The Bedford Inquirer

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ On JULIANA ST., apposite the Mengal House, BEDFORD, BEDFORD CO., PA.

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Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. I

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y.'

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They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliafia street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.

April 28, 1865:tf.

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Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of
the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South
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aprl, 1864--tf.

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April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Aug. 5, 1864, -tf.

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DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in fae building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April I, 1864—tf.

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Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1884—tf.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., BY HARRY DROLLINGER. Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who step at this House. Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 29th, 1864 .- ft.

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RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittaness promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

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apr. 8, 1864—zz.

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Bediord Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

Vol 38: No. 30

Select Boeten.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown

There is no death! The dust we tread Shall change beneath the summer showers To golden grain or yellow fruit, Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hangry moss we bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
The only wait through wintry hours,
The coming of the May. There is no death! An angel form Walks o'er the earth with silent tread, He bears our best loved things away, And then we call them "dead."

He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers; ransplanted into bliss, they now Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird like voice whose joyous tone
Made glad this scene of joy and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And when He sees a smile too bright, Or hearts too pure for taint and vice, He bears it to that world of light To dwell in paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen, The dear immortal spirits to For all the boundless Universe Is life—they are not dead.

Political.

LETTER FROM ROBERT DALE OWEN. Negro Suffrage and Representative Pop-ulation.

The Three-Fifth Principle in Aggravated Form.

To the President:
Sir: From the recollections, now twenty years old, of the years when we were Congressmen together, I derive an abiding faith in your probity, your patriotism and your stern devotion to democratic principle. Suffer me to address to you, and through you to the People over whom you preside, a few considerations touching a great measure of public policy. I know that it is your habit kindly to receive, if even from private and

population, have hitherto differed considerably: the actual population, in 1860, being upward of thirty-one millions (31,148,047), and the representative population about twenty-nine millions and a half only (29-553,273). The difference between the two is nearly one million six, hundred, thousand. is nearly one million six hundred thousand (1,594,774.) See Compendium of Census, pages 131, 132.

The reason of this is apparent. In the

The reason of this is apparent. In the year 1860 there were, in round numbers, four million of Slaves (3.950,531) in these States. These slaves were not estimated, in the representative population, man for man. Five of them were estimated as three, for by the Constitutional provision regulating the basis of representation (Art. 1, Sec. 2, 1, 3), there was to be taken the whole number of free persons and three-fifths of all other persons. Two-fifths of the "other persons" were left out. But two-fifths of four millions is one million six hundred thousand.

About two million four hundred thousand About two million four hundred thousand of the slaves are to be regarded as having entered, under the last Census, into the basis of representation. In other words, the white slave-holding population of the South obtained a political advantage the same as that which they would have reaped by actual addition to their population of two million four hundred thousand free persons. As under the last Census the ratio of representation was fixed at one hundred and twenty-seven thousand (Census, page 22), the seven thousand (Census, page 22), the South, in virtue of that legal faction of two million four hundred thousand additional freemen, had eighteen members of Congress added to her representation. Her total number of representatives being eighty-four, she owed more than one-fifth of that numshe owed more than one-fifth of that fund-ber to her slave property. It follows that if, in a republican government, the number of free persons be the proper basis of represen-tation, she had upwards of one-fifth more political influence than her just share. Each one of her voters possessed a power (so far as the election of the President and of the House of Representatives was concerned) greater by one-fifth than that of each North-

No man friendly to equal rights, even if No man friendly to equal rights, even if (being a white man) he restricts the principle to persons of his own color, will offer a justification of a partition of political powers of unfair as this. It was not defended, on principle, by those who assented to it. It was accepted as a necessity, or supposed necessity, in the construction, out of discordant materials, of the American Union.

We of the North have hitherto acted upon it as men under duress—our hands bound

from which, let events turn as they will, there is to be no departure. We are traversing unknown and treacherous seas, and must take soundings as we go. Nor should must take soundings as we go. Nor should we omit the precaution of a sharp look-out for breakers ahead. It seems to me that we may expect such on the course we are pur-

into antagonistic relations, exasperating against the former alike the rich planters, from whose mastership they fled, and the "poor whites," who always hated them, and to whom emancipation (raising despised ones to their level) is a personal affront.

to whom emaneipation (raising despised ones to their level) is a personal affront.

