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tist, Office in Chambersburg street, one door west o the Lutheran Church, nearly opposite Dr. R. Horner' Drug Store, where he may be found ready and willing t Persons in want of full sets of teeth are invited to call. May 29, 1867.

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ceed of the pure juices (or, as they are medici and, Ketracia) of Roots, Harbs, and Barks, me sparation; bighly concentrated, and wattre alcoholic admitting of any kind. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 16.

Medical (s 10)

Is a hombination of all the ingridients of the Bittens with the purest quality of Santa Crus Rum, Orange, do., ma-king one of the most pleasant and agreenble remotion ever offered to the public. Those preferring a Medicine free from A koholic admix-ture, will use

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They are both equally good, and contails the same medicinal virtue, the choice between the two being a mere matter oftaste, the Tonic being the most paintable. The stomach, from a variety of caused, such as Indige-ties, Dyspepia, Merrous Desility, etc. is very and to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathining as closely as it does with the Stomach, then become sit fected, the result of which is that the patiton reflets from several or more of the following disease:

ustigation, Tlatulence, Inward Piles, Pillees of Bloo to the Head, Acidity of the Stomaon, Names, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness of or Weight in the Stomach, Sour

or Weight in the Stomach, Sour, Eruciations, Sinking or Distoring at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hur. ried or Difficult Breathing, Finitering at the life of the Stomach State of Stomations whon in Lying Pesture, Dimmes of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Bull Bahn in the Head, Deficiency of Perspira-tion, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Plain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Wurning in the Flesh, Constant Im-spings, of Buil, and; Greet Depression of Spirit The sufferer from these diseases should examine

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise a greatest caution in the selection of a remody for the surchasing only that which he is assured from investigations and inquiries possesses true marif, kiffaily compounded, is free from injurious in greatent and has each bland of the true of the form injurious in greatent

ded, is free from injuration for the cu d for itselfs reputation for the cu In this connection we would subr ses. In this conn

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o the public. will effectually cure Liver Complain dice, Dyspensia, Chronic or Nervous Debility Chron airbos, Disease of the Kiduaya, and all Direas ng from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestine

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Resulting from any Cause, whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM. Induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

CAUTION.

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oofland's German Bitters, per bottle, half dezen,

The Star and Sentinel. RECONSTRUCTION. GREAT SPEECH OF HON. O. P. MORTON

OF INDIANA. In the U.S. Senate, January 24, 1868, on the Constitutionality of the Reconstruc-

ferred to my honorable friend from Wisconsin the Government of the United States. The (Mr. DOOLITTLE) in the debate yesterday I United States can only act through the Govshould not desirs to speak on this question, especially at this time. I fear that I shall not the same thing if it read "the Government of ave the strength to say what I wish to.

THE ISSUE INVOLVED. The issue here to-day is the same which ernment." prevails throughout the country, which will Then, as the Government of the United

premacy. One is, that the war to suppress does not constitute the Government; the juthe rebellion was right and just on our part; that the rebels forfelied their civil and politi- but all three together constitute the Governcal rights, and can only be restored to them ment; and as this guaranty is to be executed

a right to take charge of their State governments and be restored to their representation bellion and nothing had occurred. The im. mediate issue before the Senate now is belished under the policy of the President of the

United States in the rebel States, and the plan of reconstruction presented by Congress. STATUS OF CLOSE REBEL STATES AT THE WAR. When a surveyor first enters a new territory

he endeavors to ascertain the exact latitude and longitude of a given spot, and from that case from the simple reading of the Constitucan safely begin his survey ; and so I will en- tion seems to me cannot be for a moment dedesvor to ascertain a proposition in this denied. The President, in assuming to execute bate upon which both parties are agreed, and

Tweaty-two years also they were first introduced in to the country from Germany, during which time they individe harmanity to a greater extent, than any other is, that at the end of the war, in the spring of 1865, the rebel States were without State gov-1865, the rebel States were without State governments of any kind. The loyal State gov-

eraments existing at the beginning of the war had been overturned by the rebels; the rebel State governments erected during the war had

been overturned by our armies, and at the end of a law, first to be passed by Congress and of the war there were no governments of any then to be submitted to the President for his and all other powers vested by this Constiturecognized distinctly by the President of the to be passed over his head by a majority of

United States in his proclamation under two-thirds in each House. That law, then, which the work of reconstruction was commanced in North Carolina in 1865, to which I the act of the Government of the United beg leave to refer. The others were mere States.

