WHITBEY & CO'S Anditor's Mantement of the Bounty TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN." LINER STATES TERMS OF ADVERTISING. "d'w'l' fonodall rower to theorem. **MERICAN** TRRMS-TWO DOLLARS per annum. \$2 50 H The following are the rates for advertising in the ANERICAN. These having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference : ot paid within the year. No paper discontinued antil all arrearages are paid. These terms will be strictly adhered Fire [16. |2t. |1m. |2m. |6m | 1 y If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their news, papers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued. Postmasters will please act as our Agents, and frank letters containing subscription money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law. \$1,00\$1,50\$2,50\$4,50\$5,00\$10.00 2,00\$8,00\$4,50\$5,50\$7,00\$12.00 6,00\$8,0015,00\$20.00 10,0014,00\$20.00\$5,00 10,0014,00\$20.00\$5,00 15,00\$25,00\$35,00\$60,00 Square, column, Ten lines of this sized type (minion) make one square. Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' Notices \$3.00. Obtinaries (except the usual announcement which is free,) to be paid for at advertining rates Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c', 10 cents PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER & CO., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A. JOB PRINTING. OLD SERIES, VOL. 27, NO. 40. OLD SERIES, VOL. 27, NO. 40. We have connected with our establishment a we selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable as to execute, in the neutest style, every variety of NEW SERIES, VOL. 3, NO. 40. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1867. ing powers. They are the substantive body. Territory, however, acquired by purchase or conquest, or by inheritance, is the proper-ity only of that aubstantive power, and that power bound up by the Constitution, that power alone is governed by the Constitu-tion, but does not extend for any purpose into any Territory or acquired province. condishen fightin yoor battles and doin yoor work. I was strong and vigorous until I got to runnin after yoor harlots, and for yoor sake I wuz druw out of my native state into this accussid region. Yoo must carry me wat time I hev yet to live. Hist me Hist me!" Those caught coodent get away and the others generously com to ther aid, and ma-kin a terrible effort they raised the half dead bein onto their shoulders, holdin ther noses meanwhile, and prepared to start. Ez the percession was about to move, Vallandig-ham remarked, "Stop a minit, gentlemen!" and loaded as he was with his war record he clambered up ther shoulders and took a seat on the carkies. Voorhees, jist as badly mookannan, Seymour, Toucy and a hundred or so more, the unfortinit bearers sweatin under this addishnal load. "" condishen fightin yoor battles and doin yoor | cannot be seen. A large number of patent BUSINESS CARDS. Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR, MISCELLANEOUS. Domaopathic Physician. L. B. RASE. O. J. BRUNNR. Great Speech of Hon. Thaddeus Graduate of the Homosopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Orvica, Markel Square opposite the Court House-SUNBURY, PA. Office Houra-7 to 9-merning; 1 to 3-afternoon; 7 to 9-evening. May 18. IR. NASBY DREAMS & DREAM, CAUSED, PRO-BRUNER & EASE. Stevens. BABLY, BY THE NEW ENGLAND ATMOS-The following able address was delivered Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, PHERE, WHICH HE WAS BREATHING, PRE-Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Chemat Street, west of the N. O. and P. & E. Rail-road Depot, in the building intely occupied by F. Lanzas, Esq., SUNBURY, PENN³A. Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in Northumberland and adjoining Coun-ties applo7 in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, FACED BY SOME FEW INCIDENTS OF THE into any Territory or acquired province. Why, then, talk about the Constitution rethe 9th inst., by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, VISIT OF HIS GRAND SEIGNOUR TO BOSTON. during the debate on the Reconstruction bill introduced by him into the House, and which was finally adopted by a vote of 119 to S1:during the debate on the Reconstruction JACOBO. BECK, TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, Wich is in the Staituv Massachoosett,) June 29, 1867. I hey alluz hed an incorrect idea uy Bos-MERCHANT TAILOR, And Dealer in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. G. W. HAUPT, to 31 :-ton. I spozed Boston to be strate-laced, moral to a degree not to be understood by a Dimocrat, and Puritanicle. I wuz mistaken. asked how one would treat the Confederate Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the States of America. Just as Congress chooses. They are our property—their citizens are our subjects. Their lives and their liberties Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Fawn street, south of Weaver's Office on south side of Market street, five doors East of the N. C. Railroad, Hotel, SUNBURY, PA.