But there is a motive for exclusion in this case stronger than anger, more powerful than hatred—the incentive of self-agrandizement. They who are made the judges are to be the gainers—unfairly but vastly the gainers—by their own decision.

Observe the working of this thing. By the Constitution the representative population is to consist of all free persons and three-fifths of all other persons. If, by next Winter, Slavery shall have disappeared, there will be no "other persons" in the South. Her actual population will then coincide with her representative population. She will have gained, as to Federal representation, 1,600,000 persons. She will be entitled, not as now to 84 members, but to 94; and her votes for President will be in proportion; Congress, if it intends that the Constitutional rule shall prevail, will have to alter the apportionment so as to correspond to the new order of things.

Now, if the negro is admitted to vote, the Constitutional rule will operate justly. For then each vote; in the South will have and here in the South will have and here.

Constitutional rule will operate justly. For then each voter in the South will have pre-cisely the same political influence as a voter in the North. The unjust three-fifth prin-

in the North. The unjust three-fifth principle will have disappeared forever.

On the other hand, if color be deemed cause of exclusion, then all the political power which is withheld from the emancipated slave is quined by the Southern white.

For though, by law, we may deny suffrage to the freedman, we cannot prevent his being reckoned among those free persons who constitute the basis of representation. His presence, whether disfranchised or not, adds, in spite of all we can do, to the political contents.

to the People over whom you preside, a few considerations touching a great measure of public policy. I know that it is your habit kindly to receive, if even from private and unofficial source, such ! onest suggestions as are of a character involving sectional harmony and the National safety.

Those is an aspect of the negro suffrage question which has, I think, arrested less attention than it merits: not the aspect of right; not the question whether, in restoring to a lowly and humble race, down trodden for ages, their outraged liberty, we ought to give them the ballot to defend it; but a question more selfish, relating to our own race one not of sentiment but of calculation; essentially practical and of imminent importance.

His presence, whether distranchised or not, adds, in spite of all we can do, to the political influence of the State, for it increases the number of its votes for President and the number of its representatives in Congress. Now, somebody must gain by this. The gain is shared equally by every actual that State, blacks are excluded from voting, then every white voter will go to the political influence of the State, for it increases the number of its votes for President and the number of blacks are excluded from voting, then every white voter will go to the political influence of the State, for it increases the number of its votes for President and the number of its votes fo

at this time, or will they be for years to come DENTISTS.

tance.

Dentity modes a construction of the States composing the Union, and their representative strives as voters; will you not find yourself bear without exception, abjectly poor; at this time, or will they be for years to come more than lip-loyal if even that? I think you will not say that they are. It would reduce them to an equality with the census of 1860 and to the Constitution, can verify.

The attual population of the States composing the Union, and their representative strives as voters; will you not find yourself bear without exception, abjectly poor; at this time, or will they be for years to come more than lip-loyal if even that? I think you will not say that they are. It would reduce them to an equality with the census of 1860 and to the Constitution, can verify.

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But let us assume that two-thirds of all the white male adults of the South become

the white male adults of the South become voters, and that they exclude from suffrage, by law or by Constitutional provision, all persons of color, what would be the political consequences under such a state of things? If (as we may roughly estimate), by destruction through war and by depletion of population through emigration to Mexico, to Europe and elsewhere, the number of whites throughout the late Rebel States shall have been reduced until blacks and whites exist there in nearly equal numbers, then, in the case above supposed, each voter in these States, when he approached the ballot box during a Congressional or Presidential election, would do so viciling three TIMES as much influence as a voter in a Northern State. This vast advantage once gained by Southern whites, is it likely that

Northern State. This vast advantage once gained by Southern whites, is it likely that they will ever relinquish it?

