I can see."
Itse only the deer that were used, ...
It a beard on the clover grass;
They were startled, and flot to the thicket
As they saw the reapers pass."

Now the night arose in silence, Birds lay in their leafy nest, And the deer couched in the forest, And the children we get rest; Thore was only a sound of weeping From walchers round a bed, But rest to the weary spirit, Peace to the quiet Dand!

THE OPPICIAL RECORD OF -

STEPHEN P. WILSON. Union men, the latchet of whose shoes Mr Page and Date Given, as Published in the Journals of Congress by Authority. Wilson was unfit to loose, were thrust ignominiously aside.

CONTRADICTION DEFIED AN "ALL WOOL" GANDIDATE.

# What the People pay Their Mon-ey For

Bofore the assembling of the 39th Congress at Washington, in December last, the hope was entertained by the great body of the people that the triumphant close of the war, the ready acqui escence of the Southern States in measures calculated to restore harmony, and the pacific disposition of the North, would bring about the immediate resto-Tration of the Union, a reduction of the army and navy, and the consideration of measures calculated to put an end to feud and bloodshed, and restore the credit and reduce the expenses of the government. But the 39th Congress defeated the hope of the nation by a turbulent factiousness, manifested on the tution. Yeas 111'; nays 46-page 79. Congress very first day of its session, when an inferior officer assumed the power to strike from the roll of representatives the members Alect from sovereign States, and carried forward, to the close of its proceedings in a series of indefensible and Dec. 18-page 82. unconstitutional acts, without precedent and without excuse. To merely scan the record is a whole history of villainous usurpation. We give herewith the authentic doings of one of the most insignificant, and, therefore, least responsible members of this Congress. It is copied from the Journal, printed by authority, and date and page are given. It is the history of a member only known in the yeas and nays-who has probably never said a word, except in reply to the call of the clerk-and yet who has deserved such public censure as few men have lived long enough to earn. We allude to the member from the 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, stand forth and an-

# THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

The members of the House were hardly fairly in their seats, on Monday the 4th of Dec. last, when Thad, Stevens moved to suspend the rules to enable him to bulbmi a resolution for the appointment of a comnittee of nine members of the House and six members of the Senate, "who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so called Confederate States of America, and report whether they, or any of them, are entitled to be represented in either house of Congress, with leave to report at any time, by bill, or otherwise ; an until such report shall have been made and finally acted on by Congress, no stember shall be received into either house from any, of the said so called Confederate States; and all papers relating to the representation of said States shall be referred to the said committee WITII-Stephen F. Wilson voted for this resolu

tion which was carried, December 4th, 1865 -yeas 188, nays 86; page 12.

This committee was made up of desperate factionists with Mr. Stevens at the head It was modeled on the plan of the Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety is Pfance. It put an effectual gag upon the deliberations of both houses. Free and open discussion was disallowed; and the great question of Reconstruction turned over to a secret star chamber conclave. The proper functions of both houses were consolidated in the hands of these selecconspirators, and the clear mandate of the Constitution, which declares each house for own members, was set aside. The traitors S. F. Wilson said yea, possibly not knowing what he did

## USE OF THE HALL FOR PREEDMEN.

"With a Committee of Fifteen" to act and the delegates of the people to look on, Mr Wilson very properly -soled-Dec 6, the use of the Hall of page 84, to allow the use of the Hall of were deliberating on his credentials Col. Representatives to the Freedmen's Aid Johnson had espoused the Union cause in TO ALLOW MEMBERS BLECT THE CUSTOMARY

ing such persons as had been elected representatives from the States lately in rebellion, during the pendency of the question yeas:40; nays 11P-page 47. Mr. Wilson, voted hay—so the representative as much en- his State, and given his att for the Union titled to seats as Mr. Wilson himself were Page 267. natallowed to look on by Radical consent.

# THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

into Congress from the Southern States. Mr. York, moved the reference of the credentials of the members from Tennessee to the Committee of Pifteen The House graciter they did not trouble themselves about. Mr. Stevens said there was no such State as Tennessee, and the member from this district probably believed him. Mr. Wilson woted to refer Dec. 12-p. 52.

Encopraged by this success, Mr. Sloan, a

# The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND PEDERAL UNION."

VOL. XI.

these men within the bar of the House

Mr. Wilson voting yea-Dec. 12, p. 58,-

one, and Mr. Cobb (Republican) move

that the Tennessee delegation be invited to occupy seats in the hall. Mr. Wilson

voted to lay this resolution on the table-yeas 41; nays 126-page 54. But the res

lution was carried; even Thaddeus Ste

ANOTHER GAD RESOLUTION

Resolved. That all papers which may be of-fered relative to the representation of the late so-called Confederate States of America, or either of them, shall be referred to the joint committee of fifteen resthout debate, and no mem-ber shall be admitted from either of said so-called States until Congress shall declars says States or either of them entitled to representation

