THE BURNING PRAIRIE.

BY ALICS CARY

The prairie stretched as smooth as a fivor, Far as the eye could see, And the settler sat at his cabin door With a little girl on his knee, Striving her letters to ropeat, And pulling her apron over her feet.

His face was wrinkled, but not old, Bor be held an upright form, And his hirt-levers back to th' show rolled, They showed beyway arm; And near in the grab, with toos upturned, Was a pair of old shoet, cracked and burned.

A dog with his head betwixt his paws, Lay laxily noning neaw Log intily noting near Now and then snapping his tar black jaws, At the fly that bussed at his ear; And near was the cow-pay, made of rais, And a bench that held two milking-pails

In the open door an ox-yoke lay, The mother's odd redoubt. To keep the little one at her play On the floor from falling out, While she swept the hearth with & turke

And filled her tea kettle at the spring.

The jittle girl on her father's knee, With eyes so bright and blue, From A. R. C (ta X, X, Z, Had said be lesson through, When a wind callboar the princi-land, And caught the priminer out of her hand

The watch dog whined, the cattle lowed, And toked their horns about. The air grew gray as if it snowed; "There will be a storm, no doubt "" So to bimediate action and So to himself the settler said "But, father, why is the sky so red ?"

And the little girl slid off his knee, And all of a fremble stood : "Good wife," he cried : "come out and see ! The clouds are as red as blood !" "God save as "creed the settler s wife, "The prairie's a fire! We must run for hfe

A be present to baby up—"Come' come' A rb yo mad ? to your heels, my man " He followed, terror stricken, dumb, And so they ran fan dran, Close upon them the snort and swing Close upon them the snort and Of buffaloos, maily galloping.

The wild wind like a sower sows The ground with sparkles rol, And the dapping wings of bats and crows Through the adhes overhead, And the bellowing deer and the hissing snake What a swirl of terrible sounds they make '

No gleam of the river water yet' Acd the flaumes leap on and on ' A crash, and a forrer whit and jet, And the setter's house as gone ' The air growthat--'This fluttering curl Would blaze like flav,'' says the little girl

And as the smoke against her drifts, And the lizard slips close by her, She tells how the little cow uplifts Her speckled free from the fre: For she cannot be hindered from look At the fiery dragon on then track

They bear the crackling grass and redge, The flames as they whire and rave; On ison-they are elder to the water's edge They are there, bread deep in the wave; And fifting their full comes high eight "We are saved" (hank God)" We are saved they wright

they cried. -Eschauge.

VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867 The following is the message of the Pres-dent of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States".

To the House of Representatives-I have ex amined the bill "To provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, with the care and anxiety which its transcendent importance is calculated to awa ken I am unable to give it my assent, for

The bill places all the people of the ter States therein named under the absolute ord or make any report of his proceedings domination of military rulers, and the pre mble undertakes to give the reasons upon which the measure is based, and the ground upon which it is justified. It declares that there exists in those States no legal govern nents, and no adequate protection for liberty life or property, and asserts the necessity ing peace and good order within their limits. Is this true as matter of fact? It is denied that the States in question have and he powers, executive, indicial, and leg-islative, which properly belong to a fraction of the line which concern their domestic affairs. An the State upon all matters within its jurisdiction To pronounce the supreme law naking power of an established State illo

gal is to say that law itself is unlawful. The provisions which these government

have made for the preservation of order.

object and degrating stavery No master over had a control to absolute over his lfilled then indiately pains and penalties "filled thou indiately pains and penalics i the bill are to cease, no matter, whether there be pence and order or not, and with sut any reference to the security of life or property. The exceeds given for the bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used, not for any purpose of order or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it's known that they are ouposed. and upon which here slaves as this bill gives to the military offioeis over both white and colored persons It may be, answered to this that the offi ers of the army are too magnanimous, jus humane to oppress and trample upon a sub jugated people I do not doubt that army officers are entitled to this kind of confi-dence as any other class of men But the history of the world has been written in they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their your if it does not teach us that unrestrained

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own judgment. I submit to Congress whether this meas re is not in its whole character, scope and object, without precedent and without auinority, in palpable conflict with the plain. est provisions of the Constitution, and uterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are di vided into-five districts For each district in officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and en force his authority.

Those duties and that authority, as dedefined by the third section of the bill, are "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurree. tion, disorder, and violence," and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace or criminals.