Nor, if we disfranchise the negro, is there any escape from such consummation, except by rooting out from the Constitution the principle that the whole number of free persons shall be the basis of representation. But that principle lies at the base of all free government. We abandon republicanism itself when we discard it.

Thus it appears that the present experiment in reconstruction, if suffered to run its course, and if interpreted as I think we have just cause to fear that it will be, tends (inevitably, it may be said) to bring about two results:

two results:

First: To cause the disfranchisement of the freedman. Whether we effect this directly, as by provision of law or by a disqualifying clause in a proclamation, or whether we do it by leaving the decision to his former masters and his old enemies, matters nothing except in form and in words, the result is brought about with equal certitude in either way. Passion, prejudice and self-interest concur to produce ice and self-interest concur to produce

Second: It establishes-not the odi three-fifth clause, not even merely a five-fifth clause—but something much worse than either. It permits the investiture of the Southern white with a preponderance of political power, ever enjoyed since the world haven

cessity, in the construction, out of discordant materials, of the American Union.

We of the North have hitherto acted upon it, as men under duress—our hands bound by the Constitution—as it were under protest. We preferred unequal division of power, as regards the two great sections of the Republic, to the chance of anarchy.

That was in the past. Are we, in the future, hiving got rid, by terrible sacrifice, of the cause of that injustice, still to tolerate the injustice itself, even in aggravated form?

Doubtless, now that our hands are free, we have no such intention. Let us take heed lest we increase and perpetuate this abuse, as men often do, without intention.

Seldom, if ever, has there been imposed on any ruler a task more thickly surrounded with difficulties than that, now before you, of reconstruction in the late insurrectionary States. Uncertain as we are of the sentiments and intentions of men just emerging from a humiliating defeat, little more can be done than to institute an experiment and then wait to see what comes of it. It would be premature to lay down any settled plan I do not believe me in this, Mr. President

And what manner of men, I pray you, are those whom we propose thus to select from among their fellows—granting them may expect such on the course we are pursuing.

The present experiment appears to be, to leave the work of reconstructing Government in the late Rebel South to the loyal whites; or, more accurately stated, to the whites who shall have purged themselves from the crime of treasen (actual or implied) so far as an oath taken from whatever motive, can effect such purgation. Will this experiment, if it proceed unimpeded, result in the permanent exclusion of the negro from suffrage?

In proof that it will, it might suffice to remember that these men have grown up in the belief—have been indoctrinated from the cradle in the conviction—that the African is a degraded race. Add that the war has brought the blacks and whites of the South into antagonistic relations, exasperating against the former alike the rich planters, from whose margarshin them powers unknown to democracy, investing them powers unknown to democracy, investing to them with privileges of an oligarchical character? It is ungenerous to speak harshly of a vanquished foe, especially of one who has shown courage and constancy worthy of the noblest cause; but the truth is the truth, and is ever fitly spoken. They are men whose terrible misfortune it has been to be usual and demoralizing the world ever saw. The wises of those whom we propose them powers unknown to democracy, investing to them with privileges of an oligarchical character? It is ungenerous to speak harshly of a vanquished foe, especially of one who has shown courage and constancy worthy of the noblest cause; but the truth is the truth, and is ever fitly spoken. They are men whose terrible misfortune it has been to be used and demoralizing the world ever saw. The wises of those whom we propose them powers unknown to democracy, investing them powers unknown to democracy, investing them powers unknown to democracy, investing them powers unknown to democracy.

the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on one part, and degrading submissions on the other. * * * The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and his morals under such circumstances." ("Notes," p. 270.)

These are the habitual results of the system. To what incredible excesses its occasional outburst may run we have frightful evidence daily coming before us; schemes of wholesale incendiarism, involving deaths by thousand of women and children; schemes to poison, by the malignant virus of the yellew fever, an entire community; deliberate low fever, an entire community; deliberate plans to destroy prisoners of war by insuf-ferable hardships and slow suffering; plots

ferable hardships and slow suffering; plots, too successful, alas! to shroud a nation in mourning by assassination.

