Bedford Inquirer. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JUNE 22, 1866. UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET - FOR GOVERNOR, MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY. OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A DISMAL HOWL.

The Copperhead organ in its last week's issue wails most pitcously over the misfortunes of its especial friends, the deserters. Its choicest billingsgate is appropriated to to the task of consigning Gov. Curtin to eternal infamy in the estimation of all present and future deserters. We have no doubt the Governor will be able to endure the imprecations of the whole pack of deserters with as much equanimity as Washington and his compatriots did the anathemas of a similar class, known as Tories during the war for independence. The contemplation of the misfortunes of the vilest of men, even where they are the result of their own misdeeds, always excites our sympathy ; but when the organ speaks of the 'blond bought'' immunities of these "skedadlers' the thing becomes so supremely ridiculous as to extort a broad grin from the most rueful of countenances. "Blood bought immunities of deserters" ! ! ! What a burlesge upon the poor chicken-hearted miscreants !---Well may the disconsolate deserter beg to be saved from such farcical vindications. After thus cruelly holding up stands it requires each district to keep its the objects of its sympathies to the public scorn and contempt, it bravely tells the poor forfeit the State appropriation. Now the fellows "not a hair of your heads shall be hurt"---brave words, when no one has ever hinted at violence ; a generous government instead of bringing them to a just and well merited punishment has contented itself with depriving them of citizenship, while it holds the protecting aegis of the law over their persons and property, and permits them to hide themselves in the deepest retirement, not even asking them to come forth and vote. Possess your souls in patience ye faint hearted ones, ye shall not need even the proffered protection of your val-iant organ, provided you keep out of reach of the boys that wore the blue. But most unlucky, most unfortunately farcical of all this lugubrious howl is the closing exhortation, "be firm, trust in the Lord, and keep your powder dry," a watchword stolen from the Puritans and redolent of Plymouth rock, an exhortation, to "keep their powder dry." to the men who, in mortal terror, with quaking hearts and pallid faces, fled to the fastnesses of the mountains and the Canadian border lest they should scent even afar off the smell of powder ! "Keep your powder dry"! why it's enough to throw the poor fellows into convulsions or start them hot-foot for the nearest patch of woods. Well may the poor deserter cry in utter despair 'save me from my friends.'

The Copperhead leaders have been in a pretty bad stew for the last week making preparation for the Convention which They had a de un luce Tucodaf. perate time quieting all the fears of the faithful. They had apparently too much timber on hand, some of it we are afraid, will be useless in the future. The Gazette has week after week lectured the aspiring upon the propriety of sticking to the nomination once made, while it labored hard secretly, no doubt, to bring about the defeat of the very individuals whom it was lecturing to stand by the nomination. We suspect

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL ON SCHOOL LEGISLATION. In commenting on the school legislation

f the last session the Pennsylvania School fournal in its May number says : "Another of the failed measures was the

attempt to impose; a general State tax for Common School purposes. And here, too, we are free to say, that the instinct of the Leg-slature was according to our views of the Comn islature was, according to our views of the nature and wants of the system, in the right

The great, strong, republican, conservative ature of the Peunsylvania Common School stem, is its District (Township, Borough or ity) feature. This leaves with the parents the youth of each district, through their mmediate and responsible representa he directors, as much of parental and ntrol over the schools as is compatible with te fact, that it is a public system. Not o to the District Boards locate and erect Not only chool houses, employ and pay the teachers, egulate the studies, grade the schools, select he school books and fix the duration of intraction, but they also determine the amount f means necessary to effect all these purpo-es, —eaca for itself, and in proportion to the rants and wishes of its own people. Wherewants and wishes of its own people. Where-as, if a general State tax be imposed for school purposes, this individuality and indeendence of the districts is not only interfe d with over the whole State, but in the mor opulous portions, where also wealth is in the f the schools and the elevation of the branch-s will be checked, that they may be promoed in others.' This all reads very well if we don't hap.