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The power thus given to the comman officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch His mere will is to take the place of all law. The law of the States is now the only rule applicable to the subject | placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference

of State authority to be sull had void He alone is permitted to determine what re rights of person or property, and he may protect them in such way as in his liscrétion may seem proper. It places at is free disposal all the lands and goods in

his district, and he may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleas cs. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law, to wegulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of

his own, and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in his history, or he can roserve the privilege of acting upon the imulaes of his private passions in each case that arises. He is bound by no rules of reasons so grave that I hope a sistement of evidence; there is indeed no provision by them may have some influence on the which he authorize for required to lake any minds of the patriotic and enlighted men evidence at all Everything is a crime with whom the discision must ultimately which he chooses to call so, and all persons ere condemned whom he pronounces to be He 14 not bound to keep any rec

> He may arrest his victims wherever he find them, without warrant, accusation, or proof of prohable ense. It he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives of his grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do To a casual reader of the bill, it might seem that some kind of trial was secured by it to persons accused of crime, but such a not the case The officer "may allow local

forbida the judges and jurors as being themselves existing de facto government, exercising malefactory. He can save this friends from such functions as these is itself a law of justice, and despoil his enemies contrary to justice It is also provided that "Ile shall have

power to organize military commissions or Tribunals But this power he is not commanded to exercise It is merely permissive, and is

BELLEFONTE, PA, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

The Démocratic Matchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION."

re all in undisturbed and harmonious op eration The courts, State and Federal, rised in these five military districts, 1 fe, authorify can never be safely trusted round on which this bill proceeds? The human hands. It is almost sure to be more the of the bill announces that it is intendor less abused under any circumstances and it has always resulted in gross tyranny whars the rulers, who exercise it, are strangers to their subjects, and come a protection for life(or property, exist in those Sintes, and that peace and good order mong them as the representatives of a dis should be thus enforced

tant power, and more especially when the The first thing which arrests attention power that sends them is unfriendly. Gov ernments closely resembling that here pro upon the frecitals which prepare the way for martial law is this . That the only fourposed have been fairly tried in Hungary and Poland, and the suffering gadured t dation upon which the martial law can exist under our form of government, is not stathose people'roused the sympathies of the entire world it was tried in Ireland, and ted or so much no pretended, actual war foreign invasion, domessic insurrection, though tempered at first by principles of none of these appear, and none of these in English law, it gave birth to cruelties so atrocious that they are never recounted fact exist It is not even recited that any sort of war or insurrection is threatened without just indignation The French Con vention armed its deputies with this power. question of constitutional law and the powand sent them to the Sothern departments of er of Congress, a recent decision of the the republic The massagics, snurdevers, and other atrocaties which they committed, show what the passions of the ablest men in the

nost civilized society will tempt them to d when wholly unrestrained by law The men of our race in every age have struggled to the up the hands of their govand present, the invasion real, ernment and keep them within the law, be cause their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they were not legally found to respect. The head of

a great empire has sometimes governed it with a mild and paternal sway, but the kindness of an irresponsible deputy never yoilds what the law does not extort from him. Between such a master and the peo ple subjected to his domination, there ca be nothing but enmity , he punishes them

if they resist this authority, and if they submit to it he hates them for their servili-I come now to a question which is, if cossible, still more important Have we safety of the power to establish and carry into exeution a measure like this? I answer, certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes This proposition is perfectly clean that no Branch of the Federal government, Exective, Legislative or Judicial, can have mny just power+ except those which it derives through, and exercises under the or-

ganic law of the Union Outside of the Constitution, we have no legal authority ft protects not only the citizens of States which are within the Vinion, but it shields every human being who comes or is brought inder our jurisdiction We have no right to do in one place more than in another that which the Constitu

tion says we shall not do at all If, therefore, the Southern States were, in truth, out of the Union, we could not treat their people in a way which the fundamental law Some persons assume that the success of

