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13 special arrangement with the Patent Office,
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16pt. 22, 1864-1y

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TTENDS to securing and collecting Soldier's Pay, Pensions, Bounties, &c. Feb. 13, 1862.

Dr. GEO.'s. SEARIGHT,

Twom the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Office at the residence of his mother, East Louth-er street, three doors below Bedford. Carlisle, Dec. 22, 1362.

DR. I.C. LOOMIS, DEN TIST.

infret street, opposite the Female High School COAL AND LUMBER YARD

Was removed from South Hanover street to Wes

THE subscriber having leased the Yard formerly occupied by Armstrong & Hoffer, COAL AND LUMBER,

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BOARDS,
SCANTLING,
FRAME STUFF Faling, Plastering, Lath, Shingling Lath, worked Rhoring and Weatherboarding, Posts and Rails, and every article that belongs to a Lumber Yard.
All kinds of Shingles, to wit: Whitepine, Hemlock and Oak, of different qualities. Having cars of my own I can furnish bills to order of any length and size at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. My worked boards will be kept under cover so they can be furnished dry a

Algebrunder cover so they can be furnished dry at all times.

I have constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY COAL under cover, which I will deliver clean to any part of the borough. To wit: Lykens Valley, Broken, Egg, Store and Nut, Luke Fiddler, Treverton, Locust Mountain, Lobbery, which I pleage myself to sell at the lowest prices.

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Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal, always on hand which I will sell at the lowest fig-are. Yard west side of Grammar School, Main

ANDREW H. BLAIR. NOTICE.—I still retain the same position in the firm of DELANCY & BLAIR, which will be sarried on as energetically as over at their cld at and near the Gas house. As our purchases will be made together at the head of the market, we feel confident by so doing to be able to accommodate our customers and the public on the most passonable terms. Having relinquished the tanking I will deovte my entire attention to the Coalling I will deovte my entire attention to the Coalling I will deovte my entire attention to the best and Lumber business. All kinds of Coal and Jumber kept coastantly on hand and in the best business. The Lumber Yard will be managed by Ir. Geo. Zuloff, whose experience and skill is well nown to the community. By strict attention to beiness, short profits, and a desire to do right we ope to secure a liberal share of public patronage. NOTICE.—I still retain the same position ope to secure a liberal share of public patronag
ANDREW H. BLAIR.

MA RPETSI CARPETSII CARPETSI We have just returned from the city with a full supply of all grades and qualities of Carpets, from the cheapest Hemp up to the best quality of Three-Ply. Also all widths of Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Rugs, Matts, Looking Glasses, &c. All persons in want of any of the above goods for the coming season, will do well by giving us an early call, as we always take great pleasure in exhibiting our goods and defy competition in this market. Please remember the Stand, scuth-esterner Market Square, directly opposite Irvine corner Market Square, directly opposite Irvine Boot and Shoe Store. LEIDICH & MILLER.

OR SALE.—A desirable property in the north-east portion of the Borough of Carlisie
A nice home for a small family. Apply to
C. E. MAGLAUGHLIN,
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Boetical.

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

BY JNO. G. WHITTIER. Blessings on thee, little man, Barefoot boy with cheeks of tan ! With uptarned pantaloons, And thy morry whistled tunes-With thy red lip, redder still Kissed by strawberries on the hill-With the sunshine on thy face, Through thy torn brim's jauntly grade; From my heart I give thee joy, I was once a barefoot boy.

Oh! for boyhood's painless play, Sleep that wakes in laughing day, Health that mock's the doctor's rules, Knowledge never learned at schools Of the wild bee's morning chaic, Of the wild flower's time and place, Flight of fowls and habitude Of the tenants of the wood, How the tortoise bears his shell, How the woodchunk digs his cell, And the ground mole sinks his well, How the robin feeds her young. How the oriole's nest is hung; Where the whitest lilies blow, Where the freshest berries grow, Where the ground-out trails its vine, Where the wood-grape clusters sbine; Of the black wasp's cunning way, Mason of his walls of clay. And the architectural plans Of gray-hornet artizans! For eschewing books and tasks, Nature answers all he asks; Hand in hand with her he walks. Face to face with her he talks.

