear. Also, a fine assortment of ALDIES' DRESS GOODS.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. We ask

those of other make, if desired, at the lowest

possible prices:
CHICKERING & SONS. DECKER BROS. HAZLĘTON BROS.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call at the dwelling.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock / P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given If not sold, it will be offered for rent on 200 LBS. SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO Subbath School purposes.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS

7 to 8 lbs. ammonia. Also 80 to 90 lbs. earthy bone Phosphate of lime, 30 lbs. of which are soluble phosphate.
It combines all the advantages of the best

commend 20 per ct. less by weight to be used per acre, than of any fertilizer costing the same per ton; and no more per acre than of those selling at 20 per ct. more per ton .-Hence its economy.

This guano weighs 65 lbs. per bushel, hence

Hence its sconomy.

This gueno weighs 65 lbs. per bushel, hence in applying it farmers must be governed by weight and not by bulk, for it is much lighter than the Super Phosphates. Every cargo duly

Every cargo duly

GARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices; and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING.

done with dispaich, and at cheapest rates. A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hereto-

W E will give a money guarantee of the purity of this article. It is pure unsteamed, unburnt bone, reduced to the fineness of flour, which adds 100 per ct. to its value. It July 10, 1865. tf

Buggies and Carriages. III3 WAY! TIIIS WAY!-The under-signed is engaged in the Carriage-making to be used in place of 300 lbs. Super Phosphate business, at the corner of Chambersburg and West streets, Gettysburg, and invites all who may need anything in his line to give him a call. He puts up, in the very best manner, Falling-top and other BUGGIES, and all the different styles of CARRIAGES. With a full knowledge of the business, and a determination to give satisfaction, the public can rely upon his jobs being good. He will endeavor THE subscribers hereby inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and continue to manufacture to order,

CABINET FURNITURE, to deserve a large share of patronage, and hopes to receive it. REPAIRING done at the shortest notice,

Which, for style and durability, finish and price, will compete with any in the county.—
Our present stock consists of every variety of Furniture usually kent in a few class E. Gettysburg, June 4, 1866.

Fresh Confectionery ND ICE CREAM SALOON. The subscri-A ND ICE CREAN SALOON.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has a Confec-UNDERTAKING.

Having a new Hearse, particular attention will be given to this branch of their business.

Cikes, Candies, and every description of the control of the contro They are prepared to make and furnish Coffins of any desired quality, and attend Funerals

of any desired quality, and attend Funerals at the shortest notice—and on such terms as cannot fail to pleuse all.

The subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to the minute of the public for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and hope to meritand receive and other refreshments at their houses, upon them in the pass, and nopeto meritang receive a continuance of public patronage.

Shop and Ware Room third building east of the Square.

Littlestown, April 16, 1866. tf short notice.

Having spent a life-time at the business, he flatters himself that he understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see his Confectionery.
May 28, 1866. tf JOHN GRUEL.

Choice Biscellung.

The Great Convention at Phila-

A DDRESS

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having met in Convention, at the city flaving met in Convention, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this lith day of August, 1886, as the representatives of the people, 12 all sections, and all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condi-tion and the wants of our common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote. THE LATE WAR.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention, in the year 1860, events have occurred which have changed the char-acter of our internal politics and given and the language and spirit of the Con-the United States a new place among the stitution, but by all the acts and language nations of the earth. Our Government of our Government, in all its departments, has passed through the vicissitudes and and at all times, from the outbreak of the perils of civil war—a war which, though rebellion to its final overthrow.

Sole object of the WAR. nevertheless decided political differences that from the very beginning of the Government had threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and incifaceable upon all the interests, the sentiments, and the destiny

of the Republic.
While it has inflicted, non the whole country severe losses in la and property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of na-tional courage in the presence of national dangers—a capacity for military organi-zation and achievement, and a devotion

zation and achievement, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that Government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions, and command the respect of the civilized world.

Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the andurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans immovation and reform. Amidst the class of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that can sway the public judgment and affect the public action; and we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. We ask the public to give us a call and judge for themselves. We defy composition, both as to quality and price.

A. SCOTT & SONS.

April 2, 1866.

While the public action; while the wounds of war are still fresh and pleeding on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions from momories and resentments of the past, it Planos! Planos!

Incorres and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but an imperative duty which on your behalf we, who are here Planos of the following manufacturers, or "mbled, have undertaken to perform."

ASSEMBLAGE IN AMITY. come together from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a com-

are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the

POLITICAL RESULTS OF THE WAR. to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In two most important particulars the victory achieved by the National Government has been final and decisive. First, it has been established beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the National Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence; and, second, it has put an end finally and forever to the existtionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburgstreet, to which he would invite their attention.

Cukes, Candies, and every description of Confections, together with Nuts. Oranges and was ended absolutely and finally by the result.

FRUITS OF VICTORY. which were menaced by the insurrection hour.

We need not stop to show that such actions to show defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection accomplished hour.