Will attend promptly to all professional business ontrusted to his care, the collection of claims in Northumberland and the adjoining counties. Sunbary, April 13, 1867.

EDWIN A. EVANS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Market Square, near the Court House, SUNBURY, Northumberland County, Pa, Collections promptly attended to in this and adjoin ing Counties. April 13, 1867.

J. R. HILBUSH SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Mahonoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a O he made by letter, directed to the above address. All business entrasted to his care, will be promptly April 22, 1867 .-- 1y

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. LLOYD T. ROBRBACH.

APPOBURIS AP LAW. UNBURY, PENN'A. O FFICE the same that has been heretofore occu-pied by Wm. M. Roskefeller, Esq., nearly op-posite the residence of Judge Jordan. Sunbury, July 1, 1865.-1y

SIMON P. WOLVERTON SEORGE HILL. HILL & WOLVERTON.

Attorneys and Connsciors at Law. SUNBURY, PA. Will attend to the collection of all kinds of etaims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pen-ions.

G. W. ZIEGLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

North Side of Public Square, one door east of the Old Bank Building. SUNBURY, PENN'A.

Collections and all Professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and

adjoining Counties. Sunbury, Sept. 15, 1866.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT, ATTORNET AT LAW. Business in this and adjoining counties carefully and promptly attended to. Office in Market Street, Third door west of Smith & Genther's Stove and Tinware Store,

SUNBURY PENN'A.

IN. IS. MANSER. ttorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA-

SUNBURY, PA. March 31, 1866. AUGUSTA HOTEL. SAMUEL MANN, Proprietor. (Formerly of the Mansion House, Mahonoy City, Schuylkill county, Pa.) In Cake's Addition, near the Machine Shops, In Cake's Addition, near the Machine Shops, SUNBURY, PENN'A. Transient and permanent boarders will find this a most confortable house and possessing the advan-tages of convenience to the railway and business part of the town. Being newly furnished with all the modern household improvements, there is severy fa-cility for the convenient accommodation of guests. Good stabling and experienced hostlars in attend-ance. sunbury, June 22, 1867. BINGHAM HOUSE. ELEVENTH & MARKET STS., PHILADEL'A THIS is wand elegant House is now open for the manner equal to any in the country. The location being central makes it a very desirable stopping place, both for Merchants and parties visiting the city. The parlors are spacious, and elegantly furn-ished. The tables will be supplied with all the deli-caties the market will afford, and it is the intention of the Proprietor to keep in every respect a First Class Hotel. Terms \$3 00 per day. OURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor. February 2, 1867.—6m DR. J. S. ANGLE. GRADUATE of Jefferson Medical College, with five years practice, offers his professional ser-vices to the eitigens of Sunbury and vicinity-will attend all calls promptly. OFFICE Market Street, opposite Weaver's Hotel OFFICE HOURS | from 8 to 10 A. M. " 2 to 5 P. M. Sunbury, April 27, 1867. AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. Cerner Market & Fawn Street, SUNBURY, Pa S. BYERLY, PROPRIETOR, Photograph, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes taken in the best style of the art. apl. 7, 1y E.C. GOBIN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, BOONVILLE, COOPER CO , MISSOURI. WILL pay taxes on lands in any part of the State. Buy and sell real Estate, and all other matters entrusted to him will receive prompt atten-July 8, 1865 .- oct 15, '64. UNION HOTEL CHAS. ITZEL, Proprietor.

CHAS. ITZEL, Proprietor. In Cake's Addition to SUNBURY, near the Penn'a. Railroad Company's Shops. PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS, kept who will find ample accommodations. Good cooks and walters, boarders can enjoy the quiet com-

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate, saying : I confess that a small por-tion of the blame for the acts of the Presi-dent, since Congress adjourned, may be di-rected to Congress, in using improper lan-guage in the bill, and that was owing to an indistinct knowledge of the country which we were legislating for. If we had all agreed, as we have since agreed, that the States lately in reheling were conquered

views. I will state what I suppose to have been our real condition. The nation was afflicted with a civil war, which for a time was an insurrection, which divided its away. Some twelve millions of inhabitants, claiming that with a civil war, which for a time was an insurrection, which divided its away. Some twelve millions of inhabitants, claiming that they no longer belonged to this Union, set up an independent government. They formed all the machinery of a government, both of a national government, and of a State under that national government, and they raised their armies to defend their pretenions.