Cheerily, then, my little man, Live and laugh, as boyhood can, Though the flinty slopes be hard, Stubble-spread the new mown sward. Every morn shall lead thee through Every evening from thy feet Shall the cool wind kiss the heat; And too soon those feet shall hide In the prison cells of pride, Lose the freedom of the sod Like a colt for work be shod, Made to tread the miles of toil, Up and down in coaseless moil-Happy if thy track be found Never on forbidden ground-Happy if they sink not in Quick and treacherous sands of sin

Part and parcel of her joy-

Blessings on the barefoot boy

Ah! that thee know thy joy,

Ere it passes, barefoot boy

bodily injuries by accidents, upon American railroads or steamboats, or by explosions of powder magazines or the fall of buildings, in would be easier to fill his wallet by cutting America, during the period between the close of the war for the Union and the 31st ultimo—just five months. These figures, supposing the whole year to present a similar record, would give a total of seven thou sand six hundred and thirty two deaths, and dener's Chronicle, as well as the nearer ter-two thousand two hundred and forty four persons wounded within the space of twelve

If we could arrive with any certainty at the number, not of the accidents of the above asses, accounts of which appeared in print, but of all that have occurred during this five months, the aggregate would be still more startling. But that would be impossible.—The first effort of railway efficials is generally to conceal disasters, and next to belittle what they cannot ignore. The public must tree. Increase of appetite growing by what be content, therefore, with such information it fed on, another and another shared the as it can obtain, and draw the clearest consame fate, until they had actually cut down clusions deducible from the evider \$3 before

It is to nid in drawing these conclusions that we have prepared the statement to which attention is called. One of the commones attributes of our nature, and perhaps in a eculiarly high degree of American natures is to forget soon a time of danger or a period of discomfort. An accident occurs on a rail-way line, or a steamboat, which is of a very atal character, and we remember it perhap until the coroner's jury has gone through its farce of investigation and has settled upon its harmless verdict, but no longer. As for he hundreds of minor casualties, who reads of them or cares about them, unless they are suffering and death. Then, and not till then we begin to perceive that we have travelled for months with a terrible average of risk to ourselves, and we become indignant and slarmed and inquire what is to be done? Our own opinion is that nothing short of the vigorous action of public prosecutors will the evil. But what a disgrace it is that no punishment, even under the present ers, for those who control these death-dealing agencies, but do not prevent their horrible slaughters, are no better than murderers.— Nay, we cannot see in what respect a care less captain, or a reckless Tillroad Inployee who neglects the supervision he is employed to use, is morally the superior of the wretch who slays his single victim for a little mon-

ey-or to gratify revenge. Nor in thus speaking are we using language one whit too strong to meet the case in print. In New York State alone there were 285 persons killed and 181 injured on railways during 1864. Compare this with the 20 deaths from the same cause in England during the same period. Is there not s pretty sound conclusion attrinable?.

The whole subject of criminal neglect on

eamboats and railways is one requiring in stant consideration. And we trust that what we print will act as an incentive towards its being brought shout .-- New York

The New York Herald says the name of the "loyal" pardon broker who received \$2,000,000. During the past three years his \$500 for getting the Presidential signature income amounted to \$614.863. He had lateto a pardon was Hon. Thomas Corwin.

The Sharp's rifle factory, at Hartford, Conn., was entirely closed on Saturday night, for the first time since it has been in

Our Devil has got the blues.

Checking Perspiration .-- Facts Whith Every-body Ought to Know. Enormous as these fir trees are, however, they are still surpassed by the red wood and mammoth tree, two allied species, whose dimensions task the imagination to realize.—

MAMMOTH TREES.