pen to see the other side of the question Let us take a look at the practical working of what is here called the "great, strong, republican, conservative" feature of the Common School System. As the law now schools open four months in each year or State appropriation is made from the State funds, to which every district in the State ontributes its share under a regular and equal system of taxation, and it is but just and right that each district should get its proportionate share of the appropriation. The present school law gives it, only, on the above condition of first keeping the schools of the district open four months in the preceding school year. Under this "great'strong, republican, conservative feature" the poor district of Red Bank in Armstrong county, was obliged, in 1864, to levy a school tax of 12 mills on the dollar and then accept such indifferent teachers as could be had at \$15.50 per month in order to get her share of the State appropriation, while the rich district of Oley, in Berks county, had 5 months school and was enabled to pay \$22.50 per month, with a tax of three-fourths of a mill on the dollar (.41 of a mill would have procured her four months school at the same wages as Red Bank,) and to secure her share of the State appropriation. Here we see under the working of the present law a poor district compelled to endure about thirty times as eavy a tax as its rich neighbor or submito being robbed of its just share of the State appropriation; yet this is but one of a thousand cases that might be cited. We are really astonished that a Journal, that has labored so long and well in the cause of ed-

ucation, should oppose reform where such gross injustice and inequality are known to vist. Again it says : "There is another strong objection to the School tax, which its advocates do not, or will not appreciate; but which every friend of the system should estimate and take into he account. It is, that in the rich and pop-lous counties the system is not yet so firmly settled in the affections of the people as to be able to withstand every shock, and that there fore sound policy teaches us not unnecessarily to again arouse a hostility which has but recently ceased to be active."

We would simply ask the Journal whether it would advise the abandonment of al measures of reform, because a few rich counties would be likely to object to changing an arrangement, which now gives .them the lion's share of the State appropriations without requiring them to bear their proportionate share of the burthens of taxation? We would also call the attention of the Journal to the fact that in its own county of Lancaster, E. Hempfield district can secure but six months school at \$29.00 per month with a tax of 13 mills while West Lampeter obtains eight months school at \$30,00 per month with a tax of 1.5 mills, in other words, it would require about twelve times as hea vy a tax in East Hempfield to enable it to obtain the same educational advantages Exchange. as its neighbor, West Lampeter; in this

good (which we as well as the Journal believe it to be) in regard to the separate district, why should it not be equally right, just and good when extended, not only to

all the districts of a county, but to all the counties of the State. The necessity for a reform in the method of distributing the appropriations becomes strikingly apparent when we examine the school reports and find that the present method of distributing them in proportion to the number of taxa bles has uniformly resulted in favor of the richer counties where taxation is comparatively light and against the poore where it is always oppressive. Though the schools of the poorer and thinly settled districts may not average more than half as many scholars as those of the richer and more densely populated ones, they must nevertheless have teachers, and though one person may easily teach a school of fifty scholars, two schools of twenty-five scholars each, inevitably require two teachers; this is a fact not in the least difficult to comprehend, but which accounts for the gradual increase of the cost of instruction as we leave the rich and densely populated districts and approach those that are poor and sparsely settled, as well as for the fact, that, the cost of teaching a single scholar per month is \$3.70 in Tionesta district, Forest county, while it is but 20 cents in Southampton district, Cumberland county. However great the difference in cost of instruc tion all are alike the children of the State and equally entitled to her bounty as well : u

her care, and that, without the imposition of unequal and unjust burthens. While the Journal may declare that the proposition to divide any portion of the proceeds of the State tax according to the number of schools is most unequal, we as stoutly affirm, that, in view of the diversity existing in surface, soil, climate, wealth and density of population throughout the State, no law, ignoring these facts and, dividing the State appropri.ation without regard to the number of schools can possibly accomplish any near anproximation to an equality in the educational advantages afforded to the children of the State, without an unjust, unequal and oppressive district taxation. We are sorry be obliged to differ thus radically from the position taken by the School Journal. but we are convinced that a thorough and. nonest discussion of the proposed new law an only result in good and only wish we had. more time and space to devote to a thorough examination and exposition of the facts we have here briefly set forth, as gathered from the school reports, feeling assured that it could have but one result, the triumphant demonstration of the absolute necessity for a radical reform in the adminis tration of the financial department of our Common School System.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.

Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, Member of ongress from Warren District of this State ech in that body on Saturday last, the speech in that danger to our institutions set forth the great danger to our institutions which the success of the Democratic policy of Reconstruction would create. He show ed that, if the entire South should be per itted to take part in the next Presidential election, it would, in conjunction with the Rardar States of Kentucky. Missouri, Mary-land and Delaware, and only three of the strongly Copperhead States of the North, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut be able to elect a President and Congress of the same noticital strong and so take hold of the ame political stemp, and so take hold of the government and undo all the beneficial effects of the war and inflict positive hardships upon the loyal masses of the country. We quote from his summary of evils which would be certain to follow such a Rebel Victory—for Rebel victory it would be indeed.

nsions must then be surrendered

RECONSTRUCTION.