THIS GUARANTY & LEGISLATIVE ACT. States or of electing Senaters or Representa-tives in Congress until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandened, and said inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States, and until such return and obedience shall be de-We are then agreed upon the second prope sition, that the power of the United States to declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereitter to be passed, authorizing the same.

GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868.

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Recognizing that a state of war shall be regarded as continuing until it shall be declared 10 longer to exist by the Presiden t, in virtue of an act of Congress to be hereafter passed. I am glad to find by looking at the vote that the distinguished Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) voted for this proposition, and thus recognized the doctrine for which I am now contending: that the power to execute the guaranty is vested in Congress alone, and that it is for Congress alone to determine the the status and condition of those States, and that the President has no power to proclaim peace or to declare the political condition of those States until he shall first have been hersunto authorized by an act of Congress.

BATERT OF THE POWER. I therefore, Mr. President, take the proposiion as conclusively established, both by reaon and authority, that this clause of the Conatitution can be executed only by Congress; and taking that as established, I now proceed to consider what are the powers of Congress

upon the peculiar circumstances of each case ;

for the purpose of maintaining or guaranteeit is not used in the Constitution, because loyalty is an inhering qualification, not only in regard to persons who are to fill public offices, but in regard to State governments, and we

have no right to recognize a State government this guaranty himself, is assuming to be the United States. Now, sir, as to the use of that is not loyal to the government of the means that are not prescribed in the Constitution, I call the attention of the Senate to the eighteenth clause of section eight of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that :

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for tion in the government of the United States or any department or officer thereof. Here is a declaration of what would otherwise be a general principle anyhow: that

Congress shall have the power to pass all laws

civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise do-mestic or foreign agents, of the pretended those men who had once taken an official on the 13. All persons who have voluntarily par-

icipated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars. And twelve other classes, estimated to num-

E 11 C

ber at the least two hundred and fifty thous and or three hundred thousand men, while the disfranchisement that has been created by Congress does not extend perhaps to more than forty-five thousand or fifty thousand persons at the furthest. These provisional governors, under the authority of the President, were to call conventions ; they were to hold the elections, and they were to count the votes; they were to exercise all the powers that are being exercised by the military commanders under the reconstruction acts of Congress. After those constitutions were formed the President went forward and accepted them as being loyal and republican in their character. He authorized the voters under them to proceed

to elect Legislatures, members of Congress, and the Legislatures to elect Senators to take their seats in this body. In other words, the President launched those State governments into full life and activity without consultation with or co-operation on the part of Congress.

RESIDENT'S POLICY ILLEGAL AND A FAILURE. Now, sir, when it is claimed that these goernmants are legal, let it be remembered that fact that every proposition of compromise had they took their orgin under a proceeding instituted by the President of the United States in the execution of this guaranty, when it now stands confessed that he could not ex- construction themselves; and in February, ecute the guaranty. But even if he had the

each State. I use the word "loyal," although that the conventions were elected by a small July, and I believe another is found necessary small minority have never been submitted to be in the way of colored suffrage, whether it tween the loyal and the disloyal. It has dis-They are no more the constitutions of those Congress shall deem necessary in the execu-

States to-day than the constitutions formed by tion of this guaranty is conclusive upon the the conventions now in session would be i courts and upon the States. we were to proclaim them to be the constitutions of those States without first having submitted them to the people for ratification,-How can it be pretended for a moment, even admitting that the President had the power to start forward in the work of reconstruction, that those State governments are legally formed by a small minority, never-ratified by the people, the people never having had a chance o vote for them. They stand as mere arbitrary constitutions, established not by the peo-

ple of the several States, but simply by force of executive power. And, sir, if we shall admit constitutions are not binding upon them, that they never made them; and they will throw them off, and with them will go those provisions which were incorporated therein, declaring that slavery should never be restored and that their war debt was repudiated .--must be done Those provisions were put into those constituthe people of those States, and they will cast them out as not being their act and deed as soon as they shall have been restored to political power in this Government. Therefore I say that even if it be conceded that the President had the power, which he had not, to start forward in the execution of this guaranty, there can still be no pretense that those governments are legal and authorized, and that we are bound to recognize them. The President of the United States, in hir proclamation, declared that those governments were to be formed only by the loyal people of those States; and I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate to that clause in his proclamation of reconstruction. He says :