The former is found in considerable quanti-ties throughout California. Speaking of it,

cape, not merely for thousands of years,

abyss of time, before even the wandering sa

vage passed under its shade, down in the ter

The mammoth tree or Wellingtonia gigan-tea is still larger than its ccusin the red wood.

feet high and one hundred and sixteen feet in

general appearance of its stem; the bark is

of great thickness and strength, a property which is essential to the existence of the tree.

for the bark supporting it, it would be brok-

on across by the wind.

The following account of an expedition, by
Mr. Putrick Black, to procure seeds of it, illustrates this as well as some other points of

nterest. The species is only known to exist

in three localities, one at Calaveros, (the

ninety-two trees still remain; another at Ma-

riposa, which contains about four hundred

trees; and a third in Fresno county, the trees in which amount to about six hundred. The

grove selected by Mr. Black for his opera

tions was the Mariposa grove:

"Well supplied with aumunition, (for the seeds were to be obtained by shooting down the cones, which are about the size of wal-

nuts, and cannot be reached in any other way,) he took his departure for the Mariposa

grove, which is a long way in the outer world, not that it is without its own inhabitants, its

one might have thought that it would, seeing that the forest is six thousand feet above the

level of the sea, and there was frost every night while Mr. Black was there. He visited

down a tree than by shooting down the cones

second, that it could be done; and, lastly, a

it could be done it should be done; so bold!

putting behind him the fear of the anathe

assistance of his host and two Frenchmen

(that the three most civilized nations

the world might all be represented in the

perpetration of the sacrilegious deed,) tro ceeded to put his intentinto execution. They first selected the smallest tree which they

could find in the grove; it was twenty-four

feet in circumference and took Black and the

the ground, one cutting on each side of the

argest being forty-two feet in circumference

which took a week to cut and fell before the

two Frenchmen; not, however, before the

schoes of their axes reached the ears of Judge

Lynch, who soon stopped the fun, and, in simple but unmistakeable language, gave him to understand that it would be danger-

ous' to try it again. In other words, the ad

thorities interfered, and although they did

not lynch Pat, (which would not have set the

trees up again,) they told him that they would if he cut down any more. He found

the wood exceedingly soft and brittle, so much so that one of the trees in falling

snapped in three places before it reached the

ground, carrying away whole groves of silver firs and pine before it. But the bark was

correspondingly tough, and Mr. Black and his friends found it a great deal worse to cut

through than the wood-this being one of

which we frequently meet with in the mechanism of nature."—Edunburgh Review.

of his stories is as follows:

as big as my leg l

A SNAKE STORY .-- Mr. M. is very much in

'Did you ever see one of these hoop-snakes?'

there was any such things.'
'Oh, yes!' says Mr. M., 'I've seen one.

Me and my hired man was down there in the

home lot, by the side of the road, and we seen something rolling down the hill, and

eays I, 'I guess that ere must be one of

them hoop enakes coming along.' My hired man he was afeard and climbed up a tree;

but I took my hoe in my hand, and went ou

and stood side of a tree in the road, and when

and he hit it a slap, and made a noise jest

ute after that are boe-handle was swelled up

In 1832 William H. Johns, a Welsh

miner, came to this country and worked at his trade in Pennsylvania. Succeeding well

he bought some mining property there, and after a long career of business prosperity

lied last week, leaving an estate valued at

given \$5,000 towards tuilding a new ethodist church in Pottsville. He leaves

The following is a copy of a letter re-ceived by a village schoolmaster: "Sur, as you are a man of nollege, I intend to inter

five children to inherit his wealth.

my son in your skull."

he came along I stuck out the hoe handle

like a pistol; and, sir, it warn't mor'n a mi

No, says the listener; &I didn't think

Edward Everett became overheated in tes Edward Everett became overheated in teatifying in a court-room, went to faneuil Hall, which was cold, sat in a draft of air until his turn came to speak: "but my hands and feet were ice, my lungs on fire. In this condition I had to go and spend three hours in the court room." He died in less than a week from thus checking the perspiration. It was enough to kill any man. Douglas says: "The great beauty of California vegetation in a species of Taxodium which gives the mountains a most peculiar—I was

almost going to say awful—appearance, some-thing which plainly tells us we are not in Eu-Professor Mitchell, while in a state of perrope." And it would appear that this sol-emn character has reigned over the landspiration in yellow lever, the certain ign of recovery, left his bed, went into another room, became chilled in a moment, and died the rings of annual growth in one tree, where the same night.