are subject to the supreme will of this body, always controlled by the laws of nations, the laws of war, and the laws of humanity. There is no other power on earth, there is no branch of the Government, there is no power in the Government, there is no agreed, as we have since agreed, that the States lately in rebellion were conquered territory, and eubject to this nation as con-quered territory; and if we had treated them accordingly, we should have had but very little trouble in reconstructing this Govern-ment upon the principles of the admission of new States, but we were not all perfectly prepared for it in our understanding of the laws of nations, nor is it wonderful that we should have been thus wandering in our power in the Government, except what I have mentioned, that has any right to inter-fere or to say one word on the subject. If you wish to punish the malefactors for vio-

military authority of the Government, and any tribunal constituted by the military au-thority, any military tribunal, any court-martial, can try any one of those who belong-

trial for the murders at Andersonville, the We, at the period when we declared a blockade, admitted them to be not an in-dependent nation, but an independent bel-ligerent, rising above insurrection, and entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the liabilities of an independent belligerent. The nations of Europe so treated them. We so treated them. In short, there can be no doubt of the fact. We were then at war as two independent nations. It depended on the conqueror whether he would treat the one that was vanquished after the war as a vanquished nation, or whether he should

vanquished nation, or whether he should punish him for violation of the sovereign rights of the nation in addition, and we conquered. What did we conquer? We conquered the Confederate Government; we conquered all the States forming the Confederate Gov. ernment; we conquered a government which by its own declarations owed no allegiance to the Government of the United States. That they should pretend after that they had one right, under the Constitution, which they had thus repudiated and attempted to destroy, and that they were still States within the Union, as asserted by the gentle-man from Wisconsin IM, Eldidgel books man from Wisconsin [Mr. Eldridge]. looks the clamor that has been raised against the

There is ez heavy a per cent. uv men in whom His Eggslency and I ken taik delite ez there is in any city in the country, ez the following incidents, wich came under my notice will show :

Ez we wuz a going through Franklin street a man stepped up to the carriage rather hesitatinly.

"Mr. President," sed he. "Well," said His Eggslency, turnin full

apon him. The site uv the nose uv the Step Father "Mr. President, wood yoo like some

punch ?" "Punch ! Certainly. But hevn't yoo suthin stronger, to lay the foundashen with ?" "Certainly !" and he pulled a bottle uv brandy from his right hind pocket, and the great man took an observashen uv the sky thro the bottom uv it, wich lastid a minit.

When we got to the end of our trip ther was a dray load uv bokays in our carriage and in all but three uv them wuz tied up recommendashens for the givers for places. It's better to hev sich missives enveloped in roses,

though the most thorns we git ain't got roses round 'em. The most techin incident wuz the number nv babies we had to kiss. The mothers

pressed to our carrage steps to present their offsprings. Mistakin me for the President, I kisst half uv 'em. The rapcherous expre-shun on the upturned faces uv the anxshus mothers affected the President to teers, showin, ez it did the confidence reposed in bim. "Whist ! Teddy !" sed one uv em, "and

howld yer mug up fer the man to kiss who doesn't kiss the dirthy nagers !" "Musha, Phelim, be still. The Prisidint,

bless his sowl, won't bite ye !" "Lind me yer apurn, Peggy, to wipe Terry's face wid. The Prisidint mucht kiss the darlin. Taint ivery Prisidint would do the loike."

And the President kissed, and I kissed till our lips wuz sore.

fairly demonstrated that a restoration of the

under this addishnal load.

with cement, to prevent the admission of air; or a round piece of cotton cloth may be used for the same purpose. Pincers may be used for drawing the cord or cloth in taking the covers off. The covers may be loosened with the India-rubber lining by inserting the point of a knife.