Constitutional Amendment Passed by the House.—The Vote—Ayes, 120 Re-publicans; Nays, 32 Democrats.—Certi fied Copies to be Sent to the Governors of the States.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commer-WASHINGTON, June 13.

The House to day took up and finally pas-ed the joint resolution from the Senate proosing an amendment to the Constitution as anditions precedent to a restoration of the Union. But two hours debate were allowed which were mostly occupied by the Democrats in fifteen minute speeches. Mr. Stev ens, though evidently quite ill, closed the debate in a speech of fifteen minutes. The House gathered around him as he spoke, and every member listened intently to his remarks. He did not fully approve of every feature of the amendment as it came from the Senate, but declared that he was willing to defer to others and accept it as a whole, as it was now before the House. The vote was then taken, and resulted ayes 120, nays was then taken, and resulted ayes 120, mays 32. It was strictly a party vote, every Re-publican present, including Raymond, Still-well, Hale and Green Clay Smith, voting for it. The Democratic vote was cast solid against it. Twenty one members were ab-sent. There was quite a large attendance of spectators, but the usual demonstrations of annlause were omitted

of applause were omitted. The Clerk of the House will now forward to the Governors of the various States a certified copy of the amendment for ratifica-tion by the Logislatures thereof.

The House Concurs in the Senate Amendments,-Speech By Thaddeus Stevens.

WASHINGLON June 13. Mr. Stevens introduced a substitute for the bill introduced by him on the 28th of May, to enable the States in rebellion to re-gain their privileges in the Union, which was ordered to be printed. The substitu-contains the flowing new section in refer ence to Tennessee: "Section 9.-Whereas The State of Tennessee has returned to her allegiance to the United States, and by a regular convention of her citizens has framed a constitution, which, on being submitted to the people, has been duly ratified, and which though not fully republican nor suited to the altered condition of her institutions, yet as it contains many elements of a just govern ent; therefore. Be it enacted, That the State of Tennes

see may be admitted to representation in Congress, and her present Senators and Representatives, if found to be duly appoin-ted, elected and qualified may be admitted to seats on taking the required oath: provided that unless the said State of Tennessee shal before the first day of January next, either e shal by legislation or constitutional provision enfranchise all classes of her citizens and ex tend the right of suffrage impartially to every class and shall give to every person within her jurisdiction an equal standing in her courts of law and equity, both as suitor or witnesses, and shall ratify the amendmen to the Constitution, Article 14th, proposed by this Congress, then the provisions of this by this Congress, then the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the State of Ten-nessee exclusively, shall cease and become null and void and the said State shall no bar-ger be represented in Congress. The third section is altered to as to read: SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That whenever the President of the United States shall down it process he shall enable to be a so

shall deem it proper, he shall issue his proamation directing a convention to be called to form legitimate constitutions for their re spective States. And shall direct an election abes to a convention which shall meet an election gates to a convention which shall meet at the time specified by him at the Capitol of the State and form a state Constitution which shall be submitted to a vote of the people and if ratified by a majority of the legal voters shall be declared the constitution f the State.

The sixth section, declaring that tho who have forfeited their citizenship shall not be entitled to exercise the elective frau hise until five years after they shall have iled their intention to be reinvested with

them as legitimate governments, and inso-lently demands that they be represented in Congress on equal terms with the loyal States. To repress this tyranny, and at the same time to do some justice to the conquered rebels, requires caution. The great danger is, that the seceders may soon commender the loyal work in Congress overwhelm the loyal men in Congress. The haste urged upon us by some loyal, but impetuous men; their anxiety to em-brace the representatives of rebels their ambition to display their dexterity in the use of the broad mantle of charity and especially the danger arising from the unseru-pulous use of patronage, and from the oily rations of false prophets, famous for sixty day obligations, and for protested political promises admonish us to make no further

Referring to the third section, Mr. Steamendment as an improvement. In his judgment, it endangered the government of the country, both State and National, and might give the next Congress and President to the reconstructed rebels with their enlar-ged basis of representation and the exclusion of loyal men of color from the ballot box. He saw no hope of safety unless in the pre-scription of proper enabling acts which should do justice to the freedmen and enjoin While he saw much good in the proposition he did not pretend to be satisfied with it, and still he was anxious for its speedy adop-tion for he downeed to be satisfied with it, tion for he deprecated delay. Let us, he said in conclusion, no longer delay. Let us take what we can get now and hope for bet-ter things in future legislation in enabling