Offered by Wilson, of lowa, and pushed

through by previous question-Dec 14-

yeas 107; nays 56-page 72. S F. Wilson

Dec. 18, 1865, S. F. Wilson voted to is

on the table a resolution declaring the at

tempt of Congress or the President to ex

tend the elective franchise was an assump-

tion of power not warranted by the Const

claims the right to compel negro suffrage,

and Mr Wilson would not commit himsel

THE ODIOUS TEST OATIL

On the resolution to enforce the Test

Onth in all cases, Mr. Wilson voted aye-

TO RATABLING REGIO SUPPRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On the bill to ESTABLISH NEGROSUF

FRAGE, in the District of Columbia, Mr. WILSON VOTED AYE. This bill was pas

sed Jan 19, 1866, in the face of the unite

comber, the result of which was laid before

Congress, the vote on the question of Ne-gro Suffrage acoud 6,691 against it, to 85 for it; And yet in the face of this most earn-

est protest, the House passed the bill by s

vote of 116 year to 54 nays! By what au-

thority in the name of heaven, does Mr

Wilson pretend thus to misrepresent

ARKAYSAS HUMBLED.

remonstrance of the white people inhabiting

At un election beid in De

THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO REGULATE SUFFRAGE.

ene foting for it

voted for the resolution.

to the contrary, not be.

lowever the resolution was laid on the table

ait upon the steps of the capitol; and

### BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

Immediately after the vote on the cotton | gress without acting upon the appointment

declared such State entitled to representa sembers claiming their seats being Union tion." The Constitution, Art. V. declares men, and among them some noted citizens "No State, without its consent, shall be depri ved of its Equal Suffrage in the Senate." it was thought by Mr. Sloan that the pub- P Wilson, and 109 other Republicans, tool lie interest would not suffer by admitting a solemn oath to support the Constitution when they took their seats, and DEBIBER. ATELY PERJURED THEMSELVES, by voting to annul the instrument they had vens 90 : navs 63. So Tennessee had leave sworn to support. Page 815.

> Feb. 28, Mr. Wilson voted to oust Voor bees from his seat.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA INSULTED March 5, the Speaker having proposed to lay before the house a communication from vens objected to its reception. The quertion being on receiving the same, Mr. Wi son voted nay-page 358-thus obeying the whistle of his master, and disgracing his

THE PICTURE BUSINESS

March 13, The Civil Rights Bill to confe NEGROES ALL THE RIGHTS OF WHITE MEN and some privileges denied to white men Yeas 111, nays 38 .- page

TIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED BY A TWO-THIRD VOTE APTER THE VETO April 9, Mr. Wilson assisted to carry the Civil Rights Bill over the head of the Pres

ident, not withstanding the Constitutions objection thereto Page 396-yeas 122; nays 41.

The Civil Rights Bill makes the Negro the equal of the White Man before the law, No State can ever make a distinction between them It destroys State Laws, and fines a judge who decides according thereto.

If a Negro marders a White Man or ravishes a White-Woman, he is only triable before the United States Courts.

The Negro is made a citing whether he is fit.

Pennsylvania constituency ? [Page 167.]

A resolution inviting the members fro the State of Arkansas " to occupy seats is the hall of the House," was voted down yeas 64; nays 94. January 80; page 20% Mr Wilson voted nay. TO TINKER THE CONSTITUTION

On a joint resolution to amend the Con itution—after a series of dodges—Mr Wilson voted aye, cheerfully. The resolu tion was reported from the Committee o Fifteen-Page 213.

TO PROSTRATE OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF YANKER SHIP BUIL-DERS.

A bill refusing registry to American vesels, sold during the war, (sold because the navy afforded no adequate protection to our merchant men.) Yeas, 99; nays 52. Wilson voted yes. Whether he was paid for thus voting we do not know-page 217.

FREEDMAN'S BURKAU BILL. This monstrous act is dignified wil saugtion of Mr. S. F. Wilson : Peb 6-page 240. It was intended to place at the dispose of the President RIFTY OR SIXTY MIL. LIONS OF DOLLARS to buy his subservience -to till the land with a harde of new official

to continue MILITARY RULE IN THE FRAGE, and firmly consolidate the Government, making the Republican party a perma nent and fixed power in the land. Feb. 6, page 286. Mr. Wilson voted t

force the provisions of the Freedmen's Bu reau Bill upon the State of Kentucky, against the protest of her representatives PARDONED REBELS NO RIGHT TO THE BENEEL OF HOMESTRADS ON PUBLIC LANDS I BOUTHERN STATES

It was voted, Peb 7, page 246, that a bill for the disposal of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, steelf, the judge of the qualifications of its should not be so construed as to allow per sons pardoned by the President, the righ were afraid to trust the free votes of their of participation in the benefit of the act own party without this restraint. And Mr | Mr Wilson was of opinion pardoned rebels should not settle on public lands.

