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ompt attention will be given to all
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EWTON SHORT, M. D., (for-irly of Centreville, Pa.) Physician and having permanently located in Me-nuy, Pa., most respectfully offers his ser-the public in the practice of Medicine gery in all their various branches.— alls promptly attended to.) Particular a given to Surgical Operations and the hat of Chronic Diseases. on Main Street, opposite Rail Road ave-statrs.

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TISTRY—Dr. W. B. Shoemaker— actical Dentist, Newville, Pennsylvania be door North of the Post Office.

Medical.

ERTAIN PREVENTIVE FOR

GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS. inderful remedy was discovered and inthout twenty years ago by Dr. S. Cheoplinent Egyptian physician.
Long seen and felt the want of some
hich would strike the root of disease,
nt much of the suffering which the huly was then compelled to endure.
As question was presented to his mind
in vivid colors as he moved among the
lying, and observed the inefficiency of
the remedies then in use. Thus he was
his and experiment; and after ten years
and labor he presented to his fellow man
erful ZINGARI BITYERS. The effect of
was so marvelous and astonishing that
flattering marks of royal favor were
upon him who discovered it. His name
d upon the Roll of Nobles, and a gold
the the following Inscription: Dr S.
the Public Benefactor, was presented
the Viceroy.

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In the Viceroy.

It is a prevent in it is a prevention is a pound of cure, applies with marvelous of cholera, and therefore any remedy that the the same of the Viceroy.

In t

ous cases of the following diseases have ed by it: Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Anæmia, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Cholic,

One Dollar per quart bottle.

ours, Pa. Jurg, Pa. for sale by George Winters, wholesale and Iquor dealer, Second Street, Harrisburg, Shower's liquor store, and at the Franklin Carlisle. F. RAHTER, Sole Proprietor.

17, 1866—6m.

SPEPSIA! PERMANENTLY CURED BY DON'S DYSPEPSIA TROCHES APSIA PERMANENTLY CURED OR THE

MONEY REFUNDED. MONEY REFUNDED.

Troches not only give immediate relief sure to effect a permanent cure in Dysthey are not a purgative, and therefore 3 does not create a necessity for the hase of Carthatics. They cause no sickness omach or griping of the bowels, and are 1 harmless to the most delicate. I mediately correct a sour Stomach, relief immediately correct a sour Stomach, tulence, Heartburn, Sickness or Pain in nach, Costiveness, Belching of Wind, mplaint, Headache, and in fact all those able and dangerous symptoms of this which unfit one for the pleasures and inc. ife, and delicate persons who have been in-be use of powerful stimulants and pur-ill find them a mild, safe and sure res-be digestive organs to their original and visor.

and vigor.

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S. J. VANDERSLOOT & CO.,
Chemists, 718 Market Street, Phil'a.
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Pa., sole agent for Cumberland County,
by all Druggists.
1896—3m.

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B. Save yourselves useless trouble and tray expenses, as there is no need for personal rylew with us. All business with these Offican be transacted in writing. For further function direct as above, with stamp enclossible, 1864—1y.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

A LARGE & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SUCII AS

RINGS, PINS, STUDS, DIAMOND SETS, &C.,

ALSO, ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN, SWISS & ENGLISH WATCHES.

MY ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY IS

COMPLETE IN ALL RESPECTS,

Embracing Articles of the Highest Cost,

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Articles of Comparatively Small Value.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

PLAIN RINGS ON HAND.

SILVERWARE OF ALL KINDS.

ALSO FANCY SILVERWARE

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing Watches.

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REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

REVOLVERS, RIFLES.

MUSKETS AND CARBINES,

For the United States Service. Also,

POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES,

Riffe and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally. In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank, and office, should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior work man-ship and form, will find all combined in the New

REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application. E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y. MOORE & NICHOIS, Agents. No. 40 Courtland St., New York. April 12, 1888—8m.

Stobes, Tinware, &c.

JAMES M'GONEGAL

Would inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has opened

ANEW STOVE STORE, in South Hanover Street, adjoining Wm. Riair & Son's wholesale and retail grocery, where he has on hand a large assortment of the latest im-proved and most desirable Stoves in the market.

COOKING STOVES

of every variety and size, all of which he will

PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES,

for wood or coal, HEATERS portable and stationary RANGES, all of which he will sell 20 per cent lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in the county. Before purchasing elsewhere you will find to your interest to give him a call as he is determined not to be undersold.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

FISHER'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS,

turned.
Fire-Proof Bricks and Grates put in Stoves

on moderate terms.