WHOLE NO. 3500. those men who had once taken an official oath he was asked the question by some Senator, o support the Constitution of the United "Who are the radicals of the South?" he States, and had afterward committed perjury said, "They are the Secessionists." Sir, the

eligible to any office under the Government of day, acting in harmony and concert with the the United States or of a State. It was a very Democratic party. They were Democrats small disfranchisement. It was intended to during the war who prayed for the success of withhold power from those leaders by whose McClellan and Pendleton, and would have instrumentality we had lost nearly half a mil- been glad to have voted for theref; and they lion lives and untold treasure. The justice of that disfranchisement could not be disproved. were Democrats before the war, and the men And what was the fourth clause of the amend- cals of the South ; and my friend from Wisment ?> That this Government should never assume and pay any part of the rebel debt consin, after all, is voting with the radicals. that it should never pay the rebels for their THE CRY OF NEGRO SUPREMACY. slaves. This was bitterly opposed in the The burden of his speech yesterday was North as well as in the South. How could are intended to establish negro supremacy.-any man oppose that amendment unless he Sir, this proposition is without any foundawas in favor of this Government assuming a tion whatever. I believe it was stated yesterday by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. of paying the rebels for their slaves? When

given them aid and comfort. Sir, you will

emember that once a celebrated French wo-

man was being dragged to the scaffeld, and as

she passed the statue of Liberty she exclaim-

ed : "How many crimes have been committed in thy name !" and I can say to the Constitu-

tion, how many crimes against liberty, hu-

manity, and progress, are being committed in

thy name by these men who, while they loved

not the Constitution, and sought its destruc-

tion, now, for party purposes, claim to be its

My friend from Wisconsin yesterday com

pared what he called the Radical party of the

especial friends.

Trumbull) that in every State but two the the Democratic party North and South opposed white voters registered out-numbered the colthat most important; and, perhaps, hereafter ored voters; and the fact that in two States to be regarded as vital amendment, they were committing themselves in principle, as they the colored voters outnumbered the white voters is owing to the simple accident that there had been before by declaration, to the doc- are more colored men in those States than trine that this Government was bound to pay there are white men. Congress has not for the slaves, and that it was just and right sought to establish negro supremacy, nor has that we should assume and pay the rebel debt. it sought to establish the supremacy of any This amendment, as I have before said, was class or party of men. If it had sought to rejected, and when Congress assembled in Deestablish negro supremacy it would have been cember, 1866, they were confronted by the an easy matter by excluding from the right of

been rejected; every half-way measure had been, when by the rebels, and they had nosuffrage all men who had been concerned in the rebellion, in accordance with the proposithing left to do but to begin the work of retion of the distinguised Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner), in his speech at Worcester in 1865. He proposed to exclude all men who had been concerned in the rebellion those constitutions were formed by conven- the Constitution by the passage of the first re- left. That would have established negro sutions that were elected by less than one-third construction law. A supplementary bill was premacy by giving the negroes an overwhelmfound necessary in March, another one in ing majority in every State; and if that had minority even of the white voters, and that at this time; but the power is with Congress. been readily done. But, sir, Congress has Whatever it shall deem necessary, whether it

the people of those States for ratification. - be in the way of military power-whatever franchised some fifty thousand disloyal leaderd, leaving all the rest of the people to vote. They have been enfranchised on both sides. that neither should be placed in the power of WHY COLORED MEN WERE ENFRANCHISED. the other. The rebels have the right to vote

Sir, when Congress entered upon this work so that they shall not be under the control it had become apparent to all men that loyal and power of the Union men only, and the republican State governments could not be Union men have been allowed to vote so that erected and maintained upon the basis of the they shall not be under the control and powwhite population. We had tried them. Con- er of the rebels. This is the policy, to divide gress had attempted the work of reconstruc- the political power among those men for the tion through the constitutional amendment by protection of each. Sir, the charge that we leaving with the white people of the South intend to create a negro supremacy or colored the question as to when the colored people State governments is without the slightest should exercise the right of suffrage, if ever; foundation, for it would have been in the but when it was found that those white men power of Congress to have easily conferred Senator from Wisconsin has proposed to the Senate. The Secretary read as follows : Provided, nevertheless, That upon an alection for the ratification of any constitution, doption in any State, no person not having 2. He shall have sufficient education t read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same; or, 3. He shall be seized in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of a freehol value of \$250. Mr. MORTON. Sir, these qualifications are, by the terms of the amendment, to apply to those who were not authorized to vote by other words, the colored men. He proposes to allow a colored man to vote if he has been Again, sir, he proposes that the colored the white rebel who was never worth twentyfive cents, who never paid poll-tax in his life. never paid an honest debt, is to be allowed to vote. Sir, what would be the inevitable effect of the adoption of this amendment ?--To cut off such a large part of the colored vote as to leave the rebel white vote largely in the ascendency and to put these new State governments there to be formed again into the hands of the rebels. Sir, I will not spend longer time upon that. My friend yesterday alluded to my endofse ment of the President's policy in a speech in 1865, when I saw a division coming between the President and the Republican party, and when I could not help anticipating the direful consequences that must result from it, I made a speech in which I repelled certain statedent, and denied the charge that by issuing