A UNION SOLDIER DISPOSED OF. Feb 14, a resolution was offered admitting James M. Johnson, from the 8d district in Arkausas, to the privilege of the floor of the House, while the Committee of Fifteen Arkansas at the outset of the rebellion-hi had raised a regiment of Union men in that State, and fought with great gallantry at Mr. Nibles introduced Presolution allow-ing such persons as had been elected repre-His signal services it was claimed by Re publican members of the House, entitled him to special consideration. The vote wa as to their admission, the privileges of the close: 79 year to 70 mays. But Boutwell floor of the House, voted down, Ded. 11— Kelly, Stevens and OUR Wilson, voted to vessed: nays 11 P-page 47. Mr. Wilson, KICK OUT from their presence the deserving -so the representatives of the soldier who had perilled his life, and deserted

A DEMOCRATALIFTED Feb. 14, while the House were in the hu Failing to secure an ordinary courtesy to mor, they thrust out from among them Hon he whole representation asking admission A. C. Baldwin, of Michigan—Wilson assis ling, page 278. Baldwin's title to his seat Raymond, a Republican member from New | was better than Mr. Wilson's; but it was necessary to provide for a two-thirds vote to obsekmate the President who was getting

contumacions. NO HABBUS CORPUS BUT PLENTY OF MUSKETS Feb. 19, Mr. Wilson voted to continue the suspension of the habess corpus, and to votes—year 59; nays 61; page 857.
maintain military possession of the States
THE \$5,000,000 EDUCATIONAL BURBAN lately in rebellion-page 291. Very easy to vote for-but very hard to pay for.

an member from Wisconsin, ven- SWEARING OND WAY-VOTING ANOTHER tured to more that the Tennessee delegation Feb. 20. A resolution was introduced in the allowed the p: leges of the floor of the House declaring "no Senator or repre-Ater or repre-

The President of the United States being branch of Congress, from either of the elev the amendment to the Gonstitution: the declared such State entitled to representations.

EXIT VOORHEES.

constituents.

March 12, the year and mays being de manded on a joint resolution to purchase . portrait of Giddings, it was purchased-Vilson assenting-page 386. CIVIL RIGHTS

896. Wilson voted aye.

ANOTHER DODGE.

April 7, Mr. Wilson, voted to oust Brook id put Wm. E. Dodge in his place, although Mr. Dodge was convicted of bribery taxation of the poor. Pages 918 and 919. and corruption-page 516.

onited States Courts.

The Negro is made a citizen whether he is five unfit; the intelligent foreigner-must wait five

April 16, on the bill to furnish three copes of Forney's daily newspaper, to each of ample of a tariff bill so outfageous in its commercial agents -- a job to pay Forney House. It was the vastest scheme ever de State ]

State ] out of the contingent fund of the House, Mr attempt at a most shameful swindle, originated by Thad. Stevens.

COLORADO. May 8, on the preliminary motions to ad-mit Colorado, Mr Wilson voted with his radical friends; 659. But on the final pas

sage he dodged : page 660 HONOR TO GENERAL GRANT. May 4, on the bill to revive the grade o General, for the purpose of doing honor to General Grant; Mr Wilson voted NO. Yeas 117; nays 11-page 670.

THE CONSTITUTION May 10, on a joint resolution to amend Mr. Wilson voted aye page 687; year 128; nays 87.

THE CRIME OF PRAISING THE PRESIDENT May 14, on the resulution to censure Mr. Chapler of New York, for introducing a res olution praising the President for his "in dependent, patriotic and Constitutional course in seeking to protect by the vet power the rights of the people " Mr. Wilson voted aye: page 696.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE TERRITORIES May 16, on the bill to amend the organic acts of Colorado and other Territories, prowiding that within the Territories THERE SHALL BE NO DENIAL OF THE ELECT-IVE PRANCHISE ON ACCOUNT OF RACK OR COLOR, and declaring void atl note of Concress or legislative assemblies incomass therewith-passed, year 79; nays 48 Mr. Wilson voted aye; page 704, This was another STRAIGHT VOTE FOR NE-GRO SUFFRAGE; with pr without the consent of the people, and NORTHERN

Territories. PROVOST MARSHALS PROVIDED FOR. May 28, on a bill extending the provisions of the Pension Laws to Provost Marrolling officers, Mr. Wilson voted aye; page 758-ayes 65; nays 56.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF PURPS AND PAUL PRYS May 28, on the proposition to amend the Internal Revenue laws so as to prevent the publication of the list of incomes-ren outrageous violation of the rights of private citizens. Mr. Wilson dedged-page 758.

PREEDMEN'S BUREAU/BILL AS AMENDED. May 29, the second Freedmen's Bureau was passed by a majority-of 64 votes

Mr. Wilson soting for the bill-page 778. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. June 18, the final vote on the joint resol tion to amend the Constitution, as amended by the Senate was taken. It passed the

House by a vote of 188 year, 86 nays. Wil-

on voted aye ; page 884.