Thankful to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred, he hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

JAMES M'GONEGAL.

(Successors to J. D. Gorgas.)

The subscribers respectfully inform the public in general, that they have purchased the TIN and SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT Of Mr. Gorgas, in rear of the Court House, where they are prepared to accommodate the patrons of the old establishment and all others who may favor them with their work. If you want the very best

COOKING STOVE

at the lowest price, COME TO US. All insured for six months or longer. We have nothing on hand but the best bakers, and warrant them to be such, for we keep none other. Come and see the great variety. We can give hundreds of testimo-nials if desired. Come and see our

PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES

for wood or coal.

HEATERS AND RANGES,

TIN WARE

of all kinds in great variety, made from the very best tin-plate. All you need in our line can be had from us at a saving of 20 per cent. Call at our Store and Ware Rooms, in rear of the Court House, and you will save money in your purcha-ses. It will fully pay you to come.

TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING

done at short notice.
By strict attention to business the undersigned hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
WALKER & CLAUDY.

THE CARLISLE COOK!

TO NEW AND OLD HOUSEKEEPERS.

new and perfect Air-tight Gas Consumin Cooking Stove for Coal or Wood.

CALL AND SEE IT!

At our Foundry and Slove Rooms, Main St., Carlisle The paterns of this Stove are new and original in design and gotten up expressly for our use. We therefore call it

THE CARLISLE COOK!

It combines every new and Valuable Improvement in Cooking Stoves. It is exceedingly handsome in appearance—is a perfect Air-tight and Gas Consuming Stove, and may safely be pronounced the cheapest, best and most complete Cooking Stove in the country. We cast two sizes, adapted to the wants of both large and small families. Experienced Housekeepers will find upon examination that the

NEW CARLISLE COOK

combines every requisite for economy and effi-ciency in cooking. The public are specially re-quested to call and see it, as we are confident it will fully recommend itself.

F. GARDNER & CO.

A GRICULTURAL SOCIETY—
FALL MEETING, 1866.—The Farmers and Members of the Agricultural Society will remember that our next fall Meeting and Exhibition will commence on Wednesday, the 10th of October, and continue three days. The grounds have been doubly enlarged and the track for the exhibition of horses greatly lengthened, and stalls increased in number; and it is contemplated that we will have the most extensive exhibition that has ever been held. All persons at home and abroad are invited to participate as exhibitors and spectators.

and spectators.

By order of the President.

DANIEL S. CROFT.

March 22, 1866.—ly.

WALKER & CLAUDY.

Stationary and Portable.

July 12, 1866—1y.

 $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{ALKER}}$ & CLAUDY,

Sept. 6, 1866—1y*

nade of the very best material and at reduced

TEW STOVE STORE!

COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED. Feb. 1, 1809—1y.

SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! CLOTHING! CLOTHING! " Quick Sales and Small Profits."

The subscriber begs leave to inform his cust rs and the public, that he has removed his CLOTHING EMPORIUM A LARGE & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DIA MOND JEWELRY OF ALL
Hardware Store, where he will continue the

Clothing.

CLOTHING BUSINESS. in all its various branches. MADE UP CLOTHING

constantly on hand.

COATS, PANTS and

VESTS in every style and variety. Shirts, white & gray linen, Stockings, Undershirts, Necktles, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Drawers, Suspenders, &c

Also, the best of French Cloths and Cassimeres in every variety. He has engaged the services o an experienced cutter, and especial attention will be paid to putting up customer work in the latest and most fashionable styles.

JOHN TREIBLER. April 19, 1866-6m

R_moval! BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!

Henry S. Ritter would announce to the public that he has removed his CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE to his new Store-Room, on West Main Street three doors west of the First National Bank, Car-lisle, where he is fully prepared to MAKE WORK TO ORDER

at short notice and in the best and most fashiona-ble style. He has recently returned from the city with a very large and carefully selected lot of Goods, such as Goods, Buckley, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced rates. He will always keep on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING of the best quality and style, and warranted to be as represented. Call and examine for your-selves and be convinced. His stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

has been selected with care, and embraces DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKINGS, Fine and Common

GLOVES, NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, and all articles. and all articles in that line Our custom department i Our custom department now contains the lar-gest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fab-rics for our patrons to select from.

GOODS SOLD BY THE YARD OR PIECE. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We are always ready to show our Goods to old and new customers.

30 Don't forget the Stand, West High Street, in the room lutely occupied by R. E. Shapley's Jewelry Store.

H. S. Rufffer. April 28, 1866-1y.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! GREAT FALL IN PRICES. The undersigned is now receiving his complete ssortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which for style, beauty and price, cannot be excelled.