were as rebellious as ever, that they hated this such suprer tes to Government more bitterly than ever; when it loyal from the right of suffrage-a power that are vested in the Government under the House under those constitutions, when the both white and black, in their midst; when it Now, Mr. President, allow me to consider was found that Northern men who had gone for a moment the amendment offered by the they are fully restored to their political rights, down there were driven out by social tyran- Senator from Wisconsin, and upon which his ny, by a thousand annoyances, by the in-speech was made, and see what is its effect-I security of life and property-then it became will not say its purpose, but its inevitable cfapparent to all men of intelligence that recon- fect-should it become a law. I will ask the struction could not take place upon the basis Secretary to read the amendment which the of the white population, and something else Now, sir, what was there left to do? Either we must hold these people continually by minitary power, or we must use such machinery upon such a new basis as would ena- or of officers under the same, previous to its ble loyal republican State governments to be the qualifications of an elector under the Cor raised up; and in the last resort-and I will stitution and laws of such State previous to say Congress waited long, the nation waited the late rebellion shall be allowed the long, experience had to come to the rescue of reason before the thing was done—in the last 1. He shall have served as a soldier in the resort, and as the last thing to be done, Con- Federal army for one year or more. gress determined to dig through all the rubbish-dig through the soil and the shifting sauds, and go down to the eternal rock, and there, upon the basis of the everlasting principle of equal and exact justice to all men, we have planted the column of reconstruction ; and, sir, it will arise slowly but surely, and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Whatever dangers we apprehended from the introduction to the right of suffrage of the laws of the State before the rebellion-in seven hundred thousand men, just emerged from slavery, were put aside in the presence of a greater danger. Why, sir, let me say in the Federal army one year, and he propofrankly to my friend from Wisconsin that I ses to allow a rebel white man to vote, alapproached universal colored suffrage in the though he flas served in the rebel army four South reluctantly. Not because I adhered to years! He proposes that a colored man shall the miserable dogma that this was the white not vote unless he has sufficient education to man's government, but because I entertained | read the Constitution of the United States and Now, sir, so far from those State govern- fears about at once entrusting a large body of to subscribe his name to an oath to support ments having been organized by the loyal peo- men just from slavery; to whom education the same; whereas he permits a rebel white ple, they were organized by the disloyal; ev- had been denied by law, to whom the mar- man to vote who never heard of A, and does ery office passed into the hands of a rebel; the ringe relation had been denied, who had been not know how to make his mark even to a Union men had no part or lot in those governed the most abject slaves, with political power. note given for whiskey. [Laughter.] ed to extend protection to the loyal mgn, ei- show the principle that then actuated me, for in his own right or in the right of his wife of murdered with impunity; and I will thank any Senator upon this floor to point to a single case in any of the rebel States where a rebel has been tried and brought to punishment by the circle arthering for the multicast of all men will have the right to the circle arthering for the multicast of all men will have the right to the circle arthering for the multicast of all men will have the right to the circle arthering for the multicast of all men will have the right to the circle arthering for the multicast of the multicast of form million of the white rebel who was never worth twentysion that there was no way left but to resort to colored suffrage and suffrage to all men ex-cept those who were disqualified by the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. WHO OPPOSE BECONSTRUCTION. "Mr. President, we hear much said in the course of this debate and ithrough the press, about the violation of the Constitution. It is He appointed provisional governors, giving tlement and reconstruction ; and there was a said that in the reconstruction measures of ments that had been made against the Presitution, and the remark of some distinguished his proclamation of May 29, 1865, he had enercise the right of suffrage in the election of that amendment, then their State govern- to that effect. Sir, if any leading Republican that he had not left the Republican party by has ever said so; he speke only for himself, that act. I did show that the policy of that not for another. I deny the statement in proclamation was even more radical than toto: I insist that these reconstruction meas- that of Mr. Lincoln. I did show that it was ures are as fully, within the powers of the more radical even than the Winter Davis amendment. They were told that they were Constitution as any legislation that can be bill of the summer of 1864. But, sir, it was not bound to submit to any conditiona what-had, not only by reason, but by authority. _____ all upon the distinct understanding that what-

