AMERICAN PERMENED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

TERMS:

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Jos-Printing—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills amphiets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with sourcey and at the shortest notice.

Poetical.

SILENCE.

In silence mighty things are wrought; Silently builded, thought on thought, Truth's temple greets the sky; And like a citadel with towers, The soul, with her subservient powers, Is strongthened silently.

Boundless as chariots on the snow, The saplings on the forest grow
To trees of mighty girth,
Each mighty star in silence burns,
And every day in silence turns,
The axle of the earth.

The silent frost, with mighty hand, Fetters the river and the land With universal chain; And smitten by the silent sun, The lands are free again.

Miscellaneous.

STORY OF A PIN.

Many years ago, a lady in Paris was going out to walk the gay streets of the city, to see he new and beautiful goods hanging so empting in the windows, and perhaps to buy few trifles. When all ready to go out, she officed that some part of her dress seemed hang awry, and so she snatched a pin from nin felt that he was lost and almost hered for the first hour, but after awhile began to work his way out, so that his head

'Now," save he. " I can see it all. I have o do but to ride through these streets see all the beautiful things, and enjoy

Pretty soon the lady met some gentlemen. ey took off their hats and bowed very

"Ah!" says the little pir. "was not all at tome? I'm sure they looked directly me when they bowed! My head is right,

one knows?"

And then the pin beach to thrust his head phigher, and to look about with an air of reat satisfaction. It seemed to him that all epeople had come out in their hand all epeople had come out in the pin beach and to look about with an air of ington. will ever look on me again. I must rust perish between the bricks of this side-

ust then a young man came out of one of se rich houses. He had gone in to see if wery deepest slough of political deviltry—if I may use the expression.

In a sidewelk. So he stoopped down very deepest slough of political deviltry—if I may use the expression.

In a sping young man! Many would despised thee for saving a pin! But it form "loyalty?" Webster accepts the definition of Clean who were save that it is "fig.

making of thee! and saw him pick up and save the

That young man," said he to himself, I will have him." so he sent for the young man and took him is employ. Eventually the young man a partner, and then at the head of the and eventually one of the very richest

test men in France. the little pin learned how much had done, he was very glad; but he good sense to see that it was divine e and not he, who had done all It was not because he was great or

HOME COURTESIES.—A correspondent gives

SPEECH OF HON. B. F. MEYERS. OF BEDFORD COUNTY. DELIVERED IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARCH 3, 1864.

On the Bill to provide Compensation for Losses Sustained from the Rebel Raids, &c. The legal views which I hold, in connec-

tion as I believe, with this side of the House, in regard to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Washington, which it is sought to incorporate in the bill now before the House, were so clearly and fully expressed the other evening, by my friend from Luzerne, (Mr. Hakes,) that it would be a work of supercrogation for me to re-state them at this juncture of this discussion. But, sir, it may not be altogether improper, or inopportune, to add a few thoughts to the able and elaborate argument of the gentleman to whom I have just referred.

The resolution of the gentleman from Washington speaks of the rebel invasion, which occurred last summer, as having been superinduced by "connivance and encouragement" on the part of citizens of this Commonwealth. New Landing March 1988 nonwealth. Now, I submit, Mr. Speaker. whether such "connivance and encouragement" as is alluded to in this resolution does not mean "aid and comfort" to the enemy? And if it does mean "aid and comfort" to the enemy, does it not mean " treason?"—And if it means "treason," why do not the gentlemen who say that they have knowledge, or that they are induced to believe, that this rebel invasion was superinduced by the "connivance and encouragement" of cit-izens of Pennsylvania, make information before the proper authorities, and have those persons whom they say they believe to be thus guilty, prosecuted for treason accord-to the laws of the country?