. EXPORT DUTIES June 18, on Stevens' proposition to amend the Constitution to give Congress power to lay an export duty on cotton, Mr. Wilson voted yes. This infamous attempt to alter the Constitution in the interest of Yankes

cotton spinners was only defeated by two

THE \$5,000,000 EDUCATIONAL BURBAU JOB Jude 19. Under the spurof the previous question, the bill appropriating FIVE MIL-LIONS OF DOLLARS to establish a new bureau at Washington, called t , Educa tional Bureau or Department of Education, Des

June 25 Mr. Wilson voted to increase the pay of porsons employed by the House, 25 per centum -page 898.

THE COTTON TAX

June 27. On the motion to amend the on cotton two cents per pound, instead of tion President Lincoln had recommended five, Mr. Wilagan voted NAY, for which an increase of the number of Judges of the every man who wears a cotton shirt and pays for it, will feel under obligation It is such a fine thing to pay large prices for in compliance with his recommendation ries so much cheaper ! See House Journal | devolved upon l'resident Johnson, and th A HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOR.

and in the face of their previous resolution ax, it was moved that the same bill be amenled so as to allow Gas Companies to add the passed a law to decrease the number of th or in other words, SHIFT THE BURDEN

This monstrous proposition was agreed to Mr Eggleston, of Ohio; moved reconsider the action of the House Mr Thayer, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay on table the motion to reconsider. The House, by 55 year to 75 mays, refused to lay legislation that the President had been con the motion of the member from Ohio upor the table-Mr Wilson voting YEA. The notion to reconsider was toen agreed to, nd the question recurring on the passage of the amendment, Mr. Wilson AGAIN voed for this outrageous proposition, to allow overgrown and rich monopolies to shirk the of the government, and add to the

PENSIONS TO OLD SOLDIERS. July 6 On the motion to kill a bill grant ing pensions to officers and soldiers of the period, by recommitting it to the committee Mr. Wilson voted aye-page 960.

THE INTERNAL BEVENUE BILL. July 6 On the report of the committee fodged The bill reduces the internal reve nue tax, as finally agreed upon, over fity millions of dollars. Thad .. Stevens voted against it Thad's vote is probably the

or unfit; the intelligent foreigner must wait five years.

Perfect equality between the races is created by it. The Negro may marry the White Walson for his vote on fire the message of the bill to the matter of the state are of the will a, the people of the State.

The power expreised in the analysis association. Page 966.

The power expreised in the analysis association of the matter of the nays 53, page 997 Probably the history of legislation in this country affords no exinterest of manufacturing corporatious filson voted aye; page 565 This was an The indignant outery from all parts of the country, and from political parties, agains the House hell caused its defeat in the Sen

ate' But for that,, no thanks to Wilson. PHERDMEN'S BURKAU VETO July 16 A message was received fro

the President vetoing the Freedmen's Bu

The original act extended the life of the Sureau one year after the declaration of peace, and some months after the meeting of the next Congress, when further legislation could be had if necessary

Because the original act was a WAR MILITARY TRIBUNALS should no longer urp the functions of the civil power in with the Government.

Because the protection granted by law to 'freedmen," in every State. Because the Bureau was vastly expen-

Because when CIVIL COURTS and MIL ITARY TRIBUNALS had concurrent jurisdiction, conflicts were likely to occur, which there was no means provided for settling Because the agents of the Bureau were CORRUPT AND OPPRESSIVE, and the Freedmen were abused by them for the ad-

ancement of personal ends Because the "Civil Rights Bill" had aleady conferred upon negroes all the rights of white men. In every State and Territory. Because power was conferred upon comissioners, to DEPRIVE CITIZENS ( THEIR PROPERTY AGAINST THE EX. PRESS MANDAPE OF THE CONSTITU

TION. Notwithstanding these reasons, set forth in the veto, the House passed the bill over the head of the President, by a two thirds vote, not taking any time for CONSIDERA. TION Yeas 108, nays 88. MR. WILSON VOTED FOR THE BILL. Page 1027.

PERMITATON OF GRY. BOTTERS LT. July 17. Mr. S. P. WILSON voted to expel Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky, from bis seat in the House, in consequence of his assault upon Grinnell, of Iowa. Yeas 73. nays 51-page 1036. The resolution of exulsion requiring a two thirds vote, did no

For the subsequent resolution, offered by publicly reprimanded by the Speaker. Wilson voted aye, page 1087. The House refused to censure Granell for his outrageous attack upon the member from Kentucky, and Gen. Rousseau after tender ing his resignation was publicly reprinan led by the Speaker. The GALLANT SOL-DIRR was disgraced, and the POLITICAL PARSON sustained

THE SUPPERE COURT.