States and all their people, the innocent as well as the guilty, to the condition of vas. sion to the national government, when the only thrusts it into their hands, but compete self is not secure, and the sense of mora salage, and gave us a power over them public danger requires ins exercise. The them, as well as the whites, to use it in a and public danger required. To avert which the Constitution does not bestow, or first of these may be called jurisdiction un particular way '7 these calumities from our country it is imder military law, and 14 found in acts of

define, or limit No fallacy can be more transparent than Congress preserving rules and articles of prescribed articles in it, and afterward ately decide upon some course of adminis-this Our victories subjected the usur- war, or otherwise providing for the govern-

re open and in the full exercise of their at the pleasure of a military commander roper authority Over every State, com- The Constitution declares that "no bershi sentment. The Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, l.ber ed for the more efficient government of ty or property without due process of law." these ten State governments, nor adequate This bill sets aside all process of law, and and property, to the will of one man, and as

the writ of hubeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or Theasion, the publid safety may require it ; whereas this bill requires martial law, which of itself suspendathis great will in time of posterity peace, and authorizes the military to make the arrest, and give to the prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial witho it unnec essary delay fle has no hope of iclease Let us pause here to consider, upon this from custody, except the hope, such as it is of release by acquitual before a mulitary commission. The United States are bound Supreme Court of the United States in zz to guarantee to each State n rejublican purite Milligan I will first quote from the form of government 'Can it be pretended that this obligation

opinion of the majority of the (⁴our). "Martial law connot arise from a threaten s not palpably broken, if we carry out : ed invasion The necessity must be actual neasure like this which wipes away every restige of republican government effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil authority But this bill, in time of peace, makes martial law operate as hough we were in actual war, and become clothed with unlimited authority. The Parliament of England exercising the om the cause instead of the consequence, of the abrogation of civil aughority the more nipotent power which it claimed, was no-quotation:

the follows from what has been stud on (to say, it would convict men of trenson, and this subject that there are occasions when other crimes by legislative enachment. The cous and legal government, we elevate them must an low can be properly applied. If in person accuracy, again the traing, sometimes, foreign illy rankin or civil war the courts are a patient and a fair one, bit generally pur actually closed, and it is impossible to ad- ty prejudice previoled instead of justice initiation of the term of term of term of term of term of the term of term the truty and society ; and as no grees, and thus forbade its exercise by that power is left but the military, it is allowed body, and they provided in the Constitution bistory, which can never be forgotten, that to govern by martial Me until the luws can that no State should pass any bill of attain-heve then free course — 1 now quote from der – It is therefore impossible for any per the opinion of the minority of the Court son in this country to be constitutionally delivered by Chief Justice Chase: "We by punished for any crime by a legislatir no means assent that Congress can establish proceeding of any soit Nevertheless, here force the Constitution and Jaws; and that and apply the laws of war where no war is a bill of attainder against mine millions when this was yielded by the parties in rehas been declared, or exists. Where peace of people at once. It is based upon an ac exists, the laws of peace must prevail " cusation so vague as to be scarcely intelli This is sufficiently explicit. Pence exists gible, and found to be true upon no crediin all the territory to which this bill ap-phes Passerisa power in Congressintime was heard in his own defense. The rep gives us. This broad principle limits all to substitute the laws of war. The minority cludes from all participation in the trial our functions and applies to all subjects. concurring with the majority declares that The Conviction is to be followed by the friends of the Union, in the South as well Congress does not possess that power most ignominious punishment ever inflict. as in the North, as expressing bonestly and Again, and if possible, more emphatically ed on large masses of men It defranchises them by hundreds of thousands, and dethe Chief Justice with remarakable cleartess and condensation, sums up the whole grades them all, even those who are admut ted to be guiltless, from the rank of free men to the condition of slaves. The purnatter as follows . There are, under the Constitution, three kinds of military jurisdiction, one to be exercised, both in peace tent which pervades it from beginning to and war, another to be exercised in time of foreign war, without the boundaries of the end, is to change the entire structure and them, is a breach of our plighted honor, fo foreign war, without the boundaries of the end, is to enange the territerine and the and the source of the program being and the state governments, and to which I can imagine no excute and it originations and construction of orowil war within States or Districts occu- compel them by force to the adoption of orreficts treated as belligerents, and ganic laws and regulations which they are ur arms in crushing the opposition which a third to be exercised in time of invasion unwilling to accept, if left to themselves state of our government will be acknowled was made in some of the States to the exe-culos of the Federal law, reduced those United States, or during rebellion within ege of voting, the vast majority of them pended, capital is in constant perily pubthe limits of the States maintaining adhe- have no idea what it means. This bill not he securieties fluctate in value ; peace it