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Luzerne omitted, in his discussion of this question, one thing which ought to have been referred to. I have reference to that clause of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which declares "that no person shall be sttained of treason or felony by the Legisla Now, this resolution proposes to erect ture.' a board of appraisers, and to confer upon them the power of trying persons for "dis-loyalty," which if it means anything, when applied to our form of government, must mean "treason." It is proposed, then, by this resolution, to confer upon this board of appraisers the power of trying treason and attainting of treason—a power expressly prohibited by the Constitution of Pennsylvania from exercise by the Legislature of the State. It is attempted to invest a creature of the Legislature with a power which is denied to the Legislature itself. Hence, Mr. Speaker, I take it that this resolution is dearly in violation of the Constitution...that. it is in derogation of the fundamental law of the State, and that we, the members of this restored, except upon their own peculiar House, having taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, will

ington.
I do not intend, sir, as I' said before, to threet on which none but the rich lived, the inthought he would stretch up his head in thought he would stretch up his head in the window, when it is balance and fell. He cried with the window, when it is balance and fell. He cried with the window, when it is balance and fell. He cried with the window, when it is the window, when i mand especially that his mistress would the state, when we undertook, some weeks to have a control of the milised on, and all the rest passed on, and not support the following of the f cried he, "have I come to this! Alas! by the military authorities of the Commond I was nothing, am nothing—a poor, wealth. Now, I submit to the gentlemen on the other side of the House who took that position then, whether it would not be bet ter now to think about this matter of ' ing odium upon the State of Pennsylvania. But, I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that it is not expected that I should make an argument rich banker who lived there, could not upon this resolution, or upon the bill before bim omployment as a clerk. The ban-No I have now more clerks than der of these discussions. This debate has ed." The young man was disaptaken a very wide scope and has been of cally need." The young man was disapnied, and as he came out, he paused a
ment, and then saw the little pin lying into vile personalities. It has gone into the

nition of Clarendon, who says that it is "firich banker was looking out of his delity to a prince or sovereign; a husband of lover." Our friends on the other side of the House, have, no doubt, looked at this definition of the word, and they evidently imagine that the President of the United States, to whom they say we must be "loyal" is the Prince of Darkness, or the King of Dahomey. because of the peculiar tendency of its meas-

res towards a certain color.
Then, as to "fidelity to a husband," alhough I do not know that Abraham Lincoln the President of the United States, has married this nation, yet the other side of the House, by the tenor of their argument, would have us believe that such is the fact. I have no doubt, that after a while, when the

people of the Southern States, now in revoit make intermental name before the new reverse been in rebellion against the given to a notorious blockade runner, whose of the ballot, by armed violence at the polls; law, against this government, would signify their proper authority, then I say that the gentle-

subject only to such penalties as may be in-flicted upon them by Congress under the Con-stitution, would the gentlemen on the other side of the House be willing to receive them? [Cries of "yes," "yes."] Would they be willing to receive them without making any qualification or bargain in regard to the institution of slavery? [No! No!]

That is the point, Mr. Speaker, they are not willing to give up their peculiar notions in regard to the institution of slavery, to save

this Union. I am willing, for my part, to yield every prejudice, every feeling I have upon that subject, in order to save this glorious government of our fathers. But the presses, the orators and the leaders of the presses, the orators and the leaders of the Republican party in Congress, and out of Congress, have declared over and over again, that the Union shall not be restored as it was, with slavery protected under it, and the representatives of that party on this floor now make the same declaration. Therefore, they are not "anconstitutional Union" men. They claim to be unconditionally for the Union. They are only conditional Union men. We are the unconditional Union men.—we ask nothing but this—that the people -we, ask nothing but this that the people in revolt against this government shall throw down their arms and return to their allegi-ance. But the gentlemen on the other side But the gentlemen on the other side of the House are un villing to receive the Southern people back into this Union unless the institution of slavery be blotted out.

Mr. Speaker, the true unconditional Union man is he who is willing and anxious that the people in revolt shall return to their allegiance to the federal government, and who their negro, slaves, abjure the State institu-tions, and take oaths to support all the proc-lamations and vagaries of the President of the United States, past, present and to come —is plainly not an unconditional, but a con-ditional Union man. Such a man may shout himself hoarse in glorification of the war, he may sing unending hosannas to the Presi-dent of the United States, he may bow down at the shrine of shoddy and worship the cho-ny idel of Abelitionism, nay Mr. Speaker. ny idol of Abolitionism; nay, Mr. Speaker, he may even be an apostle of the new gospel of "Miscegenation;" but, sir, he is no friend of the Union—he is rather its insiduous and implacable enemy. A satirist of the present day portrays the character of such a Union