His stock consists in part of fine Black and Blue
French and English Cloths, Extra Heavy Doe-skin, three cut and

FANCY CASSIMERES. Also, a large variety of Cassinets and Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonnades, Linens, and Linen Drillings, in great variety. Also a great assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING. of every style and quality, White Linen and Woolen Shirts, Summer Drawers, &c. Constantly on hand a large assortment of Tles, Collars, Hosiery and Gloves, Linen, Silks and Cotton Handkerchiefs. fandkerchiefs. Also a full assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises, of every size. Clothing made to order at the shortest notice. Call and examine the stock.

Don't forget the stand—South Hanover Street, adjoining Miller & Bowers' Hardware Store, Carlisle. promptly attended to on reasonable terms. Also, ISAAC LIVINGSTON. admitted by all to be the best Can in the market, warranted to be as represented or the money re-

Mardware, Paints, &c.

 $M^{\rm ILLER}$ & BOWERS, LEWIS F. LYNE, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa Dealers in American, English and German HARDWARE,

Cutlery,
Saddlery,
Shoe Findings,
Morocco and Lining Skins,
Lasts,
Boot Trees
and Shoemaker Tools

of every description. Solid and Brass Box Vices, Bellows, Files, Rasps, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Bar and Rolled Iron of all sizes, HAMES AND TRACES,

HAMES AND TRACES,

Carriage Springs, Axies, Spokes, Fellows, Hubs,

&c., &c. Saws of every variety, Carpenters' Tools
and Building Material, Table and Pocket Cutiery,
Plated Forks and Spoons, with an extensive assortment of Hardware of all kinds and of the best
manufacture, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. We are making great
improvements in our already heavy stock of
goods, and invite all persons in want of Hardware of every description to give us a call and we
are confident you will be well paid for your trouble. blc.

Hoping that by strict attention to business and a disposition to please all we will be able to maintain the reputation of the old stand.

MILLER & BOWERS.

*Cickinson*Commercial College GREAT EDUCATIONAL INDUCEMENTS.

A First Class Business College at Carlisle, Penn'a. This institution is now entering upon its third year in its present location; during which time it has received a liberal home support, and also me encouraging share of patronage from six different States of the Union. We feel encouraged from the result of past efforts and shall spare no pains or expense in building up an institution second to mole in the country. Education adapted to all—the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan, the Business or Professional man.

chanic, the Artisan, the Business or Professional man.
YOUNG MEN of limited education.
YOUNG MEN well educated in other respects, but deficient in the branches taught in a first class Business College;
YOUNG MEN of limited means, who would possess the best requisite to eminence and distinction.
YOUNG MEN who are desirous of receiving the greatest amount of useful information at the least comparative expense are invited to investigate the peculiar merits of our Model System of practical training and eminenty popular course of Study.

BRANCHES TAUGHT.

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Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, in its various forms and applications, including General Wholesale and Retail Business, Forwarding, Commission, Exchange, Jobbing and Importing, Railroading, Steamboating, Banking.
Partnership Settlements, Business Calculations Mercantile Law, Correspondence, Practical and Ornamental Penmenship, Phonography, English Grammar, Composition, Telegraphing, &c.

39 Students enter at any time.

39 None but competent instructors employed, and a sufficient number to insure individual instruction to all.

truction to all.

So Send for a Circular giving full particulars.

A. M. TRIMMER.

Carlisle, Pa. Aug. 23, 1866.

Poetical.

THE "OTHER END OF THE LINE."

Come all ye sound conservatives, And listen to my song: "Tis but a little ditty, and It will not keep you long. 'Tis of three sneaking traitor-men. As you may well divine, Who keep up the disunion light At the other end of the line.

So Stevens, Sumner, Philips, too, Be sure von ever shun: They run the nigger Congress at The Town of Washington. They are three sneaking traitor-men, Who the President malign, And keep up the disunion fight At the other end of the line.

For four long years we fought the South The Union to restore; Now Thad and Charley want to fight, In Congress, four years more, Who foully do combine, To keep up the disunion fight At the other end of the line.

But there's a man from Tennessee And Johnson is his name, Who figures by the rule of three, And always bags his game. And he will take those traitor-m Sure as the sun doth shine. At the other end of the line.

Political.