they were counted, proved upwards of twelve hundred years,) but far back into the dim If while perspiring, or while warmer than usual from exercise or heated room, there is a sudden exposure to still, cold air, damp atmosphere, or to a draught, whether at an optiary deposits. M. Lesquereux has identified this tree among the fossil remains of the ter-tiary strata in Vancouver's Island. en window or door, or street corner the inevitable result is a violent and instantaneous closing of the pores of the skin, by which waste and impure matter, which were making their way out of the system, are compel-The average dimensions of a full grown tree are about three hundred feet in height and ninety feet in circumference, but Lord Richard Grosvenorsaw one four hundred and fifty led to seek an exit through some weaker part. The idea is presented by saying that the cold had settled in that part. To illuscircumference. The portion of the bark of one of these trees set up in the Crystal Pal-ace has familiarized Englishmen with the

A lady was about getting into a small boat to cross the Delaware; but wishing first to get an orange at a fruit stand, she ran up the banks of the river, and on her return to the boat found herself much heated, for it was which is essential to the existence of the tree, for the timber is so soft and brittle that, but water and her clothes soon felt cold, which settled on her lnngs, and within the year she died of consumption.

A strong man was working in a garden in A strong man was working in a garden in May, feeling rather tired about noon he sat down in the shade of the house and fell asleep; he woke up chilly: inflamation of the lungs followed, ending, after two years of great suffering, in consumption. On opgrove first discovered,) whence the specimen in the Crystal Palace was obtained, and where

decay, that the yellow matter was scooped out by the cupful.

A Buston ship owner, while on the deck of one of his vessels, thought he would lend a hand in some emergency, and pulling off his coat worked with a will, until he perspired feedly when he set to rest a while onlowing freely, when he sat to rest a while, enjoying the delicious breeze from the sea. On at-tempting to rise he found himself unable, and was so stiff in his joints that he had to be carried home and put to bed, which he did not leave until the end of two months, when he was burely able to hobble down to the wharf on crutches.

not that it is without its own inhabitants, its own hotel, (kept by an old hunter,) nay, even its own authorities, as Mr. Black had like to find to his cost. He took up his quarters with the old hunter, who may rather be said to have kept open house than a hotel, as the sky was the only roof he had, a roof apparently not yet being considered essential to the comforts of a hotel in these parts, although the the twould seeing A lady, after being unusually busy all day found herself heated and tired towards sundown of a summer's day. She concluded to take a drive to town in an open vehicle. The ride made her uncomfortably cool, but she warmed herself up by an hour's shopping, when she turned homeward; it being late in the evening she found herself more decidedly chilly than before. At midnight she had pneumonia (inflamation of the lungs,) and in of confirmed consumption.

The frow finding seeds on the process of less size than the others, and bedily injuries by accidents, upon American

The grove daily, shooting down a cone or two to see that they were ripe, before beginning to see that the proof of the reok, and had to take her place for four her cook, and had to take her place for four mistered. The deep furrows a dasolutely sovereign, and, as such, gave her four mistered. The feelings and character of the pensend. The feel furnows and there was a trangal. Many of its effect in our social and erased. The feel furnows the feelings and character of the proof of the feelings and character of the pensends of the feelings and character of the pensends of the confirmed consumption, such as quick pulse, night and morning cough, night sweats, debility, short breath and falling away.

A young lady rose from her bed on a No-

vember night, and leaned her arm on the cold window sill, to listen to a screnade.— Next morning she had pneumonia, and sufered the horrors of asthma for the remainder

Multitudes of women lose health and life every year, in one or more ways, by busying themselves in a warm kitchen until weary, ind then, throwing themselves on a bed or sofa, without covering and perhaps in a room without fire; or by removing the outer clothing, and perhaps change the dress for a common one, as soon as they entered the guse after a walk or a shopping. The rule should be invariably to go at once into a warm room and keep on all the clothing for hunter three days' hard work to level with it least five or ten minutes, until the fore head is perfectly dry. In all weathers, if you have to walk and ride on any occasion, four of these magnificent trees, the last and o the riding first .- Hall's Journal.