Many honorable exceptions no doubt there are, in whom native virtue resists daily temptation. Such exceptions are to be found in all communities, no matter how pernicious the surroundings. But in deciding National questions we must be governed by the rule, not by the exceptions.

The Southern whites subdivide into three classes: The slaveholders proper, many of whom are excluded from pardon by the Proclamation of Annesty; the "poor whites" and what may be called the yeomen of the South—of which last our country feels that her worthy President is a noble type, and of which we may regard stout-hearted Parson Brownlow as a clerical example.

which we may regard stout-hearted Parson Brownlow as a clerical example.

If this last class, whence have come the sturdiest Union men in Secessiondom, constituted, like the mechanic of New England or the farmer of the West, a large proportion of the population, we might hope that it would leaven and redeem the extremes of society around it. But it is found sparse and in inconsiderable numbers, except, perhaps, in Eastern Tennessee and the northern portion of North Carolina. The poor whites, of whom the clay-eating pine-lander of Georgia and other Gulf States is the type, far outnumber them. Of this last class Mrs. Fanny Kemble, in that wonderful book of hers, "Journal of a Residence on a Southern Plantation," gives, from personal observation, a scapia, accompany are, I suppose, "(she says) "the most degraded race of human beings claiming an Anglo-Saxon origin that can be found on the graded race of human beings claiming an Anglo-Saxon origin that can be found on the face of the earth—filthy, lazy, ignorant, brutal, proud, penniless savages, without one of the nobler attributes that have been found occasionally allied to the vices of savage nature. They own no slaves, for they are, almost without exception, abjectly poor; tion and the utter degredation of their na

ures." (Journal, p, 146.)
I have often encountered this class saw many of them last year while visiting, as member of a Government commission, some of the Southern States. Labor degrasome of the Southern States. Labor degraded before their eyes has extinquished within them all respect for industry, all ambition, all honorable exertion, to improve their condition. When last I had the pleasure of seeing you at Nashville, I met there in the office of a gentleman charged with the duty of issuing transportation and rations to indigent persons, black and white, a notable example of this strange class. He was a Rebel deserter; a rough, dirty, uncouth specimen of humanity—tall, stout and wiryspecimen of numanity—tan, stout and why-looking, rude and abrupt in speech and bear-ing, and clothed in tattered homespun. In no civil tone he demanded rations. When informed that all rations applicable to such a purpose were exhausted, he broke forth: "What am I to do then? How am I to get

"You can have no difficulty" was the reply. "It is but fifteen or eighteen hours lown the river" (the Cumberland,) "by teamboat to where you live. I furnished you transportation; you can work your

way."
"Work my way!" (with a scowl of angry contempt,) "I never did a stroke of work since I was born, and I never expect to, till

"Carry wood!" he retorted with an oath.
"Whenever they ask me to carry wood, I'll tell them they may set me on shore; I'd rather starve for a week than work for an hour; I don't want to live in a world that I can't make a living out of without work."

Is it for men like that, ignorant, illiterate, vicious—fit for no decent employment on earth except manual labor, and spurning all labor as degradation—is it in favor of such insolent swaggerers that we are to disfranchise the humble, quiet, hard-working negro? Are the votes of three such men as Stanton or Seward, Summer or Garrison, Graat or Sherman, to be neutralized by the ballot of one such worthless barbarian?

Are there not breakers shead? To such an issue as that may not the late tentatives

an issue as that may not the late tentatives at reconstruction, how faithfully soever conceived and intended for good, practically tend?

The duty of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government is as sacred as the duty to protect each of them from invasion. Is that duty duly fulfilled when, with the power of prevention in our own hands, we suffer the white voter in the least loyal, the least intelligent and the least industrious section of our country, to usurp a measure of politi-cal power three-fold greater than in the rest

of the nation, a voter enjoys? Will it be denied that we have the legal power in our own hands?

sentation, shall, because of color, be deprived of the right of suffrage.

If we neglect to impose the first condition the cause of the late Rebellion will continue, and will, some day, produce another. If we neglect to impose the second condition, an oligarchy, on an extended scale, will grow up in one large section of the country, working grave injustice toward the voters of another section. The three fifth abuse will re-appear in a giant form.

escions of the Union.

