Miscellaneous.

RECONSTRUCTION: NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The remarkable speech of Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, says the Constitution, on has introduced a new element into the disin Congress. We call the speech a remark. discovered very capital defects in it: able one, because its boldness is only equalled by its elaborate research. Take the following extract, which pretty fairly suggests the whole gist of the speech. It is the concluding part of his extended investigation of the practice and principle of the fathers as to the right of suffrage:-

Mr. Speaker, it is safe to assert that in every State, save South Carolina, and possibly Virginia and Delaware-in which two States the question of suffrage was regulated by statute and not by constitutional provision—negroes participated in constituting the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and voted for members of the State Conventions to which the question of its ratification was submitted; and as that Constitution contains no clause which expressly or by im, fruit trees, and believing from my own obplication deprives them of the protecting servation that they are not as long-lived or power and influence of the instrument they participated in creating, I may well say that to secure internal peace by the establishment of political homogeneity, and perpetuate it by the abolition of political classes and castes whose conflicting rights and interests will provoke incessart agitation, as the oppresed may be inserred by the fundamental principles of our Government, or goaded by wrongs to armed insurrection, we need adopt no new theory, but accept the principles of our fathers, and administer in good faith to all men the institutions they founded on them.

As a step to this, my amendment proses, not that the entire mass of people of African descent, whom our laws and customs have degraded and brutalized, shall be immediately clothed with all the rights of citizenship,—it proposes only to grant the right of suffrage, inestimable to all men, to those who may be so far fitted by education for its judicious exercise as to be able to read the Constitution and laws of the country, in addition to the brave men, who, in the name of law and liberty, and in the hope of leaving their children heirs to both, have welcomed the baptism of battle in the naval and military service of the United States, and who are embraced by the amendment reported by the committee. This, I admit, will be an entering wedge, by the aid of which, in a brief time, the whole mass, improved, enriched, and enlightened by the fast-coming and beneficent providences of God, will be qualified for and permitted to enjoy those rights by which they may protect themselves, and aid in giving to all others that near approach to exact justice, which we hope to attain from the intelligent exercise of universal suffrage, and the submission of all trials of law, in which a citizen may be interested, to the decision of his peers as jurors.

Tam, Mr. Speaker, under but one specific pledge to my constituents other than that which promised to vote away the last dollar from each man's coffer and the last able-bodied son from his hearthside, if they should be needed for the effectual suppresvolved us in this war, and illustrated their have practised on their loyal neighbors, negro soldiers and unhappy prisoners of war; and to that pledge, God helping me. I mean to prove faithful. The future peace and prosperity of the country demands this much at our hands. The logic of our institutions, the principles of the men who achieved our independence and who framed those institutions, alike impel us to this course, as necessary as it will be wise and

Let us meet the question fairly. Do our institutions rest on complexional differences? Can we cement and perpetuate ter of about one inch and then be grafted them by surrendering the patriots of the insurgent district, shorn of all political power, into the hands of the traitors whom we propose to propitiate by such a sacrifice of faith and honor? Did God ordain our country for a single race of men? Is there reason why the intelligent, wealthy, loyal man of color shall stand apart, abased, on election-day, while his ignorant, intemperate, vicious, and disloyal white neighbor participates in making laws for his government? What is the logic that denies to a son the right to vote with or against his father, because it has pleased heaven that shocking shock will be in the same proporhe should partake more largely of his mother's than of that father's complexion? And is it not known to all of us that well nigh forty per cent. of the colored people of the South are children of white fathers. who, after we subjugate them, will, with or vitality of the subject to sustain and reprofessions of loyalty only lip-deep, enjoy the right of suffrage in the reconstructed

And take again the following, as a happy reminder to modern Democrats, of the teachings of a Democrat of an earlier day:

Let us frankly accept Jefferson's test as . to the right of suffrage, and give it practical effect In a letter dated July 12, 1816, destroyed by insects and various diseasesin discussing a proposed amendment to the constitution of Virginia, Mr. Jefferson than formerly? My answer is, why are

said:-The true foundation of republican govern ment is the equal right of every citizen in his person and property, and in their management. Try by this as a tally every provision of our Constitution, and see if it hangs allow them to get a good vigorous growth; directly on the will of the people. Reduce | go to some old bearing tree, get your scion, your Legislature to a convenient number | and, if you have not the requisite skill, get for full but orderly discussion. Let every some one who has to graft your orchard, man who fights or pays exercise his just | and you will soon cease to be troubled with and equal right in their election. - J. ffer. | siekly trees. A due regard should also be son's Works, vol. 7, page 11

1824 he said:—

among men who either pay or fight for their pretence of grafting a man's trees for him.

country no line of right can be drawn. have been known, when all wed to have Works, vol. 7, page 345.