> THE TREE OF LIFE, AND WHAT CAME OF IT That very good paper for antiquarian literature as well as architecture, the Builder, as got together the following legend of the

The angel guarding the portals of Para-lise gave three pips of the tree from which Adam and Eve had eaten to Seth, who placed them under his father's tongue when he buried him in the valley of Hebron. They sprang up into three saplings, which, by the time of Moses, had united and become one. It was with that he struck the rook, &c .-David also possessed this tree, and, after having performed many wonders with it, planted it in his garden in Jeresalem. Sol-omon, finding it large and strong, had it cut down for one of the beams of the Temple, but maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, the workmen were unable to make it fit in surely the success of the war and the attainthe workmen were unable to make it fit in It was untimely thrown into a pond, when

it rose to the surface and formed a bridge.--When the Queen of Sheba saw it she told Solomon that One would hang on it who would be the Savior of Adam and all his por terity, which caused him to have it overlaid with gold and silver and placed over the door afterward just over the spot, and up

was the pool of Bethesda. As it floated there it was siezed by the Jews and fashioned into the cross upon which the Lord was nailed. JEFFERSON'S DECALOGUE OF CANONS FOR PRACTICAL LIFE.—Here they are:

the heam to the surface of the water.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you 2. Never trouble another for what you can 3. Never spend your money before you

4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheep; it will be dear to you.

5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, 6. We never repent of having eaten too

little.

lingly. 8. How much pain have the evils which have never happened, cost us.

O. Take things always by their smooth speak; if very angry, a hundred.

7. Nothing is troublesome that we do wil-

SPEECH OF HCN. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

Mr. Pendleton said he would not detain to this campaign. He congratulated the convention that at length grim visaged war had smoothed his wrinkled front, and the quesions now to be considered belonged to the domain of argument and not arms. He congratulated the country that the Democratic party still lives in all its vigor, to confront hese questions, and to put their solution to the crucical test of those principles by which it so long and so safely and so prosperously ered the government.

"The Democratic party is dead," say our pponents. Let them look here upon us this lay and believe that in numbers, at least, it formidable. Let them look into the history of parties and the philosophy of the government, and if they answer honestly, they ernment, and it they answer nonestry, they must say that so long as a free government shall last, there must be, there will be, a party asserting our principles, advocating our policy and probably bearing our name. The war is over. Its avowed object of breaking the military power of the South is accomplished. The surrender of Lee confirmed it. The capitulation of every armed torce between the Potomac and the Rio Grande rati-

tween the Potomac and the Rio Grande ratified it. The march of Sherman to Washington, the review of the armies and the muster-ing out of regiments and brigades, and di visions and corps established it. And yet here and there, and especially now, when the exigency of elections requires the exercise of arbitrary power or the support of extreme positions, we hear from some ex-Major General, who wants an office, or shoddy contractor, whose maw is not yet filled, or fanatic, who wants more power, that the war is not over yet. Why not? Has not the Federal nower hean astablished? Have not the Constitution and the laws been asserted over the seceded States? On the 22d day of July, 1861, the Republican party in Congress delate that the war is waged to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." Was this true? Then the objects of the war are accomplished, its purposes are attained, and all that belongs to a

poses are attained, and all that belongs to a state of war should cease. We cannot be de-ceived. It is a false pretext to cover over illegitimate ends. It seeks a screen for the use of usurped power. Courts martial, military commissions, suspension of hebeas corpus suppression of newspapers, interference with free speech and free elections these have been the fashions for years past. When we remonstrated, we were told they were the necessary incidents of a state of war, and aids to the war making power; that when the three months she had the ordinary symptoms of confirmed consumption.