"Union! a man may cry at every word,
With much less patriotism than other people,
A crow's not reckoned a religious bird,
Because it keeps a cawing from the steep!e."

man very graphically and aptly:

So it is with our friends on the other side They are always cawing "Union!" "Union!" and vet they will not permit the Union to be Mr. Speaker, I shall not undertake to fol-

low the devious windings of this debate; but certain references have been made not only to the Democratic party, of which I claim to be an humble member, but to the Democratiq Let seemed to him that all he people had come out in their best clothes said in their carriages for him to look at, and the was the most important thing in all land. He said he had placed him up that he was the neck so that everybody could see her neck so that everybody could see the people of Pernsylvania are what you call "disloyal," you say that there are personned to the people of Pernsylvania are what you call "disloyal," you say that there are personned to the people of Pernsylvania are what you call "disloyal," you say to the British Purliment was every with this bill and can have nothing to do with this bill and can have no claims under the people of the pe aspersions of the gentlemen on the other, side upon my party and some of my own personal friends. Sir, this discussion could not proceed without involving malignant attacks upon private citizens who have nothing to do with this bill and can have no claims under This debate could not proceed without dragging in the fair fame of some of the best men in the Commonwealth-without traducing men who are the peers in honesty, in honor and in patriotism of the gentlemen on the other side who slander them. I desire. sir, to make a simple statement in regard to the reference made by the gentleman from Dauphir (Mr. Alleman) to the "disloyalty" (as he expresses it) of my county. It seems that because two young men from Bedford county were captured by the rebel forces at the whole county of Bedford is what the gentieman calls "disloyal." Now, Mr. Speaker. I will tell you a "piain, unvarnished tale;" I will tell you the whole truth, nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in mal-

Some time in June of last year, two boys from the town of Bedford went to the town of M'Connellsburg to visit some of their, relatives. It so happened that the day after they arrived in M Connellsburg, the rebol forces put them under guard. They attempted to de to have just such Turks in Fennsylvania.—
cape. This made the matter so much the Well, cow, I would just remind the gentleworse for them. They were put under still man that there is an old saying and I becloser guard. When the rabel forces moved live a true one, that One tanegade is worse,
from M Connellaburg towards Mercershing, than ten Turks and, therefore, I think these buys were carried away by them. One of the boys was put on horsetack, and was left with the rebel force near Morganshurz to guard a train of wagons. The Union forces. if I may so denominate them, for I velieve the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Wat-son) admits that this is now an Abolition war ine puror lorges came to discretibility of the metal with this train. The result was that he be we had him here. We had him here upon ing found in suspicious company was sent the motion of Republican members of this war-the Union forces come to Mercersburg. and recaptured the one boy who was left to Fort Delaware. But no charges were ever preferred against him, and, so far as I know, there never was any formal investigation of his case. He was dismissed, sent home, and no one who knows anything about the true

Mr. ALLEMAN: Will the gentleman

from Bedford allow mis to explain?

Mr. MEYERS. Certainly:

Mr. ALLEMAN. I preferred charges to
Major Gen. Schenck, and sent him to Schenck.

and he imprisoned him in Fort M Henry.

[Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. MEYERS. Mr. Speaker, the gentle-in regard to the admission of a member of that body, elected from the State of Arkan-schenck, and Gen. Schenck regarded the charges and the proofs so much that he liberated the man against whom the charges.

"I wish the House to understand that they do not merely pass upon the question wheth-

erated the man against whom the charges were preferred, without any trial at all.—
[Applause on the Democratic side.]
The injustice that has been done to Henry J Stable, the editor of the Gettysburg Compiler, amounts to a perfect outrage. Sirthat man, instead of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by pointing but the place of concealment of Union soldiers, as charged by the gentleman from Dauphin, had secreted in his bouse, at the time of the occupation of Gettysburg, a sick colonel of the Union army and the colly time that he went out of his bouse, whilst the rabel forces occupied or were near the town. (as there are affidavits on file to prove, and the gentleman from Dauphin can see them if he will go to Gen. Couch or to Gen. Schenck)—was when he can be considered to the probleman form the college. Then the gentlemen on the other side lay the gentlemen from Dauphin can see them if he will go to Gen. Couch or to Gen. Schenck)—was when he can be considered to the problemation of Gen.