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on concurring in the amendment of the Senate. Several anouncements hav-ng been made of members absent or paired Mr. Eldridge, in ridicale, announced that f Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Mr. Voor-hees, of Indiana, had not been turned out of their seats they would have voted "No;" o which Mr. Stevens added that if Jefferson Davis was here he would probably have vo-ted the same way. (Laughter and applause. Mr. Wentworth added—"So would Jake

Thompson." The Speaker directed his own name to be

alled and he voted aye. The vote was a strictly party vote, and re

ulted-yeas, 120; nays, 32. The Speaker announced that over two thirds of both Houses having agreed to the joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the

joint resolution was passed.

The Constitutional Amendment as it was Passed Perfected by both Houses Congress.

Joint resolution proposing an amendmen o the Constitution of the United States Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled two thirds of both Houses Concurring. That the fol-owing article be proposed to the Legislatures of the sevend States as an amondment to the lowing awfield be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the

ARTICLE-SECTION 1. All persons born r naturalized in the United States and subect to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein hey reside. No State shall make or enforce my law which shall abridge the privileges primmunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apport ioned among the several States according o their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State ex-luding indians not taxed; but whenever the ight to vote at any election for electors o resident and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress executive and judicial officers, or the members of the atures thereof, is denied to any of the the right of citizenship, is amended so as to reduce the term to three years. The Senate amendments to the Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States were taken from the Speaker's table for action by the

all are unwilling to submit, at least for the time being to Federal authority, it is equally clear the ruling motives is a desire to ob-tain the advantages which will be derived from a representation in Congress. Offi-eers of the Union army, and Northern men who go South to engage in business, are generally detested and proscribed. South ern men who adhered to the Union are bit South terly haited and relentlessly persecuted in some localities, prosecutions have been in-stituted in the State courts again Union offi-

eers for acts done in the line of official duty, and similar prosecutions are threatened else-where as soon as the United States troops are removed ; all such demonstrations show a state of feeling against which it is unmisa state of feeling against which it is unmis-takably necessary to guard. The testimony is conclusive that after the collapse of the Confederacy the feeling of the people of the rebellious States was that of abject submis-sion; having appealed to the tribunal of arms, they had no hope except that, by the magnanimity of their conquerers, their lives especially their property, might be preser-ved. Unfortunately, the general issue of pardons to persons who had been prominent in the rebellion, and the feeling of kindness and conciliation manifested by the Execu-tive and very generally indicated throughand conciliation manifested by the Execu-tive and very generally indicated through-out the Northern press, had the effect to render whole communities forgetful of the erime they had committed, defiant towards the Federal Government, and regardless of their duties as citizens. The conciliatory measures of the Government do not seem to have been met even half way. The bitter-ness and defiance exhibited towards the Uni-ted States under such circumstances is ted States, under such circumstances is without a parallel in the history of the world. In return for our leniency we receive only an insulting denial of our authority, in return for our kind desire for the resumption of fraternal relations we receive only inso-lent assumption of rights and privileges long ince forfeited : the crime we have punished to this day deemed it safe to restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, to relieve the insurrecto-ry States of martial law, or to withdraw the pops from many localities, and that the Commanding General deems an increase of the army indispensable to the preservation of order and the protection of loyal and well sposed people in the South. The proof

ion and dangerous to the Government throughout the insurrectory States would alarming. We now propose to restate, as briefly as possible, the general facts and principles ap blicable to all the States recently in rebel

First-the seats of Senators and Repre First—the seats of Senators and Repre-sentatives from the so-called Confederate States became vacant in the year 1861, du-ring the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents, with the sanction and by the direction of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and Government of the Uni-ted States with a declared intent to over-throw the same by forming a Southern Conthrow the same by forming a Southern Con-federation. This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States with a Confederacy ; which the same States with a Confederacy ; which levied and waged war, by sea and land, against the United States. This war con-tinued more than four years, within which period the Rebel armies beseiged the Capi-tal, in raded the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, de-stroyed more than 250,000 loyal soldiers, and increased an increased national burden of not posed an increased national burden of not than \$3,500,000,000, of which seven of ght hundred millions have already et and paid. From the time these Con-derate States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress and levied war of the scheme, your committee submit to against the United States, the great mass of Congress as the best they could agree upon their people became and were insurgents, traitors, an all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal and practicable re-lation of enemies of the United States.