of all'he sustain the Constitution and can one of the States bronght under its operation no person shall ever, in any case, beste- place, it is the only system of fice govern- of all a sustain the Constitution and ext-either war or insurrection. The laws of prived of it. The Constitution also forbids ment which we can hope to have as a ner-realis provisions into practical operation the States and of the Federit government, the arrest of the entires, without judicial tion, when it ceases to be the rule of our if to morrow either branch of Congress warrant founded on probable, of use This couldnet we may, perhaps, take our choice would declare upon the presentation of hill- authorizes an atrest without varrant, befw(en complete anarchy, a consolidated their credentials, members constitutiondespotism, and a total dissolution of the ally elected and loyal to the general gov ernment, would be admitted to seate in But national liberty, regulated by Congress, while all others would be exclushall be held to answer for a capital or | law, will have passed beyond our reach 14 prized in these five military (istrict, 1:f, shall be held to answer for a capital or haw, with mare passed beyond our reach is bolignes, while all others would be extended by State otherwise infamous crime, unless on pie-laws and Federal laws, and the paisonal sentance by agrand jury "Thisbill holds" ever sag; no other is, or can be, so well the selection by ances were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represtrength of a great empire, with unspeakasented in Congress, it would send a thrill ble blessings of local self government, hav of joy throughout the entire land, as indiing a central power to defend the general cating the inauguration of a system which interests, and recognizing the authority of makes the citizen answerable, in his person the States as the guardians of industrial must speedily bring tranquility to the pub lin mind

While we are legislating upon subject

which are of great importance to the pea-

ple, and which must affect all parts of the

country, not only during the life of the

present generation, but for ages to come,

we should remember that all men are enti

led at least to a hearing in the councils

fortieth Congress assembles on the 4th day

of the present month, sixteen States will b

without a voice in the House of Represen-

tatives This grave fact, with the importan

May the sweetest harp in heaven-Brightest crown that o'er was given, Where the waves of life are driven Past the throne--Echo to her dainty finger. 'Pon het pure brow over thinger, 'Pon het pure brow over thinger, Calling homo' --Each

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

---- A Radical in the Wisconsin Legislature

----- The health of Alexander A Stephens i

emands his per diem in coin.

convicts in the Kansas penitentiary.

again reported to be failing rapidly

- Eachange

ANDREW JOHNSON

rights. It is "the sheat anchor of our safe to his life, to the will of two. Finally, the ty abrond, and energence at home." It was Constitution declares that "The privilege of ordained "to form a more apprect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquili ty, prompte the general welfare, provide for the confinent defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our These great ends have been ar tained heretofore, and will be again by faith-ful obedignorging it; but they are certain to be lost if we front with disregard its sacred which decide upon the destiny of themselves obligations. It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution, and to vindi cate its supreme authority, that we carried on a blogdy war of four years duration

Shall we now acknowledge that we eacri Mestions before us, should induce us to ficed a million of lives, and expended bi'lpanse in a career of registarion which, look. ions of treasure, to enforce a Constitution ng solely to the attainment of political ends, which is not worthy of respect and preservation " Those who advacated the right of fails to consider the rights it transgresses. he law which it violates, or the Constitu ccession, alleged in their own justification

ion which it imperils States, and puts the life, property, liberty that we had no regard for law, and that and honor of all the people, in each of them their rights of property, life and liberty under the domination of a single person would not be safe under the Constitution, as Washington, March 2, 1867 THE LITTLE CIRL THAT MEETS ME. administered by us. If we now verify this assertion, we prove that they wereas trut There's a little girl that meets me, And with laughter ever greets me. And to kuss her oft entreasts me. As I stray Long the path of life as dreary, Where the saidened heart and weary Shades the sunlight, shining near me, On my way. and in fact fighting for their liberty And instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitors against a right in history to the rank of self sacrificing pa triots : consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side She has eyes as blue as heaven. (Only aged about eleven.) But unto her (iod has given Such a heart, That forever she is singing. And her aweet voice, ever ringing, Beauly o'er the wrapt heart bringing. Sweet as art. should bear alone. It is a part of public With sunny hair so curly, With her tooth so white and pearly. I have met her, late and early. By the way, And Ftake her hand and pross it both houses of Congress, in July, 1861, de clared, in the form of a solemn resolution, that the war was, and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to er May the world smile kindly on her, Benedictions fall upon her, Angela be ber guard of honor, Ar sho goes Through this world of ours singupy, Peace to troubled epirate bringing, No grief her jure heart wringing With sta woes. beliion, the contest should cease, with th constitutional rights of the States, of indi