July 18. The bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, providing that go vacancy shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices is reduced to six, and that of the Chief Justice and six Associate Jus- 1184 tices, any four of whom shall constitute a

The intent of this bill will be more readily grasped when it is remembered that the

the House pending their claim to seats." sentative shall be admitted into either was passed by a vote of 80 to 44. Mr. Wil- mainly quite old men. The death of Just ated with the appropriation bill was the tice Grier or Wayne, at any time, would provision for the increased pay of Congress-not take the public by 'sufferise. The bill men, and for the equalization of bounties therefore serves the double purpose of preventing the President from filling any vacancy occurring through death, or other voted against the h wise, and in case of the death of a Demo-crat leaves a majority of the Court in the

hands of the Disunion Republicans. The partisan nature of this outrageous bill is internal Revenue bill, so as to make the tax hardly paralleled in the history of legisla. Supreme Court, and Congress had authorized the appointment of an additional Judge he necessaries of life, we can get the luxu- The appointment of the new Judge having present Attorney General Henry Stanbery having been named for the position, Co

Justices.

OF TAX FROM THEIR OWN SHOUL. July 18. The bill to erect the Territory DERS TO THE SHOULDERS OF THE of Montano into a surveying district, and July 18. The hill to erest the lerritory behoof of the New York and Moutano tro Company, a corporation with a powerful ready soured such grants of land by previous pelled to interpose his veto. This bill s nineral lands containing coal and iron ore nice speculation for New York sharpers. DONATIONS TO CORPORATIONS

July 15. Grant of public land to a con poration called the California and Orego Railroad Company, of twenty alternat sections, per mile, of the public lands to on each side of the railroad.

ONE NOTE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION On the resolutions of the House, in the Conkling Fry quarrell, which sugmetize Propost Marshal General Fry., the man in whose gentle hands were placed the super vision of the draft, and the disposition of the conference, on this important bill—adopted ful and circumstantial lier, Mr. Wilson voted by the House, year 71, nays 57, Mr. Wilson aye. Year 96, Nays 4; page 1057 The vote on these resolutions is such a censure upon the THIEVING, CORRUPTION and PLUNDER practiced by high officers of the Government, as no denunciations by Democrats

Binghan desired to so amend the joint reso-lution as to provide for the immediate adour foreign legations, consular agents and general features as this bill adopted by the mission of the Representatives from that Ar Stevens, (Chairman of the Committee

of Fifteen) moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table. Pending which Mr Lynch moved an all ournment Yeas 59, nays 69; page 1059.

The House refused to adjourn : but Wilson voted for it. And the House refused to low the motion on the table-year 31, nave Wilson voting with the majority. Mr Stevens, resolved to defeat the propo sition of Mr Bingham, now moved to ad journ Yeas 49, nays 71 Wilson rotes gain to adjourn, but the House refused the Democrats voting steadily for Mr. Bing

ham's proposition. Page 1061 The question then recurring on the de the previous appetic were grave reasons why found it convenient to adjourn himself, and on the final rote was absent

July 20 Finding it impossible to star TIME OF PEACE, and when the States were off action on the admission of Tennessee the Radicals., including Mr. Stevens and Mr Wilson, finally voted for the resolution declaring the Senators and Representative Because the protection grant white citizens" was already extended to from that State entitled to seats on taking the oaths required by existing laws: but not without adopting as a condition prece

not without adopting as a condition precedent, the following preamble:

"WHEHEAS, The State of Tennessee has in good faith ratified the article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and has also shown, to the satisfaction of Congress, by a proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people, her return to her dise allegiance to the government, laws, and authority of the United States, therefore," it of the Congress, and authority of the United States, therefore, it is the Congress of the

. - REATOBATION. Mr Stavens (Committee of Piffeen ) that introduced a bill to provide for rectoring the States in insurrection to their full polit ical rights. The Bill recites the Constitu tional amendment, and provides that when ever it is adopted by any State intely in in surrection, and said State shall have modifield its Constitution and laws in conformi ty therewith, the Senators and Representalives from such State, may, when duly elect ed and qualified, take their seats in Co gress, after having taken the required oaths Mr. Bingham submitted an amendment t the above bill, which, together with the bill itself, was laid upon the table. Yeas 101, nays 85. Wilson voted against tabling the bill. Page 1070

A REVOLUTIONARY PROCERDING. Mr. Stevens proposed, as a question of privilege, the following resolution:

Privilege, the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Sanate concurring) That when
Congréss adjourns it will adjourn to meet again
Saturday, the lat day of Decomber sext, unjest
sooner convenct by the President, or BY THE
BOUNT CALL OF THE PRESIDING OFFICERS OF BOTH
HOUSES, WHO ANK HERMAY AUTHORIZED TO
EXERCISE THAT POWER IN CASE OF
EMERGENCY.

The resolution which was intended as a EMERGENCY.

The resolution, which was intended as a gross insult to the Executive, and almed at a system of terrorism in the Government was voted down. Year 48, pays 75-page Mr. Wilson afterward voted for a propo-

sition to adjourn until the 2d day of Oct

ber, 1866. Page 1077. ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILWAY CONPANY.
July 26. A bill for the charter of anoth er mammoth Railroad Corporation withvast grants of public lands, was pressed thereafter the Supreme Court shall consist through the House. Yeas 60, nays 44 page

to soldiers Wilson voted against the mea ure, on its final passage, and consequent) against the increased pay to bimself But he received the pay he did not vote for, while the soldier has to stand back. Though Congress voted him a bounty, they did no vote any money to pay the bounty.