"Is all reddy?" sed they. "Is all reddy?" sed they. "One moment!" sed Johnson, and him and Randall and Seward climbed up. This wuz the last feather. The bearers mite hey staggered off under the carkiss and them wich climbed into it first, but this last additions to that hurden wirs friefal. It the point of a knife. HEATING THE FRUIT.-The fruit should and them wich climbed into it first, but this last addishen to ther burden wuz friteful. It finished em. Groanin under the weight they swayed like a leaf in the wind, like a ma-jestic tree just about to fall. They struggled a minit to maintain themselves—but all in vain. A breef struggle—a desprit grasp finished em. Groanin under the weight they swayed like a leaf in the wind, like a ma-jestic tree just about to fall. They struggled a minit to maintain themselves—but all in vain. A breef struggle-a desprit grasp-they give up, and their knees doublin up the whole come to the earth with a squashin

whole come to the earth with a squashin sound wich letters can't express, and the half decomposed mass sorter fell apart. Raymond and Thurlow Weed wich had been hangin round, got out from under jist in time to save themselves. The Southerners got out from under the putrid mass, tho almost smothered by the stench. Vallandigham and that class made little up it or they had heap around it. It

little uv it, ez they had been around it. It for a posishen fur the generous giver, don't staggered Johnson some, but he had bin acdetract anythin from the valyoo uv the gift. | customed to suthin approximatin very When we got to the end of our trip ther was | closely to it in the old times and it didn't seriously affect him, but poor Randall, Seward and Welles were smothered and died. I wuz tryin to pull Randall's corpse out, when the effort I was makin awoke me.

I sint altogether certain, but that dream means suthin. When I think of it, it is rather preposterus for us to hope the Nor-thern Dimocracy will carry us, when they can't carry a single State uv their own; jist

develoqment uv the intellek uv all races irrespective uv color. Restoration of the Susquehanna

The juice of all small fruits furnishes

is to place the fruit in a tin pan, with about as much sugar as will give it a proper flavor, and then set the pan is the top of a stove boiler, where it will fit as a lid; then let the water boil beneath the fruit until the whole is well heated through. Small fruits require less time than large ones.

About fifteen minutes will be needed for strawberries and raspberries; twenty minutes for cherries, currants, peaches and plums, and half an hour for apples, pears and quin-CES.

FILLING JARS .- While the heating of the fruit is going on, place three or more empty jars in another boiler, and pour in cold or moderately warm water till it rises nearly to their necks. A heavy weight, as bricks, flat irons, or flat stones, must be placed on these jars to hold them down; and it is these jars to hold them down; and it is safest to place a few small stripes of wood on the bottom of the boiler before setting the jars in, to prevent the cracking by the heat below. When the water about the jars has nearly reached boiling, they then may be filled with the fruit by means of a dipper. can't carry a single State uv their own ; jist about ez preposterus ez it is for them to look to us for help, when all uv us ez would jine em hevn't got a vote. Pollock's remark— "in a pullin match a corpse aint uv much akkount, even ef it is a big one"—weighs onto my mind. Suthin can't come cut of nuthin, tho ez in the case of Seward, nothin may come out uv suthin. Ef we cood git— but pshaw ! we can't. Thank the Lord, we kin hold the Postoffises two years yit. PETROLEUM V. NASHY, P. M. (Wich is Postr.aster,) and Professor in the Ham and Japhet Free Academy for the develoqment uv the intellek uv all races them for a few minutes. The covers should be then applied and made air-tight, at the moment the jars are withdrawn from the water. Before applying the cover, the jars should be so completely filled with fruit, that not the least air or space may remain, but the whole be perfectly solid. To save the hands from scalding, there should be a pair of forenear mode to fit the

should be a pair of forceps made to fit the neck of each jar, to grasp it readily in lift-ing it from the hot water.

umberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming. REPERENCES. REFERENCES. Hon. John M. Reed, Philadelphia, A. G. Cattell & Co., " Hon. Wm. A. Porter. Morton McMichael, Esq., " E. Ketcham & Co., 259 Poarl Street, New York. John W. Ashmend, Attorney at Law, Matthews & Cox, Attorneys at Law, Sunbury, March 29, 1862.

JACOB SHIPMAN. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT SUNBURY, PENN'A. MEPRESENTS. Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., Jumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., ww York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil's. & Hart-ord Co., General Accidents. Sunbury, April 7, 19.

W. J. WOLVERTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Market Street, 5 doors west of Dr. Eyster's Store SUNBURY, PENN'A.