as follows, which may be regarded as a summary of the whole case: The evidence of an intense hostility to the Federal Union, and an equily intense love for the late Confederacy, nurtured by the war is decisive. While it appears that I are summiting to submit at least for the of the nation, its navy, its forts and arse-nals, its whole civil administration, its credit, pensioners, the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war, the public nonor, pcace and safety shall all be turned over to the keeping of its recent enemies without delay and without imposing such conditions as in the opinion of Congress the security of the country and its institutions may demand.

Seventh-The history of mankind exhibits no example of such madness and folly. The instincts of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender by Grant to Lee, and by Sherman to Johnson would have been disasters of less magnitude; for new armies could have been raised, new battles fonght, and the Government saved the anti-coercive policy which, under the pretext of avoiding bloodshed, allowed the rebellion to take form and gather force, would surpassed in infanoy by the matchless wi edness that would now surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion until proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the national faith and

the national safety. Eighth-It has been shown in this report Eighth—It has been shown in this report and in evidence submitted, that no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constitu-ency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we accept the State of Ten-nessee, qualified to cleet Senators and Representatives in Congress. No State Constitution or amendment to a State constitution has had the sanction of the people. All the so-called legislation of the State Conventions and Legislatures has been had under military dictation. If the Presihad under military dictation. If the Presihad under military dictation. If the Fresi-dent may at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or Chief Executive qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect representatives, and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the Legislative Department the constitutional form of Government is the constitutional form of Government is s paraded as a virtue, and the principles of republican government which we have vindicated at so terrible cost are denounced as unjust and oppressive. If we add to this evidence the fact, that although peace has been declared by the President, he has not where the president and the most patriotic motives, they can not but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.

Ninth.—The necessity of providing ade-quate safe guards for the future before res-toring the insurrectionary States to a partic-ipation in the discettion of public affairs is apparent from the bitter hostility to the Government and people of the United States yet existing throughout the conquer-ed territories as proved incontestably by the testimony of many witnesses and by undis-

puted facts. Tenth.-The conclusion of your commit tee therefore, is, that the so-called Confed erate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such represen-tation adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organ ization of law as shall determine the civi rights and privileges of the citizens in all parts of the Republic; shall have represen-tation on an equitable basis; shall fix a stigma upon treason and protect the loyal peo-ple against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of the rebellion, and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end they offer a joint provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States and the two severed bills designed to carry the same into effect, before referred to. Before closing this report your committee beg leave to state the specific ree-mondations operations to the state the specific reeommendations submitted to them are the result of concession after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the Repub ic. It was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible of the imperfections in the hope that its imperfection may be cured and its deficiencies supplied by logis-lative wigdom, and that, finally adopted. may tend to restore peace and harns

the defeated understand it by this time.

The news from Europe indicates fully the determination of Austria and Prussia to settle their difficulties by a resort to the arbitrament of the sword. It is thought that the conflict will become general. The effort to settle the matters at variance between these two great nations, by the submission of them to a general conference of all the powers, has proved abortive. The next mail may bring us the accounts of battles fought and victories won. We have a warm sympathy for Prussia in the approaching conflict and hope she may be able to overcome her formidable adversary.

IT The Copperheads use the same amount of vituperation in regard to the Soldiers' Convention which assembled in Pittsburgh on the 6th inst., that they did with regard to giving the soldiers a vote while in the service. It is the same old bile. The soldiers have been their deadly enemies whenever they have been at a respectable distance. The Rebels and Copperheads agree most s ngularly.

The act disfranchising deserters is the most deadly blow to Copperheadism that has been inflicted since the overthrow of the Rebellion. They intended forming Clymer Soldier Clubs throughout the State, and imagine their chagrin when about to commence the work of love to find three-fourths of all their soldiers' disfranchised. It was wicked in Governor Curtin to sign the bill and thereby spoil the hopes of those already despairing.

Gold sold up to 1601 in New York on last Saturday. The cause of this heavy rise is attributed to the almost certain resort to arms on the Continent and continued Bank failures in England.

The New Hampshire Senatorship.