What Stephen F. Wilson Voted For To yest the functions of legislation in earet Committee of Inquisitors. To prevent free discussion.

To insult the Representatives of the per e of sovereign States by, public discourt To infringe upon the Reserved Right Regulating the Suffrage in each State.

For additional Negro Soldiers in th For extravagant schemes of public plun For grants of Public Lands to Corpora

one and Monopolies.
For heavy taxes on articles of necessity For the remission of Taxes to Rich Co

orntions-by allowing them to collect i om the peaple. For an annual tax of Eleven Million of

ollars to support the Negro. For Test Oaths For Military Rule in time of Peace For Negro Equality.

For Negro Suffrage What Stephen F. Wilson Voted Against Against State Representation Against the Restoration of the Habe

Against the resolution to honor Grant h nking bim General. Against the President's patriotic vato Agginst the Equalitation of Bounties

loldiers and Sailors Against the Constitution Against the Union.

His Endorsement. The official record of STEPHEN F WII ON, so far as it appears on the face of the printed Journal of the House of which he was a member, is now before the people complete in all those vital parts which ar est the conflicting judgment of his constitu The honest, thinking, conservative people of the Eighteenth Congressional Dis trict will be thunderstruck with the hand work of their delegate They never intend ed their representative should support Ne gro Suffrage. They never intended to keep scatter with profligate hands for doubtful They ask for Reform They desire Retrench ment THEY DEMAND RECONCILIA TION. But it must be pressed home upor the CONSCIENCE of every hongst man wh ishes to do the right, and upon the FIDEL.

ITY of every man who loves his country and holds fast to the charter of our liber-ties, that we cannot any longer endorse the nutitution of slavery. traitor and not share in the tresson. Every Republican Convention has sanctioned the of the African slave trade. whole course of this recreant Represent

In Clinton county, it was resolved,

That we cordially approve of the course. Stephen F. Wilson, our representative in Corgress from this district, and that the Confers appointed by this convention be instructed use all honorable means to secure his nomins That we hereby tender our thanks and co gratulations to Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, our tried and true representative in Congress, for the unswerving Sdelity with which he has dis-charged his duties in that body; and that his renomination and triumphant re-election will be the most substantial and unmistakable endorse-ment of Congress that the Republicans of this district can possibly give.

in Lycoming county, it was resolved, That Hon Stephen P. Wilson, our immediat Representative in Congress, by his unwavering fidelity to the great principles of the Nationa Union party; by his strict attention to his of local duties, by his voter for all immasures eal culated to secure a permanent peace and an in dissoluble Union, merits our warmest thanks and our most barty commendation

In Potter county, the organ of Republi can opinion the Potter Jaurnal says:

Mr. Wilson's votes, without an exception meet with the hearty approval of a large major In Centre county, it was resolved, We hereby endorse and re-nominate Ste phan F. Wilson, of Tioga county, our Repre-sentative on Congress, and pledge to him ou-earnest efforts to secure his re-election by a tri

"Cordial approval," "thanks and con "hearty commendation," gratulations,' endersal and renomination," are the panegyrics poured upon this man and upon his actions... No aitists can escape the terrible contempt. responsibility of Stephen F. Wilson's votes, It must who does not in this trying emergency cast loose party ties and came frankly forward to the defence of the President, the Constitution and the Union The HNDENIARIE FACTS are spread before you. People of the Righteenth Diftrict, if you fall into the rap of the Disunionists you will have no body to blame but yourselves

JACK HAMILTON, THE MORAL OUT-LAW AND RADICAL CONSPIRATOR OF TEXAS.

We undertake to day the discharge duty which nothing but our desire for the safety of the State, menaced by the creature whose name figures at the head of this ar cide, could induce us to perform. Wherever he has become thoroughly known Jack Hamilton has fallen beneath the cor tempt of all good and honorable men; and yet in consequence of his peculiar political relations, at this peculiar time, he has become apparently formidable as the enemof the State and people who, unfortunately for them, have made him all he is. It is due to the people of the State whom he ha first betrayed, then outraged, and now seeks to ruin : it is due to President Johnson whose trust he has abused, whose favor he has ungratefully trampled upon, and whose it is due to the Union, whose professe friend he is, but whose constitutional basis he seeks to undermine and destroy; it is due to the Radical party at the North and the Chief Justice and six Associate Jusiss, any four of whom shall constitute a forting.