AN ADAMS SPEAKS. A Massachusetts Republican in Favor of Union.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S SPEECH. Boston, September 11.-The second

ratification meeting of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention of August 14, was held in Fancuil Hall this evening. The attendance was large and the meeting highly enthusiastic. The meeting was presided over by Colonel Isaac H. Wright, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. After appropriate remarks by the President, Hon. John Q. Adams, son of our American Minister to the Court of St. James,

was introduced, who after long-continued

applause, spoke as follows: applause, spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: We have met here to-night to
pledge our support to the principles of political action enunciated by the Convention which met at Philadelphia, August
14, and in so doing to swear anew our
fealty and allegiance to the sacred Constitution of our fathers. I come here as a
member of the Republican party to give
in my adhesion to those principles, and I in my adhesion to those principles, and I ask your indulgence to a somewhat tedious detail of the reasons which have dictated my action, and which may possibly commend themselves to moderate men of my own or other parties. I have no words of lively and animating denunciation of my old friends to indulge in nor shall I be able to claim applause for ardent eulogy of the President; but putting

words of lively and animating denunciation of my old friends to indulge in nor shall I be able to claim applause for ardent eulogy of the President; but putting aside all personal considerations, pray your attention for a few moments to a dry discussion of some of the principles which seem to me to be involved in this solemn contest. One word only about myself: Some people seem to think it a very easy and pleasant matter to differ with the mass of your old political associates and listen no more to the teachings ates and listen no more to the teachings of the ablest and kindest and most reof the ablest and kindest and most respected political friends. I can only say that I totally differ from these people, and to me it has been a very sharp and painful struggle. Month after month I watched and waited and hoped that in some way an open quarrel in the Republican party might be avoided, and I believe you that a little kindness and forlieve now that a little kindness and forbearance would have avoided it; but when at last the issue was thrust before when at last the issue was thrust before us, I had to choose between my friends and my convictions. Now what is this issue that we must pass upon each for himself? It is simply this: The majori-ty in Congress claim the right and exer-cise the power of excluding from all repcise the power of excluding from all representation whatever, the people of ten States of the Union until they establish to its atisfaction a proper "practical rela-tion" to the Union, whatever that may be; and the evidence of this relation is to be; and the evidence of this relation is to be the passage of an amendment to the Constitution, dictated to them by a portion of the representatives of a part of the States of the Union. We insist, on the other hand, that the war was fought to compel the rebellious in the insurgent States in parform their duties to the Union. compet the rependous in the insurgent States to perform their duties to the Uni-on, and that as soon as the insurrection was subdued, and peace and order restor-ed, it was the constitutional duty no less han the right of those States to send representatives to Congress, and that in representatives to Congress, and that in case the "elections, returns, and qualifi-cations" of such members are regular and cations" of such members are regular and correct, Congress has no right to exclude them from their seats. (Applause.) We further protest that the assumption by Congress of a power nowhere granted by the Constitution to establish an inquisitorial and revolutionary tribunal to examine, not the "elections, returns, and qualifications" of any of its members, but to pry into the private feelings, talk, and qualifications" of any of its members, but to pry into the private feelings, talk, and condition of the people of the once insurgent communities, with a view to exclude States from Congress, is no better than usurpation. (Applause.) And averring as we do that these States were never ont of the Union and could not be, we therefore insist upon the immediate admission of all the loyal Representatives and Senators duly elected and qualified to seats in Congress. This, at least, is the issue offered us to-day, and to tide over this election; but the radicals who crack the loudest whips over Congress delight in

the daily tearing open of old wounds; and twitting and sneering and taunting our conquered opponents with all things that may tend to exasperate their anger and perpetuate their hate? What can any mortal expect from such treatment but perpetual alienation? And what is the meaning of the condition which their official act imposes if not indefinite exclusion of some, at least, of the States?—