lish exactly the old order of things; but we can be just and true. We can bravely and honestly meet new issues, and like wise men, accepting the unavoidable, yield to accomplished facts. We can, as nearly as possible adhere to old landmarks, and thus secure to ourselves all the blessings of good govern-

"Let the dead past bury its dead." Let us forget the war except for the lessons which it teaches. Let us banish it as the memory of a horrid calamity, in which the innocent and the guilty, the pure and the wicked, the unfortunate and the undeserving. the conqueror and the conquered alike suffered a common woe. If any would recall to nourish hatred between the sections, or to excite the people of either section against each other, let his name and his fame be accursed; let him be anathema mara naiha.

When Mr. Lincoln delivered his inaugural address, he said: "Suppose you go to war. After much suffering on both sides, and the advantage on neither, you will have the same questions of intercourse to settle which you have now." He was right. We have had war—we have had much suffering—and what are the questions remaining? The status of the regro in the States, and the relation of the States among themselves. To a Democrat these questions appear easy of solution. He brings them to the test of the Constitution. The Constitution declares that the powers "not delegated are reserved." It al-

so defines the relations of the States. No power has been given to the Federal Governpower has been given to the rederal Govern-ment or any of its departments to interfere with the status of the people of the States, or to change or define the relations of the States to each other. If the war was waged to ment of peace should not be made the occa-sion of impairing it. These questions must be left with the States themselves.

If the war was for another purpose; if Black Republicanism was all a lie; if coercion was a base pretext, and armed revolution was the real design, we confront anothof the Temple, that all who entered might bless it. Rehoboam, however, stole it for the sake of the gold and silver, and buried it out propound it to us. I see that a citizen of our own State, now on the stump, an aspiring er question: What ought to be, not what is ann, announces that he will never consent to the admission to Congress of Representafives and Senators from Southern States, until they shall, by their votes, have adopted

the pending amendment to the Constitution, and another, changing the rule of representation, until they shall have shown by their aptitude for free government, as he mocking ly terms it, by the facilty with which they oan put their hands on their mouth and their mouths in the dust, and, like fawning syco-phants, degrade themselves by base servility.

without experiment, without condition, save only that they acknowledge the supremacy

IN THE OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Pendleton said he would not detain the convention long; that this was not the time nor the place for much speaking; that the would not enter into details nor discuss at length the topics which appropriately belong to this campaign. He congratulated the convention that at length grim visaged war had the organization of their local government or the management of their domestic policy.— The one party, however, claimed that when they denied the Federal power, and obstruc-ted its operation, armed coercion might be used to compel obedience to its lawful re-quirements. This was the extreme doctrine of the Federalists—this was the theory of who called themselves the friends of the government. This was the theory on which government. This was the theory on which the war was commenced. This was the theory of coercion. This was the theory of Mr. Lincoln, when he said that after a war the same questions would exist as before. This

> have been executed. On the other hand, the State Governments would have been left intact, the functions of civil society would have been unimpeded, the civil law would have been administered by ordinary tribunals, the ordinances of secession would have been repealed or treated as nullities, the Federal Government and State Governments would, by this time, have revolved harmoniously in their respective orbits, and then to the States would be left, as they properly belong, the questions of negro suffrage and new constitutions, and the relations of labor. I think General Sherman proved himself even more wise in negotiation than formidable in war, and that his statesmanship, more than his arms would have maintained the Union.

But in these latter days a new theory has sprung into being. It is the offspring of more than yankee ingenuity, stimulated by more than yankee fanaticism. It holds that acts secession are both valid and invalidvalid to destroy the State, invalid to dest. oy the Union. The State of Virginia adopted and ratified the Constitution, not as part of and ratified the Constitution, not as part of the people of the United States, not as a majority of the people of Virginia, but in her capacity as a sovereign State, regulating her relations to other sovereigns. The old confederation had been practically dissolved, the new one had not been formed. Virginia was absolutely sovereign, and, as such, gave her assent to the Federal Constitution. By that