It is not here denied, nor is it deniable, that, under ordinary circumstances, a State may, by a general law applicable to all, restrict the right of suffrage vas, for example, to those who pay taxes, or to those who can read and write. And it is quite true that the effect of such a law would be to give additional political power to those who still enjoyed the elective framchise. But a State can only do this after she has a State Government in operation, not when she is about to frame one. North Carolina is in the Union, as she has always been; but her people, having lost. by war against the Government, their political rights, are not allowed to go on under their old Constitution and laws. They have to begin again. As fadno; if desiring to be a State would have to deet members of Convention has to frame a State Constitution, to be presented, for acceptance or rejection, to Congress. Now, just as Idaal haveto deet members of her Convention, to half her free population, or if she did, would find her Constitution, to be presented, for acceptance or rejection, to Congress, as and emanating from the whole people; so, in my judgment, ought not Norek Carolina, having forfeited her State rights and beginning anews as a Territory does, to be permitted, in advance, to reject more than a third of the free population—381,522 out of 992, 622. I hope she will she store content of the region of the propertion of the place where his heart ought to be. Such anomalies are common. There is common, which tied, in advance, to reject more than a third of the free population—381,522 out of 992, 622. I hope she will she to construe her rights as to venture on such a rejection. If she did, would find her Constitution, to be presented, for the descion of the place where his heart ought to be. Such anomalies are common. There is the propertion of the place where his heart ought to be. Such anomalies are common. There is the propertion of the place where his heart ought to be. Such and the propertion of the place wh naving to rected her State rights and beginning anew as a Territory does, to be permitted, in advance, to reject more than a third of her free population—361,522 out of 992, 622. I hope she will not so construe her

rights as to venture on such a rejection. If she does, Congress eaght to reject her Con-stitution as authorized by a part of her peo-But, beyond all this, we cannot safely allow the negro-exemption clause to take its chance along with other possible restrictions to suffrage which a State, fully organized, may see fit to enact. First, because of its magnitude. It is an act of ostracism by one-half the free inhabitants of an entire section of country against the other half, equally free. Secondly, because of its character and results. It is an act of injustice by by those who have assaulted the life of the nation against those who have defended the national life; an act by which we abandon to the tender mercies of the doubtfully loyal and the disguised traitor those whose loyalty has stood every test, untainted, unshaken; menignorant and simple, but whose rude fidelities in the forest, or the Union cause imperset. But, beyond all this, we cannot safely al

set in the forest, or the Union cause imperiled on the battle-field. iled on the battle-field.

The decision of a matter so grave as this should be taken out of the category of those rights which a State, at her option, may grant or may withhold; because, being nagrant or may withhold; because, being national in its consequences, it is national in its character. This is a matter for Federal interference, because, like emancipation, it is a matter involving the Federal safety.

It is because I know the frankness of your own character, Mr. President, that, at possible risk of conflicting opinions, I write to you thus frankly. It is because I am deeply impressed by the vast importance of the

I think of our Union soldiers, the survivors of a thousand fields. I recall the last days, not of conflict but of triumph, when Confederate arms were stacked and Confederate arms were stacked and Confederate arms were stacked and Confederate arms were stacked. erate paroles were given, and the Stars and Bars fell before the old flag. I remember with what fierce fury those who surrendered

at last, fought, throughout a four years' desperate effort to shatter into fragments that benignant Government under which, for threequarters of a century, they had enjoyed threequarters of a century, they had enjoyed prosperity and protection. I remember all that was done and suffered and sacrificed, before, through countless discouragements and reverses, treason's plot was trampled down and the glorious ending was reached. And as, in spirit, I follow victors and vanquished from the scene of conflict, I think that never was nation more gratuitously or more foully assailed, and that never did nation owe to her deliverers from anarchy and dismemberment a deeper debt of gratiude and good will.