CONCORD, N. H., June 15. The vote for United States Senator in the House of Representatives to-day resulted as follows :

James W. Patterson	199
Ira A. Eastman	110
Daniel Clark	2
In the Senate the vote stood :	
Patterson	9
Eastman	3
Mr. Patterson was warmly congratu in and out of the State House, on his tion.	

Death of an old Journalist.

WASHINGTON, June 16. WASHINGTON, June 10. Col. W. W. Seaton, well known in con-nection with the National Intelligencer, died to-day, of a cancer, with which he had been afflicted for several months. He was about 81 years of age.

Death of General Cass.

DETROTT, June 17. o'clock this morning, aged 83 years.

view of the case, we are very much mistaken if that portion of the citizens, of rich old Lancaster, residing in East Hempfield would not heartily approve of some measure that would at the same time lighten their taxes and bring them a little nearer an equality, is point of educational advantages, with their neighbors. Still further the Journal says :

"Apart from tundamental objections, the

"Apart from fundamental objections, the act proposed to effect this measure was, to say the least of it, very one-sided. It not only proposed to tax the property of the State in proportion to its value, and then to distri-bute the proceeds in proportion to popula-tion,--thus compelling the ricker to contri-bute to the education of the poorer counties; but it added a measure, never heard of before, to carry even farther this inequality. The proceeds of the tax were to be divided into two equal parts;--one, to be distributed amongst the counties in proportion to the number of youth between 6 and 21 years of age, in each; and the other to be divided ac-cording to the number of schools in each. Now we have always believed, that the distri-bution should be by seither mode; but that finds coming from the State, should be div-ded according to actual average attendance in funds coming from the State, should be divi-ded according to actual arerage attendance in each district. And the poorer counties would gain by this, for the reason that they have fewer select or private schools than the rich-er, and will therefore show a larger average. The great reason, however, for this mode is, that it would materially stimulate the at-tendance and increase the averages. But the is, that it would materially summate the at-tendance and increase the averages. But the proposition to divide any part of the proceeds of a State tax by the number of schools is, beyond all question, most unequal; it being well known, that in such counties as Brad-ford, the average number on the roll of each of the schools is little over half what it is in a consisting of the school is little over half what it is in

a double advantage, one in the collection and one in the distribution of the tax." We call special attention to the sentence we have put in italics. If we were surprised at the ideas set forth in the previous quotations what shall we say of this, which, not only ignores but actually opposes the

great fundamental principle of our Common

General Lewis Cass died in this city at 4 cation of the children of the poor. If this

with Confederate claimants; service House.

in the Union Army, would be an impediment to political success and the Treasury, sup-plied by the industry and economy of the North, would be steadily absorbed in Con-federate damages. Then your creditors might count their worthless bonds and learn exactly how much it eost to reclaim their fugitive masters. Then the pensionless wid-ows and orphans of our valiant dead might bemcan in poverty and neglect the ingrati-tude of a Republic saved by a husband's and father's blood. And then our surviving soldiers must conceal their honorable scars in the Union Army, would be an impedime soldiers must conceal their honorable scars to save a humble position in the Capital they helped to preserve—for the enemy Then, sir, we will all see, feel and realize what the opposition in different phraseology constantly assert, that the object of the war was to force the Rebels to become our rulers

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Conference Abandoned-Hopes of Peace almost Vanished. New YORK, June 16. The Inman steamer City of Paris, which

left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th, ar-

of the oth, and categories on the transformer rived here this morning. It is fully confirmed that the proposed Conference is abandoned, owing to the de-mands of Austria, which were regarded by England, France and Russia as tantamount to a refusal. All negotiations are broken off by the neatrals, and it remains for the armed powers to negotiate among themselves or commence war. Hopes of peace have almost vanished. The London Times says : Daily, almost

urly, the chances of peace fade away. It lieves the first event will occur in the Elba Duchies, but that the great move of Austria will be an attempt to possess herself of Si-

sia. The Daily News says appearances indicate that a declaration of war, or a manifesto equivalent to it will proceed from Prussia. The Prussian Government had issued a ircular note to the neutral powers, charging Austria with flagrant breach of treaties, by referring the Holstein question to the Diet. Prussia also sent a protest to Austria, de-claring that the measures announced by Austria in the Diet are in violation of the

the Duchies, and restores the powers to be swept through by the tempests, the frosts and the storms of despotism. Do you in-quire why, holding these roins, and possesswill observe the Gastien Convention until a definite settlement of the question of the Duchies is effected. The only object in reerring the matter to the Diet was to effect

such settlement.