peal does not dissolve the the tie which binds the territory, the Union, but does destroy its State Government; does dissolve it as a political community; does absolve the Federal Government from all duties, and does confer upon it all powers of management and con-

trol. I will not say that the gentlemen do not themselves believe this doctrine but I will say that if they can maintain it, the war was not for the Union, but for conquest, and the result is then, the South is subjugated. not to the constitution, but to the will of the North. And then it follows that the impos ion of negro suffrage, of new constitutions of amendments to the Federal Constitution the restoration of civil law, or the continuance of military rule are questions of policy not power, and to this position do these gen leman, most of all things, desire to reduce

Midway between these positions is the the ory adopted by the Administration, or per-naps, I ought to say by President Johnson. le believes that the question of suffrage be ongs to the States. He believes the ordinances of secession were invalid for every purpose—uterly void—that they do not afect either the territory or the people, or the State Government, but that the officers of he State Governments, in resorting to war became usurpers, and by force, and in fraud, perverted the powers of the State to illegal lands; that their acts, so far as executed, are utterly void. This usurpation supplients the legitimategovernments which he dormant imperative now, but entitled to all the powers and rights of the States, when the usur pation displaced them. Hence he appoints Provisional Governors to set the old machine in motion and seek a pivotal point on which its revolution shall commence.

I wish the President had gone further.— He would have done better if he had accepted Sherman's truce. He would have don better if, when he received the submission of armed forces, he had recognized the legiti mate powers of organized State Governments But he has done well in this, that he recognizes the powers of the States over the ques-tton of suffrage; that he appoints as Provis ional Governor the citizens of the States, and not superserviceable patriots from Ohio or Massachusetts—that he desires the States to resume their relations to the Federal Government as soon as possible and to be represented in both houses of Congress—and on these points I desire to give him a cordial

The first desire of every patriot now is the pacification of the country, the return to the ways diffies and prosperities of peace; and this can most speedily and only be accomplished by securing to the country. plished by securing to the people of the south self government in their States, and their appropriate influence in the Government of the Union. The Constitution will do this. It need only be observed. Its provisions are all-sufficient. It needs no amendment. phants, degrade themselves by bite serving.

I am in favor of no change in the Constitution. I would leave the question of suftrage to the States, because the Constitution leaves it there. I would recognize the right of the Southern States to their old position in the Federal system, instantly, without delay without experiment, without condition, save only that they acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution, and admit its provisions to be the binding rule of the State and Federal action; and this because the Constitution or and this because the Constitution of equal States.

Two theories have alone prevailed in this Government from the beginning. One party Two theories have slone prevaled in this at dovernment are sill delegated, and that trial by jury, and the negret trial by jury, free speech, free press are to be held invious peak; if very angry, a hundred.

Two theories have slone prevaled in this at dovernment are sill delegated, and that the left are all reserved; that trial by jury, free speech, free press are to be held invious peak; if very angry, a hundred.

ordinance of secession were invalid, it was of civilians, are absolutely prohibited, I for utterly void, inoperative for all purposes, ineffective upon either the people or the territory, either in their relations to the Federal
or the State Government. They also agreed
that if it were valid, it severed the tie which
bound the State to the Union. The State resumed the delegated powers and became
sumed the delegated powers are been decaying the state of the terrors of the past four years
from its steady support of the rights of the whenever they recognized the nower of the Federal Government as defined by the Constitution, they had performed their whole Federal obligation, and that in no event were above party aims; it banishes party aspirations. they subject to control or interference with the organization of their local government or be who will be true to the constitution and

the country.

The questions now in controversy touch the very organization of the Federal Govern-ment. They revive the old theories of confederation and consolidation. They are hidden under spurious and deceptive names.— Reconstruction, as our opponents use the word, means not restoration of the Union, but reconstruction of the Constitution; change in the frame-work of the government, and every change proposed is in diminution of the State, and aggrandizement of the Federal Government. Delay in reconstruction means same questions would exist as before. This was the theory of the Crittenden resolution, and the Republican party in Congress.