July 27th and 28th were the two last days of the session. During the excitement attendant upon the close of Congress, the civil grasped when it is remembered that the grasped when it is remembered that the mocrats upon the Supreme Bench are Pfqr the admission of Nebrasks. Incorpor
Incorpor
himself, offering to do their dirtiest partical and with the dent. Democrats! Conservatives! the akies are supply an instrument utterly treacherous with better prospects of success. The distribution negro party is being crushed beseath the who have settled their political differences and divided. Let this securities, and is brill who have settled their political differences and divided. Let this securities, and is brill who have settled their political differences. Be united, be active, he vigilant.—

American Vehanteer. in Congress, upon whom he has foleted

NO. 36. cost of an unparalleled amount of bloo and who are now seeking to be reconciled to each other, for mutual and, but which peaceful consumntion Jack familton, like the fiend that he is, is seek ng to prevent ; it is due to christian civili blot and to human nature, to every rood

nstinct of which he is a Judas, that this

man should be nictured forth to the world

We know him, when, as a boy, we used to attend the Circuit Courts in Randolph and other counties in Alabama He was hen a young lawyer, of some' promise in be way of moral character. Texas about 1848 and settled in La Grange About 1849 or 1850, a Mr. Conkwright wa assassinated in La Grange. Dr. Conkpublished a pamphlet, and circulated it all over the State, boldly charging Hamilton with having seduced his brother's wife, and with baving procured the murder of her husband in consequence Thus charge Hamilton has never publicly denied. But he af-forded circumstantial proof of its truth by leaving La Grange and removing to Austin Conkwright, we believe, is still living

copy of the above named pamph let. After removing to Travis county, he wa elected to the Legislature, and while there was spenly, repeatedly, and persistently charged, by Judge Hancock, with bribery and perjury in the exercise of his office as member of the Legislature. To this charge

in the State, and we call upon him, or any

thers who have them, to furnish us

te made no reply. from Alabama, when very young, and held as a slave, and who claimed to be free, and who, upon investigation, proved to be free, he whipped her so cruelly that she sough refuge in the house of Mr. Aaron Burleson who still lives in Travis county When ex amined, her back was found to be one solid mass of blood and brnises, her clothes were glued to her back that they could only be emoved by the aid of soap and water, and living and working in her flesh. The woman was not allowed to return to him, but came into Court and chose her own master secording to the then law of Texas, Hamilton not daring to resist.

In 1858 he ran for the Legislature again, and was beaten by J. W. Banks, esq., on the openly alleged charge that he was i

he habit of whipping his wife. So much for his private character, for the 1853 to 1858, he was a most violent secescles of annexation of Texas to the Union, and-seeking support for public office on that platform Of this there is abundan roof at hand. He was thus in favor of se session, by "separate State action," before anybody else in the South was, in couse uence of Northern aggressions upon th

estruestly an advocate of the re-opening

And last of all, after the war commenced ton for money to raise a company for Conederate service ! This is the man whom the Northern rad

cals are taking to their bosoms, and whose vote for the Vice Presidency at the next election he is seeking to obtain by denoun cing, and slandering, and cursing the peo pie of his own State .- Houston (Texas) Tel-

### egraph, Aug, 11. THE SKIES ARE BRIGHT!

The Republican party, so called, is rapidly falling to pieces; nearly all its great leaders are arrayed on the side of the people, and stand like a wall of bram against the doubts that he would have led-off against he disunionists who, under the lead of Thad. Stevens, are attempting to accomplish the ery thing that the rebels failed t plish, viz .- the dissolution of the Union The fact that the men who were most famil iar with Mr. Lincoln's sentiments, and enjoyed his confidence in all matters of State policy, are with President Johnson and the people to day, is conclusive evidence that Mr. Lincoln, could he rise from his grave now, would be with the people and against the disunion crew who are causing so much trouble. Mr Lincoln, it is well known, never had a particle of confidence in Thad. Ste vens, and it is as well known that Thad had ne respect for Mr. Lincoln Prequently Mr. Stevens spoke of the deceased Presiden

in terms of bitter reproach and sarcast

It must be evident to all then athat had nursued the same policy now pursued by President Johnson, and of course would have been denounced in the same manne and by the same men that are now in ful cry against the President. find Mr. Lincoln's most intimate and confident friends in this controversy? Where is Geo. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, the man who was President of the Chicago National Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency? He is on the stump, pleading hith the people to austain President Johnson. Where is Henry J. Raymond, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee? With the President, battling by day and by night against the Thad. Stevens diaunionists. Where is Gen. Dix, the man who had such unbounded influence over Mr. Lincoln? With the Prasident, beattling by double the president of the conversament imposes daties on supercoler, the old original Abolitionist, and on whose judgment Mr. Lincoln relied so much! He too yields a hearty support to the Fresident. Where are the men who composed the Lincoln Cabinet—Sward, Bates, Blair, Weller? With the Prasident, heartify we might go on and mention hundreds of other rebresentsive men of the Republican party has gone to pleese. Its leaders have left it, and it is now in the keeping of the new converts—the men who tursed that large ment the party has gone to pleese. Its leaders have left it, and it is now in the keeping of the new converts—the men who tursed that nearest the interest to pay, increases, the lancreast to pay, increases, the lancreast te pay, increases, the interest te pay, increases, the interest te pay, increases, and county Oliseria. find Mr. Lincoln's most intimate and confident friends in this controversy ! Where party was are now doing settle in the Sepabli-can party has gone to pieces. Its leaders have left it, and it is now in the keeping of the new converts—the man wha turned their political ceals for the purpose of ma-king money. The true mean—the man of brains and merit, the true friends of Mr. Lihoola, are with the people and the Presi-dent.