all quarters After another long debate on the reform bill, Hoyter's amendment in favor of the postponement was withdrawn, and the bill was ultimately referred to the Committee with division. The impression was abroad that the measure would be withdrawn, but the Government surgers withdrawn, but the Government gave no indication of such

great fundamental principle of our Common School System. The most striking charac-teristic of the district feature of the system, so highly eulogised in our first extract, is that all the property of the district shall be equally taxed for the education of its chil-dren, in other words, that the property of the rich, shall be taxed to assist in the edu-cation of the children of the poor. If this principle is so eminently right and just and

om the Speaker's table for action by th

Mr. Stevens stated that if the House por-tion of the Committee on Reconstruction had examined the Senate amendments and were unanimously of opinion that they should be concurred in, the amendments were so slight that unless the gentlemen on the other side desired to discuss it the mendment has been being to military, under the United States or weder any Spate who having a president of the the the the that unless the gentlemen on the other side that unless the gentlemen on the other side lesired to discuss it, the members on his ide were willing to take the vote at once. If, however, discussion was desired, he sug gested that speeches should be limited to gested that speeches should be infinited to fifteen minutes, as he proposed to call the previous question at half past three o'clock. Mr. Harding, of Ky., proposed that the Democratic side should have one hour allow-I them for debate, to be divided among them as they choose. Mr. Stevens agreed to that.

It was understood that the Democratic hour would be parcelled between Messrs. Rogers, of New Jersey, Harding, of Ken-tucky, and Finck, of Ohio. He was followed on his own side of the question by Messrs. Fink and Harding, (of Ky.,) and on the Republican side by Messrs, Henderson and

The House then seconded the previou the rouse then seconded the previous question, and Mr. Stevens closed the debate He congratulated the House and the country that a scheme was soon to be submitted to the people for the admission of an outlawed

community to the admission of an outlawed community to the privileges and advantages of civilized and free government, and a scheme containing, he said, much positive good though omitting of many better things.

In my youth, he continued, in manhood and in my old age, I have fondly dreame that when any fortunate chance should have broken up for a time the foundations of our stitutions, and released us from the obliga tions, the most tyrannical that were even imposed in the name of freedom, the intelli gent, free and just men of this Republic would

turn to their professions, and their conscience would have so remodeled all our institutions as to have freed them from every vestige of oppression of inequality of rights of the re-cognized degradation of the poor and the su-perior caste of the rich. In short that no listinction would be tolerated in this purified Republic, but that which arose from merit and conduct. This bright dream has vanish-ed like the baseless fabric of a vision. I find treaty of Gastein, and cause the suspension of the Duchies, and restores the powers to the position accorded them by the terms to

An Austrian circular declares that Austria ill observe the Gastien Convention until a fect a proposition? I answer, because I live among men, and not among angels; among men as intelligent as determined as indepen-dent as myself who, not agreeing with me.

A matter to the Diet was to effect the settlement. Military preparations are reported from Military preparations are reported from tual consideration, therefore, is our only re-sort for mutual hostility. We might well have been justified in making renewed and more strenuous efforts for a better plan. Could we have had the co-operation of the Executive, with his cordial assistance, the

Executive, with his cordial assistance, the rebel States might have been made model republies and this Nation an empire of uni-versal freedom; but he preferred restoration to reconstruction. Hachose that the slave states should remain as nearly as possible in their ancient condition, with such small modifications as he and his prime minister should suggest without one, unpertingent in hould suggest without any impertinent in-erference from Congress. He anticipated terference from Congress. He anticipated the ligitimate action of the national legislature and by rank usurpation erected govern-ments in the provinces, imposed upon them institutions in the most arbitrary and un-constitutional manner and now maintains

or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any Staae Legislature, or as an execu-tive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may, by a vote of twothirds of each House, remove such disability. SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, inclu-

ding debts incurred for the payment of pen-sions and bounties for services in suppressing surrection or rebellion, shall not be ques oned, but neither the United States nor bligation incurred in aid of insurrection or ebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The Report of the Joint Committe or Reconstruction.

