

G. & C. E. FREYSINGER, PUBLISHERS,

LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN.

Vol. LVI. No. 49.

Whole No. 2899.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1866.

Poor House Business. The Directors of the Poor meet at the Poor House on the 24 Tuesday of each month.

GEO. W. ELDER, Attorney at Law, Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties.

E. J. CULBERTSON, Attorney at Law, LEWISTOWN, PA. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Mifflin county, office with D. W. Woods, esq., Main street, below National Hotel.

DR. JOHN J. DAHLEN, Practicing Physician, Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa. DR. DAHLEN has been appointed an Examining Surgeon for Pensioners. Soldiers requiring examination will find him at his office in Belleville, Belleville, August 22, 1865.

DENTISTRY - J. SMITH. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity, in few doors from the Town Hall, in Main street, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the most scientific manner. He has a full assortment of the most scientific instruments, and is attended by no danger or ill effects. Particular attention paid to the extracting and filling of teeth in the most approved manner.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain! By M. R. Thompson, D. D. S., By a NEW PROCESS, without the use of Chloroform, Ether, or Nitrous Oxide, and is attended by no danger or ill effects. Office west Market street, near Eisenbach's hotel, LEWISTOWN, where he can be found for professional consultation from the first Monday of each month until the fourth of the month when he will be absent on professional business one week. DR. S. G. MCLAUGHLIN, DENTIST. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. All in want of good, neat work may be found at all times at his office, three doors east of H. M. & R. Pratt's store, Valley street, ap13-ly

DENTAL CARD. R. M. KEEVER, SURGEON DENTIST. TEETH EXTRACTED WITH PAIN. Teeth extracted with Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas. Teeth inserted on all the different styles of bases. Teeth filled in the most approved manner. Special attention given to diseased gums. All work warranted. Terms reasonable. Office at Episcopal Parsonage, Corner of Main and Water Streets, LEWISTOWN.

NEW STOCK. The subscriber has just received and will keep on hand a select stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and styles, to which he would invite the attention of friends and the public generally. As it is his intention to sell at a low price, he is determined to sell at a low price. NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD. by any dealer in the county, those in need of winter shoes, and ready Cheaper, than any other Hoop shoe stock, which will be sold at very special prices, for cash only, at the sign of the Hoop Stock, next door to F. J. Hoffmann's store. JOHN CLARKE, ap19

To Purchasers of Furniture. R. H. McCLINTIC, AT HIS FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, West Market St., Lewistown, HAS complete Chamber Suits of Walnut, Var-nished and in Oil. Also, COTTAGE & PARLOR SUITS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. Mattresses and Wood Burial Cases constantly on hand. Coffins also made to order, and Funerals attended with a fine Hearse, at short notice. Lewistown, June 27, 1866-6mos

MRS. M. E. STEWART, FANCY STORE, West Market St., Lewistown, LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S BONNETS, LADIES FINE DRESS GOODS and Trimmings. Patterns of latest styles always on hand. Millinery and Dress-Making executed in the most approved style. Lewistown, April 18, 1866.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628. Hopkin's "Own Make," NEW FALL STYLES! Are in every respect first class, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the latest styles, every length and size of Waist, and every style of Trimmings, and are more popular than any others before the public. They are made of the best quality of cloth, and are lighter, more elastic, more comfortable, and really Cheaper, than any other Hoop skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are of the best quality. EVERY LADY should TRY THEM! They are now being extensively sold by Merchants, and at Wholesale & Retail, at Manufacturers and Sales Rooms. No. 101 ALLEY STREET, BELOW 7th, PHILADELPHIA. Beware of Hopkin's "own make," buy no other. Attention—None genuine unless Stamped on each Hoop Skirt with Hopkin's name, and the name of the Philadelphia factory. Also, constantly on hand full line of new York made shirts, at very low prices. TERMS NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY. au29-4m

L. P. STEFF, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, HAVING located permanently in Millroy, Mifflin county, offers his professional services to the public. An experienced 7 years fully justifies him in soliciting a share of public patronage. Office at Graham's Hotel. sep26-3m

Apple Trees. An Assortment of splendid 5 year old trees of best varieties at F. J. HOFFMANN'S. my16tf

Splendid Syrup Molasses. ONE of the best articles at 25 per quart, at Oct. 24. F. J. HOFFMANN'S.