It is preposterous to presume that even It is preposterous to presume that even Congress could suppose that all the formerly insurgent States would be weak or dishonest enough to be bribed back into precarious and inferior seats in the national councils. For we must not forget that in assenting to the terms of Congress that in assenting to the terms of Congress these States must acknowledge the constitutional authority of the process by which they return, and be content to sit at the good pleasure of a mere majority, and by the authority of a simple joint resolution of a Congress of part of the States, exercising a power which to say the least, is not expressly granted by the Constitution. If any one even rejects the bribe, is not expressly granted by the Constitu-tion. If any one even rejects the bribe, no alternative but permanent subjection is offered by Congress. I will not spend time in showing how entirely witout sanction of anything to be found in the text of the Constitution is the arbitrary offer of conditional restoration contained in the Amendment and its enabling statute. Only to read thom in the light of the tenth article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which says expressly that "the powers not delegated to the United States, are reserved gated to the United States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people," would seem to be a sufficient negative of constitutional authority. But the legal bearings of this extraordinary proposition have been fully discussed by more than one of the ablest jurists of the time. Tudged, the andid and logical election; but the radicals who crack the loudest whips over Congress delight in proclaiming that the only real final issue is universal suffrage for the negro. When that comes I hope to live to discuss it; but to-night let me adhere to the proposition before us. Now if one could have had prophetic vision at any time during the war, how astonished he would have been to have seen through the smoke that great party which so resolutely fought time. Indeed, the candid and logical Republicans and their honest presses ad-mit its divergence from the strict letter, but assert a carrian pre-aminent consecubut assert a certain pre-eminent concord-ance with the spirit of the Constitution, been to have seen through the smoke that great party which so resolutely fought out four years of dire warfare to put down the heresy that the Union was dissoluble, spending thousands of millions of gold, and hundreds of thousands of inestimably precious lives to maintain the doctrine of the supremacy of the Constitution in all its strictness, now struggling desperately to retard a restoration of the Union. One can hardly resist the superstition that the evil spirits of secession and disunion exercised at the South by the point of the bayonet had fled to and they justify this lax construction by the old plea of necessity and a kind of in-describable reserved war right in the condescribable reserved war right in the conqueror in civil war to disregard his own constitutional imitations. As to this plea of necessity, not to dwell on the patent reflection that no usurpation or constitutional overture ever occurred from the day Julius Cæsar crossed the Rubicon to the coup a'etat of Louis Napoleon, or the Committee of Fifteen of the last session of Congress, that did not strive to cover itself under the broad mantle of alleged necessity; I might well be content to simply deny the fact of the existence of such a necessity. But I will not detain you now to examine the evidence upon this head, or to analyze this strange claim of reserved rights and lurking war powers, sion and disunion exercised at the South by the point of the bayonet had fled to the Capitol, and entered into and possessed our rulers there. (Cheers.) Nor do I say this in any spirit of exaggeration, as you may realize if you will but recur for a moment to the outbreak of the war.—The party in power at the South claimed and exercised a right to secede, because, they said, their rights were endangered by the acts which the majority who had just elected Mr. Lincoln would do as soon as it had fairly grasped the power of the government, and they demanded further constitutional guaranty of slavery in the nead, or to analyze this strange claim of reserved rights and lurking war powers, potent to retain their force long after peace is declared, and which are nowhere even hinted at in the written word of our problems.

organic law, but will content myself to-night with asking merely what any reas-onable man can fairly anticipate will re-

war!"
Now, gentlemen, this doctrine—and it is the doctrine of Congress reduced to its last analysts; you and they all know it is; no one denies it—seems to me to strike

permanent disgrace, we may as well aban-don our central idea of self-government; and in its place bring in the other theory, on which rests the throne of our friend the Emperor of the French, that the peo-

say that the most active and influental of

VOL. 53.--NO. 14 ority protested that it had no intent of States, which we have ascertained by our impairing their constitutional rights; the committee to be too wicked to be permitcommittee to be too wicked to be permit-ted to vote upon the simplest matter of committee to be too wicked to be permitted to vote upon the simplest matter of statute law, nay not even on questions of finance, where surely no human being, be he ever so rebellious, could well give more foolish or dishonest votes than many of our Radical friends, as are still in the Union, and safely reliable, so far as to pass upon the gravest changes in our organic law, and that too under an open bribe:—allowing all this for the sake of the argument, what shall we gain by our move? Congress says we shall secure our-selves against another war, and take new guaranties for peace. But I confess I cannot see how. This idea seems to me only a part of the general theory so prevalent with us that a statute has some soverign power to change the minds of men; the same theory which teaches that intemperance can be abolished by law.—Why, gentlemen, was there any lack of constitutional law against secession and rebellion, and did it prevent the great war? No piling of amendment upon amendment will prevent revolution and anarchy so long as the policy of the majority compels the minority to hate the organic law, and teaches by example the whole people to disregard or evade it.— (Cheers.) Will evil-disposed men stand more in awe of our newly tinkered Constitution after you have yourselves impaired its sanetity by trampling it under Southern minority dominant in their own section persisted in their effort to take the slaveholding States out of the Union. Now look at Congress to-day, insisting, as it does, that its rights are in danger if these ten States are readmitted to Con-gress; it claims and exercises a right to hold out of the Union almost as many fold out of the Union almost as many states as ever strove to go out, and it imposes the same condition of further constitutional guarantees as the price of a renewed, much as the secessionists did of a continued, Union. I confess, as a matter of constitutional law and common sense, apart from the intent of individuals. I see yery little to choose between als, I see very little to choose between the man who takes a State out of the Union because he cannot get constitu-tional guarantees to suit him and one who keeps a State out of the Union until he can get constitutional guaranties to suit him. In both cases we must look for suit him. In both cases we must look for the evil principle precisely where the po-litical theorist would have indicated be-forehand, in the inherent weakness of written constitutions, when the fears or ambition of a dwindling majority tempt them to overstep the limits of the organ-ic law to avert their own humiliation, and the advent to power of a rival party which, of course, appears to the still dom-inant faction an insufferable calamity.— Now, my friends, this is the real danger which Congress would avert from us. It is absurd to suppose that the bold and able men who have wielded the whole power of the North for years are much alarmed at the return of a beaten and broken remnant whose power has passed