And again, as if to show how well considered his opinion was, in the notes on Virginia, speaking of the then constitution of that State, he said:-

This constitution was formed when we were new and inexperienced in the science the duty of giving suffrage to the negro, of government. It was the first, too, that was formed in the whole United States. cussion of the question of reconstruction No wonder, then, that time and trial have

1. The majority of the men in the Star who pay and fight for its support are incremental in the Legislature, the ral of freeholders entitled to vote not including generally half of the militia or of the taxgatherers.—Works, vol. 8, page 59.

The speech is a perfect fore-house of ammunition like this; and a text-book on the question of negro sprrage it will prove invaluable.

Apricultural.

WPI ORCHARDS DIE EARLY. wisconsin correspondent writes to the Rivil New-Yorker:—Having seen consid-cable discussion in the Rural lately about hardy as formerly, I wish to give my reason as to the cause. I have seen various theories advanced by as many different persons, each advocate being certain that his particular reason is the true one, each being, however, as far from the truth as the others, and all wide of the mark. Nurserymen, also, as I believe, carefully evade the truth, and not always from ignorance, but for the reason that it would subject them to more trouble and expense to remove the cause than to propagate as they do; and then it is an object to keep the trade good.

It is well known that the first orchards in the earlier settled portions of the country were mostly raised from the seed, and when the tree began to bear, if the fruit was not satisfactory, the owner went to some neighboring tree whose fruit was known to be right, cut off some scions, and the obnoxious tree was grafted to good fruit, grafted with scions taken from old bearing and well-matured trees; and failure in raising an orchard was a thing almost unknown.

What is the practice now? Mr. A. starts a nursery, goes to Mr. B., gets his scions and grafts his trees. More seeds are sown, a new lot of trees started. Meantime the first trees grow up, need trimming, and the limbs cut off are used to graft the new trees. Scions are taken from trees No. 2, to graft future trees, and thus the process continues, propagating from young, immature, and unripened trees.

It is also known that the risk of raising trees is continually on the increase; that everybody is on the lookout for some new hardy variety, which, when got, proves tolerably successful for a time; but as orchards continue to be propagated from it, it soon proves as worthless as the rest, and is cast out of the synagogue to make room for some other new variety; and it matters not how hardy a tree may be at first, by the time the nurserymen have had it for a time it is as worthless as heart could wish.

What would be thought of the stock raiser, were he to propagate from animals sion of the rebellion; and that is, that I that were weakly, deformed, or, were it will in their behalf consent to no proposed possible, before they had got one-tenth of system of reconstruction which shall place their growth? Answer is unnecessary the loyal men of the insurrectionary dis- Constitutional debility, or physical deformtricts under the unbridled control of the ity are transmitted from parent to offspring, wicked and heartless traitors who have in- to a greater or less extent, and stock raisers are careful to use for breeding only the barbarity by the fiendish cruelties they soundest and most perfect animals, and those that have arrived at a proper degree of maturity, well knowing that a contrary course would be fatal to their success. The same law holds good in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom; and why nurserymen should disregard the laws of nature more than any other class of propagators, is to me a mystery. I also believe the practice of grafting very young, and low down, or below the surface of the ground, is bad; that the tree has not strength nor vitality to withstand the shock sufficiently for its future good; but it should attain a diameat that heighth from the ground necessary to form the top where wanted, the whole top being severed, or, what I think is better, allowing the tree to get a good top, and then graft the several branches in two or three successive years. I have seen both practices carried out with perfect success, and have seen trees raised by the above plan which had attained a diameter of a foot or more and in perfect health and

bearing abundantly.

But, says one, the larger the tree the larger the body to be severed, and your tion in the large tree as in the small one. True, but as in the animal kingdom, the permanent injury sustained is not always in proportion to the actual injury given, but depends in a great measure upon the ability cover from the effects of the operation. Many persons sink under an operation, or receive a shock to their constitution that leaves them invalids for life that another would bear with impunity; and the tree of larger growth I believe to be better able to sustain itself under the operation of grafting than a very small one. Why is it that fruit trees of every variety are now so soon sickly and enfeebled children quickly carried off when attacked by disease?-because they have not the constitution or vitality to

resist the disease until it has run its course. My plan is this: - Set out seedlings; paid to the seed sown at first; sow only And again, in a letter written April 19, seed from strong, hardy varieties. I know this would not be so convenient as the com-However nature may, by mental or phy- mon plan, and would compel a man to sical disqualifications, have marked infants either do his own grafting or employ those and the weaker sex for the protection rather | traveling tree murderers, so common in the than the direction of the Government yet | Eastern States a few years ago; who, under

have been known, when all wed to have their own way, to ruin man a fine orchard; but the certainty of rais: g an orchard outweighs all other conderations. I do not pretend to be infamile, but the above conclusions seem a plain and common sense, that I believ them to be sound. If any one will we a better reason, or show the fallacy of mine, I will "give up the belt."