Sugar at 12 1-2 Cts. OUR article at this price is good. Also, White at 17, at Oct. 24. F. J. HOFFMANN'S.

Don't Forget TO go to HOFFMANN'S for your PATENT MEDICINES.

Blacksmiths! YOU can buy your Bar Iron at 5¢. Also on hand Steel Horse-Shoe Calks, and Horse Shoes, at F. J. HOFFMANN'S.

Hubs, Spokes, Fellows, STEEL Runners, &c. A great assortment at F. J. HOFFMANN'S.

Coal Oil and Lamps, AT Oct. 24. F. J. HOFFMANN'S.

Gas Burners, AND a variety of other heating Stoves for sale low for cash at F. J. HOFFMANN'S.

Sole Leather, Upper, CALF Skins, Morocco, &c, at Oct. 24. F. J. HOFFMANN'S.

Nimrod Cook! EVERY one who wants a good Cooking Stove, should call and see this at Oct. 24. F. J. HOFFMANN'S.

NEW ARRIVALS. P. F. LOOP is receiving new goods every week direct from the eastern factory, and is prepared to sell Boots cheaper than the cheapest, having a large assortment of all sizes and styles. Men's Boots from \$3.50 to 5.00 do 2.50 to 3.50 do 2.00 to 2.50 Children's 1.25 to 2.00. A good assortment of homemade work on hand, and constantly making up all the latest styles.

THE PATENT BOOTS are now creating a great excitement, and all who wish to have a pair of those pleasant boots can be accommodated at the shortest notice. P. F. LOOP, Call at the old stand.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINE OPERATED WITH THE GREATEST EASE, BEING CALLED THE NOISELESS MACHINE. Persons selecting a machine can have their choice OF SHUTTLE STITCH, OR GROVER & BAKER STITCH, the peculiarity of each stitch being cheerfully shown and explained.

Extracts from New York Papers: "The Grover & Baker noiseless machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others."

"The work executed by the Grover & Baker Machine has received the highest premium at every State Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited."

N. B.—We make no charge for LEARNING PURCHASERS TO SEW. We call them the CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS MACHINE.

NEEDLES, SILK TWIST & THREAD. P. F. LOOP, Agent for the above, Boot and Shoe Maker, in the public square, Lewistown. nov7

THE ROAD TO WEALTH BY THE PORTY MACHINE. Runs road to wealth, my friends, you'll find, Runs hard by the Big Coffee Pot Sign, That there the people get their own, And children, too, who are sent alone.

And if you give me your attention, To convince you, I'll be mention, If you call, I'll add to your delight, More than money can—that's bright. Though should it cost you a little cash, To think you're poorer, don't be rash; 'Tis not your money that's true wealth, But contentment and good health. Therefore your opinion I've selected, And now they are open to be inspected; Many of the Goods are neat yet rustic; Just the things to fit you up cosy. Rug pattern of cloth, rich and new, Rustic oil shavers, that'll please you, Next gas burner stoves, to keep off the shakes, When winter is here with its snowy white flakes. A cloth damper, too, you'll find here, That you wet not your fingers, my dear, But I can't tell, just give me a peep, And you'll be convinced the Goods are cheap. And at J. J. Wallis' House Furnishing Stand you can get a fat press and a letter can, A splendid cook stove, no bad you'll find, Next is kept at the Big Coffee Pot Sign. A word or two before I stop the machine, I have plenty of it, and things not seen, And jobbing we do right on the spot, At the sign of the Big Coffee Pot. Lewistown, Nov. 7, 1866.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, would inform the public that he still manufactures Frames of every description, as cheap as they can be made elsewhere. Looking Glasses of every description, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. All persons who have left pictures to frame or frames to be filled, are requested to call for them. JAMES CRUTHLEY, my16tf

EXCELSIOR Photograph and Art Gallery. LATE BURKHOLDER'S.