The detailed report of the Committee Reconstruction made in each House of Con-gress, sets forth the reasons for the conclusion to which they came in reporting an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the two bills with which the public are already familiar. Speaking of the condition of the Confederate States at the close of the rebellion, the committe ay these States were in an utter state of xhaustion and without governments. The President had no power except to execute the laws of the land as Chief Magistrate execute tution he was Commander in Chief of the army and navy. It was his duty, under the laws of nations and the army regulations, to restore order, to preserve property and to protect the people against violence from any quarter until provision should be made for their government. He might, as President assemble Congress and submit the whole matter to the law-making power, or he might continue military supervision and control until Congress should assemble on its regularly appointed day. As to the Gov-ernors appointed by the President, it could not be contended that they posessed, or could exercise, any but military authority They had no power to organize civil gov ept that which inferred in their own per-ons under their commissions. Neither had e President, as Commander in Chief, any other than military power, but he was in xclusive possession of the military author-y. It was for him to decide how far he would relax it; when and on what terms he would withdraw it. He might, perhaps permit the people to assemble and to ini-tiate local governments and to execute such ocal laws as they might choose to form, not inconsistent with, nor in opposition to, laws of the United States, and if satisfied they might safely be left to themselves, he might withdraw the military force altogether, and leave the people of any or all of these States to govern themselves without his in-States to govern themselves without his in terference. The report, which is a long one concludes their theatre of operations from the battle

duced in the peoportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole gress and judicial decision and is recognized This position is established by acts of Con-(Signed) W P FESSENDEN by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches. Second—The States thus confederated

prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitrament and did not cease uotil all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers, State and Confederate, taken prisoners or put to flight, every vestige of State and Confederate Government obliterated, their territory overrun and occupied by the Fed-eral armies, and their people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war; en-titled only by public law to such rights, privileges and conditions as might be vouch safed by the conqueror. This position is also established by judicial decision and is recognized by the President in public proc-

amations documents and speeches. Third—Having voluntarily deprived them-

elves of representation in Congress, their innate purpose of destroying the Fed. eral Union, and having reduced themselves by the act of levying war to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to eom-plain of temporary exclusion from Congress, but on the contrary, have voluntarily re-nounced their right to representation and disqualified themselves by crime from par-ticipating in the Government, the burden now rests upon them before claiming to be reinstated in their gower, conditions to show that they are qualified to resume federal re-

lations. In order to do this, they mu prove that they have established, with the onsent of the people, republican forms of Government, in harmony with the Consti-tution and laws of the United States that old hostile purposes have ceased, and should give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion which will prove satisactory to the Government against which

they rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued, viz : Fourth-Having by this treasonable with drawal from congress and by flagrant rebel-lion and war forfeited all civil and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that onstitutional power against which they rebelled and by which they were subdued. Fifth—These rebellious armies were con-quered by the people of the United States,

acting thereupon all the courts and branch-es of the Government, and not by the executive department alone. The powers of Congress are not so vested in the President

that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement, confer Congressional Represen-tation upon conquered Rebels and traitors.

nor can he in any way qualify much of the Government to exercise its law making power. The authority to restore Rebels to political power in the Federal Government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested, and hence the proclama tions of the President to the people of the

Confederate States cannot be considered as extending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission by the commanding General-in-Uniet of the army to do certain acts the validity whereof is to be determined by the constitutional government, and not solely by

the Executive power. Sixth-The question before Congress is

then whether conquered enemies have the right and shall be permitted at their own pressure and on their own terms to particietable tonics, has no equal restorative, nor rival as an a Retails in \$1 & \$2 bottle

(Signed) P. FESSENDEN JAMES W. GRIMES. IRA HARRIS, J. M. HOWARD. George H. Williams, Thaddeus Stevens, Justin S. Morrill, JOHN A. BINGHAM,

country and to place our republic

Roscoe Conkling, George S. Boutwell The dissentients are Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rodgers.

THE Canadian people have learned by this time that curses, like chickens that have to roost. They winked at organized home to roost. They winked at organized attempts of rebels to invade our frontier, murder unarmed men and rob banks, but when an armed force lands on their shores and seeks battle with soldiers, they profess great houror at the breach of neutrality

The John on Club here have abandoned all hope of defeating General Geary in Penn-sylvania and beely concede he will be elec-ted by a large majority. They have no longer any hope of getting "Clymer" out of the field, who is personally very obnoxious to the President.— Wash. Cor. Phil. Inq.

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