Banks. Trefer to it because dangerous documents and the public of the problemation of the public of the problemation whether somethed or the gentleman who is the claiment has received so many votes, or whether somebody end or the gentleman who is the claiment has received so many votes, or whether somebody end or the gentleman who is the claiment has received so many votes, or whether somebody end or the gentleman who is the claiment has received so many votes, or whether somebody end of the gentleman who is the claiment has received so many votes, or whether somebody or the gentleman who is the claiment has received so many votes, or whether somebody or the gentleman who is the claiment has received so many votes, or whether somebody or the gentleman who is the claiment has received so many votes street along which he was compoled to pass. There are, also, on file affiduvits showing that this patriotic Democratic editor, who is legiance to the federal government, and who will use every effort in his power to bring about such a result. He is a man who will impose upon them no conditions as to any of their State institutions not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. He who acts upon any other principle—who, for example, will permit their return to the Union only on condition that they yield up their negro, slaves, abjure the State institutions, and take onthe to support all the proc-Union soldiers. But the nest ynnication of the innocence of this injured man is, that he was discharged without even a hearing, and is at home to day, in the town of Gettysburg, publishing true loyalty" to the Constitution and the Huster. tion and the Union.
Mr. Speaker, I was disinclined to make

these personal explanations, but was forced to do so in justice to myself and to persons whom I hold dear.

It seems to be the curof gentlemen on the other side of this House to plead for mobs and mob law. They say that we must remember that the soldlers have had great provocation to mob printing offices. Why, sir, the Democratic press is the best and tru-est friend of the soldier. When contractors defraud him, the Democratic newspapers expose them. When faithless officials clothe him in shoddy. Democratic newspapers com-pel them to give him comfertable uniforms. When the white soldier is decried and the negro praised as his superior in valor, Democratic newspapers come to the rescue of the heroes of the Peninsula, Antietam, Shiloh cratte newspapers come of the Scale, and herces of the Peninsula, Antictam, Shiloh and Gettysburg. My own office has been threatened, but never, so far as I am aware by soldiers. I am glad to say that the soldiers have been my friends. They have never attempted to, destroy my property. But those miscrable miscreants, those war men, par excellence, who are howling that "On to Richmond" cry at home, and who will not enlist to fight the battles they would have others win—such men have men, "If you undertake to execute your threats, I will defend my property. There is the flag of my country above it; and if you dare to violate the protection of that flag. I will shoot you down as I would a man who will shoot you down as I would a man who will shoot you down as I would a man who men on the other aids who are making this special plea for mobs and mob law, that the Democratic party asks no favors from them on that score. Their defence in the future is their determined will and their strong arms. Let them come; let them "tear-out" Democratic printing offices: let them try to suppress freedom of speech in the Democrat

ic ranks. If we must be put to the trial of the lex tallionis, we are ready. Again, I say, let them come!

I was not astonished to hear what was said upon this subject by the gentleman from Dauphin. He is a military man, and in his veins flows the flery blood of youth, and he has fought his way not to the capital of the rebel confederacy, but into the legislative halls of Pennsylvania. I was not susprised to hear such language from his lips; but, sir, when the philosophy of experience, the cul-fure of learning, and the wisdom and dignity of age, succumbed to the madness of the hour, it was well worth our while to pause that Chester county could supply the whole State. [Laughter.] But, Mr. Speaker, if that would not suffer than I recommend to the gentleman as the Brigadier General Gantt, late of the gentleman as a range, but later still of the army of Abunton sump orators. of the army of Abdition stump or a me, Mr. SCHOFIELD, We, have had him

House, I did not know, when I voted to

willingness to throw down their arms and return to their allegiance to the government treason, and ought to be fined and imprison duce the opinion of a very eminent Abolisubject only to such penalties as may be inof decimal fractions in politics. Henry Winter Davis, who is a very prominent man in the Abolition organization, and who is a can-didate for the Vice Presidency at the masthead of the Abolition paper in my town, Major Gen. Schenck, and sent him to Schenck, and he imprisoned him in Fort M'Henry. | speaks of this project in language which I will read. The questions upon which Mr. [Applause on the Republican side.] | Davis spuke arose the other day in Congress

charges and the proofs so much that he that he is a wish the House to understand that the crated the man against whom the charges do not merely pass upon the diestion whether the gentleman who is the claiment has retrieved an on the Democratic side.]