Then I ask myself a great question. Shall these soldiers of liberty, returning from fields of death to Northern fields of labor and of peaceful contest—of contest in which the ballot is the only weapon, and the bulle-tin of defeat or of victory is contained in the election-returns—shall these veterans, who never flinched before military force, be overcontempt,) "I never did a stroke of work since I was born, and I never expect to, till my dying day."

The agent replied quietly: "They will give you all you want to eat on board if you help them to wood."

"Carry wood!" he retorted with an oath.
"Whenever they ask me to carry wood, I'll tell them they may set me on shore; I'd rather starve for a week than work for an analysis of the strong on the fields of death to become the victors on the fields of Legislation?

It is a question which the nation cannot.

It is a question which the nation cannot fail, ere long, to ask itself; and who can doubt what the ultimate answer will be?

may God, who, throughout the great crisis of our nation's history, overruling evil sis of our nation's history, overruing evil for good, has caused the wrath of man to work out his own gracious ends—directing us, without our will or agency, in paths of justice and of victory which our human wisdom was too feeble to discover—direct you also, throughout the arduous task before you, to the Just and the Right!

ROBERT DALE OWEN. New York, June 21, 1865.

THE following anecdote of the Iron Duke recommended to the Secretary of War, and of the Navy, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with mous sums in frittless experiments with new inventions. A man came to the Duke. "What have you to offer?" A bullet proof jacket, your grace." "put it on." The inventor obeyed. The Duke rang a bell. An aid de-camp presented himself. "Tell the captain of the guard to order one of his men to load with a ball cartridge." The inventor, disappeared, and was never seen. ventor disappeared, and was never seen again near the Horse Guards. No money was wasted in trying that invention.

Unsuccessful Rebels cannot, by bits of paper called Secession ordinances, take a State out of the Union; but, by levying civil war, they can convert all the inhabitants of State into public enemies, deprived, as such, by law, of their political rights. The United States can restore these rights—can pardon these public enemies. And we have the right to pardon on condition; as, for example, on the condition that Slavery shall cease to exist; or on the condition that none of those persons, who form the basis of representations.

YANKEES WANTED.—Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of Baltimore, in a letter to the Boston Christian Register, relates the following: "Said a gentleman, well known here, to me—himself a southern man and a large slave owner, who had by word and act notoriously sided with the South—What Maryland to-day wants is five hundred thousand Yankees. I smiled, and said that I had not placed the number quite so high; when he repeated with emphasis, 'Yes, sir; five hundred thousand Yankees.'"

Miscellaneous.

If we neglect to impose the first condition the cause of the late Rebellion will continue, and will, some day, produce another. If we neglect to impose the second condition, an oligarchy, on an extended scale, will grow up in one large section of the country, working grave injustice toward the voters of another section. The three fifth abuse will re-appear in a giant form.

But if we suffer this it cannot fail to produce, as Slavery produced, alienations and heart-burnings. Under any gian of reconstruction involving so flagrant an injustice it is in vain to expect harmony or permanent peace between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union.

It is not here denied, nor is it deniable, that, under ordinary circueastances, a State may, by a general law applicable to all, restrict the right of suffrage, as, for example, to those who pay taxes, or to those who can read and write. And it is quite true that the effect of such a law would be to give additional political power to those who still enjoyed the elective franchise. But a State can only do this after she has a State Government in operation, not when she is about to frame one. North Carolina is in the

all men base,—or, in other words, like them-selves. Few, however, are all evil. Every Nero did a good turn to somebody; for when Rome was rejoicing over his death some loving hand covered his grave with flowers. Public men are seldom or never fairly judged at least while living. However pure they cannot escape calumny; however pure-they cannot escape calumny; however cor-rect, they are sure to find eulogists. Histo-ry may do them justice; but they rarely get it while alive, either from friends or foes.

THE "LADIES" " MAN.