The Far Famed

The Far Famed

Thivers framed

the victory of the Federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt.

The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defen-

sive. It sought only to hold possession that our Constitution was intended espe-of what was already its own. Neither cially to provide. Not only the stability the war, nor the victory by which it was but the very existence of the Government closed, changed in any way the Consti- is made by its provisions to depend upon tution of the United States. The war was the right and the fact of representation. carried on by virtue of its provisions, and under the limitations which they prescribe, and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the Federal Government, or release that Government from the restrictions which it has imposed.

The Constitution of the United States

is to-day precisely as it was before the war, the "supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding;" and to-day, also, pregisely as before the war, all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Govern-ment, nor prohibited by it to the States, are "reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof."

This position is vindicated not only by

SOLE OBJECT OF THE WAR.

In every message and proclamation of the Executive it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and to preserve the integrity of the Union; and Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that, whenever this object should be attained the war should cease, and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired. It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the General Government. the General Government.

ASSERTIONS OF CONGRESS.

It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the right of war, the rights of conquest and of confiscation, the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions and laws, and governments, institutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the legislative departments of the Government may see fit to impose. Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no State shall without its consent be deprived) of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States," has been annulied, and ten States States," has been annulled, and ten States have been refused, and are still refused, representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress. And the Congress in which only a part of the States and of the people of the Union are represented has asserted the right thus For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict, we have to exclude the rest from representation, and from every State and every and from all share in making their own rulers until

DECKER BROS.

In ALLETON BROS.

HALES BROS.

GEO. STECK.

A. H. GAILE & CO.

STEINWAG & SONS.

SETLINWAG & SONS.

Particular attention is given to the selection of Pianos; and when specieted, in adition to the manufacturers' guaranteed by mr.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODIANS.

The recent improvements in these instruments are such as te fully warrant saying they are FAR SUPERIOR to any other make. One of the best evidences of their merit is, that

of and from all share in making their own rulers until mod from all share in making their own rulers until the Congress and participation in the Congress The recent improvements in these instructions are such as to fully warrant saying they are such as to fully warrant saying they are such as to fully warrant saying they are flag and the suprements are such as to fully warrant saying they are flag and that authority has their improvements are imisted by other makers. The new style, four stop organ, have a sub-Bass and Octave Couplet, making it san instrument especially adapted to Church and Sabbath School parposes.

DESCRIPTIVE CHRCILARS will be sent by mail to persons desiring them. Painos tunder regularly. Planos take in expensive the acts of war heen discontinued, and the weapons of war laid asside, but the sent flower ments and the weapons of war laid asside, but the state of war no longer exists, and the suprement says and the state of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war heen discontinued, and they every clizen state of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war head as a sentiment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties and obligations be laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties and obligations be laid aside. The enjoy and row the closurement, and of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties and obligations be laid aside. The enjoy and row the following the failure to claim them, and duties and the suprist of the United States. In no one of them is the United States. In no one of them is the United States. In no one of them is the United States. In no one of them is the United States. In no one of them is the United States. In no one of them is the United States. In no one of them is the United States. In no one of them is the United States. In no one of th

of passion, but of calm and sober judgment, not of resentment for past offences that the power thus asserted to exclude prolonged beyond the limits which certain States from representation is made instige and reason prescribe but of a limit to rest wheth in the will and discrete justice and reason prescribe, but of a lib-justice and reason prescribe, but of a lib-eral statesmanship which tolerates what of the Congress that asserts it. It is not it cannot prevent, and builds its plans made to depend upon any specified conand its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition to any rules or regulations whatever, than upon distrust and the weapons of The right asserted and exercised is absoto any rules of regulations whatever, samed their allegiance to the Constituto any rules of regulations whatever, samed their allegiance to the Constituto any rules of regulations whatever. lute, without qualification or restriction, not confined to States in rebellion, nor to In the next place, we call upon you to of any Congress in formal possession of recognize, in their full significance, and legislative authority to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time, from representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, at its own discretion and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as they may dictate. Obviously, the reasons for such exclu-

sion being wholly within the discretion ded on one ground to-day, and another may be excluded on the opposite ground ern States from the next. Improbable In the third place, we deem it of the as such usurpations may seem, the estab-

48TH YEAR.—NO. 48. merged in the conflicts of arms to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments

"shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States and by every State without restriction, qualification or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and every State alike, without distinction, or the authority to make distinctions among them, for any least to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those states by three-fourths of the remaining states, as conditions of their readmission to representation in Congress and in the make distinctions among them, for any make distinctions among them, for any make districtions among them, for any reason, or upon any grounds whatever. And in the Senate, so careful is the Constitution to secure to every State this right of representation, it is expressly provided that "no State, shall, without "its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that holy, even by an amondfrage" in that body, even by an amend-ment of the Constitution itself. When, therefore, any State is excluded

from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied, but the constitutional integrity of the Senate is im-paired, and the validity of the Govern-ment itself is brought in question. But Congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation, in both congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation, in both branches of Congress, ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of the rulers by which those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented, asserts the right to govern, absolutely and in its own discretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union—to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own Congress that the control or coerce the legitlmate action of cretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union—to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own Government until is sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus assected and exercised from the post shealure and intoler. ised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny?