Since writing the above, I have noticed a mmunication in the Rural of January

ommunication in the Rural of January th, from Mr. Houghton, in which mention is made of propagation from a certain golden HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS pippin that proves the correctness of my theory. The reader can judge for himself.

FEEDING ROOTS.

I think it pays full well to feed roots to cattle as any stock I can have. Horses do well to have a part of their food supplied with carrots. I always clean all of my roots for horses or cattle. Some say dirt is good; but much of it is not. It is a good deal of work to clean them, but it pays. I fed a number of hundreds or bushels one winter, and wiped every bushel of them. One of my neighbors fed, the same winter, carrots to his horses and a cow; he came over to my place one day and said that his cow did not do well. He wanted to make her extra fat, and gave her all of meal and carrots she would eat, but she did not gain much. I told him he fed too much dirt; he thought not. He wanted I should go and see the cow. His horses, he thought, were sick. I went and found no disease about the cow. He wanted to know how I fed my roots. I told him to clean his carrots and give in small feeds until the stomach had gained its natural strength again. He did so, and his cow fatted well from that time, and was a very fat animal when killed.

I think that roots fed with corn meal pay best, for the reason that the juice of the regetable moistens the meal and aids digestion. The action on the stomach is different from water; in masticating the root it warms the juice while mixing with the saliva, and it assimilates more readily with the gastric juice and prepares the food for a good digestion. The lacteal duets take up he nutritive part of the food, while the blood carries it to the tissues, and the animal lays on fat.

We have weighed and fed, and weighed again, but no record has been kept of the gain, time, and amount of food. I should have to write from memory. I am feeding four head this winter with carrots and poor corn, and shall feed meal as soon as corn will grind. I sowed two acres of turnips the grasshoppers ate them off the first time; I sowed again, but being late, they were small, the heavy rains flooded them. I shall try again next season. - Cor. of Rural New

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

Cash Acknowledgments for the week ending February 1 PHILADELPHIA.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS. Proceeds of Vair at Westfield, Mass. per C. K. Lambson, Treas
Presbyterian Congregation, Upper Path Valley, Pa. Per William A. West.
S. W. Johnson, Thurman, N. Y. Douglass, Greenville, III. Per Rev. A. G.

43 85

22 00

2 00

2 00

11 95

25 00

80 50

18 50 2 00

Total. Total \$1382 02 Amount previously acknowledged \$1,067,729 78

STORES.

STORES.

Stores received by the United States Christian Commission at Central Office. Philadelphia. for week ending February 1, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Union M. E. Church, 800 handkerchiefs. St. Jude's Church, 1 package. Mrs. Joseph Francis. 1 box.

Germantour—Field Hospital Association, 1 barrel. Christ Church, 1 box.

Kingston—Ladies' Christian Commission, 2 boxes.

Muston—Miss Jane A. Carrol, 1 box.

West Octoraro—Ladies' Christian Commission, per Miss Sallie Boyd. 1 box.

Muhlenburgh—Aid Society, per Miss M. A. Wolfe, 1 box.

ox. Bloomsburgh-Aid Society, per Mrs. H. M. McKin-Bloomsourps And Society, 1 box.
Turbotsville—Aid Society, 1 box.
Coalesville—Aid Society, 1 box.
Honeybrook—Aid Society, per Miss Sallie B. Wright,

Honeybrook—Aid Society, per Miss Sallie B. Wright, 2 boxes.

Highlandville—Aid Society, 5 pairs of socks.

Sturgeonville—Aid Society, 1 box.

NEW JERSEY

Paterson—Ladies Christian Commission, per Miss E. W. Rogers, Secretary, 2 boxes.

Trenton—Miss Annie E. Abbott, 1 box.

Egg Harbor—1 box.

Shiboh—1 packago.

Allowaystown—Ladies' Aid Society, per Miss Emma Reeves, 1 box.

Rahucay—Aid Society, per Miss Annie Sheldon, Secretary, 1 box.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—H. Stirling and family, 1 box

NEW YORK.

New York—Branch U. S. C. C. 4150 religious papers.

Rev. W. H. Bidwell, 1 box of readims.

Webb's Mille—Ladies' Aid Society, per Mrs. S. M. Helme, 1 box.

Lost Hebron—1 box.

Helme, I hox.

Last Hebron-1 box.

Buffalo—Ladies' Christian Commission, per Mrs. G.