iduals, unimpaired. This resolution was adopted, and sen forth to the world, unanimously, by th Senate, and with only two dissenting voices by the House It was accepted truly the object of the war. On the faith of it, many thousands of persons, in both sections, gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause. To repudiate it now, by refusing to the States and to the individual pose and object of the bill, the general in- within them the rights which the Constitu tion and laws of the Union would secure 4 The eyils which spring from the unsettle If they do not, form a Constitution with peratively required that we should immed

---- The failure of the Equitable Life and Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, is announced.

gentleman residing in our town some few weeks ago purchased a lot of old, condemn-I sleepers from the railroad company, for The surpose of using them as Brewood.-They were accordingly covered to his residence, and sawed in suitable lengths wr the store and were used as fuel, and as such gave great satisfaction until one vening the good wife placed one of the pieces in the store, when a very strange and remarkable occurrence bappened .--Shortly after placing the wood in the store ter attention was attracted by a singular NO. J1. no se in the room, not unlike the crying of child or the mouning of a person in disticss, and upon searching for the cause of it secertained that the noise proceeded rom the store, and becoming, somewhat plarmed called in her husband and acquained him of the malter. The gentleman at unce advanced to the stave, "and upon opening the door a strange, and fearful sight met his gaze-right in the midst of the blazeing flames was a large black snake, ded, and their places remain vacant until writhing in agony and uttering the piteous noise which had attracted the attention of the lady. The snake slowly crawled out of the stove and dropped on the floor a veritable "fiery serpent," and in a few seconds expired. The snake had doubtless entered a cavity in the sleeper in the fall, and relapsing into a torpid state, was only aroused when encompassed by the flames.

Hanover Speetator

colling their eyes leavenward in pitiable horror at what they term the perjury of some Southern men who left the United States army on the breaking out of the war, forget that George Washington, the purest man who has lived since the days of the Redeemer, was once a Brittsh subject and and their children. At present ten States are denied representation, and when the an officer in the Britisharmy, having taken the oath to sustain King George the Third, England;-against all foes ! If these Southern men, going with the States to whom they claimed to owe paramount allegiance, have committed palpable perjury in their blind party zenl, so did The principle which clears the soul of Wash ington from perjury, washes their unquescomble sin away also. But to carry the subject further, we hold that the "loyal members of Congress have committed palpable perjury in their blind party seal. They wok an onih to support, respect and defend the Constitution. How much of it have they espected ? The Constitution requires that consent of the real government of a State is necessary, before a new one can be created, from any portion of it. How did West Virginia become a State ? But why specify, when every clause of the Constitution has been boldly and unblushingly violated and the guaranteed civil govern_ ments of sovereign States set at naught and a military despotism built upon their ruins for the perpetual aggrandizement of the

Jacobin party *- Ex.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT --- Dan Rice has writen a letter detailing his observations during an extended tour in the Southern States He says the Southern people are sadly mis-represented, principally by a class of felows noted in the following paragraphs : "There is a set of traders in some dis-

riots who swindle the poer negroes shamefully by selling them bogus jewelry and gewgaws at most exhorbitant prices. In e instances these persons write for the northern papers, and it is for their interest to have the South dominated by a military force, they will, of course, paint horrible pictures of the subdued rebels.

"In one instance that came to my knowledge, a trader had sold a breastpin to a negro for \$5, which was made at Waterbury, Connecticut, for sixteen cents, and this man was the correspondent of the Chicago Trise, a leading Radical paper in the North.'