McEWENS can now furnish the public with Likenesses, from the tiniest Gem to a Portrait or life size Photograph. We have the only Solar Camera at work in the Juniata Valley, and desire the public to call and examine what Mr. Burkholder (an accomplished and well known artist) and others have pronounced "a success." Look at the array: Albums or Ivory-types, Photo-Minatures, Cabinet Photos., & Portrait or Life-size Photographs—plain or in colors, &c., &c., &c. Our work is executed in the best style, plain or in colors, and at the lowest rates. Call at McEWENS, N. B.—Instructions to students given at fair rates. ap14

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY FOR the treatment of acute and chronic diseases. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the afflicted females of Mifflin and adjoining counties to the fact that she has taken instructions in the correct application of Electricity, and is now fully prepared to operate successfully on all persons afflicted with the following named diseases: General Debility, Kidney Complaint, Liver, Spinal Affection, Costiveness, Foul Stomach, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Womb, Suppression of the Menes, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, Piles and Gravel, Bronchial Affections, Dyspepsia, Headache, Drabets, Gout, or Big Neck, &c.

Female patients can receive treatment at my residence for any of the above diseases, with the wonderful discovery of Electricity, which is without a parallel and the very desideratum for the afflicted. Please give her a trial; it is a mild operation, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation, and relieves when medicine has no effect at all. MARGARET LEWIS, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin co., Penna., Sept. 26, 1866, 3m

Estate of William Lowry, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William Lowry, late of Mifflin township, Mifflin county, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated, for settlement. DANIEL E. LOWRY, Administrator. nov7-6\*

FARM OF 110 ACRES FOR SALE. SITUATE in Wayne township, Mifflin county, on turnpike road, within 4 miles of Atkinson's Mills, store, school, blacksmith, &c., and within 2 1/2 miles of Punta, R. R., about 70 acres cleared and the balance in excellent timber, prime oak, &c. This property will be sold very low and to suit purchaser. Persons wishing to examine the premises will call on J. Glasgow, esq., or C. N. Atkinson, near premises, and for price and terms see or address A. J. ATKINSON, Lewistown, Pa. oct24tf

HEAVY ARRIVAL OF Boots, Shoes, and Ladies' Felt Goods, at DANIELS & STONE'S, Wholesale Dealers in Millinery and Boots and Shoes.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, Rushes, Feathers, Shakers, Frames, Velvet, Felt and Straw Goods.

These Goods are all bought from the Manufacturers and Importers, consequently we can sell as low as any wholesaling house in Philadelphia.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, We have on hand and are receiving 300 cases of Men's, Boys' and Youth's WAX & KIP BOOTS,

direct from the factory in Massachusetts. Give us a call, and see the difference between Philadelphia and Factory prices. We solicit the attention of the closest buyers. Also, a large stock of Ladies' and Gents' HOISERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &c. Also, a full assortment of Boys' and Gents' FELT AND FUR HATS.

We offer the above Goods cheaper than any other house in this town. AT RETAIL. East Market Street, opposite the Express Office. Lewistown, Sept. 19, 1866

Kishacoquillas Seminary. THE winter session at this Institution will commence on MONDAY, October 15, 1866, and continue five months. Tuition, Board, Fuel, Light and Furnished Rooms, per session, \$100. Day scholars \$15 per session. Students should apply early to secure a room in the building. sep23-3m S. Z. SHARP, Prin.

REMOVED. J. A. & W. R. MOKEE HAVE removed their Leather Store to Odd Fellows' Hall, where they will constantly keep on hand, Sole Leather, Harness, Saddle and Upper Leather, Kips, American and French Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings and Bindings, and a general assortment of Shoe Findings, which they will sell cheap for Cash. Highest market price paid in cash for hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins. 500 CORDS BARK wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash. ap14

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has so ordered that those who have visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country, Peace, Unity, and good repute, have done better than they were ever before. It is our duty to see that the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our national government, our national independence, our national honor, and our national glory, be secured by the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our national government, our national independence, our national honor, and our national glory.

RESTORATION OF THE STATES SOUTH. In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the rebellion occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, National Legislatures elected, Legislative Councils assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the reception of law, and the blockade had been removed, customs duties and internal duties resumed, and a put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to re-organize the national army and navy. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and the election of the President and Vice-President as one of the legitimate results of our inter-ference.

It progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. The work of restoring the Union, and the work of restoring to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the Federal Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the qualifications of the members of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

It is a subject of profound regret that Congress has not yet been able to adopt a course of action which would have secured the restoration of the Union, and the permanency of our national government, our national independence, our national honor, and our national glory. It is a subject of profound regret that Congress has not yet been able to adopt a course of action which would have secured the restoration of the Union, and the permanency of our national government, our national independence, our national honor, and our national glory.

THE NATIONAL DEBT. The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than that of the last year. The total amount of the National Debt, at the close of the year 1866, was \$2,740,884,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,510,200,000, the diminution being \$230,684,750, or 8.4 per cent. of the total amount.

SECRETARY STANTON'S REPORT. The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of the military service during the year 1866. It shows that the military service during the year 1866 was the most successful in our history.

SECRETARY WELLES ON THE NAVY. It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and thirty-two vessels, including the fleet of the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Mediterranean.

POSTMASTER GENERAL RANDALL'S REPORT. The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and shows that the postal service during the year 1866 was the most successful in our history.

SECRETARY BROWN'S REPORT ON THE INTERIOR. The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year 4,629,242 acres of land were disposed of, 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the homestead act.

PRESIDENTIAL OPINION ABOUT SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN. In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation for the United States. It is confidently anticipated that this ground will be enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress.

OPERATIONS ON THE SEVERAL LINES OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONERS. During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was \$13,489,960, and 52,177 names were added to the pension roll. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was 126,722.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, 8,716 patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly the policy of the Government to encourage the inventive genius of our citizens, and to secure to them the fruits of their own industry.

REPRESENTATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Congress which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each State. It is, therefore, recommended that a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate to the National Congress, and to exercise the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory.

AGRICULTURE. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in his efforts to encourage those sections scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the organization of domestic industry.

EMIGRATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRY. The resolution of Congress, providing for the settlement of foreign-born persons, on condition of emigration to the United States, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain treaties of commerce, and is now the subject of complaint on our part, has not been received.

EMIGRATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRY. The Executive, warned of an attempt by a Spanish American adventurer to induce the emigration of thousands of our citizens to foreign countries, protested against such a course, and has been communicated to the States with which we maintain treaties of commerce, and is now the subject of complaint on our part, has not been received.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND MEXICO. In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly mission was sent to France, and the President of the United States and the President of the French Republic, in a friendly and fraternal manner, discussed the questions of mutual interest, and the President of the United States, in a friendly and fraternal manner, discussed the questions of mutual interest, and the President of the United States, in a friendly and fraternal manner, discussed the questions of mutual interest.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND MEXICO. It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depositions on our national commerce and other matters, which have been the subject of our mutual complaints, and which have been the subject of our mutual complaints, and which have been the subject of our mutual complaints.

THE PENAL AFFAIR OF LAST JUNE. On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depositions on our national commerce and other matters, which have been the subject of our mutual complaints, and which have been the subject of our mutual complaints, and which have been the subject of our mutual complaints.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute right of self-expiation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have declared their opposition to this claim, and have claimed a right to hold their subjects to their national allegiance, and to naturalize in the United States, and afterwards returned to their native country, and to their national allegiance, and to their national allegiance, and to their national allegiance.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have this day submitted to the Representatives of the United States, and to the Representatives of our domestic and foreign affairs, the public interests seem to require, our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and its national honor is at stake. It is a matter of profound regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depositions on our national commerce and other matters, which have been the subject of our mutual complaints, and which have been the subject of our mutual complaints, and which have been the subject of our mutual complaints.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. The best comment that can be made on the assumptions of the President's message, are facts like the following: The Democratic party, in opposing the constitutional amendment, opposes equal representation, and favors the rotten borough system. From a few figures, we may see how the Democratic system works. In South Carolina are three districts, each sending a Representative to Congress.—The population of these districts is as follows: 1st District, 28,671 whites; 84,000 negroes; 4,900 voters. 2d District, 41,796 whites; 78,223 negroes; 7,000 voters. 3d District, 49,835 whites; 60,991 negroes; 7,900 voters.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. Total for the above three districts, 120,072 white population, and 19,400 voters entitled to three members of Congress.—In Indiana the 6th District has a population of 118,000 whites, with 23,479 voters—more voters than the entire three districts of South Carolina, yet only entitled to elect one member of Congress. So that the vote of one white man in South Carolina counts more in Congress than the votes of three white men in Indiana. That is, less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina elect three Congressmen, while more than twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana only elect one Congressman.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. N. B. It is thus seen, that less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina were every one bitter rebels, who strained every nerve to destroy both the Union and the Constitution; while these over twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana were except the Democratic Copperheads, loyal, and sent one man out of every five to fight for the Union and the Constitution. Yet the Democrats would give these less than twenty thousand South Carolina bitter rebels three times as much power in Congress as more than twenty-three thousand loyal Indiana patriots. And, unless the proposed constitutional amendment is passed, the Democrats will succeed in their plan, and one rebel will wield as much political power in the nation as three Union men.—