All professional business in this and adjoining coun-tice promptly attended to. Sunbury, November 17, 1806.-17

DR. E. D. LUMLEY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

NORTHUMBERLAND, PA. DR. LUMLEY has opened an office in Northum-berland, and offers his services to the people of that place and the adjoining townships. Office next door to Mr. Scott's Shoe Store, where he can found at all

Northumberland August 19, 1865.-

JEREMIAH SNYDER. Attorney & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA. District Attorney for Northum-

L. SEASHOLTS, C. H. WOLVERTON, C. P. SHASHOLTZ COAL! COAL! COAL! THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, that they have opened a

at J. Haas & Co's Lower Wharf, Sumbury, Pa. where they are prepared to supply all kinds of Sha-mokin Coal, at cheap rates. Families and others promptly supplied. Country custom respectfully selicited. SEASHOLTZ & CO. Sunjuer, Jan. 12, 1867 Sunbury, Jan. 12, 1867.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! GRANT & BROTHER, Shippers & Wholesale*& Retail Dealers in

WHITE & RED ASH COAL. in every variety. Sole Agents, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Clay Coal.

Eanbury, Jan. 13, 1856.

VALENTINE DIETZ, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL,

Upper Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn's.

Sunbury, May 12, 1866 .--- y

BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS.

I HAVE made arrangements in Washington City, for the prompt collection of Bounty under the late Act of Congress. There also received the pro-per blanks to propare the claims. Soldiers entitled to this Bounty should apply immediately, as it is es-timated that it will require three years to adjust all the claims.

timated that if will require three years to knjut an the claims. All soldiers who enlisted for three years and who have not received more than \$100 bounty are entitled to the benefits of this Ast, as well as soldiers who have enlisted for three years and discharged after a service of two years, by reason of wounds received, there enlisted in line of duty, or re-enlistment. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH. Sunbury, August 18, 1896

kept who will find ample accommodations. Good cocks and waiters, boarders can enjoy the quiet com-forts of home with fare equal to the best hotels. His Liquors are of the choicest kinds. Sunbury, June 8, 1867.

DOUTY HOUSE. J. S. HALL, Proprietor, Corner Sunbury and Rock Streets,

SHAMOKIN, PENN'A.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests, and being new, spacious and attractive, has all the facilities and advantages of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. The sleeping apartments are siry and comfortable, and the furniture entirely new. The Bar and Table will be supplied with the best in the market. the market.

The patronage of the public is solicited. April 13, 1867.

Mount Carmel Hotel

MT. CARMEL, Northumberland Co., Fa THOS. BURKET, PROPRIETOR. This large commodious Hotel is located near the depois of the Shamokin Valley and the Quakake & New York Railroads. Trains arrive and depart dally. This house is located in the centre of the Coal Re-gion and affords the best accommodations to travelers and permahent exatomers. jay 5.

GIRARD HOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

THIS well known Hotel, situate near the corner of Ninth & Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, is, on account of its superior location and axcellent accom-modations, one of the best and most desirable stop-ping places in the city. H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor. February 16, 1867.—6m

HERDIC HOUSE, E. A. UPSON, Sup't, WILLIAMSPORT, PA. May 25, 1867 .- 6m

AVER'S SARSAPARILLA, AVER'S SARSAPARILLA, IS a concentrated ex-tract of the choice root, so combined with other rub-tract of the choice root, so combined with other rub-tractor of still greater al-terative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilin is re-paned to curs. Such a by those who safter from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accom-the strumous complaints, and that one which will accom-terative power as to afford an effectual antidote for an effectual antidote for an effectual antidote for the strumous complaints, and that one which will accom-terative power by experiment on many of the worst causes to be found in the following complaints: Strofula, Berofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin biseases, Pimples, Pusteles, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, de: Synthis or Venereal Diseases is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sanaspare. Temate Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often scon cured by this Extract or Straaparilt.A. To not reject this invaluable medicine, because

blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Do not reject this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretend-ing to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYRE's -then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute par-ticulars of the disease it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the enro of Castivenes, Jaundice, Dyspeptia. Indigestion, Dys-

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyrepeias, Indigention, Dys-ontery, Foul Stomach, Headaobe, Piles, Rheuma-tism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomaeb, Pain or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatuleney, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropey, Worma, Gout, Neuralgia, and as a Dinner Pill, are unsquali-

They are sugar coated so that the most sensitive can take them with pleasure, and they are the best Aperiant in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

the army (who, in this case, was the Presi-dent), until the legislative power of the na-tion shall have spoken and directed what that I know of except it be William of dreemed.