Daupoin can see them if he will go to teen. Mr. Davis spoke turner as tomows:

Couch or to Ged. Scherck)—was when he
went in search of he signed on for that sick
Union officer, and that, too, whilst the iron
hall from the enemy's batteries swept the
mind, in my judgment, touching the foundamind, in my judgment, touching the founda-tions of the republic. No man have greater regard for Ceneral Banks, then I have; but I shudder when I find that proclamation sum-moning the people of Louisiano under a dec-laration that martial law is the fundamental

daration that martial law is the fundamental law of the State of Louisiana."

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is the one-tenth principle, defineated by one of the leaders of the Republican party. It is proposed (and we cannot be oval, according to the argument of gentlemen on the other side, unless we agree to this doctrine.)—it is proposed that one-tenth of those mere who, were lately in rebellion shall have avoice in the election of the inext President of the United States, equal to tentenths of the people of Pennsylvania, Now, will the gentlemen on the other side unfortunate, indeed, for that gentlemen to all the tree different property. make us take an oath that we will support this proclamation of the President of the United States? Will they require that before we claim any damages under this bill, we shall swear to support such a proclamation as this? If the other tests of loyalty which they have contact of the contact

force and equal propriety:

Again, we must not only be loyal in our politics, but we must not be 'disloyal' in our religion. I was amaged the other day on taking up a newspaper to find the following

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENC'S OFFICE, VASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1863. "To the Generals commanding the departments of the Missouri, the Tennessee and the Gulf, and all generals and officers commanding armios, de-tachments, corps and posts, and all effects in the service of the United States in the above-men-

will shoot you down as I would a man who the entire confidence of this department, and attempted my life. I give notice to gentle no doubt is entertained that all ministers who may be appointed by him will be entirely loyal. You are expected to give him all the aid, countenance and support praticable, in the execution of his important mission.

You are also authorized and directed to fur nish Bishop Ames and his clerks with trans portation and subsistence when it can be don vithout prejudice to the service, and will af ford them courtesy, assistance and protec

"By order of the Secretary of war: " Assistant Adjutant General." Then here is another: · PULPIT ORDER."

HEADQUARTERS NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 14, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3 - All places of pullic worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth, are hereby placed under control of the Provost Marshal of Portsmouth and Norfolk respectively, who shall see the pulpits properly fill. Watson) said this evening that the Demoed, by displacing, when necessary, the presure repet forces at M'Connelsburg at once; very great respect as a member of the thought the supposed that these boys were spies, sent in the bileve, was called a Turk in a poem which on this suspicion, he arrested the boys and the connels and the same of the commanding general. They on this suspicion, he arrested the boys and the general of the commanding general. They were for them under goard. They attempted to est to have just such Turks in Pennsylvania. ent incumbents, and substituting men of tices. They are changing their tactics.—known loyalty and the same scotarian denomif desired, and they shall see that no insul or indignity be offered to them, either by world look or jesture, on the part of the congrego as far as possible in accordance with the ore vious usage or regulations of each congrega

tion respectively.

No property shall be removed, either pub lic or private, without permission from these By command of Brigadiar General E. A. WILD. Comment is upnecessry. These orders

speak for themselves. They constitute the suppression, the complete extinction, of free-dom of conscience freedom to worship God

vessels had more than once been seized. If for that they have attempted to destroy the Mr. Chase's friends had thought these things equality of the States, by giving the same

alty" set up by our political opponents; and inasmuch as the honored name of Thomas Jefferson has been used here by gentlemen on the other side of the House, I would refer hose gentlemen to what the justly venerated man said in regard to the sacrod rights of which they would deprive the people. Mr. Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, thus enumerated the great principles of our gov-

The diffusion of information and the ar-"The diffusion of information and the arraigmment of all abuses at the har of public opinion; freedom of religion; freedom of the press t freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; trial by juries impartially selected; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority." "These principles," says he, "form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our stems the bright on and are free whitein and resteps through an age of revolution and re-formation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civil instruction; the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm; let us basten to retrace our steps and regain the road which alone lends to peace, liberty and safety."