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. EQUAL LAWS AND EQUAL RIGHTS. The best comment that can be made on the assumptions of the President's message, are facts like the following: The Democratic party, in opposing the constitutional amendment, opposes equal representation, and favors the rotten borough system. From a few figures, we may see how the Democratic system works. In South Carolina are three districts, each sending a Representative to Congress.—The population of these districts is as follows: 1st District, 28,671 whites; 84,000 negroes; 4,900 voters. 2d District, 41,796 whites; 78,223 negroes; 7,000 voters. 3d District, 49,835 whites; 60,991 negroes; 7,900 voters.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. Total for the above three districts, 120,072 white population, and 19,400 voters entitled to three members of Congress.—In Indiana the 6th District has a population of 118,000 whites, with 23,479 voters—more voters than the entire three districts of South Carolina, yet only entitled to elect one member of Congress. So that the vote of one white man in South Carolina counts more in Congress than the votes of three white men in Indiana. That is, less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina elect three Congressmen, while more than twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana only elect one Congressman.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. N. B. It is thus seen, that less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina were every one bitter rebels, who strained every nerve to destroy both the Union and the Constitution; while these over twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana were except the Democratic Copperheads, loyal, and sent one man out of every five to fight for the Union and the Constitution. Yet the Democrats would give these less than twenty thousand South Carolina bitter rebels three times as much power in Congress as more than twenty-three thousand loyal Indiana patriots. And, unless the proposed constitutional amendment is passed, the Democrats will succeed in their plan, and one rebel will wield as much political power in the nation as three Union men.—

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. EQUAL LAWS AND EQUAL RIGHTS. The best comment that can be made on the assumptions of the President's message, are facts like the following: The Democratic party, in opposing the constitutional amendment, opposes equal representation, and favors the rotten borough system. From a few figures, we may see how the Democratic system works. In South Carolina are three districts, each sending a Representative to Congress.—The population of these districts is as follows: 1st District, 28,671 whites; 84,000 negroes; 4,900 voters. 2d District, 41,796 whites; 78,223 negroes; 7,000 voters. 3d District, 49,835 whites; 60,991 negroes; 7,900 voters.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. Total for the above three districts, 120,072 white population, and 19,400 voters entitled to three members of Congress.—In Indiana the 6th District has a population of 118,000 whites, with 23,479 voters—more voters than the entire three districts of South Carolina, yet only entitled to elect one member of Congress. So that the vote of one white man in South Carolina counts more in Congress than the votes of three white men in Indiana. That is, less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina elect three Congressmen, while more than twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana only elect one Congressman.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. N. B. It is thus seen, that less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina were every one bitter rebels, who strained every nerve to destroy both the Union and the Constitution; while these over twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana were except the Democratic Copperheads, loyal, and sent one man out of every five to fight for the Union and the Constitution. Yet the Democrats would give these less than twenty thousand South Carolina bitter rebels three times as much power in Congress as more than twenty-three thousand loyal Indiana patriots. And, unless the proposed constitutional amendment is passed, the Democrats will succeed in their plan, and one rebel will wield as much political power in the nation as three Union men.—