PRIVILEGE OF CITIZENSHIP RESTORED. Nor do these extravagant and unjust And do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the Government by the Constitution, find any warrant in the arguments or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged:

First, That these States, by the act of rebellion and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfold their right of representation and

feited their right of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the Government, on its own terms and its own discretion. If representa-

to the same duties as the other States of our common destiny.

DUTIES OF PEACE.

The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace; to decide how we may most wisely an i effectually heal the sense that duty for the time despended could not be fulfilled. This was in fact, the case. An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurped and unlawful authority in the territory under its control, had prohibited that allegiance to the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overtaint of the funditude of that duty for the time deformance of that duty for the time bled here to take counsel concerning the calmest and most candid judgment we interests of peace; to decide how we may can bring to the subject, that such a claim, nost wisely an i effectually heal the so enforced, involves as fatal an overwounds the war has made, and perfect throw of the authority of the Constitution in its government. No man and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, tion, and as complete a destruction of the authority of the Constitution in its government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and, as a sentation in its government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the Constitution of the States and the Union. But we say further, hand for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofor enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

July 10, 1865. tt

and the blessings which, under a wise Government and Union, as that which in the development of the United States, and, as a not people in armed insurrection against in its flery track. This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment, not of resentment for past offences that the power thus asserted to exclude prolonged beyond the limits which certain States from representation is made an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty: it did not be discharge of a duty: it did not a duty and be a duty and and to the discharge of a duty; it did not annul the one nor abrogate the other;

> tion and laws of the United States. THE REBELLION AN INSURRECTION. Second. But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive in his own discretion. To this we reply that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between sion being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congress alien and independent nations, and can listelf shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the Government for one reason; and, that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded another one ground to day, and aparther any foreign nation, we might against any foreign nation, we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people and gress—the ascendancy of Western or of Southern interests, or of both combined, may exclude the Northern or the East-had before the war complete jurisdiction obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own Constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force In the third place, we deem it of the as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted of the war and the victory by which it and acted upon by Congress, will render them by no means impossible. The charstood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in gress and the Union is made dependent maintenance of its own authority and in solely and entirely upon the party and defence of its own existence, both of sectional exigencies or forbearance of the war the only government of the United States in gress and the Union is made dependent flag was the only government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were meaned by the insurprection.

against the Government gives additional authority and power to that idenora-ment; especially that it enlarges the ju-risdiction of Congress and gives that body the right to exclude States from represen-tation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no au-thority and no victories against the state. thority and no existence, seems to us at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

WAY TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION. Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure that absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our Government require; that it was in these respects the result of compromises and concessions, to which however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled ous and so fatal to all free governments that our Constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability but the very existence of the Government is made by its provisions to depend upon the right and the fact of representation.

RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION.

The Congress, upon which is conferred all the legislative power of the National Government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent is essencial to the validity of any law. Of these the House of Representatives, says the Constitution, (article 1, section 2) "shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the stability to submit and that now, having the powar through successful war and just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual government of the United States any impose its own conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all its provisions to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man. Congress at its last session proposed amendments to the Constitution, enlarging in some very important particular through successful war and just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual government of the United States and the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual government of the United States and the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual government of the United States and that now, having the powar through successful war and just warrant through successful war and just warrant through successful war and just warrant for its successful war and that now and that hand that hand war and just warrant through successful war and that war and just warrant through successful war and that he hostile for its successful war FULL CONCURRENCE OF THE STATES RE-

QUISITE,

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make suchchanges in the Constitution as they, up-on due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the constitution itself points out, in conformity with the letter points out, in conformity with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and of equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law, without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, track live of the states control or coerce the legitlmate action of

Such an exercise of power is simply a Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation, just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would he if exercised by Southern, and not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is totake effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles. is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and consti-tational right, dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary hands of the supreme legislative authorand its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the Government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility. But representation is, under the Constitution, not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and it is essential in both aspects to the existence of the Government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential to the maintenance of the dovernment and the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and it is essential in both aspects to the most formidable of all tyrannies—the tyranny of shift-ing, and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and it is essential in both aspects to the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government. The most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government.

that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts.

ITS PEACEABLENESS.

We do not he little to affirm, that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States, and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow authority. It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that, in States and sections so recently swept by the whirl-wind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed; where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulentspirits mve been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war, and thrown, without resources or restraint, upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy for a time the imperfect dissipline of law, an Lexcite anew the fears and forebodings qf, the patriotic and well-

It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur. But they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanued into outbreaks; and even there they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the National Government.

ADHESION TO THE GOVERNMENT.