more in awe of our newly tinkered Constitution after you have yourselves impaired its sanctity by trampling it under your feet, as they at least will believe at the South, to serve a temporary purpose, than they did when it was enshrined as a thing apart in every thinking mind.—Why, gentlemen, this seems to me as absurd as if the miller whose flush boards had been carried away by a flood and his dam shaken to its foundation, should tear away the beams and planks broken remnant whose power has passed away, whose prestige is gone, and whose burden is about as much as they can well bear, to mingle in the deliberations of Congress. No; the organs of Congress make no secret that their real apprehension is not the South, but the North—no longer the men whom they persist in treating as alien enemies, but their loyal fellow-citizens of the Democratic party.—It is to secure their dear people from the unuttereble woes of Democratic rule, and to perpetuate the inestimable blessings of their own administration that they are willing to postpone indefinitely a true restoration of the Union. This extract from a Boston paper sufficiently shows should tear away the beams and planks from the base of his dam to heap upon its top to secure it from the next freshet.— The foundations of the Constitution and the Union is in the love of the people—nothing else. (Tremendous cheers). If you loosen this foundation you prepare its sure overthrow. What can we think, then, of men who say we are providing barriers to future disaffection by constitutional amendments which all the people know to be in violation of the very instrument itself, and a large section feel to be invidious, insulting, and humiliaingt to them. It seems to me you are starting the foundations of your dam. For let us suppose that these nefarious outlaws of the South and their hardly less atrocious accomplices of the Democracy (as our the Union is in the love of the peoplerestoration of the Union. This extract from a Boston paper sufficiently shows their true intent:

"How Long WILL YOU KEEP THE SOUTH OUT OF CONGRESS?—We answer: until that nest of traitors becomes fully accomplices of the Democracy (as our kind friends call you) should some day return to power—and this supposition is admissible unless Congress should discovsatisfied that it never can again rule the nation by combination with Northern al-lies. Make the Southern leaders realize nation by combination with Northern al-lies. Make the Southern leaders realize that fact, and the pacification of the for-merly rebellious section of the country will be speedily accomplished, and its people will willingly acquiesce in any arrangement deemed necessary for the peace and harmony of the country by the loyal men who preserved the country from destruction. When the South re-linquishes all hope of controlling nation-al affairs, as it did in the days of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, the time will have arrived for investing Southern constituer necessity, as well as implied war pow-er-law for voting themselves a permanent body until everything in every way suits them—do you suppose these convenient precedents will be forgotten? Supposing these abandoned men should desire a new amendment to keep them in power or a repeal of some old obnoxious one, what is a prevent a waterity composed of such arrived for investing Southern constituencies with the rights which they voluntarily forfeited. But, under no circum stances, can the traitorous portion of the Union be allowed to increase its political strength in Congress by the events of the

repeal of some old obnoxious one, what is to prevent a majority composed of such licentious characters as our Radical friends represent us to be, from having our committee of fifteen and voting Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and even this old commonwealth to be in most outrageous "practical relations" with the Union, and blandly requiring her and them to do our will or not be heard in Congress? It may be said, "but that is absurd, it would be revolution." I can only say that in my judgment this action of Congress is revolution no less. But it is said you will sacrifice all the results of the war, and abandon all we have gained and fought for. If this be so, we are surely wrong; but is it so? What did we fight for? President Lincoln said it was to reduce to obedience to the Constitution the rebellion in certain States, and that the restoration of the Union either with the restoration of the Union either with without slavery, was for. Nor was Congress less explicit, as the joint resolution passed July 1, 1861. will show . Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergence. ple must be taken care of as incompetent or wicked. I have said that Congress seems willing to indefinitely postpone a restoration of the Union. If I were not anxious to be studiously moderate I should gency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recoilect only its duty to the whole country; that only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitutions of the const say that the most active and intercator its speakers and newspapers can fairly be interpreted as utterly opposed to any reunion at all. What else, I ask, can we conclude from the incessant stream of denunciation and abuse; the constant search of new matter of irritation; the perpetual recurrence to all the most bitter and humiliating memories of the war; the daily tearing open of old wounds; and stitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with