I commend the admirable sentiments of Thomas Jefferson, in regard to these sacred and precious rights, to the consideration of

unfortunate, indeed, for that gentleman to al-lude to those unhappy troubles, and it was still more unfortunate for him that he placed all the responsibility of those troubles upon We claim any damages under this bill, we shall sweet to support such a proclamation as this? If the other tests of loyalty which they have spoken of are to be applied. I have no doubt this can also be applied with epual force and equal propriety.

Again, we must not only be loyal in our notities but so they have spoken of are to be applied. I have no doubt this can also be applied with epual force and equal propriety.

Brooklyn and the ten castern Democratic notities but we must not only be loyal in our districts of New York than and dividing the but have yould instit be applied with epual to be applied with epual force and equal propriety. districts of New York than could justly be required of them. After the riots were sub-dued, Governor Seymour sent a commission dued, Governor Seymour sent a commission to Washington representing this state of facts to the administration. A commission was then appointed by the administration, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Judge d Allen, of New York; Mr. Love, of Indiana, and Mr. Smith, of Massachusetts. These gentlemen have but latoly concluded their labors, and they have found that in ten Democratic districts in the State of New York, including the city of New York, and the city of Brooklyn, fourteen thousand more men were assigned as the quota than could justly be demanded in proportion to the grotus of other districts. In their report these commissioners make use of the following lan-

missioners make use of the following lannge : "The commissioners, after a full investigation, and in view of the facts elicited, are unanimously of the opinion that the enrollt of the State of New York is imperfect and erroneous, excessive in some districts and possibly too small in others, and certainly excessive in the cities of New York and Br cessive in the cities of New York and proos-lyn, especially as compared with other States, and common by relied upon as a just and equi-table basis for the assignment for the quota of the city of New York or among the sever-

al districts thereto."
Sir, this was the scoret of these riots. The people there knew that a gigantic fraud was bout to be perpetuated upon tham. This knowledge compelled them to speak out for their rights, and if public discussion of this wrong about to be perpetrated upon the peo-ple of New York produced these riots, it was the fault of the anministration, and not of the

Demogracy of that city.

Now, sir, I shall draw to a conclusion. The gentlemen on the other side charge us with disloyalty. The other day they disclaimed any charge of dislocalty against the Democratic party as a mass; but said that there were individuals in that party who were dis-loyal. The gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. inction, either military or civil; subject to the other side of the House in regard to the subapproval of the commanding general. They jest under discussion. But I ask no favors
shall see that the churches are open freely to on this question of "loyalty." of the gentleall officers and soldiers, while or colored at men on the other side. If they choose, they may call me "dieloval." What's in a mame?

A rose by any other name Would smell as sweet."

I feel sir that I love my country-that I respect and charish this government, and that I would sacrifice just as much as any other gentleman in this House to perpetuate and sustain it. For that reason I care not if gentleman do call me "disloyal." But I pro-pose to pay them back in their own coin. I propose to take their definition of the word disloyal," and to arraign them on charges of disloyalty to the Constitution (and there

fore) to the government.
I arraigh the party in power at the bar of public opinion, for that they have subverted In continue to the standard of the land of

could not be proved, they would doubtless have voted for an investigation."

Mr. Speaker, I have but a few words more to say in regard to this matter of "loyalty."
Freedom of speech is denied us, as well as freedom of the press and freedom of conscience, under the innumerable tosts of "loyalty" set up by our political components. to harrass our people and eatour substance;" and for that they have wasted the public re-sources, spen billions of money, and sacrificed

sources, spen billions of money, and sacrificed many armies, without re-establishing the authority of the government over the revolted States, restoring peace, or giving us any assumate of an early termination of the present unhappy and desolating war.