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. EQUAL LAWS AND EQUAL RIGHTS. The best comment that can be made on the assumptions of the President's message, are facts like the following: The Democratic party, in opposing the constitutional amendment, opposes equal representation, and favors the rotten borough system. From a few figures, we may see how the Democratic system works. In South Carolina are three districts, each sending a Representative to Congress.—The population of these districts is as follows: 1st District, 28,671 whites; 84,000 negroes; 4,900 voters. 2d District, 41,796 whites; 78,223 negroes; 7,000 voters. 3d District, 49,835 whites; 60,991 negroes; 7,900 voters.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. Total for the above three districts, 120,072 white population, and 19,400 voters entitled to three members of Congress.—In Indiana the 6th District has a population of 118,000 whites, with 23,479 voters—more voters than the entire three districts of South Carolina, yet only entitled to elect one member of Congress. So that the vote of one white man in South Carolina counts more in Congress than the votes of three white men in Indiana. That is, less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina elect three Congressmen, while more than twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana only elect one Congressman.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. N. B. It is thus seen, that less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina were every one bitter rebels, who strained every nerve to destroy both the Union and the Constitution; while these over twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana were except the Democratic Copperheads, loyal, and sent one man out of every five to fight for the Union and the Constitution. Yet the Democrats would give these less than twenty thousand South Carolina bitter rebels three times as much power in Congress as more than twenty-three thousand loyal Indiana patriots. And, unless the proposed constitutional amendment is passed, the Democrats will succeed in their plan, and one rebel will wield as much political power in the nation as three Union men.—

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. EQUAL LAWS AND EQUAL RIGHTS. The best comment that can be made on the assumptions of the President's message, are facts like the following: The Democratic party, in opposing the constitutional amendment, opposes equal representation, and favors the rotten borough system. From a few figures, we may see how the Democratic system works. In South Carolina are three districts, each sending a Representative to Congress.—The population of these districts is as follows: 1st District, 28,671 whites; 84,000 negroes; 4,900 voters. 2d District, 41,796 whites; 78,223 negroes; 7,000 voters. 3d District, 49,835 whites; 60,991 negroes; 7,900 voters.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. Total for the above three districts, 120,072 white population, and 19,400 voters entitled to three members of Congress.—In Indiana the 6th District has a population of 118,000 whites, with 23,479 voters—more voters than the entire three districts of South Carolina, yet only entitled to elect one member of Congress. So that the vote of one white man in South Carolina counts more in Congress than the votes of three white men in Indiana. That is, less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina elect three Congressmen, while more than twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana only elect one Congressman.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. N. B. It is thus seen, that less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina were every one bitter rebels, who strained every nerve to destroy both the Union and the Constitution; while these over twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana were except the Democratic Copperheads, loyal, and sent one man out of every five to fight for the Union and the Constitution. Yet the Democrats would give these less than twenty thousand South Carolina bitter rebels three times as much power in Congress as more than twenty-three thousand loyal Indiana patriots. And, unless the proposed constitutional amendment is passed, the Democrats will succeed in their plan, and one rebel will wield as much political power in the nation as three Union men.—

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. EQUAL LAWS AND EQUAL RIGHTS. The best comment that can be made on the assumptions of the President's message, are facts like the following: The Democratic party, in opposing the constitutional amendment, opposes equal representation, and favors the rotten borough system. From a few figures, we may see how the Democratic system works. In South Carolina are three districts, each sending a Representative to Congress.—The population of these districts is as follows: 1st District, 28,671 whites; 84,000 negroes; 4,900 voters. 2d District, 41,796 whites; 78,223 negroes; 7,000 voters. 3d District, 49,835 whites; 60,991 negroes; 7,900 voters.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-EXPIRATION. Total for the above three districts, 120,072 white population, and 19,400 voters entitled to three members of Congress.—In Indiana the 6th District has a population of 118,000 whites, with 23,479 voters—more voters than the entire three districts of South Carolina, yet only entitled to elect one member of Congress. So that the vote of one white man in South Carolina counts more in Congress than the votes of three white men in Indiana. That is, less than twenty thousand white voters of South Carolina elect three Congressmen, while more than twenty-three thousand white voters of Indiana only elect one Congressman.