F. Gridley, 8 boxes. Brance U. S. C. C. 600 religious apers. Andover—Aid Society, per Miss Sarah Van Allen, 2

boxes.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Army Com. Young Men's Christian Association. 10 boxes. 5 barrels. 3 kegs. 2700 religious papers.

East Brookfield—Baptist Church. 1 box.

Plymouth—Ladies, per Miss Harriet E. Goddard, 1 box. Providence—Branch U. S. C. C. per W. J. King,

Bangor—Branch U. S. C. C per T. G. Stickney. 3 Bangor-Blanch
OHIO.

Oincinnati-Branch U. S. C. C. 5500 religious papers;
GEORGE H. STUART,
CHAIRY O. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.
No. 11 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

Medicinal.

DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver And Digestive Organs, ARE CURED BY

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES! Have and do Give Better Satisfaction! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

THESE BITTERS

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market. We Defy any one to Contradict this Assertion, and Will Pay

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Will cure every case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

observe the following symptom Resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs,

Resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs, such as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food,
Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Errotations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking of Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest,
Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings
of Evil, and great
Depression of
Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS NOTALCOHOLIC CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY. And Can't Make Drunkards.

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD

BEAD WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. Levi G. Beck: Pastor of the Baptist Church at Chester, Pas, formerly of Baptist Church, Pemberton N. J.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly eneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicily proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the fflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Maggion Brown, D. D., Eddior of the En-

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopolists of Religious Encodings.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent
Medicines in general; through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons
why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes
himself to havereceived from any simple preparations
in the bope that he may thus contribute to the benefit
of others.

in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. O. M. Jackson, of this pity, because I was prejudiced against them for many tears, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted tomy friend, Robt. Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which had not felt for six months before, and had almost despared of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. Philada, June 23, 1861. J. N.E.W.TON BROWN.

Philada, June 23, 1861. J. NEWTON BROWN,
From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus
(N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

NEW ROGHELLE, N. Y.
Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir—I feel it a pteasure thus of thy own accord to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have lieard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. & S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztoon, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. & M. Juckson:—Respected Sir—I have been

Dr. G. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspensia nearly twenty years, and have never used any undiction to that did me as much good as thoofand's Gorman Bitters. I am very much improved after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect.

J. S. HERMAN.

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DENSERVO! Is a most invaluable, reliable and delightful preparation for the

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MASON & HAMLIN respectfully invite attention the fact that their Cabinet Organs are, by the MASON & HAMLIN respectfully invite attention to the fact that their Cabinet Organs are, by the written testimony of a MAJORITY OF THE MOST EMINENT ORGANISTS AND MUSICIANS IN AMERICA, as well as a number of distinguished artists of other countries, declared to be unequalled by any similar instrument—"THE BEST OF THEIR CLASS:" also, that they have been awarded within a few years, thirty gold or silver medals, or other first premiums, at the principal Industrial Fairs of the country, for the best instruments of this class. They will be glad to send to any one desiring it, an illustrated catalogue of styles and prices, with a large amount of this testimony.

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The high reputation of our CABINET ORGANS has frequently induced dealers to represent that other instruments are the same thing—that there is no essential difference between the Cabinet Organs and Organs with various names, made by other makers. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also in large measure of essential differences of construction, which, being patented, cannot be employed by other makers. These are essential to their better quality and volume of tone and unrivalled capacity of expression. When a dealer represents another instrument as the same thing as the Cabinet Organ, it is usually an attempt to sell an inferior instrument on which he can make a larger profit.

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154 READE STREET, N. Y., Three doors from Greenwich street, eall universal

Kent's East India Coffee Kent's East India Coffee

Has all the flavor of OLD G VERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that Keat's East India Coffee

Has twice the strength of Java or any other Coffee whatever, and wherever used by our first-class hotels and steamboats the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

Is the most healthy, beverage, known and is very nutritions. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the M. E. Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any coffee for fifteen years, wan use

Kent's East India Coffee Three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement, ottement,
Dr. JAMES BOYLE, of 155 Chambers street, says;
"I have never known any coffee so healthful, autritious and free from all injurious qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee. I advise my patients to to drink it universally, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of coffee."

The PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our Institution to use exclusively Kent's East India Coffee.

And would not be without it on any account." The Rev. C. LARUE, an eminent clergyman of the M. E. Church, now stationed at Halsey street, Newark, says of Reut's East India Coffee:

"I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other coffices. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all clergymen and their families."

Kent's East India Coffee Is used daily in the femilies of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker and many of the most distinguished elergymen and professional men in the country.

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154 READE ST., NEW YORK, As there are numerous counterfeits afloat under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee," "Original East India Coffee," etc., put forth by impostors to deceive India Coffee," etc., put forth by impostors to deceive the unwary.

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