CRY OF THE OLD DEMOCRACY.

A LETTER FROM "BRICE" PONSBOY.

We wish to ask you, "OLD GEARD," and ou, old reterans of Demostray, what good can come of giving up our party name, or ganizations, and principles, for the sake of forming a new Johnson party as is proposed by many Republicans and a few Dem

Why should we now dishand? What good can come of it? If President Johnson is right we can endorse him as Democrats, and aid him better as a party in his efforts to restore the Union than as individuals If his principles are the same as ours, what need of going forth with olive branches to neet him ! If he is a Democrat, let him not

thing. If he is sincere in his desire to see the Union restored, let him see with those who are like him, and not besitate to cut and against those who unhold it They fell us that Mr. Johnson is afraid of being called a Democrat : then he should be afraid to associate with, or to form a new party of uch material..

Democrats want peace. They desire harnony and union. We wish to see the Union as it was, and to bear the hum of busy inwould, to secure this, sacrifice our party name, if necessary, but no sacrifige is needed. Democrats have done nothing to be ashamed of. They did not agitate the country into rebellion. They did not encer at be Constitution, ignore laws, endorse mobe shield robbers, thisves and swindlors,as the

Republican party has from its birth. the wrongs, usurpations, extravagances, corpetencies, buffoonery, and clownishness, as

Democrats have pover closed-prison doors n innocent men, or beat the brains out of hose who differed from them on principle. Democrats never endorsed unequal taxa-ion, upheld a favored bondoracy, and

openly upbeld favoritism in favor of the rich, as Republicans have done. What have we to be ashamed of? Why bould we say to the one million and eight hundred thousand Union-loving patriots of the North, who, despite bribes, threats, promises, bayonets, mobs, prisons, and abuse, in 1864, went to the polls and voted for the Union and Democracy, that their services are no longer needed? Who is there in the land that dare say this to the brave Democrats of America?

By the King of Heaven, that man had better never been born, for the Democrate of twice by the chaff of money-getters and place-hunters. Through the year, of peace Democrats were true to the Union, the laws, and the Constitution. They sought no war. They sought not to ruin half of the country to enrich a few speculators and fanation in

And through all the dark, bloody, agonising, terrible years of an unjust war, they never endorsed the robbery of innocent peo ple, the murderers of innocent men, the jokes of imbecility over the dying bodies of brave men, the efforts to divide, distract and im poverish the Union Demberat's love and Reublicans hate.

there is no murderous blood on it! Pressn to peace and victory! Let our watchword be Democracy the Union and Prosperity: Give us back the good old days. Two million true Demograts in the North, Demoracy who dared bayonets, prisons and mobs for the sake of voting-are not to be fooled with. President Johnson must not ask us to disband-he cannot. To disband is to betray : to betray is to lose; to lose now is to sevel the Union forever, and to throw the entire ry into the hands of despoilers, fanat ics, traitors, and Constitution-haters, who

are more farge for blood new than ever Let us stand firm by our faith, and sus tain Johnson or any other man who does right; but to do this, let us not give up our right; but to do this, let us not give up our identity, our principles, and our only means to save the Union. Let us stand like men of iron for the right, for the Union, for the Iswa for the people. For the Constitution. We have fought together through one war; we have proved once our fidelity to principles, let us never consent to betray those who are true Union men into the hands of of any men who are afraid to join with us, or to return to the love they left. We are opposed to such forsaking of principles as we are to the cruel system of usequal taxation without representation. Give us back the old Union. Give us perfect equality of States.

States.

Give us a white man's government for a white hailon. Give us equal taxation or none; repudiation, if you call it so.

Give us back every State into the Union.

Give us the Union our soldiers fought to

Let us keep faith with the people we have Give us, the people, a voice in the halle of legisla

if legislation.

Give the people of the South the reprelentation they have a right to, and give
hem a free right to choose their own repthem a free right to choose their own rep-resentatives.

Failing to give us these, give us a new Confederacy under the name of the Great West, in which the South and West will join interests, and leave radicalism and New England out by itself. Yes, give us per-fect equality of Slates, give us equal taxa-tion, or another war which will result as above, and wipe this sectional interference forever from our sountry.—Old Guerch

ONLY BEVEN MILLION !--- FOR 1866, CONGRESS HAS VOTED NEARLY SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO SUPPORT THE FREEDMAN'S BU-REAU.

nerontes, the interest to pay, it As dobt and interest increas

increase of debt to the Government man increase of tell, and degrees of the house labor to peer colds man