This was the theory of General Sherman when he entered into his truce with General Johnson. And he said rightly, that its observance would bring peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—a veritable peace a pacification. Resistance to Federal authority would have ceased, arms and forts would have been dispersed, arms and forts would have been given up, the Federal laws would have been given up, the Federal laws would have been executed. On the other hand, the wisdom can effect it, we escape all dangers. Shall we change that test now? Shall we destroy the States? Shall we impair their powers? Are we wiser, more patriotic, more honest than our forefathers? No. Let us restore the Government as they made it. They gave us a blessing; let us beware that we do not make it a curse. The speech was warmly received and elic-ited throughout marked attention and great

applause.

Philosophers at a Beer Garden.—Pro-fessor Thiersch has long stood nearly at the head of the classical scholars in Germany.— He was especially interesting to me, because I first gained a radical knowledge of the Greek verb, as long ago as 1822, by studying a work of his which my teacher, Mr. Simeon Putnam, accidentally possessed. He was not at home when I called, but in the course of the afternoon be came to our ledgings and called on me. He is a gray-headed old gentleman, and always walks with a cane, and accompanied by a dog. He speaks English a very little. He invited me to walk wifth him to a "bier keller," where he would introduce me to the principal celebrities of

I forget the name of the keller, but Agas-I forgot the name of the keller, but Agassiz will doubtless remember it, as he must have been there many a time. It lies at some distance outside the city, on the hill, which is hollowed out for beer barrels. The surface is occupied by a house and garden, with trees. Under the trees are arranged plain wooden tables and benches to match. A band of musicars in prestandance. of musicians is in attendance, and, as the evening comes on, the whole is lighted with candles. The extensive gardens are rapidly filled with all sorts of people—students, citizens with their wives and daughters, professors, lawyers, and so on. The keller farnishes absolutely nothing but Bavarian beer and black bread, for which each person pays six groshen, or about four or five cents he wants anything else, he must bring it

Arriving at the place, Professor Thiersch conducted me through the tables, the occu-pants of which saluted him with the greatest respect as we passed along, until he found the one he was in search of. There was sitting Steub, the author of an admirable work on Greece. Fallmerayer, the author of a into Greece: Muller, the first Orientalist in Germany; and four or five other gentlemen, whose names are classical in the literature of the ago, sitting on a rough bench, at a ta-ble of black and weather-worn plank, each with a pot of beer and a slice of bread as black as the table. An eminent jurist, whose opinions are law

over half the civilized world, had brought in his pocket a slice of ham, wrapped up in a piece of newspaper, which lay before him, and added something substantial to his entertainment. He cut it up with a jack-knife, and laid the

bits on the black bread. Professor Thiersch called the damsel in attendance, ordered two nots of beer, and two slices of black bread. pany. I never met a more intelligent, genial, and pleasant circle; and for the sake of their delightful conversation I readily drank the beer and ate the bread, which, without such a seasoning, I should have found it impossi-ble to worry down. It was a most curious and characteristic scene, and I have describ-ed it partly for Agassiz with whom I wish you would talk about it. I think he will recognize the fidelity of the picture. At the and of the evening we returned, and Professor Thiersch invited me to his house. His family was seated at a tea table in the garden-his wife, two daughters, and a sister; and, as I had not supped very heartily at the "bier keller," I had no objections to a nice cup of tea and a sandwich .- - Professor Felton's Letter from Munich, 1854.

A sporting young lady says. " If the ourse of true love never ran smooth, why don't they water it regularly until they get the course so smooth that a dunkey could run upon it?"

A contraband in Washington being

single when there was only one woman on earth, how very criminally guilty are old buchelors, with the world full of pretty girls.

Works of art of the value of more than \$445,000 were exported from Rome in

A curious inquirer, desirous to know he looked when asleep, sat with closed eves before a mirror.

One of twin brothers died; a fellow, meeting the survivor, asked, 'which is it that's dead, you or your brother?'

Many of the slaves used to abuse slavery, and now they abuse their freedom.