econstruct and guarantee republican forms of government at once applied when these States were found in the condition in which they were at the end of the war. Then, sir, being agreed upon these two propositions, we are brought to the question as to the proper form

of exercising this power and by whom it shall be exercised. The Constitution says that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in

this Union a republican form of government." Mr. PRESIDENT : If I had not been er-By the phrase "United States" here is meant ernment, and the clause would mean precisely

the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of gov-

be the issue of this canvass, and perhaps for States is to execute this guaranty, the quesyears to come. To repeat what I have had tion arises, what constitutes the Government occasion to say elsewhere, it is between two of the United States? The President does paramount ideas, each struggling for the su- not constitute the Government ; the Congress diciary does not constitute the Government;

npon such conditions as the nation may pre- by the Government of the United States, it scribe for its future safety and prosperity .-- follows necessarily that it must be a legisla-The other idea is, that the rebellion was not tive act. The President could not assume sinful, but was right; that those engaged in it that he was the United States within the forfeited no rights, civil or political, and have meaning of that provision, without assuming in Congress just as if there had been no re- to execute the guaranty without assuming

tween the existing State governments estab- assumption. The act must be the act of the

that it was the Government of the United States; nor could the judiciary without a like

Government, and therefore it must be a legislative act, a law passed by Congress, submitted to the President for his approval, and per-

clearly is not, but only one of its co-ordinate

branches; and, therefore, as this guaranty

must be a legislative act, it follows that the at-

tempt on the part of the President to execute

the guaranty was without authority, and that

approval; and if he does not approve it, then

becomes the execution of the guaranty and is

Borden, as reported in 7 Howard.

The Secretary read as follows :

the hands of that department.

opinion delivered by the Chief Justice?

MR. MORTON. Yes, sir; the opinion

government, and shall protect each of them

that he was the Government of the United States. Congress could not of itself assume

haps, in a proper case, subject to be reviewed by the judiciary. Mr. President, that this is necessarily the

in the execution of the guaranty, how it shall be executed, and what means may be employ-

ed for that purpose. The Constitution does not define the means. It does not say how the guaranty shall be executed. All that is left to the determination of Congress. As to the particular character of the means that must be employed, that, I take it, will depend

and the extent of the power will depend upon power, let it be further berne in mind that the execution of the guaranty provided for in the other question as to what may be required ing a loyal republican form of government in of the white voters in the States at that time;

Having had considerable practice in the above, by strict-wittention to business he hopes to marit a liberal share of public patronage. Charges reasonable. Residence, Gettysburg Pa. [Jan. 22.1863.-11]

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8AL 48. 4C. BALES, &C. Having had considerable experience in this line, he ho to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business prom ly athemed to and charges reasonable. Post office addre Fairfield, Adams Co., Pa. J. S. WITHEROW May 39, 1847 - 19

OH! YES! OH! YES!

Are made strong by the use of ether of these remains the strong by the use of ether of the strong bar. They will care every case of MARASMUS, without fail. Thousands of cartificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a tew. Those, it will be observed, are man of note and of such standing that they must be be-THE undersigned having taken out an Acctioneer's License, offern his services to the ublic, and would respectfully inform the public that he propared to attend promptly to all business in this line, ly strict attention to business he hopes to render entire differences and the service service and the service service at the service ser

is prepared to attend promptly to all business in this line. By strict attention to business he hepes to render entire satisfaction. Wh. Charges will be very moderate, and sat faction guarantied in all cases. A driven HIRAM ALBERT, Olearspring. Tork Co. Pa.

May 29, 1867 .- tf.

NOTICE. WILL be in Gettysburg with Fleur, &c., every MON-DAY and FRIDAY in each week. Persons who may desire me to farish them with either Flour or Feed-staff, will leave their orders, either with John Grismier or Dan-ner & Zeigler, stating the kind and quantity wanted, when the same will be delivared at their dwelfnes, by Bept. 25, 1867-tf GEORGE GINGELL.

NOTICE.