that legislative power orders him to do, and he can do nothing else. A great deal is said about the President

cting as commander-in chief of the army until he was superseded in his authority by Congress. I have no fault to find with his maintaining military rule, but he assumed to exercise legislative powers ; he assumed to establish governments ; he assumed to establish governments; he assumed to ap-point civil officers; he assumed that con-quered territory should receive back pre-cisely the Constitution of the loyal States. and be entitled to all the privileges they ever

had. No part of that came within the power of the commander-in-chief of the army. If Congress sends an army to quell the

Indian war in Nebraska, Congress orders them to go there. What do the officers do i They pass no act of legislation. They go there and order these troops when to charge and when to retreat. They drill them ; they put them through all the military exercises. They can do no act which looks like reguating the object of the war or the object of the army. The Constitution takes express reservation to show that there can be no such power. It expressly declares that Congress shall have power to make all rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. The Executive has nothing to do with it. The Judiciary has nothing to do with it. Congress is the only power! Congress has enacted rules and articles of war. Can the President of the United States interfere with them? Can he add new articles, new

with them? Can be add new articles, new rules, new regulations? No such thing. The military officers that were sent as commanders in these States were simply ap-pointed as agents of Congress. To be sure, originally the bill provided a military supervision simply, and we had in-tended to follow it up with a law putting reconstruction into the hands of civilians. This is what I should have done, and what I had been prepared for; but if we choose to adopt officers of the army-if Congress chooses to take them from the army and to assign them to that duty, they then become assign them to that duty, they then become agents of Congress, and neither the Presi-dent nor any person under him has the right to interfere, or do anything but exact-ly what Congress has said. It can be re-duced, I think, to a plain proposition: That Congress, and Congress alone, was the only power that can reconstruct—was the only power that can admit these outlying States. I deny that the President had any right to call upon the Attorncy General, or upon any other branch of the Government, to in-terfere with any act of such reconstruction. There was but one appeal, and that was to Aperiant in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYERS & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicina everywhere. June 29, 1867.—68 Chothe Wringers, for sale by Sanbury, July 7, 1866.

tary law. Now, what is the law in reference to provinces conquered from a foreign in-dependent belligerent? When you conquer from a foreign nation or from an independent belligerent the terri-tory that is conquered is governed by mili-tary power—by the commander-in-chief of the second second

laws shall govern ; but the moment that the | Orange, who was driven from island to islegislative power of the nation interposes the military authorities cease to exist, and the commander in chief of the army has no to be found in Maximilian—when he demore to say to it than a corporal in the ranks has to say just what that legislative power orders him to say. He has to do just what I am not going to shrink from saying that I think such punishment proper. I do not say nor do I ask that anybody should

be executed in this country. There has got to be a sickly humanity here which I dare not get alongside of, for fear I might catch it. [Laughter.] And it is now held by one out. "Why submit?" sed Vallandigham, of the most liberal and enlightened gentlemen in the country [I mean Gerritt Smith] that we should even pay a portion of the damages inflicted on the rebels and pay a portion of the rebel debt. [Laughter.] I threatens yoo. Depend onto us-we'll carry shall come some day to have an argument yoo." shall come some day to have an argument with Horace Greely about that, and there fore I need not say anything further. I be-lieve I have said enough to explain my views on the subject, and now I ask for a

vote. [As Mr. Stevens concluded his remarks there was considerable applause on the part of the members.] THE WORD MOSEY.—Prof. Whitney, of Yels College in the bar Yes Starting North with these then to accer-tain the strength and carryin' capacity uv the Northern Dimocrisy. Methawt the party traveled and traveled, until finally they come to a vast plain in Ken-tucky, onto wich wuz extendid prostrate the form uv a Giant. It wuz a Giant im-

THE WORD MONEY.-Prof. Whitney, of Yale College, in the last New Englander, thus gives the history of our word "money:" "It is of French origin, brought into Eng-land by the Normans of William the Con-queror. The French language derives it, along with most of its other stores of expression, from the Latin, where it has the form moneta, and signifies primarily the mint, the place where money was coined, and the mint, by transference, the coin-stamp mint-mark, and the coin stamped, or minted. But why does moneta mean "mint" in Latin ? For this reason :--The Romans thought they had reason to be control to the control He lay a groanin and a groanin. Handall wuz a tenderly feedin him out uv a huge bottle labeled "Appintments," wich ap-peared to give it temporary strength, but the effect uv that wuz lost by President Johnson's dosin him with an offensiv smel-lin mixture labeled "Policy," every swaller uv wich wood throw him into a spasm. had reason to be grateful to their goddese June for certain monitions which she had given them in the crisis of their history, and they accordingly built a temble to Juno moneta, Juno the Monisher. In the said temple it chanced that, for reasons of state convenience of which no one is now cogni-zant, the Roman machinery for stamping money was set up; it was made their place Gov. English was rubbin one arm with a liniment Randall gave him, and he succeed-ed in gittin up a little circulation in it. "What is this ?" askt the South mers. of coinage, their wint. Hence the names for mint, and coin, and money, in most of the tongues of modern Europe: they go back to a bit of popular superstition, and to the accidental location of a machine for