By his air and gait, the ultra fashionable style of his clothing, the killing curl of his moustache, the 'look and die' expression of his simpering face, his stream of small talk, and sundry other signs and tokens of a plethora of vanity, and a lack of soul and brain, you may distinguish at a glance the individual who plumes himself upon being a 'ladies' man.' His belief in his own ir resistibility is written all over him. And to say the truth, your ladies men have some say the truth, your ladies men have some grounds for their self-conceit. It is indubitable that girls do sometimes fall in love, or what they suppose to be love, with fellows who look as if they had walked out of tailor's fashion-plates—creatures that by the aid of the various artists who contribute to the "make up" of human poppinjays have been converted into superb samples of what art can affect in the way of evine way are converted into superb samples of what art can affect in the way of giving man an un-manly appearance. The woman who mar-ries one of these flutterers, is to be pitied; for, if she has any glimmerings of common sense, and a heart under her bodice, she will soon discover that her dainty has no more of a man's spirit in him than an auto-matic figure on a Sayovard's hand over matic figure on a Savoyard's hand-organ. But a woman worth a true man's love is never caught by such a specimen of ornamental hollow-ware. A sensible woman is in fact, a terror to "ladies' men," for they in fact, a terror to "ladies' men," for they are aware that her penetrating eye looks through them, and sounds the depth of their emptiness. She knows the man indeed from the trumpery counterfeit, and has no touch of the mackerel propensity to jump at a flashy bait, in her wholesome composition. The ladies' man should be permitted to live and die a bachelor. His vocatien is to dangle after the sex, to talk soft nonsense, to carry shawls and fans, to astonish boarding-school misses, and to kindle love flames as evanescent and harmless as the fizz of a squib. If, however, he must needs become a Benedick, let him be yoked to some vain and silly flirt, his natural counterpart. So shalt the law of fitness not be outraged.—Literary Companion. counterpart. So shalt the law of fit be outraged. -Literary Companion.

NOT GOOD FOR MAN TO BE ALONE.

No one will contend that there are no No one will contend that there are no crimes committed by married men. Facts would look such an assertion out of countenance. But it may be said with truth that there are very few crimes committed by married men, compared with the number committed by those who are unmarried.—Whatever faults Voltaire may have had, he certainly showed himself a man of sense when he said, "The more married men you have the fewer crimes there will be. Marhave, the fewer crimes there will be. Mar-riage renders a man more virtuous and more have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise." An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar or a bird with one wing, can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten where married men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of these acts was laid while in a single state, or when the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an insuitable match. Marriage changes the whole current of a man's feelings, and gives him a centre for his thoughts his affections, and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the counsel, the affections, the example, and the interests of his, better half keep him from certaic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. Therefore the friend to marriage is the friend to society and to his country. And we have no doubt but that a similar effect is produced by marriage on the woman; though, from a difference in their labors, and the greater exposure to temptation on the part of the man, we have no doubt but man reaps a greater advantage from the restraining influences of marriage than woman does.

Some music teacher once wrote that the "art of playing on the violin requires the nicest perception and the most sensibility of any art in the known world; "upon which an editor comments in the following manner: "The art of publishing a newspaper and making it pay, and at the same time have it please everybony, beats fiddling higher than a bits?"

TRUTH ILLUSTRATED.

A child was once walking through a strange country, led by his fathers hand. The loving parent had pointed out to him, far away in the distance, the home to which they were going; and now the child's mind was troubled, for the road seemed to lead quite another way.

"Are you sure we are in the right path?"
e would often ask.
But his father's only answer was, "Trust

But his father's only answer was, "Trust to me."

Again the little questioner spoke:

"I cannot see how we shall ever get there by climbing this steep mountain side."

Still the reply was, "Keep fast hold of my hand, and faar nothing."

So the father and son went on their way until, when the little feet were very weary, a sudden turn in the road showed them that they were at home.

Now, it is in such a way that God often leads his children. They are like the little one who was so puzzled about the way. "What will become of us?" they often ask, "What will be to-morrow? or next year? or twenty years to come?" Now, such questions are like the child's. The proper answer is that which the father gave to him, "Trust." "Do what is right now—to-day, so when to-morrow comes you will find that God is taking care of you and helping you still, and in the end all will be well."