We willingly credit this, because a fellow who is mean enough to correspond with a Radical organ, is just about rascal, enough to swindle a darkey. Turning around to the other-stand point, the fellow who would swindle a poor negro couldn't be anything else than a "loyal" correspondent of Radical organ. Dan is right .- Patriot & Union

OUR TURN MUST COMB .--- " Generation afr generation," says a fine writer, "have felt as we now feel, and their lives were as active as our own They passed like a va-por, while nature wore ... the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator onlynanded her The old Pennsylvania Reserves will hold to be. They will have the same attractions once for us as children. Yet a little while and all will have happened. "The throbbing heart will be stifled, and we shall be at res Our funeral shall find its way, and prayers An eagle was killed at Harrison, Ky., be said, and we aball be left alone in silence to and in darkness for the worms. And it may be, for a short time we shall be spoken of. the divergence of the spoken of, but the things of life will creep in, and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song ----- A German woman in Cincinnati, who died will be heard in the room in which we died

private injuries, are in substance and prin-ciple the same as these which preval in the reference of a commission was not according to nor has this been accomplished anywhere or ganize it as he pleased, prescribe its, and the pressing refuted of the same as a more in another in and a prevaling the may be described in another in any be described in any be described in any be described in another in any be described in another in any be described or has this been accomplished anywhere, organize it as he pleased, prescribe its.aode in the world. There, as well as elsewhere, of preceeding, appoint its members from offenders sometimes ascape for want of vigor ous prosecution, and occasionally, perhaps by the inefficiency of courts, or the preju-dices of jurors It is undoubtedly true would be used much more probably to dithat these evils have been much increased vide the responsibility of making it more and aggravated, North and South, by the cruel and unjust

Söveral provisions, dictated by the hudemoralizing influences of civil war, and by the rancorous passions which the contest manity of Congress, have been juserted in the has engendered. But that these people are bill, apparently to restrain the power of the maintaining local governments for them commanding officer, but it seems to me that selves which habitually defeat the object of they are of no avail for that purpose. The all government, and render their own lives fourth section provides :

and properly insecuse, is in itself utterly First-That trials shall not be unnecess impromable, and the arement of the bill to sarily delayed ; but I think I have shown that effect is not supported by any evidence that the power is given to punish without which has some to my knowledge. All the trial, and, if so, this provision is practicalthat effect is not supported by any ordence which has come to my knowledgo. All the information I have on the subject convinces me that the masses of the Southern people and those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions on questions of Federal policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their vo. their mutual prosperity as rapidly and at completely as their circumstances will per-mit The buil, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of first section declares that the proceeding sections shall cease to operato in any guestions of a completely meter and order is not its real object. The first section declares that the proceeding sections shall cease to operato in any guestion of a completely there earling approved the performance of a commission is not to be exceuted without being approved by the Orresident. This applies to case First—The selection of delegates to a Blate Convention by an election, at which there there and black in the selection of the selection. State Convention by an election, at which there bound approved to vote. which has come to my knowledge. All the

First.-The selection of delogates to s State Convention by an election, at which tegroes shall be allowed to vote. Second.-The formation of a State Conwhich

stitution by the convention so chosen. Third—The insertion into the State Con-

Third—The insertion into the state Con-stitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to ne-gross, and to such while men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion or felony. . Fourth—The submission of the Constitu-tion for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised, and its actual rati-fication by their votes.

ation by their votes. Fifth-The submi-sion of the State Con.

eiluition to Congress for examination and approval, and the actual approval of it by that body. Agath_The adoption of a certain amend-ish or cause to be punished."

Birth-The adoption of a certain amend-ment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution ** f the Legislature elected under the new any monarch in Englished for more than five seventh-The adoption chessid ament: bundred years. In all that time, no people

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tion in the Legislature? I have always contended that the goverment of the United States was sovereign within its constitu ional spere, that it executed its laws like

the States themselves by applying its coer the same cflect as a Sinte, and no other .---The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy

of those who advocated secession, and canot be agreed to without admitting that bill is not a part of that sort of military rebellion and domestic violence, were anti-cipated when the government was framed, and the means of repelling and suppressing them were wisely provided for by the Con o declare that the States in which they might occur should be expelled from the Union

Rebellions, which were invariably suppressed, occurred prior togenat out of which these questions grow. But the States continued to exist, and the Union remained

I take it to be clear uffler this bill that he military commander may condemn to States with the Federal government were death without even the form of a trial by a military commission, so that the into a solution of the will of

two men instead of one the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as the shooses to appoint, for it declares that he shall "pun-