These charges, sir. I prefer against the party in power, and I challenge their denial. There is not one word of them that is not true to the letter. Impartial history will so record it, and the Judamiant of the aiviliged world will pronounce the record just. Pasision, predjudice, and selfish interest may to day blind the discorrainent of the masses, but the time is fast appreaching when this people and their destroyers shall see eve to eye, and when the Mokhanhah of political Abolitionism shall be unveiled and exposed in all his native hideousness and deformity. in all his native hideousness and deformity.

White Ants.—The great pest of the Is-

lands, and indeed not of these islands alone, is the white ants. In the Philippines, at sinset, during the rains, their presence becomes intoldrable. One well-authenticated fact will show their destrictive powers. 'In the town of Ohanda, province of Bulacan, on the 18th of March, 1838, the virious objects destined for the service of the mass—such as robes, albs, amices, the garments of the priests, etc., were examined and placed in a trunk made of wood called narva (Ptorocarms philads.) On the 10th they were used for divine services, and in the avening were returned to the box. On the 20th some directives observed near it, and on opening, every fragment of the vestments and ornaments of every self were found to have been reduced lands, and indeed not of these islands alone, to Cust, except the gold and silver lace, which were tarnished with a filtif deposit. On a thorough examination, not an ant was found in any other part of the church, nor any vestige of the presence of these voracious destroyers; but five days afterward they were discovered to have penetrated through a discovered to have penetrated through a beam six inches thick." Their silent, concented and rapid favages are so incredible, when true, that any false statement respecting them is readily believed by the simpleminded. Sir John Bowring had a female savidat who leat her special in had a female servant who lent her savings in hard dollars to one of her relations, and on claiming re-payment, was informed that the white ants had eaten the dollars; nor did the woman's simplicity doubt the story .- Correspondence

Messiva, Italy.—The city of Messina, in Italy, with a population of 100,000, does not contain a single newspaper, but it has several theatres. The people have for many general treatres. erations been so accustomed to tyranny crations been so accustomed to tyranny that they now do not seem conscious of the value of their nevely acquired freedom. The principal fitness, are without sidewalks, but are paved with flag-stones about two feet square, and are very difty. The houses are white, roofed with red tiles, and cut up into many what would story heing small rooms, those on the ground story being converted into poor, mean stores with little variety of goods; and that mostly of the coarsest English manufacture. The mechanics do not seem to have half learned their trade. The people cannot read. The wages receivthe principal trade of the place -is eight or ten cents a day in the busy season, and as beef avorages fourteen cents a pound there is but little morality. Theft and assassinations abound. Schools are unknown, and all the beauty which nature has lavished upon the place cannot make it a desirable residence.

PORTUGUESE WOMEN .- The position of women in Portuguese countries brings one nearer to that Oriental type from which mo-dern society has been diverging. In the lowest classed, one daughter is ofte by the parents to be brought up like a lady, and for this every secrifice has to be made.— Her robust sisters go barefooted to the wells for water: they go miles unprotected into the lonely mountain; no social ambition, no genteel helplessness for them. But Marioninha is thight to read, write and sew; she is as carefully looked after as if the world wished to steal her; she wears show and stockings and embroidered handkerchief, and a hooded closk, and she never steps outside the door alone. You meet her pale and demure, plodding along to mass with her mother. The sixters will marry a small shockeeper or the mate of a vessel, or else die single. It is not very p easant for the girl in the meantime; she is neither healthy nor happy; but "let us be genteal or die."—Lancet.

Question for Debate.-If the traveler who took the course of human events has ever been heard of since?

the hollow of a log can be heard f If twelve inches make a foot how many

Do potatoes ever wear out, as we often hear If pig-pans will write?
Will the Cape of Good Hope fit a fashion-

atio lady? A Lady friend of ours was in Chicago

the other day, and was asked by her cousin how she liked the Bahmoral stocking. "O very well," was the reply. "Well, I don't," very well," was the reply. "Well, I don't," sand the cousin, " nor will I wear them either; I'll be hanged if I'll make a barber's