HE subscriber has now thoroughly Litz Subscriber His How thoroughly repaired his GRIST AND SAW MILLS, known as "McILHENNY'S MILL" on March creek, and is prepar-ed to do GRINDING AND SAWING of every Kind at abort notice. He solicits the patronage of the neighbor-hood, and will guarkaice satisfaction. Give us a call. June 12, 1887-4f GROEGE GINGELL,

Cabinet Making,

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned take this method

Cabinet-making Business, in all its varied branches, and that they hand a large assortment of

BUREAUS. BEDSTEADS.

Tables, Corner Cupboards, Safes, Sinks,

Stands, Dressing Bureaus, Chairs, of different kinds; in short overy thing in the Cabi-net-making line.

ALSO. READY-MADE COFFINS, AND COFFINS MADE TO ORDER.

All of which will be finished promptly, at the old stand on South Baltimore-street, opposite Winebreaner's Tan-hery. The undersigned having had over 30 years ax-partence in the business, flatter themselves that they can make as good work as any others, if not better. New beginners and others will find it to their advantage to call and buy from us, as we are determined to sell as low as possible, to suit the times.

GABLACH & TRIMMER, Dec. 18, 1867,-im

FURNITURE.

SHEAFFER & BECKER PETERSBURG, (Y. S.,) PENNA.,

Are prepared to offer to the Public, snything in their lip as cheap as can be had in the county.

The Purchasers will do well to call and stock before buying elsewhere.

FURNITURE

[Jan. 22, 1868.-tf

Loundry.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY THE subscriber would inform his customers and others that he is still manufacturing various kinds of .Gas-tings and Machines, made to order, on short notice, such

for these other States, the office being civil in the character, but milliary in its effects. This converse has all the power of one of the United States, and until such for the convention, for the states, and until such for the convention, for the states of the state They are the only Machines that even and embroider with perfection. They are all not sound embroider with framily use. They are all not sound as the difference of the dis-the good without rewinding, and are simple in their worked by almost any ohlid. Every found y shifting hive name of a their work baller, they sould be to be the source of the dis-trict commanders, and, in fact, far greater a power than was comfared upon General Pope to do the transfer the source of the dis-trict commanders, and in fact, far greater to do the transfer the source of the POW SALE-A light Two-horse Wagos, a One-horse Wagos, all new. BAVID STRENER. prostated by allowers any callel. Every family adding by to and do their your bridge than it can be done by hand." The moder of the second starting been appointed Agent for the above Rootines, has setablished an Agent for the Adense on, where he will always have an hand a supply. Persons withing to buy will please call and, examing for the second starting to buy will please call and, examing for the second starting to buy will please call and, examing for TOB PRINTING, MR. MORTON. The honorable Senator done by Congress. In the proclamation of the men living in their midst and surrounding, bellion by indisting that every war measure and a half after that (ime that Congress came, or General Sheridan, or any general in com-mand of a district; for it is further provided : amnesty he says: The following classes of persons are except-of from the benefits of this proclamation — on their account. Tany the justice of the sec-Now, these men who claim to be the especial ing up a new class of loyal voters. from Wisconsin voted for that in Committee summery he mays: THE WARY DESCRIPTION That the military contributer of the de-partment, and all encirs and persons in the military and persons in th of the Whole and on its final parage. I call EXECCTED NEATLY AND CHEAPLY Aue. 16.1866.-if. Fairfold Adams county, Fr He then announced fourteen classes of per- ond clause has never been successfully im- friends of the Constitution are the men who AT THUS OFFICE Incapable of casting any vote for electors of President of the United 1. All who are or shall have been pretended genious it may be. What was the third and those throughout the country who have THE WAR & GREAT EDCCATOR. And, sir, nobody concurred in that result [Concluded on 4th ppge.]

In that procla-PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE. mation he says :

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its astentiant ills, wilk fast by the use o. this BITTERS, or the TUNIC, an elitif that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunk-em forms, and give health and happiness to their remain-ing varse. agen by a portion of the properly constituted au-borities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been aling years.

most entirely overcome, has in its revolution-ary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government. most entirely overcome, has in its revolution-ary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government. Here the President must be allowed to speak for his party, and I shall accept this as that at the antice upon on pour succes: It is a well-stabilished fact that fully one-half of the female portian dicorrogulation are selled in the an logiment of good health; tw, to use their own expression "nover food well." They are languid, devoid of all ener gr, extremely nervous, and have no appelle. Is especially recommended.