Such a power has not been wielded by

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to make its part of the Constitution of the sone south the states and threaten the sone south to be so other States | who speak the English language have born

gents to legal obclience, not to the yoke of ment of the instional force. The second fain measures in a prescribed way, neither I am thoroughly convinced that any set-an arbitrary despotiem. When an absolute may be distinguished as military govern-black nor white can be releved from the tlement, or compromise, or plan of action organize it as he pleased, prescribe its node of preceeding, appoint its members from among h's own subordinates and revise all its decisions. Instead of mitigating the harshness of his single will, such a tribunal would be used much more probably to dipeople of the counties where it was favored by a part or a majority of the population. To be the state of the where of the where it was favored of of or state of the state of the where it was favored by a part or a majority of the population. To of every a way within districts or ple, and indo the hands of the white poor Could they, for such a reason, be wholly build wed and deprived of their representa-equately secures public safely and private the state of the where of the state of the state of the state of the white poor the state of the sta

the time of general providence of the second process for the govern-thet it could put down insurrection with ment of the national forces. That body of

only to the citizen and not to the soldier. forbids the exercise of judical power in any

vania, in Rhode Istatid, and in "New York, vania, in Rhode Istatid, and in "New York, at different periods of our history, violent and armed opposition to the United States was carried on. But the relations of Those cent decision of the Supreme Court has

down. It is true that in these earlier cases

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rights." It will be observed that for the its operations will begin as soon as the gen- to sustain, in time of peace, the nation rights. It will be observed that it is the its openation is troops can be put in place, which they bere safely through the ordeal can be excremed or created under our Con-the dread alternative between its harsh of a protracted civil war. Among the most stitution, there is but one that can prevail rule, and compliance with the terms of this sacred guarantees of that instrument are in time of peace, and that is the code of measure, is not suspended nor the people those which declared that. "Each State shall

military law has no application to the citi- deliberate Aud when they have done all prived of its equal suffrage in the Senater sen, nor even to the citizen soldier encolled that this measure requires them to do, othin the militia in time of peace. But this er condictions and contingencies, over which they have no control, yet remain to own members," and may "with the concurhoresy to be right. Invasion, insurrection, is, for that applies only to the soldier, and be fulfilled; before they can be relieved rence of two thirds expel a member." Thus,

not to the sitison, while contrarywise the military law provided by this bill applies from martial haw, sucher Congress must as heretefore urged, in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and formity with the will of this Congress, and must declare these States entitled to repre-I need not say to the representatives of stitution ; but it was not thought necessary. the American people that their Constitution sentation in both houses The whole question thus remains open and unsettled, and way but one, that is, by the ordeined and must again occupy the attention of Congress;

established courses. It is equally well known and in the meantime the agilation which that in all oriminal cases a trial by jury is now prevails will continue to disturb all made indispensable by the express wards of portions of the people, tificate of election, he may at once be ad-that instrument I will not enlarged on the The bill also denies the legality of the mitted or rejected, or should there be any that instrument I will not enlarged on the estimable value of the right thus secured

governments of ten of the States which participated in the ratification of the amendto every freeman, or speak of the danger to nents to the Federal Constisution abolishing slavery for ever with n the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically ex-ry to the House, of which he thus becomes a member, that happossesses the requisites which must ensue from a denial of it anywhere or upon any pretense. A vory re cludes them from the Union If this as-sumption of the bill be correct, their contraced the history, vindicated the dignity, constitutional and legal qualifications. If not suppossed to be interrupted or obanged and made known the value of this great currence cannot be considered as having thereby, after the rebellious portions of privilege, so clearly that nothing more is been legally given, and the impertant fact due allegiance to the government, and re-their population were defeated and put needed. To what extent a violation of it is made to appear that the consent of three turned to his constituents, they are admonmight be excised in time of war or public fourths of the States, the requisite number It is plain that the authority here given to the military afficer amendment, thus for our best of a second in time of war or public to the military afficer amendment, thus for our best of a second in time of the solution of the states and the for war or public to the military afficer amendment to absolute despotism. But to make it still unendurable, the bill provides that it may be delegated the ordinances of second were treated by within our horders, except those who are in stool before the amendment was officially gress are thus effectively, exerted in the inall the friends of the Union as mere nulli- the service of the government. It is such declared to have become a part of the Conties, and are how acknowledged to be so by a condition of thing stata an at of Congress stitution. That this measure proposed by fadelity to the Union. And is it not far the States themselves. If we admit that is proposed, which, if carried out, would this bill does not violate the Constitution in better that the work of restoration should the states themselves. If we admit that is proposed, which, if arrived out, would this bill does not violate the Constitution in better that the work of restoration and out, would this bill does not violate the Constitution in better that the work of restoration active and in a static dense in the second states in, when they dense it is proposed, which is constitution, we sweep to their posterity for an indefinite period: is too clear to admit of the least doubt. If only remains to consider whether the second states, and the second states, and the second states are shown at the second states in the second states are shown at the second states in the second states are shown at the second states in the second states are shown at the sec

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their first annual banquet, at Harrisburg, on the 13th of May.