bick to a bit of popular superstition, and to the accidental location of a machine for stamping metal in a community which was at the time one of the most insignificant in Europe."
Bwarms of poisonous flies have made their appearance in Transylvania, and more than a hundred head of cattle have perished. The farmers are compelled to keep their beasts shut up, and large fires are kept burning night and day around the sheds to keep off this unwelcome visitation. During one day, when rain fell copiously, they disappeared, but as soon as the weather became fine again they reappeared. The men in charge of the fires have the greatest difficulty in preserving themselves from their venomous attacks, and find tobacco the best preservative.
The Chief Justice of Ireland has been doged by Fenlana in the streets of Dublin, and he was recently obliged to take refuge

The Chief Justice of Ireland has been dorged by Fenlans in the streets of Dublin, and he was recently obliged to take refuge in a store, on his way home.

vinces; we were treating them under mili-tary law. Now, what is the law in reference to provinces conquered from a foreign in-dependent belligerent? When you conquer from a foreign nation of justice that will condemn that really he-wince is no to be a source in the nation of the provinces is no to be a source in the nation of the provinces is no to be a source in the nation of the provinces is no to be a source in the nation of the provinces is no to be a source is not to be a source is not to be a source

tributaries of the Susquehanna this season, proves that the labors of Col. Worrall, Fish Commissioner, in altering dams, have been attended with practical results far beyond

his own calculations, as well as exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the oldest inhabitant fisherman. But while the alter-ation of the dams, by the introduction of Methawt I wuz in Noo Orleans at a gathrin uv the Faithful, who wuz called together for the purpose of considerin wat to do.— Sum few—Longstreet, Governor Brown, and "steps," for the passage of fish, is working thus cheeringly successful, we notice that loud complaints are being uttered in refer-ence to the erection of "fish baskets" at points along the river. These "baskets" are Jeff. Thompson-wuz in favor uv submis-sion, and hed got the majority uv the Sou-thern people to agree with him that there was no yoose uv further resistance, and they wuz jist about to so declare, when Vallana nuisance under all circumstances. A law, approved the 11th of April, 1825, makes it he duty of constables in the counties through which the Susquebanna and Juniata rivers, or any of their tributaries flow, to re-move all fish baskets, fish dams or pounds "We'll sustain yoo. The Northern Dimoc-risy is a giant which kin yet pertect you.-He's in his prime and strong enuff yit to carry yoo throo twice the troubles wich throat are and out on we'll carry in said streams, and if any constable or de-

puty constable refuse to remove such dams, baskets, or pounds, and being legally con-victed of such neglect, in the court of quar-ter sessions, he shall pay the sum of fifty dollars. It will be seen that it is the duty of constables and deputy constables to re move the obstructions in the shape of fish baskets, which are now doing so much mischief in retarding a restoration of the shad fisheries in the Susquehanna river. There

is still an older law than that of 1825 in force on the subject. An act approved March 16, 1807, contains the following sec-