that at the end of the war there were no gov-WEAK AND DELICATE OHILDREN unments of any kind existing in those States. THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION AS TO REPUB-LICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this the Legislature cannot be convened,) against

This provision contains a vast, undefined power that has never yet been ascertained—a great supervisory power given to the United States to enable them to keep the States in republican government, Congress must nec-found after repeated trials that loyal republican Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna., writes : Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. "I find 'Heofand's German Bitters' is a good itopic, useful in discases of the digastive organs, and of, great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action is the system. Yours train States to enable them to keep the States in their orbits, to preserve them from anarchy, revolution, and rebellion. The measure of power thus conferred upon the Government of the United States can only be determined Yours, traly, GEO. W. WOODWAED." Fudge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1868.

Philadegnaia, april 20, 2000 "I consider 'Hoofand's German Bilters' a requeble medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, I can cartify this f om my experience of it. Yours, with respect. JAMES THOMPSON." FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Dr. Jacipma-Danr Sir:--I, have been frequently re-quested to connectiny in name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cause de-clissed; but with a older proof in variour instances and particularly in my own family, of the unsefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bittarn, I depart for onre from any numal course, to express my fail conviction that for gen-ral debility of the system; and especially for Elder Chus-plaint, is a sofe and colucable preparation. The some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt nod, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Nours, very respectfully, Eighth, below Coates st. FROM: MEY, K. T. WENTAT Now, Mr. President, when the war ended and these States were found without governments of any kind, the jurisdiction of the

United States, under this provision of the Constitution, at once attached; the power to reorganize State governments, to use the common word, to reconstruct, to maintain and guarantee republican State governments in ed many years ago, the right to execute the ment of Congress upon this question shall be those States at once attached under this pro-

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL, FROM MEY. E. D. FENDALL, Assistant Rélicor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I have derived desided benefit from the use of Host-land's Gorman Ritters, and foel it my privilege to recom-mend them as a most valuable tonic, so tall who are suf-foring from general debility of from diseases arising from derangement of the liver: Yours, traily, B. D. VENDALL. vision. Upon this proposition there is also a concurrence of the two parties. The President has distinctly recognized the application of this clause of the Constitution. He has recognized the fact that its jurisdiction attached when those States were found without

Hoofand's German Remedies are counterfeited, See that the signsture of C.W. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each botile. All ethets are soundarfeit. Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medi-cine Etars, No. 601: ABCH streams to Thindelphin, Pa. CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor, Formariy G.M. JACKSON & TO. republican State governments, and he himself claimed to act under this clause of the Constidelivered by Chief Justice Taney. He detution. I will read the preamble of the Prescides that this power is not judicial ; that it is Ident's proclamation : one of the high powers conferred upon Con-

isofand's German Tunks, put up in quart bottles, f par bottle, or a half dosen for \$7 60. AG-Do, not forgat to stramine well the article yet buy in order to get the gunnine, [Jan. 14, 1868...] For sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicines. ne well the article you buy

nestic violence; and whereas the Freshtent of the United States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief civil executive officer whereas the presi-THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S SEWING MACHINES

a republican form of government. I read this, Mr. President, for the purpose Baddles, Lines Goods, Umbreilas, Parasels, etc. They work equality well upon silk, linen, cottan or woolen goods with allk, eotics or lines thread. They will seem, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, breid, biad and parform every species of sewing, making a benetiful and perform stitch, allke on both sides of the article sewed. The Stitch invented by Mr. HOWE, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, and all Sew-ing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him. Send for Girculars. of showing that the President of the United

out with a distinct recognition of the applicability of this clause of the Constitution, and

THE POWER TO DETERMINE VESTS IN CONGRESS. And whereas the reballion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the Uni-part of the decision of the Supreme Court of Mr. President, this is not an open question. ernment in each State, it has the right to use part of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Luther vs.

whatever means may be necessary for that purpose. As I before remarked, the character of the means will depend upon the character of the case. In one case it may be the use of an army; in another case perhaps it may be simply presenting a question to the courts, and having it tested in that way; in another Government itself. And I now propound this The fourth section of the fourth article of proposition; that if Congress, after delibera-the Constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form o

come to the conclusion that loval republican State governments cannot be erected and against invasions, and, upon the application of the Legislature or of the Executive, (when of the white population, it has a right to raise Union a republican form of government."— domestic violence. This provision contains a wast undefined Under this article of the Constitution it no right to vote under the State laws. This in the use of the necessary means in

of the United States can only be determined by that which is requisite to guarantee or maintain in each State a legal and republican form of government. Whatever power, there-fore, may be necessary to enable the Govern-ment of the United States thus to maintain in each State a republican form of govern-ment is conveyed by this provision. Now Mr President when the ware data