all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are acomplished the war ought to cease. There is what we fought for to "maintain the supremacy of the Constitution," and "to preserve the Union." (Applause.) Shall we sacrifice this by ourselves, submitting to its supremacy, or do we not rather abandon what we have gained rather abandon what we have games when we ourselves infringe its provisions? Why, gentlemen, slavery is abolished; secession is crushed: the Constitution is supreme-at the South-and all this we supreme—at the South—and all this we propose to maintain as well as you; we only ask further that the Constitution shall be supreme also at the North. It is further objected that we would let these States back with an unfairly augmented representation? I reply that I will first fulfil my constitutional obligations if the heavens fail; but that supremacy once established, I will go on with any party to insist upon a fair equalization to represent the control of the same that I think insist upon a fair equalization to representation; and let me say, that I think no party could maintain itself for a moment at the North which should oppose an equitable and a Constitutional settle-ment of this question. But it is not just now so utterly devoid of all difficulties as now so utterly devoid of all difficulties as some of our headlong friends suppose. In its present form this provision of the Amendment seems to me one of the most daugerous articles which could possibly be incorporated in the organic law—more revolutionary than all the rest together for it strikes at what in my judgment is to be eventually the salvation of our gov-ernment. Some plan to rest not upon uniernment. Some plan to rest not upon uni-versal suffrage, but upon intelligent suf-frage. Men should be in some degree com-petent to judge wherof they are called to express an opinion, and a limitation at least to capacity to read some language seems not unreasonable. Now by the Amendmentall such efforts are precluded. Amendmentalisuch enorsare precidued. Suppose South Carolina to-morrow were to pass the Amendment to the Constitu-tion, and at the same session of her Legis-lature provide, exactly as we do in this State High new who convert and soul State, that no man who cannot read and write shall vote—suppose this were done in good faith in every Southern State, why the result would be that as, speaking the state of t generally, no freedmen can read and few white men write, the Southern representation would be reduced almost low enough to suit Mr. Sumner or Mr Stevens. You may say, "Let them educate them," and so I say, but the trouble is they wont, while so much easier a way is open, which generally, no freedmen can read and few while so much easier a way is open, which is, to let every one vote and at once. South Carolina, under this amendment has but to let loose on you intelligent

ADVERTISING TERMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements in serted at a liberal reduction on the above rates Advertisements should be accompanied by the CASH. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDBYLLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of Job and Card Printing executed in

addition of four million man-power of ig-

addition of four million man-power of ignorance to our political system.

Gentlemen, my solicitude in this matter is not so much for the South. But I love and admire the people of the North and revere the frame of government handed down to us from the fathers of the republic, and when I see that great charter of our constitutional liberties assiled by the same passions which have charter of our constitutional liberties as-sailed by the same passions which have proved latal to so many similar plans of regulated liberty—when I see a victori-ous majority inflamed with all the enmi-ties and demoralized by the license of a long war, forgetting its veneration for our last safeguard, I cannot refrain from urging in such feeble words as I can com-mand, patience and constant recurrence to the Constitution. Let us never forget ourselves nor weary in reminding our ourselves nor weary in reminding our fellow-citizens that even if this congres-sional scheme were best for ten or even twenty years to come, yet the vision of the philosophic statesman stretching fortwenty years to come, yet the vision of the philosophic statesman stretching forward forcenturies, when almost the memory of this episode in the magnificent annals of the great republic shall have faded away, will discern how to secure a trifling temporary good which in a little time must have come unforced; the politicians of the day yielded to temptation, and first infringed the organic law. Then the people lost something of their reverence for it. At the next emergency the majority, more bold, tears away a larger mass of the rampart, and the apathy of the people is heavier, until at last, the ruling faction knows no guide but its own passing whim, and the nation stands ready to fall a prey to any man who will rescue it from the intolerable tyranny of an unrestrained majority. Does this picture seem too dark? My friends, you need study but little the brief annals of the people who have put their faith in paper constitutions before our great experiment to see that I sketch the precise process which they all passed through.—Always just here the strain grew gradually too fierce forthe popular fortitude and virtue to withstand. But I have an abiding faith that as in the past this great people have shown themselves faithful at the last to their self-imposed bonds for the general and permanent welfare, so to-day their sound sense will yet return to save the work of their great men, and that God may still be to us as he was to the general and permanent weitare, so to-day their sound sense will yet return to save the work of their great men, and that God may still be to us as he was to those venerated Fathers. Gentlemen, there is but one safe path for our feet, but one unerring guide for our steps. If we stray from that peth for any temptation, no matter what its offered delight may be—if we abandon our guide, we shall wonder long in blind paths, and may probably perish miserably at the last.—That path is the teachings of the men who formed the Union, and that guide the constitution of the fathers of the republic. And in conclusion let me call to your minds the memorable words which stand in the front of our State Constitution, and pray you to ponder well their old-fashioned wisdom. "A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution and a constant adherence to those of plety, justice, moderaof the Constitution and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality,
are absolutely necessary to preserve the
advantages of liberty and to maintain a
free government. The people ought consequently to have a particular attention
to all those principles in the choice of
their officers and representatives; and
they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them in the formation and execution of the laws necessary
for the good administration of the Commonwealth." (Tremendous applause,
amid which the speaker resumed his seat.) amid which the speaker resumed his seat.)