tion: "SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall make use of any device by means of ropes, cords, plank, timber, boards, shingles, brush, straw or stones, or shall throw up any banks of sand, or other earth in the river Susquehanna or its branches, or in any manner whatever, make use of any craft contribusing of the strange of the in the river Susquehanna or its branches, or in any manner whatever, make use of any craft contribusing of the strange of the strange of the in the river Susquehanna or its branches, or in any manner whatever, make use of any craft contribusing of the strange of the strange of the in the contribution of the strange of the in the strange of the strange of the in the contribution of the strange of the in the strange of the strange of the in the strange of the strange of the in the strange of the strange of the is the strange of the strange of the strange of the strange of the is the strange of the strange of the is the strange of the strange of the strange of the strange of the is the strange of the strange of the is the strange of the strange mense in statoo, but emaciated to the last degree. His limbs hed bin strong, his teeth terrible, and his trunk massive, but it wuz plane to see that he wuz pegged out and a look at its face showed why it wuz so. Dissipation hed redoost him to belplessnis .--His face wuz bloatid and bloo, his eyes wuz craft, contrivance or design to confine fish, to at, or in any pool or fishing place, or to prevent the free passage of fish, or by means of any kind of drug, shall destroy the fish in the said river or its branches as aforesaid, each means and the free passage of fish, or by means of any kind of drug, shall destroy the fish in the said river or its branches as aforesaid, each means and the free passage of means and the fish in the said river or its branches as aforesaid, each means and the free passage of means and the fish in the said river or its branches as aforesaid, each means and the fish and the fish as a polied, so as to prevent any the lid was applied, so as to prevent any

in the said river or its branches as aforesaid, each person so offending, or alding or as-sisting therein, being lawfully convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offense, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars with costs of suit." —We quote these laws for the benefit of these parties who persist in keeping up fish baskets and fish dams in the Susque-banna when it is plain that such nuisances hanna, when it is plain that such nuisances are injurious to a restoration of the great fisheries heretofore existing in that stream. Our advice is to those who are laboring for this important restoration, in all cases to enforce the law against the parties guilty of constructing and maintaining these dams and baskets. This course will abate the lining is used, lift them by the covers, or lining is used, lift them by the covers, or lining is used. If them by the covers, or lining is used. If them by the covers, or lining is used. If them by the covers, or lining is used. If them by the covers, or lining is used. If them by the covers, or lining is used. If them by the covers, or lining is used. If them by the covers, or lining is used. If them by the covers, or lining is used. If the line is the l "Northern Dimocrisy !" sed English, rubbin away vigorously. "Is this the Giant wich is to carry us ?"

nuisance.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The wheat crop of California, for 1867, will be 12,000,000 of bushels. 250,000 tons of wheat flour were exported the past year. The Marquis of Hastings has sold his resi-dence, London Castle, in Aryshire, to the Marquis of Bute, for \$1,750,000. Losses by the horse races compelled the sale.

"We can't," sed they. "Yoo must," sed he. "I got into this and arc somewhat cheaper, but the fruit to exclude light. - American Fruit Culturist.

sufficient syrup with the sugar to fill all the interstices ; but some larger and dryer sorts require sometimes the addition of a portion of syrup made by boiling a pound or two of

sugar in a quart of water. Some persons, after having heated the jars, fill them while they are standing on Jars, ill them while they are standing on the table, and then replace them, and con-tinue the boiling for a few minutes, or until every air bubble has passed away before scaling them tight. Either way will answer, if the work is well done. CEMENT.--The best is made of one of tal-low mixed with the start to be the bast

low mixed with about ten or twelve parts low mixed with about ten or twelve parts of rosin. An increase of the tallow softens the cement. The most perfect India-rubber linings obviously need no cement; with corks it must be used freely and is indispen-sable. The best mode is the following, de-scribed in the American Agriculturist. Small tin saucers or, "patty pans" are pro-cured, an inch more in diameter than the mouth of the inst the more in diameter than the

mouth of the jar-these may be obtained

mouth of the jar-these may be obtained cheaply, by the quantity, of any tinman. When the jar is filled with fruit, the cork is crowded enugly in, and a coating of ce-ment is placed on the top. A portion of the melted cement is then poured into one of the tin saucers, and the mouth of the jar inverted, placed in it-forming, as soon as cool, a perfect air tight cover, the saucer remaining until the fruit is taken out of the jars. Common tes saucers, and even black-ing boxes may be used, instead of tin sau-

QUANTITY OF SUGAR REQUIRED .- Some have stated that they succeeded in keeping the fruit without using any sugar; but in ordinary practice it is safest to apply it, and

the lid was applied, so as to prevent any vacancy or air, and the whole well cement-

nal bulk, as they area very watery fruit. Strawberries need but few minutes cook-ing; cherries a greater length of time; peaches still longer, and should be well

apply a few pounds' force to them. If the cover comes off the work has not been well done - some air has been allowed to remain. or the heating has been insufficient, in which case the boiling must be done over again. It is safest to examine them a second time,

in about a week.