----- A great conflagration at Yeddo, in Japan, has destroyed four miles of houses in the comuercial quarter.

last week, which measured 81 feet from tip Jup of the wings.

and the other Gen. Lee.

tore and cowhided a clerk who had been saying naughty things about her.

Stock Exchange last week. -----At a recent wodding in New York, the afforded time for deliberation. The bill have at least one representative," and that

bride's presents-silver, jewelry, laces, shawls, says to them - Take martial law first ; then , 'no State, without its consent shall be de-

Each House is made the "Judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its has disappeared, with about \$100,000 forwarded y deluded people who hoped to get suddenly

with a revolver, which going off, shot the man all the States, there can ie no just grounds

of approhension that persons who are disdead on the spot. -In a Liverpool breach of promise case, loyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the plaintif produced nine bundred and eighty-the Constitution and laws are enforced by a nine low-iletters as evidence. The judge ernine love letters as evidence. The judge excused the attorney from reading them. vigilant and faithful Cougress, When a A shoemaker in Richmond finished a pair of shoes seventeen and a half inches Senator or Representative presents his ceroesseventeen and a half inches long tificate of election, he may at once be ad

and five inches and a half wide, for a negro ma He will have to go to the forks of a road to find a question as to his eligibility, his creden ot-jack.

tials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to -----It is very difficult to live, said a widower with seven girls, all in genicel poverty. You must husband your time, said a sage friend, I had rather husband some of my daughters, said the poor lady.

-A Missouri blacksmith has prepared retused admission as a member, for want o horseshoe for the Paris Exposition, made of rav re from Iron Mountain. Half the shoe, is finturned to his constituents, they are admon-ished that none but persons loyal to the ed, and the other half shows the ore as it was dug from the mine. ed a day of thanksgiving among the Odd Fel-lows of the United States. The fraternity intend celebrating the day with appropriate serterests of loyalty to the government and

vices and corempnies. -----Five dead bodies, bhipped to Ann Arbor, Mich., were discovered in four harrels at Buffs-lo, a fow days since. Four of the bodies were adults and the fifth an infant. They were probably designed for dissection.

ably designed for dissection. — A laboring man in Providence, R. I., has been fined and sent to jail for ten days, for full-ing alsep in church. The Providence Journal thinks the minister ought to be fined for not

-----It is said that the negross in Nashville are greatly anthused over the re-nomination of Brownlow for Governor. If this is true it shows a greater degree of demoralization among th than we had supposed they could reach in so short a time.

-----Bonnett sparce no pains to make the new Herald astablishment a magnificent edifies. The

> The Senate, in parguance of the new law, elected John D. Defree, "Req., Superintendent ne Wenof Public Printing, in place of Con dall. Esq., who was appointed by the President under the old law last summer, which was chauged a few days ago for the purpose o instating Mr. Defrees.

-----Mr. Samuel Horton, of Rockaway, while engaged in fulling some treas in the violatity of Grassy Pond, a few days since, came acress a hollow tree in which he found secreted the sum of \$800 in silver. From marks upon some of the coins it is evident that the deposit was made over 14 years ago.

-----Anna Dickinson has given to the doetor who attended her when she was 11 out west, a pair of goblets with an incoription stating, among things, that they are given "in remanamong things, that they are given "in remain-brance of a life well saved," which is doubeful as a question of fact, and, anyhow, argues great check in Anna to say.

in the ability of the Southern white to control the magro vois to suit themselves, is an adventi-of re-organisation of the Southern States under the Badicals and that the ex-Growenth is op-roet if his conclusions, is will find that the Southern States will not be admitted to repre-toring the suit on some as be indicated. sentation quite as soon as he liellever.

-----Formey's Chroniple srils Grant & coward, because he does not declars for the Radinals. .7 4.7