MAJOR GENERAL WOOL ENDORSES THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

A delegation from Troy, N. Y., headed by Hon. George Vail, on Thursday visited the President at Albany, and extended to him an invitation to visit that city, and also handed him the following letter from Major General John E. Wool:

TROY, Aug. 29, 1866.
To Andrew Johnson, President of the Uni-

ted tates:

My Dear ir: The Hon. George Vail, of the city of Troy, will hand you this note. As one of our most respectable and worthy citizens, I would commend him to your kind attention. He is an old Jackson Democrat, and your political city who wants nothing and seeks for friend, who wants nothing and seeks for nothing but his country's good. He, as well as myself, is exceedingly anxious, deeming it essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country, that you should succeed in your policy of reconstructing the Union.

the Union.

We fully concur with you in the declaration that "we have had war enough, let there be peace." Another civil war is indicated by those who declare the Union dissolved, it would rend the United States into fragments, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation throughout the land, and would overturn the best Government ever devised by man, and ruin the finest country on the face of and ruin the fluest country on the face of the globe.

That you may succeed in your noble and generous efforts to bring back into the folds of the Union a brave people, and make us what we ought to be, a uniand make us what we ought to be, a united, great, and prosperous nation, should be the earnest and anxious desire of all true patriots and lovers of their country.

I greatly regret that important business will deprive me of the pleasure it would afford me to accompany the Mayor, Common Councils, Mr. Vail, and other citizens of Troy, who intend to pay their respects to you on the morrow, while en route for Chicago, to celebrate the erection of a monument in commemoration of the late lamented Douglas.

I have the honor to be, with considera-

oration of the late lamented Boughts.

I have the honor to be, with consideration of the highest respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN E. WOOL,

Major General, U. S. A.

The Press says:

The Press says:

The appearance of Fred Douglass, a colored man, in the parade among the Northern delegates yesterday, caused more or less talk, and among ignorant Copperheads much denunciation. Mr. Douglass, under the "State rights law" of New York, is a voter in that State, and has, we believe, exercised the right of suffrage for many years. Mr. Douglass distinguished himself during the Fremont campaign, and at the present time is an able and eloquent supporter of the Union. He is perfectly willing to take the "stump" with any Copperhead in Philadelphia on the question of State rights, and after a full and free debate to let the audience decide the question at issue. "Mind over matter" is his motto.

Here is the negro on a political and so-

Here is the negro on a political and social equality with the white man. "Mind over matter" is not the motto-it is black over white, which Forney and his revolutionary party are laboring for. They have the impudence to ask the white race to help them accomplish it, and we are sorry to say that some of them are on

nas but to let loose on you intelligent Northerners, laborers and mechanics, the hordes of her freedmen brutalized by cen-turies of wrong, and driven from educa-tion more fiercely than we have ever dar-Geary, says it is right for the laboring taxpayers of Pennsylvania to be compelled to pay one million six hundred thousand dollars a month to support the Freedmen's Bureau. Voters, is it right that the fruits of your labor should go to the support themselves by work as you are? No it is not! ed to urge our people to it, and she will still have all her power, while you will be swamped in her fatal flood of degraded involves. ignorance. So of all the South—bribe them into this evil thing and no human government, and they demanded further constitutional guaranty of slavery in the territories as the condition of their remaining. It was in vain that the ma-