THE ARAB'S PROOF.—A Frenchman who had won a high rank among men of science, was crossing the great Sahara in company with an Arab guide. He noticed with a sneer that at times his guide, whatever obstacle might arise, put them all aside, and kneeling on the burning sands, called on his God.

Day after day proceed and still the Arab.

and kneeling on the birming sands, called on his God.

Day after day passed, and still the Arab never failed, till at last one evening the rhilosopher, when he rose from his knees, asked him, with a contemptuous smile, "How do you know there is a God? The guide fixed his burning eye on the scoffer for a moment in wonder, and then said solemnly, "How do I know there is a God?" How did I know that a man, and not a camel, passed my hut last night in the darkness? Was it not by the print of his foot in the sand? Even so," and he pointed to the sun, whose last rays were flashing over the lonely desert, "that foot-print is not that of a man."

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.—It is a remarkable fact that one of the most abundant materials in nature—iron—is the strongest of all known substances. Made into best steel, a rod of one-fourth of an inch in diameter win sustain 2000 pounds before breaking; soft steel, 7000; iron wire, 6000; bar-iron, 4000; inferior bar-iron, 2000; cast, iron, 1000 to 3000; copper wire, 3000; silver, 2000; gold, 2500; tin, 300; cast, zinc, 160, sheet zinc, 1000; cast lead, 55; milled lead, 200 Of wood, box and locust, the same size, will hold 1200; the toughest ash, 1000; elm, 900; beech, cedar, white oak, pitch pine, 600; chestnut and soft maple, 550; poplar, 400. A rod of iron is about ten times as strong as a hemp cord. A rope an inch in the strong as a hemp cord. times as strong as a hemp cord. A rope an inch in diameter will bear about two and a half tons, but in practice it is not safe to subject it to a strain of more than about one ton. Half an inch in diameter, the strength will be one-quarter as much; a quarter of an inch, one-sixteenth as much, and so on.—

American Artisan.

American Artisan. A HINT.—If your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her tender sweetheart, asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed, that's certain—we've seen it tried. Don't forget this, little

JUVENILE PATRIOTISM.—A bright little girl not four years old hearing an elder broth-er, who is a physician, say something about an "attenuation," when she interrupted an "attenuation," when she interrupted him quickly with, "What kind of a nation is that, I'd like to know? There ain't but one nation—the star-spangled banner nation!"

'Well, Pat,' said a witty gentleman to his hired man, one morning, 'you've got here first at last. You were always behind before—but you get here early of late.—How did you come out with your lawsnit you were telling me about?'

'Faith, yer honor, I come out square all ground.'

"John," said a doting parent to her gor-mandizing son, "do you really think you can eat the whole of the pudding with im-punity?" "I don't know, ma," replied the young hopeful, "but I guess I can with a

"Go to grass!" said a mother to her daughter. "Well, then, I suppose I'll have to marry," ejaculated the fair damsel.— "Why so?" exclaimed the astonished mother. "Because all men are grass." The eld

In Illinois, a genius advertises on behalf of a certain famous accidental railway that "an experienced coroner and six practical jurors will follow each regular train in spe-cial cars, together with a few surgeons and reporters." reporters.

HARRY TURN married a cousin, of the same name. When interrogated as to why he did so, he replied, "that it had always been a maxim of his, that one good turn deserves another.'

A MISERABLE old bachelor, who forgets that the present is not leap year, says. 'If you meet a young lady who is not very shy, you had better be a little shy yourself.'

THE water that has no taste is purest; the air that has no odor is freshest; and of all the modifications of manner, the most generally pleasing is simplicity. A RETIRED actor, with a fondness for poultry, was asked why he named a favorite hen 'Macduff,' He replied that it was because he wanted her to 'lay on.'

Uncomfortable.—To be seated at the table opposite a pretty girl, with a plate of hot soup, on a hot day, a troublesome moustache, and no handkerchief.

An editor out west has married a gul named Church; he says that he has enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church than he ever did in his life before.

I AM ASTONISHED, my dear young lady, at your sontiments; you make me start."

"Well, I have been wanting you to start for the last hour,"