Representatives were elected under the an-thority of the Government of which Mr. grant of power for this purpose; but we find Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there, and not in the whatever means may be necessary to execute MR. MORTON. In this opinion of the the first ; and we find that the Supreme Court Supreme Court of the United States, deliver- of the United States has said that the judgguaranty provided for in this clause of the conclusive; that it cannot be reviewed by the Constitution, is placed in Congress and no- courts; that it is a purely political matter; where else, and therefore the necessary read- and therefore the determination of Congress ing of the Constitution is confirmed by the that raising up colored men to the right of

highest judicial authority which we have. suffrage is a means necessary to the execution MR. JOHNSON. Do you read from the of that power, is a determination which cannot be reviewed by the courts, and is conclusive upon the people of this country. THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

done under it would be submitted to Congress

for its approval or disapproval at the next session. If the President had adhered to that determination I believe that all would have gress assembled in December, 1865. For a been well, and that the present state of things time it paused. It did not at once annul those would not exist. But, sir, the Executive un- governments. It hesitated. At last, in 1866,

the new State governments should be erected. braced in any law or resolution, that if the He prescribed in his proclamation who should Southern people should ratify and agree to refer to that. He says in his proclamation : | ment was rejected, contemptuously rejected.

No person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such con-vention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May

And with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such leval people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations with the Federal Government. Again, speaking of the army :

And they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering; impeding, or discourag-ing the loyal people from the organization of State government as herein authorized. ments ; and so far from answering the purpose And as the Senator has referred to a speech for which governments are intended, they fail- which I made in Indians in 1865, allow me to ther white or black. The loyal men were in that speech I said :

the civil authority for the murder of a Union yet believe that in the case of four million of The President of the United States, assum-ing that he had the power to execute this Those governments utterly failed in answer-guaranty, and basing his proclamation upon ing the purpose of civil governments; and not ical power.

Ident's preciamation : Whereas the fourth section of the United States declares that the United States ahall guarantee to every State in the United States ahall mestic violence; and whereas the President of the United States is by the Constitution of the United States is by the Constit during the vacation of Congress were to be prived them of the rights of freemen, and great majority of the people of the North; exected as provisional only; that his plan of placed them under the power and control of and it was not until a year and a half after reconstruction and the work that was to be their rebel masters, who were filled with hatred that time that. Congress came to the concluand revenge.

THE POLICY OF CONGRESS. But, Mr. President, time passed on. Con-

deriook finally to execute the guaranty him- the constitutional amendment, the fourteenth self without the co-operation of Congress .- | article, was brought forward as a basis of setto them unlimited power until such time as tacit understanding, though it was not em- Congress we have gone outside of the Consti-The Southern people, counseled and inspired by the Democracy of the North, rejected that

The base between the manufacture reaction of the set of

of the United States, and is bound by solemn oth faithfully to execute the office of Presi-dent of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States means the means of the united States is a sole of the United States is a 699 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting from, but whose organized and sistent. I will refer to a vois given by him in chias were awarded its Highest Premium at the Work's Pair, in London, and six High Premiums at the N. Y. State Pair of 1866, and are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introarmed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and wheresistent, I will refer to a vote given by him in 1864 on a very important prevision. On the ame thread than any other machine, and by the intro-duction of the most approved machinery, we are new able to supply the very best machines in the world. These machines are made at our new and spacing Fac-ory at Bridgsport. John, using the immediate super-ision of the President of the Company, ELLAS HOWE, T, the original investor of the Sewing Machine. They are adapted to all thirds of Family Sewing; and to the use of Generic context, Bocks, Martillas, Chothing, Hate, Colner, Skirke, Cloake, Martillas, Chothing, Hate, Cole, Orretz, Bocks, Bace, Harness, Saddles, Liose Goods, Umbrolias, Parasels, Sto. They work equally well suom sitk. Jinen. cottag of woolen 1st of July, 1864, the Senate having under as it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the people of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, "a bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or over-thrown a republican form of government," consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, thrown a republican form of government," Mr. Brown, of Missouri, offered an amend-

ment to strike out all of the bill after the States, in his policy of reconstruction, started which I will ask the Secretary to read, enacting clause and to insert a substitute, The Secretary read as follows :